

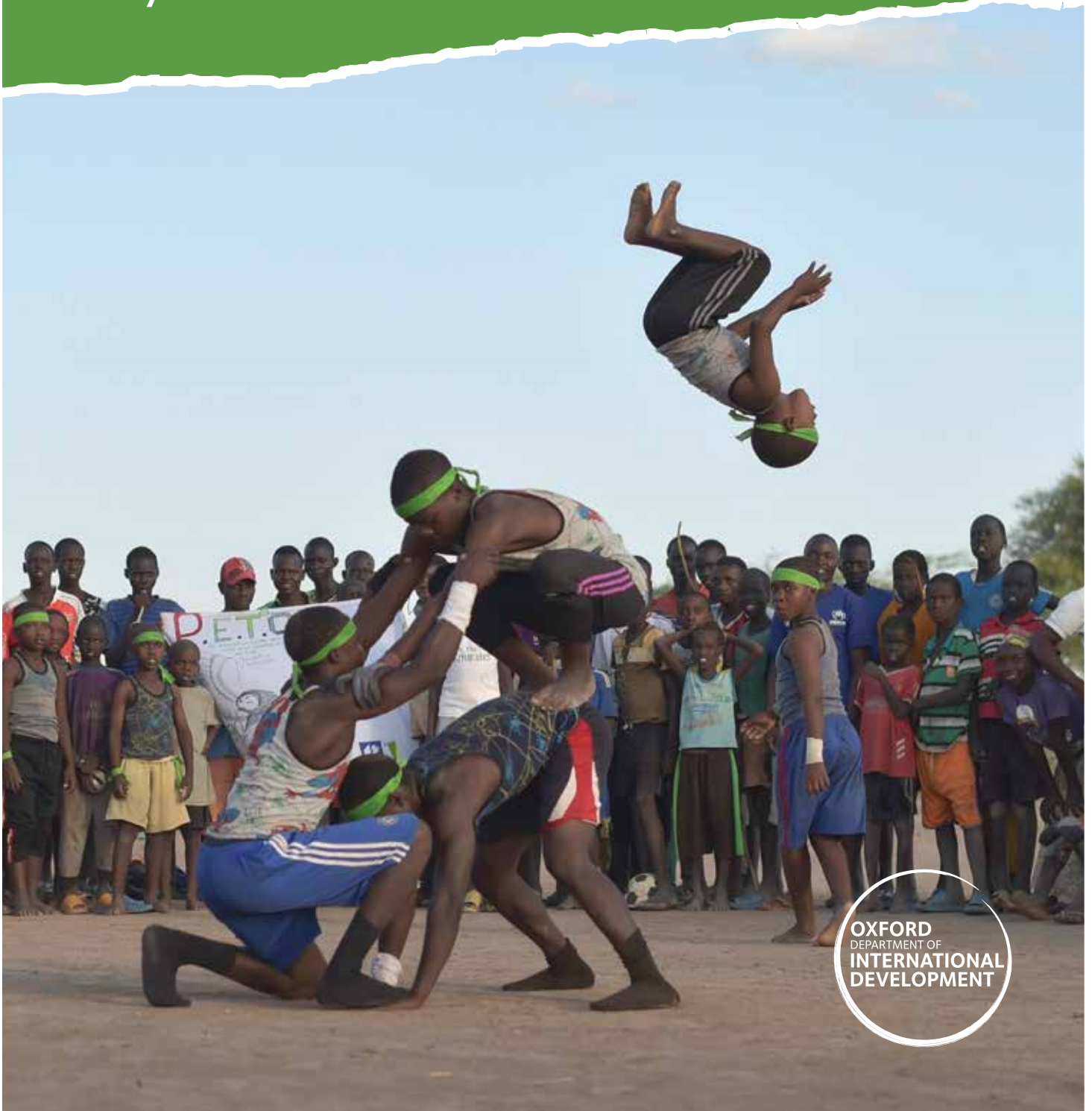


UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

REFUGEE
STUDIES
CENTRE

Annual Report

2017–2018



OXFORD
DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

#RefugeesArePeople
protest walk in Perth,
Australia, 2015

REFUGEES
ARE
PEOPLE

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Front cover photo: A member of an acrobatics troupe performs a flip in front of audience members in Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya

Compiled by Tamsin Kelk
Design and production by Oxford University Design Studio
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Tawona Sithole and Alison Phipps close out this year's Summer School at Queen Elizabeth House



An Alsace village opens its doors and heart to African refugees

Director's foreword

Over the last year many refugees worldwide have continued to struggle to find asylum, and durable solutions for their plight remain scarce. Politically, the displaced remain tools for populist politicians who gather electoral support through fear. All the while the international architecture of protection is under significant strain, as recognised by discussions on the new Global Compact on Refugees. In this context, the kind of research undertaken by the Refugee Studies Centre – historically and theoretically informed, evidence-based, and willing to interrogate the assumptions behind policies and practices towards refugees – is as important as ever. It is fortunate given this context that our Centre continues to flourish and to push in new directions.



It is my first year as Director and from this vantage point it is easy to be overawed by the range and diversity of the Centre's research. If last year was the year when many new projects got off the ground or were first conceived, this is the year when they were in full flight. Amongst our permanent academics, Alexander Betts' research on the economic contributions of refugees ('Refugee Economies') continues to expand and offer valuable insights; Cathryn Costello has put in place the staff for her European Research Council project on 'Refugees are Migrants'; and Tom Scott-Smith has been engaged in a host of activities related to his work on 'Architectures of Displacement'. These projects, including my own 'Denationalisation and the Liberal State', head in different directions and have slightly different audiences, but together are a common attempt to understand the phenomenon and consequences of forced migration in all its diversity.

In many ways the last year has been one defined by recruitment, the identification of new faces and ideas that will shape discussion on forced migration at the Centre and beyond in the years ahead. Two researchers have been appointed to the above-mentioned project 'Refugees are Migrants'; Derya Ozkul and Caroline Nalule join us from September and October 2018. Kathrin Bachleitner took up the position of IKEA Research Fellow in International Relations, in a collaboration with Lady Margaret Hall and with funding from the IKEA Foundation. Thanks to the continuing generosity of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, we have appointed three Early Career Fellows – Anne-Line Rodriguez, Robin Vandervoort and Tom Western – who will all undertake cutting-edge research. Our association with JRS International and Campion Hall, Oxford has seen the establishment of a new, two-year Pedro Arrupe Fellowship in Forced Migration, which will be held by Cory Rodgers. Finally, we are deeply indebted to the Martin James Foundation for endowing a five-year Lectureship in Gender and Forced Migration, to which Catherine Briddick has been appointed.

As new faces come to the RSC, so, sadly, some familiar faces go. Georgia Cole, the Joyce Pearce Fellow, is leaving to take up a position at Cambridge University. Georgia's teaching and researching epitomises the best of what we do at the RSC and we thank her warmly. As ever, we have benefitted from the Visiting Fellows who

have come to the RSC for a term and who contribute greatly to the Centre, as we have from our impressive and highly accomplished MSc and DPhil students.

It has always been important at the RSC that our research resonates beyond academe and this year we again have lived up to this aspiration. From Alex Bett's serving as a Councillor on the World Refugee Council, to Georgia Cole's role as an expert panellist on Eritrea at the UN Department of Political Affairs in Geneva, to Lilian Tsourdi's role as an expert panellist to the European Parliament, RSC researchers find themselves interacting with and influencing numerous decision makers and officials in the course of their work.

The Centre's capacity to impact upon practice has, as ever, been greatly assisted by the *Forced Migration Review*, with its powerful reach into practitioner community. Over the last year, FMR has focused on concerns such as refugees' access to work, protection in Latin America, and displaced Syrians. Equally, the International Summer School in Forced Migration, which brings practitioners and government officials working in the realm of displacement from across the world to Oxford, has been crucial in spreading our scholarship and influencing it in turn. According to our end of 2018 Summer School evaluation, 98% of participants found the School "well worth attending".

As our academic year drew to a close, we heard that Professor Barbara Harrell-Bond, the redoubtable founder of the RSC, had passed away at the age of 85. Barbara's vision of a centre that took seriously refugees as actors and combined high quality academic scholarship with critical awareness continues to inspire us. We will not forget our debt to this remarkable woman nor the values for which she stood. In next year's report I hope to detail the list of events we held in 2018/19 to pay tribute to Barbara and to learn from her life.

Professor Matthew J Gibney
Director, Refugee Studies Centre
Elizabeth Colson Professor of Politics
and Forced Migration

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.



Refugees fleeing violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) arrive in Sebagoro, Uganda where they will be taken by bus to Kyangwali refugee settlement

Research projects

The Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs,
2016–17
*Professor Alexander Betts, Dr Ali Ali, and
Dr Fulya Memişoğlu*

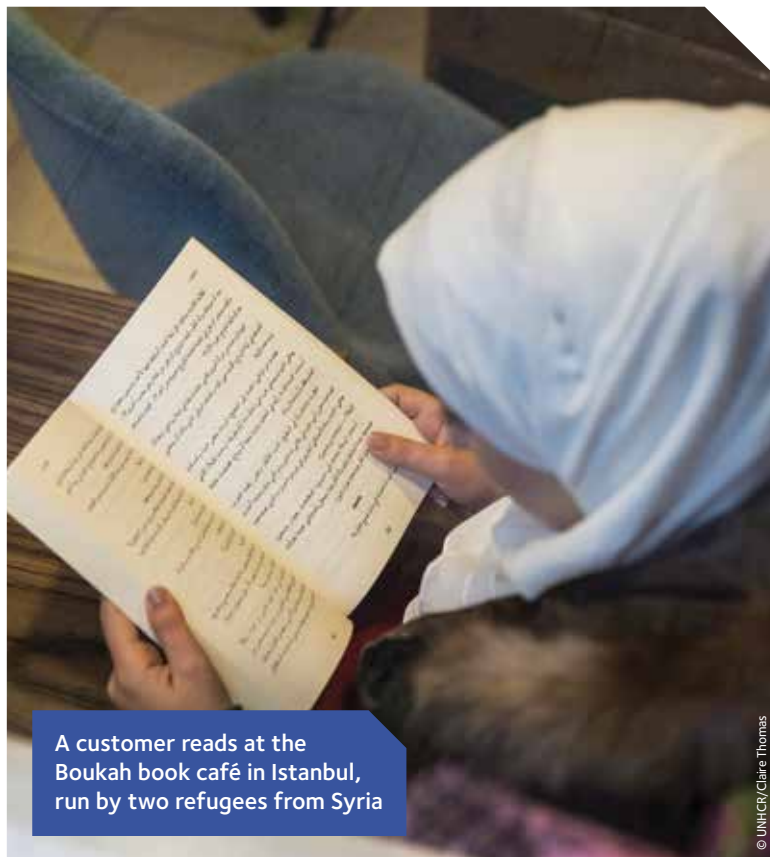
This project examines the politics and political economy underlying host states' willingness to provide protection to refugees. In particular, it examines the frequently neglected role of local and national politics in determining refugee policies in the present and over time. Who are the gatekeepers? 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 has been written up as a report and widely disseminated, locally and internationally.

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

2012–ongoing; British Academy funding, Oct 2014–Sept 2015; New York University funding, 2018–19
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. The 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 have been held to advocate for better communications and empathy between aid workers, refugees and host community members. In 2017, two articles were published in *Global Policy* and in the *Middle East Journal of Refugee Studies*.



A customer reads at the Boukah book café in Istanbul, run by two refugees from Syria

© UNHCR/Clare Thomas

Funding has been granted by New York University to extend the study to displaced Syrians in the Gulf States of Arabia. A workshop is planned for March 2019 in Abu Dhabi which will bring together scholars, practitioners, and policymakers working with displaced Syrians, in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Gulf. A special issue of a journal or an edited book is planned as an output of the workshop.

Hard Refugee Protection through Soft Enforcement

2018–ongoing
*Professor Cathryn Costello, with Professor Başak Çali
(Hertie School, Berlin & Koç University, Istanbul)*

This research examines the workings of the UN human rights treaty bodies on refugee rights, in particular as 'soft enforcers' of the norm of *non-refoulement*. The research blends empirical and doctrinal analysis, examines against which states are non-removal complaints brought to UN treaty bodies; how states respond, in particular to UN treaty bodies' requests for interim measures regarding non-removal and the contribution of UN Treaty bodies to the law on *non-refoulement*. It aims to reflect on the role of the international rule of law and 'soft enforcement' in refugee protection.

The Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law

2017–2022

Professor Cathryn Costello, with Professor Jane McAdam (UNSW) and Professor Michelle Foster (University of Melbourne)

Oxford University Press has commissioned the Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law, which is due to be published in 2022. The Handbook will explore this dynamic and ever-challenging area of international law, drawing together leading scholars from across the globe to undertake a critical analysis, seeking to define the field and set the agenda for the next phase of research. In particular, the Handbook 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. It will also examine intersections between refugee law and other domains of international law, including the rights of the child, the law on trafficking and people smuggling, and human rights and other norms pertaining to migration and migrants. The collaboration on the Handbook is supported by the research partnership between Professors Foster and Costello funded by the MLS-Oxford Myers fund, and by the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law at UNSW Sydney.

Migrants and Refugees at Work

2012–ongoing

Professor Cathryn Costello

This growing strand of research sits at the intersection of migration and labour law. This commenced as a joint project with Professor Mark Freedland (Faculty of Law & St John's College), funded by the John Fell Fund, Society of Legal Scholars (SLS), St John's College Research Centre and the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), Oxford. The inaugural seminar took place in June 2012, and led to an edited collection, *Migrants at Work: Immigration and Vulnerability in Labour Law* (OUP 2014). Reviews note the importance of this in 'making a very convincing case for the importance of migration and immigration law to scholarly investigations of labour law' (Ruth Dukes, *Modern Law Review*). Cathryn's other publications on this theme include 'Migrants and Forced Labour: A Labour Law Response' (2014) and 'Seasonal Workers and Intra-Corporate Transferees in EU Law: Capital's Handmaidens?' (with Mark Freedland, 2016). Her current work on this theme includes a book chapter on criminalisation of migrant labour supply and the overbreadth of smuggling prohibitions; and a contribution for the Oxford Handbook on International Refugee Law on refugees' right to work, with Professor Colm O'Cinneide.



An immigration officer stamps the passports of a Syrian family who have just landed at Hanover airport from Egypt as part of a resettlement programme

© UNHCR/Gordon Welters

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

European Research Council, 2018–2023

Professor Cathryn Costello, Dr Caroline Nalule, and Dr Derya Ozkul

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.



Protest against US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in Minneapolis, USA, June 2018

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.

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.



Read more about research at the RSC on our website at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/research

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, and how they reflect the wider socio-political concerns of the age.

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 called 'Rethinking Refuge'. 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 of this project include publications and events on the reform of global responsibility-sharing, including a commissioned study for the Swedish Delegation for Migration (Delmi) and a workshop with scholars and practitioners, as well as a new Rethinking Refuge website, currently under construction, which will offer an accessible way for policymakers to navigate and use the research of the RSC.

The home of Syrian refugee Abu Aham and family in Za'atari refugee camp, Jordan





© E. Easton-Calabria

A refugee-led sewing and tailoring workshop, Kampala, Uganda

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

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellowship, 2015–2018
 Dr Georgja 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 enduring solutions to their displacement. 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. 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

Economic & Social Research Council, 2014–2017
 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 took place in December 2017 which had four research papers on cultural media from Vietnam, Albania, Afghanistan, and Eritrea, and presented 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. This project has been completed.

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.

A mini-feature on social protection drawing on this research was published in *Forced Migration Review* in June.

How Historical Memory Shapes European States' Policies Towards Syrian Refugees

IKEA Foundation Research Fellowship, 2017–2020
 Dr Kathrin Bachleitner

As thousands of refugees and migrants came into Europe in 2015, one of the most common ways for them to arrive in the EU was through the Balkan route from Turkey. This research project is concerned with the reactions of countries at the end of the Balkan route (Hungary, Austria and Germany) to the mass arrival of Syrian refugees during the summer of 2015. In particular, it is investigating how state identity mattered for the political decision-making process.

Fieldwork is currently being undertaken, including interviews with relevant politicians at the Forum Alpbach.



A special lunch at a meeting of Syrian refugees in Oxford

Projects funded by Swiss FDFA partnership

Funding received through our partnership with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has been used to fund an array of research activities this year including the following:

Whose Backyard? Political Uses of the 'Host Community' Label in Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camps

Cory Rodgers (DPhil candidate)

This research investigated host-refugee relations in and around the Kakuma camps of north-western Kenya, with a focus on the bureaucratic and political uses of the 'host community' label in defining programme goals for integrating refugees and hosts at the new Kalobeyei settlement. Ethnographic fieldwork was carried out over two periods from March to May 2018. The primary method was participant observation through periods of informal accommodation with Turkana families in Kalobeyei Centre, Kakuma town, and outlying settlement inhabited primarily by herders. Time was also spent with refugee families in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei settlement, and with refugees from Kakuma residing informally in the Eastleigh neighbourhood of Nairobi. Formal interviews and extended unstructured time with informants further informed the research. Outputs include a forthcoming RSC research brief, a journal article, and a paper presented at the IASFM conference in July.

Deconstructing Biometric Refugee Registration Workshop

Nora Bardelli, Caitlin Procter, and Claire Walkey (DPhil candidates)

While refugee registration has received much less attention than other bureaucratic processes such as refugee status determination, it has a critical role in refugee protection.

This workshop consisted of presentations and discussion around the following questions related to refugee registration, with a particular focus on biometric registration: How has refugee registration changed over time, and for what reasons? How do refugees and 'street level' bureaucrats experience and understand registration? How do the interests of states, refugees and international organisations impact and shape registration procedures? Attendees included a mixture of academics and practitioners working in/on digital technologies and humanitarianism. Two presentations are available as podcasts on the RSC website.

Integration of Syrian Refugee Families in Oxfordshire

Dr Naohiko Omata

This research aims to understand how Syrian refugee families who came to Oxfordshire via the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement Programme (SVPRP) have been adapting to their new life in the United Kingdom. Since the UK government launched the SVPRP in 2015 in response to the large outflow of refugees from Syria, Oxfordshire county has welcomed around 30 Syrian refugee families. Drawing upon semi-structured interviews, the research explored the current state of integration of these Syrian families in order to inform and support the work of civil society and governmental bodies. Between December 2017 and July 2018, interviews were conducted with 22 Syrian refugee families who are living in central Oxford and also 9 non-refugee stakeholders such as staff members of Oxford City Council, refugee-supporting organisations, student volunteer groups, and refugee-led organisations. Outputs will include a RSC research brief and a working paper.

Delivering Global Impact: Enabling Informed Policy and Evidence on the Energy Needs of Refugees

Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen (DPhil candidate)

This research analysed existing sources of information and evidence on humanitarian energy to feed directly into the Global Plan of Action on Energy Access for Displaced and Crisis-affected People, which was launched at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018 in New York. Specifically, the project focused on compiling sources of information for decision-makers, such as: 1) Where data is published and which sources of information are available, including highlighting specific evidence on the issues or in-depth studies that compare cross-cutting issues or regional evidence on energy approaches within different refugee settings; 2) Summarising findings from detailed studies on the impacts of existing energy programmes in displaced settings, including data from monitoring, learning and the knowledge emerging from ongoing implementation programmes; 3) Analysing approaches which propose methods for standardising and publishing information: what types of data are available, in what form, what indicators and reporting structures are used in humanitarian programmes, comparative evidence from across projects; and 4) Promoting existing learning from ongoing programmes, including making information available to practitioners and researchers across the sector.

Refugee Economies Programme

IKEA Foundation; The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; World Food Programme; Deloitte, 2012–ongoing

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

The Refugee Economies Programme undertakes research to support the socio-economic inclusion of refugees. Through primary data collection, we explore the conditions under which refugees can become self-sufficient and make positive economic contributions to their host states and societies. Our research is interdisciplinary, combining economics, anthropology, and political science. We collect original qualitative and quantitative data, and often draw upon a range of participatory methods, including working with refugee researchers. We aim to be policy-relevant but not policy driven, and we collaborate with governments, international organisations, NGOs, refugee-led organisations, universities, and businesses.

Our work has three complementary pillars:

1) *Economic Lives*: what explains variation in economic outcomes for refugees and their impact on host communities? 2) *Innovative Practices*: what innovative approaches have been tried and with what consequences? 3) *Political Economy*: what shapes national and local policies on economic inclusion?

The centrepiece of our research is the collection of an original panel data set, based on multi-country and time-series data collection. With an initial focus on Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia, and covering 2017-2020, the dataset covers urban and rural areas, refugees and hosts, and includes multiple data collection periods. In total, the dataset will involve around 15,000 respondents in the initial baseline study, with at least one additional round of follow-up data collection with the same respondents. This research is generously funded by the IKEA Foundation and is working in collaboration with UNHCR.

During the last academic year, we have collected primary data in Kakuma refugee camp and Nairobi in Kenya and Nakivale refugee settlement and Kampala in Uganda. We have also undertaken preliminary research in Ethiopia with data collection due to begin in the five camps in the Dollo Ado area in August 2018. We published an overview of our Kenya data as *Refugee Economies in Kenya* (RSC: Oxford). It represents the first piece to systematically explore what economically distinguishes refugees from host communities.

Our core activities have been supplemented by additional research. For example, with funding from the World Food Programme we are undertaking research on the Kalobeyei settlement in Kenya. Located close to the Kakuma camps, it has been specially designed to promote improved interaction between refugees and the host community, encourage refugee self-reliance, and promote a market-based approach to assistance. We are undertaking a longitudinal study following 2500 newly arrived (post-

2015) refugees in the new Kalobeyei (a 'self-reliance model') and the old Kakuma ('an assistance model') over a three-year period. We recently published the first output from this research, entitled *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya* (RSC: Oxford). See the adjacent article for further details on this research.

We also collaborated with Deloitte on a small-scale study on the economic lives of Syrian refugees in Europe, entitled *Talent Displaced: The Economic Lives of Syrian Refugees in Europe*. We collected data from 305 refugees in the UK, Austria, and the Netherlands. The research focuses notably on employment, and explores the paradox of why despite 38% of Syrian refugees being highly educated, 82% of our sample are unemployed. The study highlights the centrality of language, skills recognition, and institutional incentives. The study also includes qualitative research on business attitudes towards refugee employment.

The impact of the Refugee Economies Programme has been recognised in a number of ways. In 2018, the core project team received a 'Highly Commended' O2RB Impact Award and Professor Betts received a 'Highly Commended' award for Inspiring Leadership in the Vice-Chancellor's Innovation Awards.

Publications are available on our new project website: www.refugee-economies.org



Kalobeyei: an innovative approach to refugee settlement?

Alexander Betts

Leopold Muller Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs



Alexander Betts

In July 2018, we published a new report, entitled *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya*. It represents the first output of a three-year research project being conducted in collaboration with the World Food Programme.

Kalobeyei is a newly designed refugee settlement, a short distance from the Kakuma refugee camps in Turkana County, Kenya. It is pioneering in allowing refugees and host community members to interact and live alongside one another, while promoting a self-reliance model of assistance. The Kalobeyei settlement was conceived in 2015 by the Government of Turkana County and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and opened in 2016. It now hosts nearly 40,000 refugees. UNHCR has described the approach as exemplifying its new global approach to refugee assistance, based on an integrated development model.

Our research is following newly arrived refugees (post-2015) from South Sudan in both Kalobeyei (closer to a 'self-reliance model') and Kakuma (closer to an 'aid model'), as well as recent arrivals from Burundi and Ethiopia in Kalobeyei. It is based on a representative sample of over 2500 refugees, who we will follow over three waves of data collection, in order to assess the trajectory of the Kalobeyei model compared to the Kakuma model. The possibility to follow recent arrivals from the same community within two different assistance models represents an unprecedented research opportunity; effectively a 'natural experiment'.

The findings from our baseline research show that, despite the unexpected arrival and settlement of large numbers of South Sudanese, Kalobeyei has retained a significant commitment to self-reliance. The settlement's physical planning and design cater for subsistence agriculture and establish designated business areas. Other innovative interventions have included cash-based food assistance called *Bamba Chakula* ('get your food' in Swahili) and, more recently, the world's first 'cash for shelter' project, giving money to allow refugees to be involved in the design and construction of shelter.

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

Recent arrivals in Kalobeyei already have incomes almost twice as high as for new arrivals in Kakuma, and levels of food security are higher. These outcomes are at least partly attributable to the cash assistance and agricultural programmes. However, during the same period there were ration cuts in Kakuma, therefore, this will need verification with follow-up studies. In some areas,

though, newly arrived refugees do better in Kakuma: notably in relation to community participation and asset accumulation. These differences appear to be due to some of the advantages of long-established community structures versus the inherent challenge of creating 'community' within newly designed settlements.

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



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

Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya (Oxford: RSC) by Alexander Betts, Remco Geervliet, Claire MacPherson, Naohiko Omata, and Olivier Sterck is available on the Refugee Economies Programme website: www.refugee-economies.org

Policy and impact

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

Policy engagement

The RSC has continued to participate actively in international policy engagement over the past year.

Alexander Betts has been serving as a Councillor on the Canadian government-funded **World Refugee Council**. The Council, chaired by former Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy, includes George Papandreou, Jakaya Kikwete, Hina Jilani and Per Heggnes. It is writing a report on the future of the global refugee regime, making recommendations that are impartial and transcend the mandate of any organisation or government. Many of the discussions have focused on ways to promote stronger refugee diplomacy. The final report will be published later in 2018 and launched at a conference in Ottawa. At the Dar es Salaam meeting in February, Alexander Betts organised a panels session on refugees' economic inclusion involving representatives from the governments of Kenya and Uganda. He has also co-authored a forthcoming WRC paper on the global governance of forced migration with Professor James Milner.

Matthew Gibney has participated at a number of events designed to derive principles relevant to the growth of recent denationalisation (citizenship stripping) measures across Europe and North America. As well as speaking to journalists from the *Wall Street Journal* and *Middle East Eye*, he was involved in a **Scoping Meeting on Arbitrary Deprivation of Nationality** in London organised by the Open Society Foundations, the Asser Institute, Ashurst, and the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion. He also spoke at the follow up meeting, an **Expert Roundtable on Citizenship Stripping as Security Measure**, in July 2018 at The Hague.

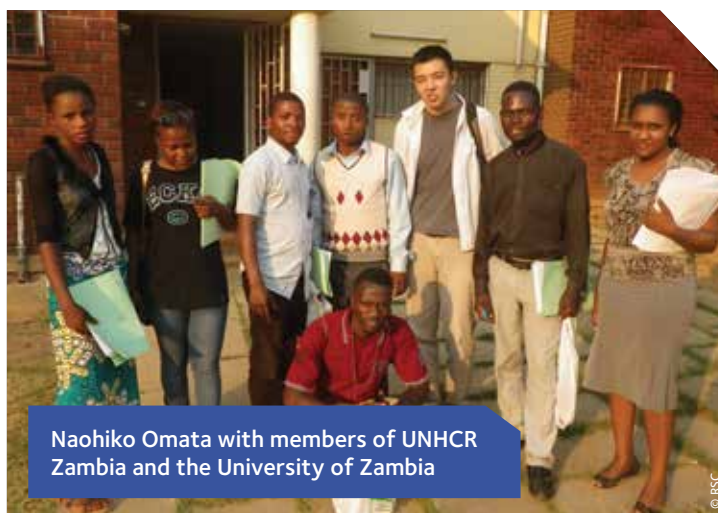
Cathryn Costello was the principal author of a study for UNHCR aiming to clarify the correct **interpretation of Article 31 of the 1951 Refugee Convention** on non-penalisation of refugees for illegal entry and stay – a provision of great importance given the range of punitive measures many states impose on refugees who often have little choice but to flee using irregular means. Written with Yulia Ioffe and Teresa Büchsel (DPhil students, Oxford Law Faculty), the study is being used within UNHCR with the aim of producing formal guidelines on the correct interpretation of Article 31.

Cathryn Costello also co-authored an Issue Paper on **family reunification** for the **Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights** with Professor Kees Groenendijk and Dr Louise Halleskov-Storgaard. She

examined states' obligations to respect refugees' human right to family life, and critiqued many restrictive practices across Council of Europe states. As a result of the analysis, the Commissioner for Human Rights called on all Council of Europe member states to uphold their human rights obligations and ensure the effectiveness of the right to family reunification. The paper has formed the basis for an advocacy campaign, and was the focus for a special panel convened by UNHCR at the Refugee Law Initiative conference in London in 2018.

Naohiko Omata was invited to 'The seminar on Early Development Preparedness and Response to the Expected Congolese Refugee Influx in Uganda', hosted by the **Belgium government** in June, together with the EU Delegation and Belgium development agency ENABEL. He delivered a keynote speech, drawing upon the RSC's Refugee Economies research, and participated in discussions with bilateral donors, the Ugandan government, and aid agencies to develop policy recommendations to facilitate the socio-economic integration and self-reliance of Congolese refugees in Uganda.

Georgia Cole attended a **United Nations Department of Political Affairs** meeting in Geneva as an expert panellist for their consultations on what their strategy for engagement with Eritrea should be going forward. She has also presented on internal dynamics within Eritrea to the **Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs**. Lilian Tsourdi was invited as an expert panellist at the **European Parliament** joint hearing of the BUDG/



Naohiko Omata with members of UNHCR Zambia and the University of Zambia

CONT/LIBE committees on “Assessing the flow of EU migration funding within the Union” which took place in May at the European Parliament in Brussels.

The **Architectures of Displacement** project has been working with UNHCR in Jordan and Lebanon to evaluate shelter responses in the Middle East, as well as a range of non-governmental organisations in Europe in order to summarise lessons learnt for the future. A report will be published next year.

Between 2016 and 2017, the Refugee Economies Programme’s team collaborated with **UNHCR Zambia and the University of Zambia** to enable them to apply the team’s research methods to collect data on refugee economies in the Zambian context. This offered a unique opportunity to explore a possibility of other organisations adopting our established methods in different situations. The final research report entitled *Zambia Refugee Economies: Livelihoods and Challenges* came out in 2017.

Research by Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen (DPhil candidate) into the data and evidence needs of the humanitarian sector on energy in refugee settings has had considerable impact. Two research papers tailored to the needs of the

UN working groups and humanitarian policymakers fed into the **Global Plan of Action on Energy Access for Displaced and Crisis-affected People**, which was launched at the **UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF)** in July 2018 in New York. The input was requested by the organisers of the Global Plan process as a resource required to input directly into policy-making. The paper was launched as part of the Global Plan of Action events in New York.

On 21 June, Alexander Betts and Paul Collier (Blavatnik School of Government) launched their ‘**Sustainable Migration Framework**’ at a meeting of the **European Migration Network** in Oslo. Its purpose is to outline a series of unifying principles for European asylum and immigration policy. Following meetings with the Norwegian Minister of Justice and key officials in the Norwegian government, they presented their policy paper for feedback from academics, government officials, UNHCR, IOM, and the NRC. In the following week, the presentation in Oslo was outlined by *Euronews* and was the basis of a leader in *The Sunday Times*. The full policy paper will be published by EMN Norway. Subsequent meetings are planned in Brussels and Vienna in order to further develop and roll out the Sustainable Migration Framework.

World Economic Forum

In July, Alexander Betts helped organise a week-long visit of the World Economic Forum’s **Young Global Leaders (YGLs)** to the Kakuma refugee camps in north-west Kenya. The group comprised a diverse range of YGLs, including Najat Vallaud-Belkacem (former French Education Minister), Akim Daouda (head of Gabon’s Sovereign Wealth Fund), Maria Soledad (Paraguayan Housing Minister), Marième Jamme (CEO of iamtheCODE), and Victor Ochen (former refugee and Nobel Peace Prize nominee). The visit took place in collaboration with UNHCR and involved a range of conversations with refugees, NGOs, community-based organisations, entrepreneurs, and international organisations on ways in which the Forum’s network can contribute to enhancing economic opportunities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The **Refugee Economies Programme’s** research was used as background data for the mission. The mission culminated in a presentation of key insights and findings to the UN Resident Coordinator, the President’s Chief of Staff, the Kenyan Refugee Commissioner, and UNHCR’s Representative in Kenya. These ideas will be presented at the annual YGL summit in San Francisco in October.

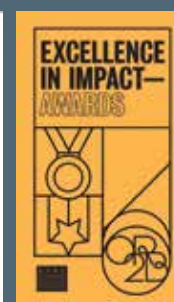


Young Global Leaders Marième Jamme and Najat Vallaud-Belkacem interact with learners at Kismayu Primary School in Kakuma camp

Awards in 2017-2018

Alexander Betts and Paul Collier’s work on special economic zones for refugee assistance was highly commended in the ‘Inspiring Leadership’ category of the University of Oxford’s Vice-Chancellor’s Innovation Awards.

Alexander Betts, Naohiko Omata and Olivier Sterck’s work on the Refugee Economies Programme was Highly Commended in the O2RB Excellence in Impact Awards, a joint initiative of the University of Oxford, the Open University, Reading and Oxford Brookes universities.










Media coverage

In the past year, RSC staff have written articles and provided comment on a range of issues for a variety of news outlets. For example, in July Professor Alexander Betts was interviewed on CNN's Amanpour about the continued political turmoil around migration into Europe, despite reduced numbers of asylum seekers and migrants coming to Europe since the peak in 2015. The reason for this, he argued, was that migration has become a scapegoat for a number of underlying trends and is being used opportunistically by politicians.

In June, Betts wrote an opinion piece in *The Guardian* highlighting the difference between Europe's current approach to refugees and that of a number of African countries. He argues that "when it comes to refugees, Europe should think differently about African states. Instead of just being

objects of inducement and coercion, many should offer inspiration... some are adopting pioneering solutions from which the rest of the world might learn." He cites examples of "self-reliance models" from Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

In November, *Middle East Eye* spoke with Professor Matthew Gibney in an article reporting on British aid workers in Syria being stripped of their citizenship by the UK government. He comments that, "The standard is that the Home Secretary, without any kind of court decision beforehand, adjudges that your holding citizenship is not conducive to the public good. That is an incredibly broad standard, and it marks the UK out among Western countries as the country where citizenship is, for large numbers of people, the least secure."

Selected media coverage

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

8 Aug 2017	Is it time to rethink the way we deal with refugees?, <i>BBC Radio 4</i>	11 April 2018	Refugee training key to Syria's reconstruction, <i>The Japan News</i>
5 Sept 2017	The hazards of giving shelter, <i>Wall Street Journal</i>	19 April 2018	Refugees need not be a burden, if they are allowed to work, <i>The Economist</i>
20 Nov 2017	British aid workers in Syria stripped of citizenship, <i>Middle East Eye</i>	18 June 2018	A self-reliance model for refugees, <i>The Washington Post</i>
9 Dec 2017	Books of the Year 2017, <i>The Economist</i>	26 June 2018	What Europe could learn from the way Africa treats refugees, <i>The Guardian</i>
13 Dec 2017	Can Jordan get a million Syrians into work?, <i>The Guardian</i>	26 June 2018	Sustainable migration: how Europe can reconcile democracy and mobility View, <i>euronews</i>
21 Jan 2018	In an illiberal world order, we need new ways to defend human rights, <i>The Observer</i>	6 July 2018	Fear versus reality when it comes to migration, <i>Amanpour, CNN</i>
19 Feb 2018	Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refugee State, <i>Financial Times</i>	23 July 2018	Can we rewrite the 1951 Refugee Convention for the 21st century?, <i>The Sunday Edition, CBC Radio</i>
21 Feb 2018	Don't make African nations borrow money to support refugees, <i>Foreign Policy</i>	30 July 2018	Barbara Harrell-Bond obituary, <i>The Guardian</i>

New Early Career Fellows in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

In 2018, thanks to a partnership with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, we are pleased to welcome three new Early Career Fellows.

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Anne-Line Rodriguez

Anne-Line Rodriguez is an anthropologist who specialises in the social experiences in West Africa of the European governance of migration. At the RSC she will be researching recent returns of migrants to Senegal from North Africa and Europe and the agency of local society in this context. This study will be based on ethnographic fieldwork in Senegal. Anne-Line completed her doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London. Her thesis, entitled *Social Respectability in Dakar at the Time of EU Border Closure: An Ethnography*, examined the new formations of subjectivity and practices created in the Senegalese capital city in the context of tightened and externalised EU migration control. Her work has appeared in *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute* and the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Prior to her PhD, she worked for various NGOs and acted as an observer during asylum-seeker interviews.

Robin Vandevordt

Robin Vandevordt is working on a research project on 'Civil humanitarianism and the politics of refugee solidarity'. He will continue doing on-going ethnographic fieldwork with several civil initiatives in Belgium, focusing on their subversive relations with governmental policies, professional NGOs and everyday social life. Drawing on his own Belgian case studies and similar initiatives across Europe, he will situate their rise in the broader context of changes in the field of humanitarian aid, European migration regimes, and citizens' desire to re-establish a moral community through direct social action.

His previous research at the University of Antwerp examined the conditions of solidarity by looking at Belgian and European responses to the Syrian refugee

crisis. More concretely, he studied how journalists, students, social workers and policymakers made sense of their encounters with Syrian men and women. A crucial part of this project researched these encounters through Syrians' lived experiences as they rebuild their social lives in Belgium. In the future, he hopes to slightly shift his field of study to the anthropology of food, by exploring how food serves as a site of both solidarity and contention, in the encounters between (forced) migrants and citizens.

Tom Western

Tom Western is an ethnomusicologist researching the relations between sound, borders, displacements and citizenships. His current research centres on Athens, Greece, and at the RSC he will be working on a project titled 'Aural Borders, Audible Displacements: Sound and Citizenship in Athens'. The project examines how sound informs experiences of displacement and mediates relationships between various communities living in the city. Sound in Athens is used to prise open questions of national belonging, and to territorialise public space, thus playing a key – but unheard – role in debates about Europeanness, freedom of movement, and the 'refugee crisis'. This research does anthropology in sound, and uses methods of sensory ethnography and collaborative soundscape recording to open new ways of thinking about citizenship.

This builds on previous research, which explored how sound recordings were used to construct nations and borders in postwar Europe, and how histories of migration were silenced in the process. Tom's first book – *National Phonography: Field Recording, Sound Archiving, and Producing the Nation in Music* – is forthcoming with Bloomsbury Academic Press in 2019. He has also published in the journals *Sound Studies*, *Twentieth-Century Music*, *Ethnomusicology Forum*, and in several edited books.



Anne-Line Rodriguez



Robin Vandevordt



Tom Western

Barbara Harrell-Bond, 1932–2018

Roger Zetter

Director, Refugee Studies Centre 2006–2011
Emeritus Professor of Refugee Studies

For almost four decades, from 1982 until her death in July 2018, Barbara Harrell-Bond was a powerful and passionate advocate for the rights and dignity of refugees: her name was synonymous with the cause of refugees. Through her scholarship, her influential but often scathing critiques of the ‘humanitarian industry’ as she termed it, but above all through her insistence that the voices of refugees must be heard, their agency recognised and their existential rights protected, she transformed humanitarian practice, almost single handed, from its paternalistic and self-justifying modes of action.

She pioneered the field of refugee studies as an important area of academic concern, but only in so far as rigorous scholarship and research served to empower refugees by providing a critically constructive engagement with policy and practice.

Fuelled by chain smoking and coffee, she was driven by irrepressible energy and a deeply personal and infectious compassion for refugees. Her home in Oxford was a sanctuary, a resting place and a transit station for innumerable refugees and asylum seekers; it earned a well-deserved reputation as a multi-national venue for parties and international cuisine.

American by birth, she was brought up in humble circumstances in rural South Dakota, USA, where her father was a postman and her mother a nurse. An accomplished horsewoman and musician, little in her early life indicated what was to become her all-consuming dedication to the world of refugees. At her mother’s behest, she was reluctantly destined to be trained as a nurse. But early marriage, raising a young family in California and then accompanying her husband to Oxford, where he was to undertake doctoral research in 1965, curtailed that possibility but introduced a life-changing succession of opportunities. Oxford remained her home for the rest of her life.



Building on her early interest in social studies she was accepted in the Institute of Social Anthropology in Oxford University, embarking on postgraduate research on Blackbird Leys, a new, working class estate on the edge of Oxford. Like her rejection of nursing, the choice of research topic challenged conventions and received wisdom – hallmarks of Barbara’s life-long reaction to the controlling and, as she saw it, the often disempowering functions of authority and institutions. Obscure and remote societies, not working-class Oxford, were the mainstream of anthropological research at that time. She completed her MLitt in 1967. From 1967-1982 she conducted research in West Africa, first for her doctorate on ‘Marriage among Professional Groups in Sierra Leone’, completed in 1972, and then a series of research projects, accompanied by her three young children. Focusing on socio-legal matters, this sowed the seeds for her later conviction that law, international refugee law in the case of refugees, was fundamental to protect their rights and to build a humane response to their needs.

Two subsequent projects combined to establish additional foundations for her guiding principles. Her research, conducted for Oxfam, amongst the Saharawi refugees in Algeria in 1981, a forgotten refugee population, provided powerful insights into how refugees could survive largely independently of humanitarian assistance. Challenging the perceptions of helplessness and the dependency-creating outcomes of humanitarian assistance was, of course, the leitmotif of her work.

Then, in 1982, she was commissioned by the Overseas Development Administration (the precursor of what is now the UK Government’s DFID) to undertake an evaluation in Sudan. Breaking the normal protocols of confidentiality, she delivered a very public rebuke of both the UNHCR and international humanitarian organisations for neglecting, and possibly keeping deliberately silent in her view, the unfolding humanitarian crisis in southern Sudan where tens of thousands of starving Ugandan refugees were pouring across the border. Her intervention had a dramatic effect, immediately compelling the humanitarian agencies and donors to scale up delivery of essential life-saving assistance for the refugees – assistance they



Roger Zetter

had been failing to provide up until that point. This event typified her fearless, much feared and constant challenge to the refugee establishment.

This work was the source of her seminal text *Imposing Aid: Emergency Assistance to Refugees* published in 1982, the gently punning title scarcely revealing the devastating critique of the humanitarian regime which lay between the covers. Few books change minds and practice in the way that *Imposing Aid* did. For an 'industry' never before subjected to academic scrutiny, her exposé of the disempowerment and dependency which humanitarian assistance engendered, and the need to 'correct unbelievable humanitarian mistakes', as she later put it in a film on her life, fundamentally changed how humanitarian practitioners and organisations have subsequently gone about their work. They could no longer see refugees as helpless, dependent on hand-outs, but instead as active participants in designing and implementing assistance projects for their own needs and livelihoods. For example, left to aid agencies, the distribution of that most existential of assets, food rations, symbolised control and dependency. Barbara insisted that refugees should be entrusted with this task and that the 'food basket' should supply rations with which refugees were familiar, not surplus pulses and grains from European and American 'food mountains'.

Her mission in south Sudan and *Imposing Aid* were the catalyst for creating the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), which she founded in the University of Oxford in 1982 and remained as the first Director until 1996. With its objective of studying the causes, consequences and responses to forced displacement, and commencing a weekly seminar series which rapidly attracted an increasingly large and dedicated following, the RSC quickly became the mecca for generations of scholars, researchers and students. In so many ways the genesis and ultimate success of the RSC was a microcosm of Barbara's personality - her pioneering mission, her relentless energy, and her conviction that rigorous research and scholarship was the means to change what she believed to be damaging humanitarian policy and practice for refugees.

The energy she imparted to her strategic vision in the early years - faithfully supported by her close friend Belinda Allan who was the development officer, and Elizabeth Colson who gave enormous academic kudos to the RSC - was remarkable. Within a few years her vision became a reality with the establishment of *Forced Migration Review* (1987 - at that time called *Refugee Participation Network* and relaunched as FMR in 1998), the *Journal of Refugee Studies* (1988), the Berghahn book series, a burgeoning research programme, a summer school for policymakers and practitioners (still going from strength to strength), and the embryo of what became the world-leading MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. These were the pillars of the RSC, simultaneously defining its precepts of academic and policy engagement, and providing a corpus of material for the rapidly expanding field of refugee studies. The RSC's independence from humanitarian aid agencies and organisations, alongside the stature of the University, added significantly to its authority.



Barbara at the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2012, celebrating her 80th birthday

© RSC / McClelland

Barbara retired from the directorship of the RSC in 1996, dedicating the remaining two decades of her life until her last days to refugee affairs in the Global South, and Africa in particular. In the countries and regions that host over 85% of the world's refugees and bear the main responsibility for their protection, she established new academic centres, modelled on the RSC, at Makerere University in Uganda, the American University of Cairo, and Moi University in Kenya, alongside numerous advice and campaigning networks that have as their mission the promotion of law, rights and legal aid for refugees. Countless refugees benefitted from Barbara's skill in developing their testimonies and her advocacy for their claims for refugee status. Millions more refugees who do not know her name have and will benefit from her relentless demands for a humanitarian regime that empowers, protects and is genuinely humane.

Amongst many awards and honours, including an emerita professorship from the University of Oxford in 2009, she received the Order of the British Empire in 2005 for services to refugee and forced migration studies. In typically self-deprecating style she claimed that, as an avowed anti-colonialist, at least when she died the insignia could be sold to raise funds for refugees. An inspiration and mentor to thousands of colleagues, friends and refugees around the world, the world has lost one of the most influential figures in the field of forced displacement. Her ferocious commitment resonates even more deeply now in an era when compassion and protection for refugees are in such short supply.

Barbara wished that no funeral service be held, but plans are being made by her family for a memorial service to commemorate her legacy around the first anniversary of her death in July 2019.

Barbara Elaine Harrell-Bond born 7 November 1932, Webster, South Dakota, USA, died Oxford, GB, 11 July 2018. She is survived by three children, David Harrell-Bond, Stephen Harrell-Bond and Debbie Bond, and her three grandchildren Julien, Camille and Nicholas Harrell-Bond.

This is an extended version of an obituary that first appeared in The Guardian on 30 July 2018.

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, 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.

Teaching takes place in small classes, usually between 7 to 25 students, to encourage active participation and to enable students to learn from each other. Teaching styles vary and include lectures, workshops, seminars and student presentations.

In the first term, students 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, and across both terms all students take a course dedicated to research methods in the study of forced migration. In the second term, students also choose two options courses from a list, which changes from year to year. In 2017–2018, our option courses included Dispossession and Displacement in the Modern Middle East, The History and Politics of Humanitarian Aid, a course of advanced Human Rights and Refugee Law, Critical Approaches to 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.

This year, MSc thesis topics included: 'Negotiating place, culture and new Dutch identities: inclusion, exclusion and belonging in a grassroots refugee integration organisation in Utrecht, The Netherlands', 'Imagery and exodus: an anthropological study of documentary film making about forced displacement', and 'Seeking access, seeking justice: the use of class actions by asylum-seekers and refugees in Australia'. Caitlin Morley and Sarah Dobbie were jointly awarded the best thesis prize. The Examiners' Prize was awarded to Margaret Neil.

The students

Since 1998 the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has drawn top-quality students from all over the world, including Rhodes, Marshall, Commonwealth and Fulbright scholars. Our most recent cohort came from 14 countries, many of whom were in receipt of bursary or other financial support. The degree is competitive, with over 224 applicants for the 28 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.

For further information on the master's degree, please see the RSC website at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/msc



Professor Matthew Gibney delivers a lecture

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: 'The Transition of Refugee Management from UNHCR to the Department of Refugee Affairs in Kenya'; 'Navigating the Deputisation of Immigration Enforcement Functions in the UK'; 'Irregular Migrant Children and the Right to Education' (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

Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen DPhil candidate

Refugees and renewable energy: the nature of refugee demand for sustainable energy in humanitarian settings



There is limited research on renewable and sustainable energy provision within humanitarian settings, especially within refugee camps and displaced populations. This means that the basic energy needs of millions of vulnerable people

are not being met, and where some form of energy access is available it is often not provided via the most effective or sustainable solutions.

This research aims to understand the mechanisms by which international development agencies are delivering renewable energy to refugees, and what role displaced communities and households have in defining their own access to technologies. The thesis will focus on the political nature of these problems: how is sustainable energy used in refugee settings and what are the factors influencing demand in communities. The project will use social science and anthropological methods to analyse these problems and understand how renewable energy policies play out across humanitarian settings.

Richard Dolan DPhil candidate

Mobilising at the margins: education, aspiration and mobility in the Karen borderlands



My doctoral research explores the role of collective action around non-state education in promoting socio-economic development and mobility within Burma/Myanmar's ongoing political transition. Through a case study of a Pwo Karen community on

the country's southeastern border with Thailand, I am concerned with dynamics of community and civil society engagement currently structuring and sustaining informal local responses to higher education and, subsequently, how this engagement is shaping alternative educational and occupational outcomes for an ethnic minority community emerging from decades of armed conflict, underdevelopment and government restriction. Based on extensive ethnographic research conducted with Karen communities on both sides of the Burma-Thailand border I suggest that community engagement around non-state education is doing much to (re)shape conceptions of self and service for those coming of age in the Karen borderlands today whilst providing a dynamic vision of educational reform and a vehicle for realising it. In this way, the thesis seeks to contribute to the burgeoning literature on youth transitions and youth agency in processes of socio-political change and transition, and the role of informal welfare networks in facilitating and furthering these processes at the community level.

Chloé Lewis DPhil candidate

Gender protection/protecting gender: rethinking responses to sexual violence in conflict and its aftermath

Against the backdrop of the UN Security Council agenda on Women, Peace and Security and through the case study of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), my research examines responses to sexual violence in conflict. Empirically, it explores the relationship between internationally developed responses to sexual violence in conflict and their implications in practice. Conceptually, it examines how, why, and with effect gendered assumptions underpinning the response architecture bear upon understandings of 'gender' in conflict more broadly. Drawing on extensive qualitative research conducted at the UN Headquarters in New York and in eastern DRC, I demonstrate that responses to sexual violence reify the (perceived) inevitability of female 'victim-survivorhood' and male 'perpetratorhood.' In other words, and by calling attention to institutional politics of policymaking and operational constraints of policy implementation, I argue that gender protection mechanisms ultimately protect 'gender.'

International Summer School in Forced Migration

The International Summer School in Forced Migration is always a key event in the RSC's annual calendar and this year proved no different. The School, which has been running for more than three decades, was a huge success, providing an exciting forum for the discussion of contemporary issues in forced migration. In July 2018, 69 participants, from more than 35 different countries, joined together with six tutors and 15 speakers at the Refugee Studies Centre in Oxford to talk through new developments in the field. 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 enabled 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 intensive, two-week School was enthusiastically opened by the Director, Professor Matthew Gibney, with a dinner at Wadham College. This was followed, during the first week, by sessions on conceptualising, which considered displacement from political, legal and anthropological perspectives. The ethics of border control was then examined in a thought-provoking lecture that subsequently generated a lively discussion, culminating in a debate between tutor groups. As the week drew to a close, attention was directed towards asylum policy and international refugee law. Workshops on African Union protection and European Union protection offered participants the chance to study these areas in more depth. Negotiating strategies were honed in a day-long simulation in the context of refugee repatriation and the challenges of internal displacement in East Timor. In the second week participants had the opportunity to specialise in several different areas related to forced migration including children's rights, gender, human smuggling, humanitarian principles, IDPs, Palestinian refugees and international law, and psychosocial support. After two weeks of intensive study and reflection, the Summer School concluded with participants, tutors and speakers discussing together the future challenges in the refugee regime.

As ever, the busy schedule of the Summer School was interspersed with lectures by world-leading academics and accomplished professionals in the field of forced migration, including Chaloka Beyani (former UN Special Rapporteur for IDPs), Madeline Garlick (from UNHCR), Chandran Kukathas (Chair of the LSE Department of Government), Alessandro Monsutti (Chair of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the Graduate Institute Geneva), and Professor Alison Phipps and Tawona Sithole (both from the University of Glasgow) who together gave a moving lecture on displacement in the closing plenary. The School paid tribute to its founder by screening the documentary *Barbara Harrell-Bond: A life not ordinary*. Also included in the programme was a screening of *The Wait* followed by a discussion with the director, Dr Maher Abdulaziz. Work in small, diverse tutor groups is an essential feature of the Summer School. Once again, these groups were fundamental in encouraging critical reflection and

debate on assumptions and professional practices. The 2018 tutor groups were led by Catherine Briddick, Cathryn Costello, Matthew Gibney, Maryanne Loughry, Tom Scott-Smith, and Liesbeth Schockaert.

A key asset of the School has always been the diversity of its participants. The School offers a unique opportunity for professionals from regions across the world to learn from each other and to build long-term networks that benefit both their personal and professional development. Whilst major international organisations such as UNHCR, IOM, and JRS were well represented this year, there were also officials from various governments, staff of international and local NGOs (Asylum Access, Gravitazz, Première Urgence Internationale) as well as full-time researchers and academics. Participants had the opportunity to present their personal experiences and fields of interest to fellow participants, tutors and members of the Refugee Studies Centre during our Saturday *Festival of Ideas*. Thanks to the varied background of participants, their presentations were wide-ranging, engaging and included talks on *Disability in Displacement – some reflections from responding in Syria*; *Conceptualizing Forced Migration: Contemporary Media and Art Approaches*; and *The Rohingya refugee crisis in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh*.

The RSC remains committed to providing bursary support to deserving participants, particularly those from the Global South, who would otherwise be unable to attend this course. In 2018 ten participants received bursary funding thanks to generous support from the Afari Foundation and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. We, at the RSC, continue to search for new avenues of funding in order to keep the Summer School one that reflects varied experiences of forced migration from across the globe.



Catherine Briddick teaches 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 Student Visitors 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 2018 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

Lili Song Visiting Research Fellow



I was a Visiting Research Fellow at the RSC during Hilary Term 2018. During my fellowship, I worked on a book manuscript on Chinese refugee law and policy which is now under contract with Cambridge University Press.

I found the RSC an extraordinarily intellectually inspiring place and am grateful for the mentorship I received and friendship that has since developed. The colleagues were genuine, warm and friendly. They apparently also know how to throw a party at the end of a busy academic term.

Outside the RSC, I enjoyed seminars (which Oxford has no shortage of), concerts and the English countryside. I must admit that at the beginning of my fellowship I looked forward to going back to the tropical islands of Vanuatu. But by the end of the fellowship I enjoyed it so much that I was reluctant to leave!

Felix Bender Student Visitor



I came to the RSC to work on my dissertation "To Whom Should We Grant Asylum? The Lack of Legal Political Status as Determining Factor for a Claim to Refugee Status". My time at the RSC proved to be extremely beneficial for my work in several regards. I was offered the opportunity to present my dissertation in the Work-In-Progress seminar series and received many useful comments. I was also

able to present my work on the situation of refugees in Hungary after 2015 in the same seminar series. These, combined with the weekly presentations by invited speakers at the RSC, were tremendous not only for widening my perspective on different foci involved in the study of refugees and asylum, but also because they provided me with the opportunity to meet a number of prominent scholars in the field.

Throughout my stay, I enjoyed the familiar atmosphere at the RSC. The advice and encouragement in my regular meetings with Matthew Gibney proved to be invaluable for the progress of my dissertation, and the conversations with Gil Loescher and Dawn Chatty ultimately led me to publish on my presented work in *OpenDemocracy and Refugees Deeply*. I found Oxford, and especially the RSC, to be an exceptionally helpful working environment. The staff were always eager to help with inquiries and the library and its staff offered valuable help in researching material I would otherwise not have had access to. For all these, but also for the reason of having had the opportunity to establish a number of great lasting personal relationships, I would recommend a stay at the RSC to anyone working in the field of refugee studies.

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.1,700 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 125 new print documents in 2017–18. Links created in January 2017 to over 5,700 full-text scanned images from the RSC's Forced Migration Online Digital Library to the Search Oxford Libraries Online (SOLO) catalogue have proved popular with readers. These documents were digitised originally for a project funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in the early 2000s.

The archive collections, in particular those of Dr Paul Weis and Professor Guy S Goodwin-Gill, have enjoyed a surge in interest with international visitors accessing them over the past year. The Bodleian Libraries are also proud to announce that the Brookings Global IDP archive has now been archived by the Special Collections team and can be consulted in the Weston Library. The catalogue is searchable at: <http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/online/modern/brookings-idp/brookings-idp.html>

In addition to the grey literature and archive collections, the specialist book collection also continues to expand with the purchase of 74 new monographs this year. Of these, 24 were for research and 50 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. Readers also benefited increasingly from electronic book and e-journal acquisitions. There are presently over 1,500 e-books on refugee-related topics accessible via SOLO with 34 new titles purchased for the forced migration and international development field this year.

Library staff have provided in-depth subject-specific inductions and tours for 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, taught search-skills sessions for the MSc students and answered a wide range of email enquiries. The Libguide for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies 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.



A panel discussion on 'Future challenges' at the Summer School, with Chris Bertram, Dawn Chatty, Gaim Kibreab, and Jessica Reinisch

‘Doing gender’ and forced migration at the RSC: a new role and research agenda

Catherine Briddick

Martin James Departmental Lecturer in Gender and Forced Migration

The Martin James Departmental Lectureship in Gender and Forced Migration will secure the RSC’s position at the forefront of research and teaching on sex/gender as experienced in the context of displacement. Here Catherine Briddick introduces her exciting new role and research plans.

The scholarship on gender and forced migration has developed rapidly in the last four decades, from a small number of critiques and empirical studies that sought to draw attention to the experiences of (some) migrant women, to a flourishing literature which has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the many different facets of forced migration. Notwithstanding this burgeoning scholarship, and the contributions of many current and former RSC academics to it (including those of Dawn Chatty, Cathryn Costello and Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh to name just three) too often the inclusion of women and those who do not conform to ascribed gender roles is reduced, in both academic and practitioner responses to displacement, to a tick-box exercise. The creation of the Martin James Departmental Lectureship in Gender and Forced Migration (created thanks to a generous donation by the Martin James Foundation) demonstrates the RSC’s continuing commitment to addressing these imbalances and signals the start of a new era in its teaching of, and research on, sex/gender.

In my role as a Departmental Lecturer I will be engaging in an ambitious and inter-disciplinary programme of teaching, research and dialogue on forced migration which places sex/gender, as a discursive/performative system that creates and maintains power and domination, at its centre. One of the position’s key components, and one I am particularly looking forward to, is developing and teaching a course for the prestigious and demanding MSc programme. Building on the success of the module I taught on the International Summer School in Forced Migration, the course will explore the myriad of ways in which sex/gender impacts upon an experience of forced migration, considering women’s access to protection and the suppression of women’s mobility, status determination procedures, the interpretation of refugee and human rights law to include gender-based harm and issues arising from encampment and resettlement. In addition to teaching and supervising students, I will be undertaking research that focuses on human rights and migration law’s ‘regimes of exception’ (rules which appear to grant a migration status to some women who have experienced violence) and the engagement of the EU with the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

About Catherine

Catherine Briddick has over ten years’ experience researching, providing legal advice and engaging in legal advocacy on issues relating to gender, forced migration and human rights in the UK. Catherine has practiced as a barrister, representing individuals before Courts and tribunals in addition to having managed and delivered legal advice and information services in the not-for-profit sector. She is a trustee of Asylum Welcome and a member of Asylum Aid’s Women’s Advisory Committee. Catherine received her LLM in Human Rights Law from the LSE with Distinction. She is currently completing her doctorate in the Faculty of Law at the University of Oxford. Catherine has contributed case notes to the *Journal of Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Law* and engages in consultancy work for research centres and NGOs. Her most recent publication is *Some Other(ed) Refugees: Women Seeking Asylum under Refugee and Human Rights Law* (in the *Research Handbook on Refugee Law*, S Juss (ed.), Edward Elgar, 2018). Catherine teaches at the Refugee Studies Centre and has previously taught Public International Law and International Human Rights Law at the LSE. She is an Associate Fellow of the Higher Education Academy and a Doctoral Affiliate of the Refugee Law Initiative.

For more information on Catherine Briddick’s research and publications please visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/people/catherine-briddick. You can follow her on twitter @CateBriddick.



Catherine Briddick

Protesters at the Women’s March in New York, January 2017



Smuggling prohibitions vs. duties of humanity

Cathryn Costello

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

Central to contemporary measures to combat ‘irregular migration’ is the criminalisation of human smuggling. The (ostensible) wrong of human smuggling became the focus of international legal cooperation with the conclusion of the 2000 Palermo Protocol on Smuggling. The Protocol defines smuggling as assistance for gain in illegal border crossings. The Protocol is appended to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, but smuggling prohibitions are not confined to actors that would be commonly regarded as ‘organised transnational criminals’. Indeed, in its implementation, most states have even removed the ‘gain’ criterion, and now criminalise any assistance to those crossing borders irregularly.

In Europe, a further expansion of the reach of criminal law is evident. Assistance to those *staying irregularly* is also the focus of legal prohibition, not just assistance to entering states. In the EU’s Facilitation Directive, states must prohibit assistance in irregular border crossing. They may exempt some humanitarian actions from that prohibition, but as a recent study for the European Parliament found, most have not.¹

Smuggling prohibitions are often conflated, in both political and popular discourse, with trafficking, which is defined as the coercive transport or harbouring of individuals for exploitative purposes. The Trafficking Protocol is not without interpretative controversy, but prohibiting the sort of coercive, exploitative conduct that is defined as trafficking seems at least *prima facie* appropriate. In contrast, smuggling prohibitions, as we find them in many national laws, prohibit a range of assistance to those in need, in particular to those seeking asylum, who tend to be of nationalities effectively excluded from legal routes to enter potential states of asylum, particularly those in the Global North. In this context, the law’s ‘criminal smuggler’ may well be a good Samaritan – someone with benign aims seeking to assist those in grave need.

Against this background, recent scholarship and jurisprudence has come to critique the overbreadth of smuggling prohibitions. In her RSC Working Paper and Brief², Rachel Landry argued that smuggling prohibitions were overbroad, and criminalised not only harmless acts, but also actions that should be regarded as morally compelled. Meanwhile, in a recent article³ and a forthcoming book, scholars including RSC Associate Jennifer Allsopp have catalogued the extensive and profound impact of anti-smuggling measures on civil society.⁴

The book, *Policing Humanitarianism: EU Policies Against Human Smuggling and their Impact on Civil Society*, explores the effects of EU policies, laws and agencies’ operations in anti-migrant smuggling actions, and their implementation across EU Member States. It provides an in-depth analysis of EU and international anti-smuggling law and of how

these have interacted with the precipitous rise in the financing of and mandate of EU Home Affairs Agencies and Institutions in the context of the so-called ‘European refugee humanitarian crisis’ from 2015 onwards.

In its empirical evidence, the book draws on detailed case studies of four EU Member States: Greece, Italy, Hungary and the UK. The effects of EU and national policies criminalising the facilitation of entry and residence of irregular immigrants, the book concludes, extend beyond cases where civil society actors have faced actual prosecutions and criminal convictions when assisting irregular immigrants and asylum seekers. The authors refer to this dynamic as ‘policing the mobility society’. This policing dynamic captures the wider punitive dynamics which affect the activities of civil society actors, especially those critically monitoring and politically mobilising for the rights of migrants. It has three faces: (i) intimidation and suspicion; (ii) disciplining, and; (iii) formal criminalisation. This final modality fits with the use of criminal justice and/or criminal justice-like approaches to facilitation of entry/residence, including penal sanctioning. There are several examples of this occurring in the form of being declared a suspect of crime, criminal prosecution or penalisation; but also in the application of fines or administrative penalties.



Cathryn Costello



The border between Austria and Hungary



A Syrian father and his two daughters disembark the Topaz Responder, owned by charity MOAS, after it landed at the Sicilian port of Trapani with 311 rescued people on board

© UNHCR/France Malavolta

In the book and related research published by the RSC⁵ and elsewhere⁶, Jennifer Allsopp has demonstrated how these modalities have important and as yet under-researched consequences for social trust in liberal democratic Member States and in the EU as a whole. The policing of facilitation of entry/residence and humanitarian assistance and access to justice leads to a widening of social mistrust, which in turn calls for a critical re-interrogation of the legitimacy of anti-human smuggling policies in the EU.

Together with Jennifer Allsopp, I am engaged in an analysis that explores two cases where national constitutional provisions were invoked successfully to challenge the overbreadth of smuggling prohibitions. In the first case, the 2015 *Appulonappa* ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Court held that the Canadian prohibitions were overbroad, taking into account the legislative purpose of the ruling, read in light of the Smuggling Protocol. The second case is that of the French Conseil Constitutionnel in July 2018, concerning *Cedric Herrou*. The Conseil found that the French legislation was incompatible with the French constitutional principle of *Fraternité*. This argument was anticipated and advanced by Jennifer

Allsopp in a 2012 Working Paper for the RSC.⁷ While the Conseil acknowledged that the state is entitled to take measures to suppress irregular migration, the state was obliged to balance those measures against the freedom to act in solidarity with irregular migrants and refugees in particular.

Comparing and contrasting the two rulings, it is noteworthy that both framed the pushback against the overbreadth of the smuggling prohibitions in distinctive *national* constitutional law terms. Moreover, both cases emerged out of distinctive political campaigns, which included acts of civil disobedience framed in distinctly national terms. Moreover, the two rulings may be further contrasted with the weak ruling of the ECtHR when first contrasted with domestic laws prohibiting assistance to irregular migrants (*Mallah v France* (2011)). These rulings also have implications for both the revision of the EU Facilitation Directive, and the UN Smuggling Protocol.

The RSC is pleased to remain at the forefront of shaping law, policy and practice in the anti-smuggling field in collaboration with a range of partner institutions.

¹ Carrera, S. et al. (2016) Fit for purpose? *The Facilitation Directive and the Criminalisation of Humanitarian Assistance to Irregular Migrants*, Brussels: European Parliament (report).

² <https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/the-humanitarian-smuggling-of-refugees-criminal-offence-or-moral-obligation>

³ Carrera, S., Allsopp, J. and Vosyliūtė, L. (2018) 'The effects of anti-migrant smuggling policies on humanitarian assistance in the EU', *International Journal of Border and Migration Studies*. Allsopp, J. (2017) 'Solidarity, smuggling and the European refugee crisis: civil society and its discontents', *Diritto, Immigrazione, Cittadinanza* (Rights, Immigration, Citizenship) 3: 1–29. Allsopp, J. (2012) *Contesting Fraternité: Vulnerable Migrants and the Politics of Protection in Contemporary France*, RSC Working Paper no. 82, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

⁴ Carrera, S. et al. *Policing Humanitarianism: EU Policies Against Human Smuggling and their Impact on Civil Society*, Hart Publishing, forthcoming.

⁵ Allsopp, J. (2012) *ibid*.

⁶ Allsopp, J. (2017) *ibid*. Allsopp, J. (2016) 'The European Facilitation Directive and the Criminalisation of Humanitarian Assistance to Irregular Migrants: Measuring the Impact on the Whole Community'. In Carrera, S. and Guild, E. (eds) *Irregular Migration, Trafficking and Smuggling of Human Beings: Policy Dilemmas in the EU*. CEPS: Brussels, pp. 47–57. Allsopp, J. and Manieri, M.G. (2016) 'The EU Anti-Smuggling Framework: Direct and Indirect Effects on the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Irregular Migrants' in *ibid*, pp. 81–93.

⁷ Allsopp, J. (2012) *ibid*.

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.

Annual Lectures

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2017

On 22 November, Dr Jemilah Mahmood (Under Secretary General for Partnerships, IFRC) gave the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2017 at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Under the title 'The displacement paradox: good refugees, bad migrants. Where can the unwanted go?', the lecture sought to address the issue of humanitarian protection for the increasing numbers of migrants who do not fit into conventional categories of international protection. At a time of increasing animosity towards migrants and with states scaling up their border controls, where do you turn to when you become the world's most unwanted? The lecture asked questions such as how can we do more to support the safety, well-being and dignity of refugees and vulnerable migrants? How can we address negative perceptions about migrants? And how can we bring about these changes in a way that has a real impact on the lives of the most vulnerable?

Dr Mahmood began her mandate as Under Secretary General for Partnerships at the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in January 2016. Before joining the IFRC, Dr Mahmood was the Chief of the World Humanitarian Summit secretariat at the United Nations in New York. She is well known as the founder of MERCY Malaysia, which she led from 1999-2009.

The Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture takes place in Michaelmas term each year. It is named in honour of Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, the founding Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, who, we are delighted to report, was able to attend the lecture.

To listen to a podcast of the lecture visit:
www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/ahbl2017-podcast



Dr Jemilah Mahmood delivers the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2017 at Magdalen College

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2018



Professor Bridget Anderson gives the Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture in June

In June, we were pleased to welcome Professor Bridget Anderson (University of Bristol) to give the Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2018, titled "Let language not betray us": immigration, enforcement and modern slavery.

In public debate, employing the language of 'anti-trafficking' and 'anti-slavery' has become a useful way of managing tensions between border controls and human rights. In the recent Windrush debacle in the UK for example, the claim that the Home Office initiated 'hostile environment' has resulted in injustice and deportation was refuted on the grounds that it targets 'illegal immigrants alone, some of whom had been working in conditions akin to slavery'. The lecture explored what is concealed and what is revealed by such language.

Bridget Anderson is Professor of Migration, Mobilities, and Citizenship at the School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies at the University of Bristol. She was previously the Research Director of the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) at the University of Oxford.

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

Listen to a podcast of the lecture at:
www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/colson2018-podcast

Public Seminar Series

Each term the RSC holds a series of public seminars, held on Wednesday evenings at Queen Elizabeth House. This year the series focused on international refugee law and human rights in Hilary term, the Middle East in Trinity term, plus a miscellany of individual seminars in Michaelmas term.

International Refugee Law and Human rights

Public Seminar Series, Hilary term 2018
Convened by Dr Lilian Tsourdi



Dr Jason Pobjoy gives a seminar on the child in international refugee law

This interdisciplinary seminar series focused on a wide range of aspects of international refugee law and policy. The eight speakers in the series included academics and practitioners who presented cutting-edge research, often underpinned by recently published monographs.

Topics covered included the voting rights and the political predicament of refugees (Dr Ruvi Ziegler, University of Reading); the interplay between extraterritorial border controls and access to protection (Dr Violeta Moreno-Lax, Queen Mary University of London); addressing statelessness in Europe (Chris Nash, Director of the European Network on Statelessness); developments on the protection of IDPs in international law (Dr David James Cantor, Director of the Refugee Law Initiative); the interplay between international refugee law and the rights of the child (Dr Jason Pobjoy, Barrister, Blackstone Chambers); human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery in European law (Dr Vladislava Stoyanova, Lund University); and regional approaches to regulating forced displacement in the Middle East (Professor Maja Janmyr, University of Oslo) and South America (Dr Diego Acosta, University of Bristol).

Displacement and Migration in the Contemporary Middle East

Public Seminar Series, Trinity term 2018
Convened by Dr Ali Ali

This seminar series focused on displacement and migration matters in the contemporary Middle East, with particular attention to the mass displacement of the populations of Iraq and Syria, but also considering the outsourcing of consular services and immigration controls by European states in Morocco.

The series began with the launch of Professor Dawn Chatty's new book *Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refugee State* (2017), which provided a historical context to the character of the Syrian state seen through the lens of its role as a host state to displaced populations from neighbouring states and beyond. We were pleased to host Dr Sophia Hoffman, author of *Iraqi Migrants in Syria: The Crisis Before the Storm* (2016) and Dr Tahir Zaman, author of *Islamic Traditions of Refuge in the Crises of Iraq and Syria* (2016). Both of their books and lectures addressed the presence of displaced Iraqis in Syria, and how they were managed by different state, international, and non-state organisations. These three books offer readers knowledge about Syria before the uprising, a subject left in the shadows by the attention drawn to the tragedies of the post-uprising years. They spoke about the implications of those dynamics for displaced Syrian populations in Jordan and in Turkey.

We learned more about Syrians in the Turkish economy from Dr Emre Korkmaz who gave a lecture relating to his recent working paper (2017, IMI/ODID) about Syrian refugee labourers challenging supply chain management in Turkey, including with organised industrial action.

Dr Federica Infantino's lecture 'Outsourcing Border Control: The Politics and Practice of Contracted Visa Policy in Morocco' is also the title of her recent book (2016). Her research revealed the everyday practices of border control, and the motivations and discretions exercised by private contractors. They are contracted by France, Belgium and Italy to run visa application centres in Morocco.

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



Professor Dawn Chatty speaks about her book on Syria in the Trinity term seminar series

Other Events

Structures of Protection: Rethinking Refugee Shelter

At St Cross College, Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Dr Mark Breeze hosted a conference entitled **Structures of Protection: Rethinking Refugee Shelter**, which took place between 18 and 20 July 2018. The event involved a range of academics and practitioners examining forms of refugee shelter around the world. The diverse locations that were examined by conference participants included camps such as the Calais 'Jungle', 'La Liniere' in Grande-Synthe, Kakuma in Kenya, Moria in Greece, and Azraq and Za'atari camps in Jordan; housing in large abandoned buildings such as *Silos* in Trieste, the LM Village in Greece, Tempelhof airport and the International Congress Centre in Berlin; accommodation in detention facilities in Canada, Malta and Holot, Israel; and the use of new designs and approaches to housing refugees, from prefabricated units such as the Better Shelter, to shipping containers and citizen-run hosting platforms.

The conference included 30 presenters from 14 different countries, who spoke from a wide range of disciplinary perspectives including anthropology, geography, medicine, architecture, law, political science, and sociology. The main aim of the conference was to facilitate dialogue between this range of scholars, as well as bringing humanitarian practitioners, journalists, lawyers and architects into conversation with one another. All participants were involved in studying refugee shelter in some form, and 30 pre-selected papers

were circulated prior to the conference and became the basis for discussion. These papers will be collected together in an edited book with a view to publication in 2019: essays that will widen public understanding about the lives and experiences of refugees and forced migrants, as well as reflecting on the role and possibilities for design.

The **Structures of Protection** conference is part of an ongoing project entitled **Architectures of Displacement**, which is led by Professor Tom Scott-Smith at the RSC. The project aims to examine four interlocking questions. (1) What types of emergency shelter are used by the forcibly displaced? (2) What range of forms of design and construction practices have been employed or improvised? (3) How is emergency shelter lived in and altered through inhabitation? (4) What are the political, social, and legal implications of these different forms of emergency shelter? A crucial part of this project involves evaluating the successes and challenges of humanitarian strategies for sheltering refugees and forced migrants, and the Structures of Protection conference was crucial in this aim. Participants discussed certain successful housing projects, examined the medical and legal implications of more problematic approaches, produced recommendations for the improvement of existing shelters, and examined the role and limitations of innovation and design more broadly.

More details about the project can be found at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/aod



A session at the conference Structures of Protection: Rethinking Refugee Shelter, held at St Cross College in July



Barbara Harrell-Bond with family and friends at the screening of the documentary about her life

Barbara Harrell-Bond: A life not ordinary

On World Refugee Day, 20 June, we were delighted to hold a special screening of a new documentary about RSC founder Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, who sadly passed away in July (see page 18). *Barbara Harrell-Bond: A life not ordinary*, by Katarzyna Grabska (writer and producer, in collaboration with AMERA International) and Enrico Falzetti (writer and director), explores Barbara's many achievements, as academic, refugee activist, and life-long advocate of refugee rights.

The film traces her life and career from her childhood in South Dakota, to her engagement with the civil rights movement in the late Fifties, to her move to the UK in the mid-Sixties, studying social anthropology at the University of Oxford, and then to her travels in West Africa where she carried out much of her academic research. It was her experience of the Saharawi refugee camps in Algeria in 1980, and the humanitarian crisis in Sudan in 1982, that led her to establish the RSC. A strong advocate of legal aid programmes for refugees in the Global South, Barbara went on to establish a number of these programmes in Uganda, Egypt, South Africa, and the UK.

The film includes insights from Barbara herself plus input from RSC staff and many others including refugees she has helped. Numerous photos from Barbara's travels and research in Africa illustrate the film.

We were pleased and honoured to welcome to the screening Barbara herself, plus many of her family and friends, and the film's director Enrico Falzetti. Producer Katarzyna Grabska, unable to attend in person, introduced the film on video.

Further details can be found at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/barbara-harrell-bond-film

Deconstructing Biometric Refugee Registration

Nora Bardelli, Caitlin Procter, and Claire Walkey (DPhil candidates)

This one-day workshop was held in June with presentations and discussion focusing on: how refugee registration has changed over time and why; how refugees and 'street level' bureaucrats experience and understand registration; and how the interests of states, refugees and international organisations impact and shape registration procedures. A particular focus was new methods of biometric registration.

While refugee registration has received much less attention than other bureaucratic processes such as refugee status determination, it has a critical role in refugee protection. The workshop came about following discussions between the three convenors about the gaps in the literature on refugee registration and on how biometrics are shaping and changing registration practices.

Twenty-four attendees came from the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Denmark, and included a mixture of academics and practitioners working in/on digital technologies and humanitarianism. All attendees stressed the importance of having an event focused on biometrics and refugees/forced migration. The three guest speakers were Dr Anja Simonsen (an anthropologist from the University of Copenhagen), Dr Katja Jacobsen (a political scientist, author of *The Politics of Humanitarian Technology*), and Shane O'Brien (a practitioner from UNHCR). Each approached the topic of biometrics from a different perspective and with different concerns, thus making clear how important it is to have interdisciplinary research on the issue – if not, bridging the academia-policy divide will prove difficult.

Presentations by Dr Simonsen and Dr Jacobsen are available as podcasts on the RSC website.

Why question the value of refugee status?

Georgia Cole

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow

Running throughout the past few years of my research at the Refugee Studies Centre has been a lingering anxiety. That concern has centred around the fact that in a political environment where numerous politicians, advocacy organisations and forcibly displaced individuals staunchly defend the institution of asylum and the rights of refugees, my ongoing research project might appear to undermine their fight. Or, in the worst case scenario, that it might play into the hands of those promoting revanchist policies and exclusionary politics.

Indeed, my current research, which explores how displaced individuals value refugee status and in particular its ability to assist them in accessing enduring solutions, is rooted in the extensive body of work documenting the dysfunctional operations of UNHCR and its implementing partners. We have the late Professor Harrell-Bond to thank for courageously pioneering this avenue of critical scholarship. Nearly forty years later, my PhD – which traced the application of the ‘ceased circumstances’ Cessation Clause to Eritrean refugees in Sudan and Rwandan refugees in Uganda – similarly revealed the alarming ways in which the refugee regime provided a facilitating arena for bilateral and multi-lateral politicking. While states and UNHCR used the granting or cancellation of refugee status to settle various scores, considerations around protection and the best interests of refugees took a clear back seat across both case studies. It is in contexts such as these that the metaphor of ‘tides of migrants’ seemed

to make sense. The movements of huge numbers of people were determined not by the individuals themselves, but by the seemingly invisible forces of institutions that had positioned themselves as celestial bodies with the knowledge and experience to determine others’ fates.

In both contexts, refugee status was seen by many as heightening their vulnerability. Individuals within these two populations responded by leaving refugee camps in an attempt to slip off the radar, hoping that this would mitigate against their movements being decided entirely by the dictates of international diplomacy, within largely unaccountable and opaque institutions. What these cases therefore made apparent once again was that at least under certain circumstances, the legal status designed to protect these populations had evolved to suit states and international organisations in ways that were fundamentally disruptive to the lives of its intended beneficiaries.



Georgia Cole



A street in Asmara during Independence celebrations



Premises of an Eritrean refugee and mechanic in Kampala

Through fieldwork with Eritreans in Eritrea and Kampala, my research over the past few years has thus sought to explore why and how individuals who could have applied for asylum chose not to, and how they navigate their displacement while avoiding UNHCR and associated bodies. Such choices are clearly and unsurprisingly mediated by personal circumstances; alternatives such as local residency permits, work permits or living illegally often carry price tags or a certain amount of risk that certain demographics are unable to accept. In Uganda, refugee status was therefore perhaps fulfilling the task it was always designed to do: functioning as a 'safety net' for those Eritreans who had no other way to regularise their stay.

On the one hand in my research, however, I push back against this minimalist take on the responsibilities enshrined in the 1951 Convention, in UNHCR's mandate, and in states' professed commitments. Reducing protection to non-refoulement plus care and maintenance programmes ignores these actors' obligations to assist in finding durable or enduring solutions for these populations. On the other hand though, I ask what individuals would expect or wish refugee status to provide, in a context where the persecution that Eritreans face back home rarely continues to pose a threat once they arrive in Uganda. What they often reference are not necessarily 'forever solutions,' but statuses that secure individuals' rights to work, to enrol them and their children in education, and to move across the city knowing that they have the right to do so. And this raises the question as to why must this population first endure years of often expensive and ultimately unsuccessful attempts to be granted asylum in order to access a relatively basic set of rights? Why, in other words, have refugee status and UNHCR become the necessary gatekeepers or 'obligatory passage points' for individuals on the

move to access fundamental rights? Responding to these questions, this research has sought to document alternatives to asylum through the experiences of Eritreans on the move. Where it can be said to advocate for anything, it is for understanding and enhancing these alternatives, while securing their autonomy from institutions of asylum and UNHCR.

Moving forward, and yet still following those Eritreans who choose to leave their country, my upcoming research will focus on the experiences of this displaced population within the Gulf states. I aim to explore how – or perhaps whether – 'protection' is achieved for these populations within major cities in these states; states where refugee status has never been granted. Given labour markets in these countries have accommodated individuals who in other contexts would likely have been awarded asylum, I wish to better understand what role these spaces play in the global response to displaced populations, particularly if these individuals have made active and informed choices to travel there.

To return to my opening point therefore, my previous and upcoming research has never been intended to argue against refugee status in some zero sum equation. Rather, through observing the behaviour of individuals who have made a choice about whether to apply for asylum or to pursue an alternative means to meet their needs, the importance of complementary pathways becomes apparent. These are not watered down versions of refugee status, but options that appear to better align with people's needs. People vote with their feet not only in leaving their countries of origin, but also – when able – in choosing which countries and systems to enter. Respecting and understanding their choices can tell us much about the state of our humanitarian institutions, and global affairs.

‘The refugee’ represented, reproduced, and negotiated in Burkina Faso

Nora Bardelli

DPhil candidate

My research 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. Categories and labels therefore take shape and meaning in that context; they are not unambiguous signifiers of a single objective reality.

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. Yet, some are better situated than others to carry out these ‘negotiations’. This can be understood partly by the social and political contexts in which refugees’ lives sit, but also as the outcome of the encounter between the contemporary refugee regime with those lives, which can end up creating new or reinforcing old inequalities. My argument is based on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork carried out primarily in Bobo-Dioulasso (the second city of Burkina Faso) with Malian refugees living in an urban setting in 2015–2016.

The main questions I set out to answer are the following:

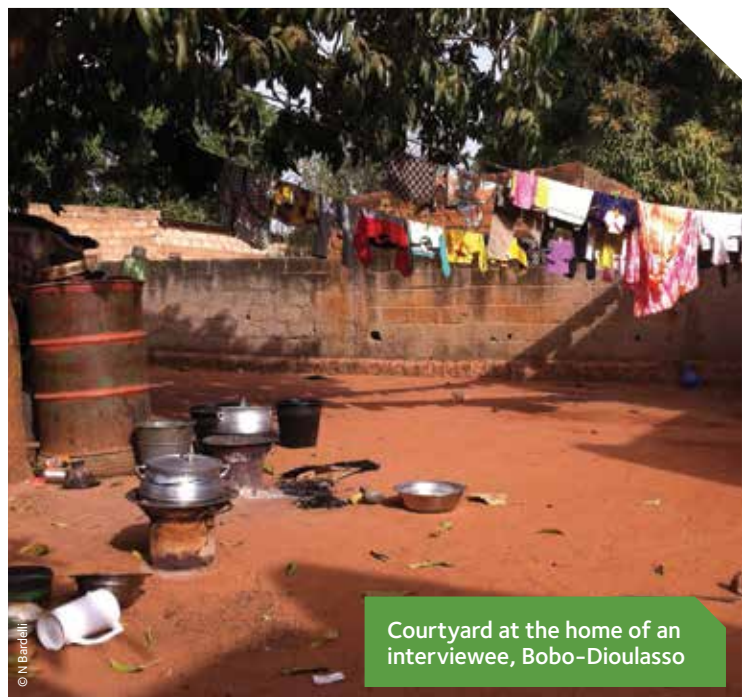
- How are hierarchies of refugeeness (re-) produced?
- And how, when, and why can this (re-)production create or reinforce inequalities within the refugees?

In answering these questions, I bring to light different aspects, scales, and actors that participate in the creation of hierarchies of refugeeness in the context of Malian forced migration in Burkina Faso. These different aspects, scales, and actors show why such hierarchies of refugeeness can eventually create or reinforce inequalities and unfairness within refugees in this context. I show how the category ‘refugee’, and the possibilities to negotiate with it, are unequally produced and distributed, locally but also globally. The motivation behind these questions lies in my aim to unveil how the status of refugee is represented, reproduced, and contested where humanitarian assistance (and UNHCR particularly) operates. By focusing on how hierarchies are made, I show different ways in which ‘the refugee’ is today represented, reproduced, and contested. These different constructions of refugeeness and ‘the refugee’ create hierarchies between ‘the people of concern’, thus (re-)producing inequalities of various kinds.

In my thesis I focus firstly on ‘the commodifying refugee regime and the (Western) neoliberal refugee’, wherein I look at the political economy of today’s refugee regime, and UNHCR’s in particular. Here I take a double perspective: the general/global tendency of the refugee regime on the one hand, and the ways in which it plays out in the localised context of Burkina Faso on the other. The aim here is to understand how the political economy of UNHCR and the refugee regime relates with the construction of refugeeness and the production of hierarchies and inequalities. I focus on UNHCR’s funding system and its shortcomings, humanitarianism as a business, and the current tendency of seeing employment for refugees as the durable solution to displacement – which I contend is problematic. I demonstrate how today’s refugee regime is commodified and commodifying, refugeeness included; this also



Nora Bardelli



Courtyard at the home of an interviewee, Bobo-Dioulasso



Street in a neighbourhood of Bobo-Dioulasso

leads to the construction of a decontextualised and depoliticised 'neoliberal refugee' as the ideal one; whoever does not fit this is perceived as a non-deserving refugee. Finally, I show how this economic ethos of the refugee regime can increase inequalities – in accessing opportunities and assistance in particular – within the people it is supposed to support.

Secondly, I take a micro-level look at how the social and political economies in which the refugees find themselves significantly mediate their 'refugee experience' and the ways in which they can, or cannot, negotiate with their category and the refugee regime. I specifically look at what I call the capitalisation of refugee status, by asking how, when, and why refugee status becomes an economic asset once the food and cash assistance has ended for urban refugees in Bobo-Dioulasso. I recall some personal stories of three participants, explain why it is possible for refugees to 'sell' their status, and present what I observed as being the dynamics that may push a person to do that. This demonstrates how the encounter of the commodifying refugee regime with the refugees' lives plays out differently according to pre-existing regimes of structural inequalities in which my participants' lives take place. Importantly, I argue that refugeeness and the refugee regime have more significant 'impact' – if with negative connotations – on the lives of people already underprivileged. Yet I simultaneously demonstrate how not every aspect of peoples' lives is commodified or capitalised upon. Finally, I highlight how not all ways of becoming an 'entrepreneur' are accepted by the humanitarian community. Once again, this produces hierarchies of refugeeness, in the sense of using crude representations and criteria to informally rank refugees as more or less deserving of aid.

This last point is also a third area of focus in my thesis, though it is explored through a different approach. In focusing on 'how to prove and represent one's worth as a deserving refugee' I look at how the refugee category is discursively reproduced and understood by the various actors involved; this illustrates how such discourses participate as well in legitimising differentiating practices. My aim here is to highlight why representations and discourses around the refugee category do matter, and I look at refugees' stories and perspectives on 'being a refugee', as well as humanitarians' ideals of refugeeness and vulnerability. I show how there is a need to prove one's worth as a refugee in a very specific, one-dimensional, decontextualised, and Westernised way. The refugees do indeed reproduce this simplified discourse as well, at least 'superficially', as this is the only way they can prove their 'worth' as deserving refugees and access assistance. This points once again at how hierarchies of refugeeness are created in both discourse and practice, but it does so from a theoretical perspective focused more on showing the power of labelling.

The hierarchies that I have observed and analyse in this work come about because of the commodifying refugee regime meeting the refugees' lives, and therefore different regimes of structural inequalities mutually reinforcing themselves. Of course, not all dynamics are ever completely determined, and different ones play into the process I look into. Ultimately, my thesis is an ethnography of the encounter between the refugee regime and the refugees' complex and varied lives and the localised contexts in which they find themselves. It shows how the contemporary refugee regime can create hierarchies of humanity and be intrinsically unequal, or unequally accessible to the people it is supposed to help.

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 numbers over 120, all available to download from the RSC website. In 2015, we launched a 'Research in Brief' series to make our academic research more accessible to policymakers, practitioners, and the public.

This year we have continued to develop our Monthly News Update, emailed to all subscribers. We also produce, in print and online, an annual newsletter. To subscribe to our newsletters 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 2017–18, the website received 180,000 visits from 216 countries.

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 2017–18 we have seen continued growth in our social media followers:

- On **Twitter**, we now have over 30,000 followers, with an increase of 4,000 in the past year: [@refugeestudies](https://twitter.com/refugeestudies)
- On **Facebook**, we have over 3,000 new followers, taking us to a total of 18,900: www.facebook.com/refugeestudiescentre
- Our podcast series continues to grow, with more than 7,000 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 2017: www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre
- Our **YouTube** channel has received more than 8,600 views in the past year, taking our total views to over 58,000. Video playlists includes News, with staff media interviews; Events, such as last 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
- See our images on **Flickr**: www.flickr.com/refugeestudiescentre



from left to right:
The homepage of the RSC website;
the RSC's annual newsletter

New reports



Talent Displaced: The Economic Lives of Syrian Refugees in Europe (Alexander Betts, Olivier Sterck, Remco Geervliet, Claire MacPherson; Deloitte, 2017) While a relatively small proportion of refugees from the Syrian conflict have settled in Europe, there is a high level of concern around the support offered to them. To contribute to this discussion,

Deloitte and the RSC collaborated on an exploratory survey of refugees and businesses in three European countries – Austria, the Netherlands, and the UK – with the aim of enhancing understanding of the economic lives of Syrian refugees in Europe, focusing on employment. The study seeks to contribute to the debate on the challenges facing refugees as they seek work, and how to best support them as they settle in their host countries.



The Local Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis (Alexander Betts, Ali Ali, and Fulya Memişoğlu; RSC, 2017) This report details the findings of the project ‘The Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis’ (funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs). It is important to understand politics within the major host countries – Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan – in order to explain their responses

to Syrian refugees. This involves looking beyond the capital cities to examine responses at the local level. All three countries followed a similar trajectory. Each began the crisis with a history of relative openness to Syrians, then increased restrictions, before agreeing major bilateral deals with the EU in 2016. But these common trajectories mask sub-national variation.



A Fair Share: Refugees and Responsibility-Sharing (Alexander Betts, Cathryn Costello, and Natascha Zaun; Delmi, 2017) This report presents the findings from a study funded by Delmi that examines refugees and ‘responsibility-sharing’ from a global perspective. In the aftermath of the so-called ‘refugee crisis’ in the Middle East and Europe,

there have been renewed calls to create effective mechanisms for responsibility-sharing. The report argues that under current political conditions responsibility-sharing is unlikely to be achieved through the creation of a single legal mechanism or centralised allocation system. Rather, it requires a range of complementary mechanisms to overcome the collective action failure that has historically beset the refugee system.



Refugee Economies in Kenya (Alexander Betts, Naohiko Omata, and Olivier Sterck; RSC, 2018) Kenya hosts nearly half a million refugees and limits refugees’ right to work and freedom of movement. This report compares socio-economic outcomes for refugees and the surrounding host communities, focusing on Nairobi and the Kakuma refugee camp.

The report compares and tries to explain refugee and host outcomes in three areas: livelihoods, living standards, and subjective well-being. Four sets of factors seem to explain the gaps between refugees and hosts: regulation (how you are governed), networks (who you know), capital (what you have), and identity (who you are).

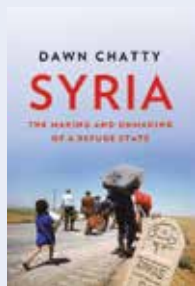
Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya (Alexander Betts, Remco Geervliet, Claire MacPherson, Naohiko Omata, Cory Rodgers, and Olivier Sterck; RSC, 2018) This report

compares outcomes for recently arrived South Sudanese refugees in ‘old’ Kakuma and ‘new’ Kalobeyei camps. The aim of the new Kalobeyei settlement was to take pressure off the Kakuma camps and to transition refugee assistance from an aid-based model towards a self-reliance model. This report examines three central questions: How can we measure self-reliance for new arrivals in both contexts? To what extent is self-reliance greater in the new Kalobeyei settlement compared with Kakuma camp? And how can self-reliance be enhanced in such a difficult environment?



New books

Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refuge State



The forced migration of nearly 50% of Syria’s population has produced the greatest refugee crisis since World War II. In this book, Dawn Chatty places the current displacement within the context of the widespread migrations that have indelibly marked the region throughout the last 150 years. Syria itself has harboured millions from its neighbouring lands, and Syrian society has been shaped by these diasporas.

Chatty explores how modern Syria came to be a refuge state, focusing first on the major forced migrations into Syria of Circassians, Armenians, Kurds, Palestinians, and Iraqis. Drawing heavily on individual narratives and stories of integration, adaptation, and compromise, she shows that a local cosmopolitanism came to be seen as intrinsic to Syrian society. She examines the current outflow of people from Syria to neighbouring states as individuals and families seek survival with dignity.

Reviewing the book, the *Financial Times* said, “Over the past 200 years, as regional upheaval forced minorities and religious communities from their homes, millions of refugees...found a safe haven within Syria’s borders. Dawn Chatty believes that Syria’s hope for the future lies in this past. Her book examines the country’s experience with migration through a mixture of source material and interviews... A portrait emerges of a country that has been tolerant and generous to those seeking refuge.”



Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System by Alexander Betts and Paul Collier was named by *The Economist* as one of its ‘Books of the Year’ for 2017.

Forced Migration Review

Forced Migration Review (FMR) is the in-house publication of the Refugee Studies Centre, published in four languages and disseminated globally in print and online. FMR is free of charge, supported financially by a range of donors.

Over the past 12 months, the FMR team has published three issues of FMR:

FMR 56

Latin America and the Caribbean: building on a tradition of protection

(October 2017)

The region of Latin America and the Caribbean has long demonstrated hospitality towards those fleeing conflict and persecution. There is much to commend in the region's commitment to providing protection, and much to learn from its varied, often innovative approaches, in particular to newer causes of displacement such as the violence of organised criminal gangs and the adverse effects of climate change.

FMR 57

Syrians in displacement

(February 2018)

With 2018 marking the 7th anniversary of the Syrian conflict, this issue of FMR explored new insights and continuing challenges relating to the displacement of millions of Syrians both internally and in neighbouring countries. What can be learned from responses to this large-scale, multi-faceted displacement is also relevant to other situations of displacement beyond as well as within the Middle East.

FMR 58

Economies: rights and access to work

(June 2018)

When people are forced to leave their homes, they may not be able, or permitted, to work to support themselves in their new location. This has wide-ranging implications for their earning capacity and well-being and also for community relations, economic development and the capacity of future generations to lead fulfilling lives. This issue of FMR explored the complex interactions of the constraints and opportunities involved, highlighting the roles of new actors, new technologies and new – or renewed – approaches.

These and all previous issues are available at www.fmreview.org in HTML and PDF formats and also (English edition only) as podcasts. Arabic, French and Spanish editions are accessible through the same website, using the relevant language tabs.

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

Also this year...

In April 2018 digital media project Refugees Deeply published an article entitled '**A Question of Identity: Telling Stories Without Showing Faces**' in which the FMR Editors discussed why, since 2011, we have tried to avoid showing close-up images or faces of refugees and IDPs. The subject is challenging and there are no simple solutions. The article is online at bit.ly/Question-of-Identity and we welcome feedback at fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk.

In our June issue we published a mini-feature on the role that animals play in the lives of people who have been displaced. '**Humans and animals in refugee camps**', comprising seven articles written by migration researchers, veterinary specialists and a wildlife artist, was an excellent example of FMR's ability to bring together different disciplines to help promote cross-fertilisation of ideas and to strengthen understanding and learning across and between sectors.

In November 2017, we celebrated FMR's **30th anniversary**. Five years after Barbara Harrell-Bond founded the Refugee Studies Centre in 1982, she launched *Forced Migration Review* (then known as the *Refugee Participation Network* newsletter). Barbara died on 11 July 2018 but we are proud to carry on her work and her commitment to upholding the rights of refugees. Since the founding of the magazine in 1987 our ways of working have evolved, the publication's name has changed and we have had multiple redesigns, but FMR's objective remains the same as when first published:

...to establish a link through which practitioners, researchers and policymakers can communicate and benefit from each other's practical experience and research results.



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 RSC's Dr Georgia Cole is now the Book Review Editor. 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.

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.



Searching for solidarity in the EU asylum and border policies

Dr Lilian Tsourdi (RSC) co-edited together with Professor Daniel Thym (University of Konstanz) a special issue of the *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law* entitled 'Searching for solidarity in the EU asylum and border policies: Constitutional and operational dimensions' (2017, vol. 24, issue 5).

core legislation on asylum and border control policies, including the ill-famed Dublin Regulation.

The various contributions to this special issue combined analysis of state practice, law and policy, as well as considering constitutional principles. Legal theory, philosophy or sociology informed some of the papers while others concentrate on empirical findings, legislative design and questions of statutory interpretation. Themes include: the development of the legal and philosophical foundations of the solidarity principle, the links between solidarity and mutual trust, an assessment of solidarity's consequences for the design, legislation and implementation of the EU asylum policy, as well as the role and scope of the solidarity principle in other fields of the EU integration.

Solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility is emerging as one of the key constitutional principles in EU asylum, migration and border policies. While its importance is often proclaimed, including in Article 80 TFEU, its meaning, scope and precise implications for EU legislation and practice remain confounded. The special issue critically examines the issue, at the exact moment when the asylum and border policies of the EU are being restructured in light of Commission proposals to recast



Research in Brief

This new research brief on Refugee Self-Reliance: Moving Beyond the Marketplace arose out of a workshop at the RSC on rethinking refugee self-reliance, convened by Evan Easton-Calabria (RSC) and Claudena Skran (Lawrence University) and funded by the Swiss FDFA Strategic Partnership Agreement with the RSC.

The issue of how to promote refugee self-reliance has become of heightened importance as the number of forcibly displaced people rises and budgets for refugees in long-term situations of displacement shrink. Self-reliance for refugees is commonly discussed as the ability for refugees to live independently from humanitarian assistance. Many humanitarian organisations perceive refugee livelihoods creation as the main way to foster refugee self-reliance. While livelihoods and entrepreneurship have considerable salience, there remain notable gaps in understanding and supporting non-economic dimensions of refugee self-reliance. This brief presents new research on self-reliance and addresses areas not commonly included in current discussions. In particular, it focuses on social and cultural, practical, and programmatic aspects. In so doing, it rethinks the concept of refugee self-reliance and aims to contribute recommendations to help achieve positive outcomes in policy and practice.



Fundraising and development

Our network of supporters is of critical importance to the continued development of the RSC and the success of our research, teaching and outreach programmes. We would like to extend our recognition and gratitude not only to donors but also to our alumni, our cutting-edge new researchers, renowned emeritus colleagues, and engaged policymakers and practitioners. We continue to work with the Oxford University Development Office to identify new prospects and supporters for our work.

This year we are delighted to have renewed our strategic partnership with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and this has supported three new Early Career Fellowships. The Fellows will work on their independent research projects at the RSC for the coming year and details of their research are included in this report (page 17). This funding partnership has also supported other RSC research and events and has allowed us to establish a research and dissemination fund that provides small amounts of funding to allow researchers to embark on new areas of work.

We are also very pleased to have continued our strategic partnership with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This funding has supported the Refugee Economies research in Uganda and Kenya. We are grateful to the World Food Programme for funding research in Kenya, including on socio-economic outcomes for refugees in North-West Kenya.

We have received a three-year grant from the IKEA Foundation that has supported the Refugee Economies research in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. The funding has also supported a Junior Research Fellowship in International Relations in collaboration with Lady Margaret Hall.

This year we are especially delighted to announce that funding has been received from the Martin James Foundation for a Departmental Lecturer in Gender and Forced Migration. This new post will lead to new research and create novel teaching in this important but often neglected area of refugee studies. We believe this new position will inspire many more students and scholars to undertake research on gender and forced migration in the years ahead.

An ongoing 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. Both the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the IKEA Foundation have supported bursaries for the Summer School this year.

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.

We are also thankful for the donation bequeathed to the RSC from the Elizabeth F Colson Revocable Trust. The fund will help us to support new research projects in the coming years.

Most of our work, including many of the research projects outlined in this Annual Report, depends upon external financial support. In many cases we are privileged to benefit from research council or other grants, including from the European Research Council, the Economic and Social Research Council and the British Academy, 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.

ADRA International	Martin James Foundation
Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC)	Mercy Corps
Asfari Foundation	New York University
British Academy	Ockenden Foundation
CAMMINA (Central America and Mexico Migration Alliance)	Ockenden International Trust
Catholic Relief Services—United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	Open Society Foundations
Communities Foundation of Texas	Oxfam
Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Oxford-MLS Research Partnership
Danish Refugee Council	Platform on Disaster Displacement
Delmi	Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Middle East
Deloitte	Saïd Foundation
Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada
Elizabeth Colson	Stephanie and Hunter Hunt
Entreculturas	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
European Research Council	UK Department for International Development
European Union	UNHCR
Ford Foundation	Wellcome Trust
German Research Foundation	Women's Refugee Commission
Government Offices of Sweden	World Bank Group Global Program on Forced Displacement
IKEA Foundation	World Food Programme
John Fell OUP Fund	World Humanitarian Summit
Leverhulme Trust	
Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

Academic record

Books and edited volumes

Chatty, Dawn (2018) *Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refugee State*, London: Hurst Publishers.

Chapters

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'The Syrian Humanitarian Disaster: Perceptions on Sustainability of Containment in the Region of Conflict', in: J Carvill Schellenbacher, J Dahlvik, H Fassmann, and C Reinprecht (eds) *Migration und Integration – wissenschaftliche Perspektiven aus Österreich*, Vienna: Vienna University Press.

Chatty, Dawn (2017) 'Forced Migrations: Contextualizing the Syrian Refugee Crisis', in: E Otto and B Dogramici (eds) *Passages of Exile*, Munich: Edition Text+Kritik.

Cole, Georgia (2018) 'The Role of the International Community in Eritrea's Post-liberation Phase of Exception', in: T Woldemikeal (ed.) *Postliberation Eritrea, 25th Anniversary: The Rise and Fall of an African Renaissance State*, Indiana Press (forthcoming).

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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Articles

Betts, Alexander (with Angela Pilath) (2017) 'The politics of causal claims: the case of environmental displacement', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 20 (4): 782–804.

Betts, Alexander, Omata, Naohiko and Bloom, Louise (2017) 'Thrive or survive? Explaining economic outcomes for refugees', *Journal of Migration and Human Security*, 5 (4): 716–743.

Chatty, Dawn (2017) 'Introduction to Special Issue: Forced Displacement and Refugees', *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 49 (4): 577–582.

Chatty, Dawn (2017) 'How Syria's neighbors have treated its refugees', *Current History* 116 (794): 337–342.

Cole, Georgia (2018) 'How friends become foes: exploring the role of documents in shaping UNHCR's behaviour', *Third World Quarterly*, doi: 1080/01436597.2017.1416289.

Cole, Georgia (2018) "'But if locals are poorer than you, how would you justify additional help?': Rethinking the purpose of sensitive interview questions", *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, doi: 10.1093/rsq/hdy010.

Easton-Calabria, Evan and Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'Panacea for the refugee crisis? Rethinking the promotion of 'self-reliance' for refugees', *Third World Quarterly*, doi: 1080/01436597.2018.1458301.

Gibney, Matthew J (2018) 'The ethics of refugees', *Philosophy Compass*, doi: 10.1111/phc3.12521.

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

Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'Refugees' engagement with host economies in Uganda', *Forced Migration Review* 58: 19–21.

Pincock, Kate (2018) 'School, sexuality and problematic girlhoods: reframing 'empowerment' discourse', *Third World Quarterly*, 39 (5): 906–919.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2017) 'A slightly better shelter?', *Limn*, 9.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2018) 'Sticky technologies: Plumpy'nut', emergency feeding and the viscosity of humanitarian design', *Social Studies of Science*, 48 (1): 3–24.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2018), 'Paradoxes of resilience: a review of the World Disasters Report 2016', *Development and Change*, doi: 10.1111/dech.12384.

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Sterck, Olivier (with S J Baele, T Slingeneyer, and G P Lits) (2017) 'What does the "terrorist" label really do? Measuring and explaining the effects of the "terrorist" and "Islamist" categories', *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, doi: 1080/1057610X.2017.1393902.

Sterck, Olivier (2018) 'What goes wrong with the allocation of domestic and international resources for HIV?' *Health Economics*, 27 (2): 320–332.

Sterck, Olivier (with P Collier) (2018) 'The moral and fiscal implications of antiretroviral therapies for HIV in Africa', *Oxford Economic Papers*, 70 (2): 353–374.

Sterck, Olivier (with A Colombo and O D'Aoust) (2018) 'From civil war to electoral violence: evidence from Burundi', *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, forthcoming.

Sterck, Olivier (with O D'Aoust and P Verwimp) (2018) 'Who benefited from Burundi's demobilization program?' *The World Bank Economic Review*, 32 (2): 357–382.

Sterck, Olivier (with M Le Polain and M Nyssens) (2018) 'Interest rate in savings groups: thrift or threat?' *World Development*, 101: 162–172.

Sterck, Olivier (with R Manning) (2018) 'Rethinking international and domestic financing for HIV in low and middle income countries', *Development Policy Review*, 36 (4): 433–444.

Tsourd, Evangelia (Lilian) (2017) 'Solidarity at work? The prevalence of emergency-driven solidarity in the administrative governance of the Common European Asylum System', *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law*, 24 (5): 667–686.

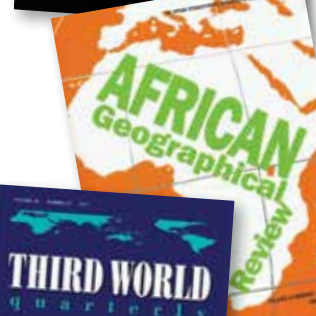
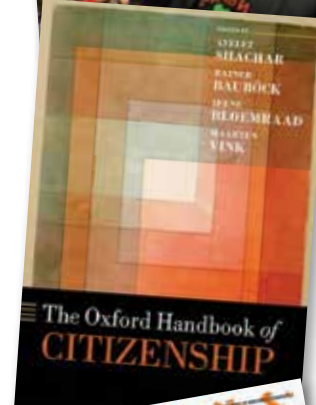
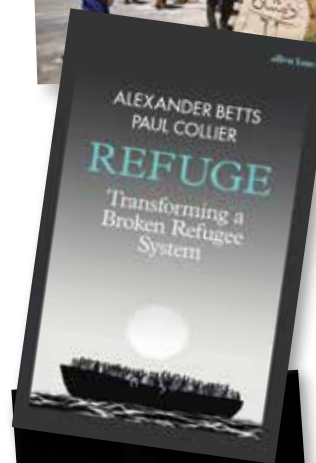
Tsourd, Evangelia (Lilian) (with D Thym) (2017) 'Searching for solidarity in the EU asylum and border policies: constitutional and operational dimensions', *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law*, 24 (5): 605–621.

Zetter, Roger (with A Yelfaanibe) (2017) 'Policies and labels for negotiating rights protection for the environmentally displaced in Ghana: the Dagara farmer in perspective', *African Geographical Review*, doi: .1080/19376812.2017.1350988.

Zetter, Roger (2017) 'Rifugiati ambientali: una definizione calzante? (Environmental refugees: a definitive definition?)', *Aggiornamenti Sociali* (Social Updates), August-September, 542–552.

Zetter, Roger (with H Ruauudel) (2018) 'Refugees' right to work and access to labour markets: constraints, challenges and ways forward', *Forced Migration Review*, 58: 4–7.

DAWN CHATTY
SYRIA
THE MAKING AND UNMAKING
OF A REFUGEE STATE





Papers and reports

Betts, Alexander, Sterck, Olivier (with R Geervliet and C MacPherson) (2017) *Talent Displaced: The Economic Lives of Syrian Refugees in Europe*, London: Deloitte.

Betts, Alexander, Omata, Naohiko and Sterck, Olivier (2017) *Refugee Economies in Kenya*, Oxford: RSC.

Betts, Alexander, Ali, Ali and Memişoğlu, Fulya (2017) *The Local Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis*, Oxford: RSC.

Betts, Alexander, Costello, Cathryn and Zaun, Natascha (2018) *A Fair Share? Refugees and Responsibility-Sharing*, Stockholm: Delmi.

Betts, Alexander, Omata, Naohiko, Sterck, Olivier, Rodgers, Cory (with R Geervliet and C MacPherson) (2018) *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya*, Oxford: RSC.

Betts, Alexander (with P Collier) (2018) *Sustainable Migration: Reconciling Mobility and Democracy*, Oslo: EMN Norway.

Omata, Naohiko (with N Takahashi) (2017) *Follow-Up Study on the Role of UNIDO's Training on the Economic Reintegration of Repatriated Refugees in Liberia*, Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development Working Paper Series, UNIDO, WP 10.

Omata, Naohiko (with N Takahashi) (2018) *Research methodologies for evaluating UNIDO's vocational training for returned refugees in Liberia*, Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development Working Paper Series, UNIDO, WP 20.

Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'Unleashing refugees' economic capacity' (Liberar el Potencial Economico de los Refugiados), in *CIDOB's Yearbook 2018*, Barcelona: Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (Spanish).

Omata, Naohiko (2018) *Syrian refugee families in Oxford*, Tokyo: Refugee Studies Forum (Japanese).

Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2017) 'Enforcing refugee rights under EU procedural law: the role of collective actors and UNHCR', in: E Muir, C Kilpatrick, J Miller and B De Witte (eds), *How EU law shapes opportunities for preliminary references on fundamental rights: discrimination, data protection and asylum*, EU Working Papers Law 2017/7, pp. 99-112.

RSC Research in Brief Series

Easton-Calabria, Evan et al. (2017), *Refugee Self-Reliance: Moving Beyond the Marketplace*, RSC Research in Brief 7.

RSC Working Paper Series

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

124: Questioning the value of 'refugee' status and its primary vanguard: the case of Eritreans in Uganda
Georgia Cole
May 2018

Selected presentations

Ali, Ali and Memişoğlu, Fulya (2017) 'Local politics and the Syrian refugee crisis: exploring responses in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan', Turkish Refugee Council's Annual Conference with IGAMDER, TOBB University, Ankara, December.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2018) 'Post-conflict reconciliation and the role of collective memory', International Studies Association's (ISA) Annual Conference, San Francisco, April.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugees and development', Opening lecture, Falling Walls, Berlin, November.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugee: transforming a broken refugee system', Graeme Hugo Annual Memorial Lectureship, Adelaide University, November.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugee economies: forced displacement and development', Invited lecture, Swarthmore College, November.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'The local politics of the Syrian refugee crisis', Invited lecture, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, December.

Betts, Alexander (2018) 'A market-based approach to refugee assistance', Keynote address, Goldman Sachs Hedge Fund Leadership Conference, Paris, February.

Betts, Alexander (2018) 'A fair share? Refugees and responsibility-sharing', Invited lecture, Swedish Parliament, Stockholm, February.

Betts, Alexander (2018) 'Refugee economies: forced displacement and development', Invited lecture, Oxford University Tokyo Office, February.

Betts, Alexander (2018) 'Refugees and economic inclusion', Panel presentation, World Refugee Council, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, February.

Betts, Alexander (2018) 'Refugee: transforming a broken refugee system', Bhutto-Ispahani Lectureship, La Verne University, April.

Betts, Alexander (2018) 'Public engagement with refugee research', Opening keynote, Oxford University Public Engagement with Research Conference, July.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'A post-imperial lens on displacement and development', Lecture, University of Sussex, January.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'A post-imperial lens on refuge in the Middle East', Keynote, Pufendorf Institute, University of Lund, January.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'Authenticity, language and conservation: the Harasiis of Oman', Lecture, Language and Nature in South Arabia Conference, University of Qatar, February.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'The duty to be generous: challenging European ideas of forced migration', Keynote, Andrassy University, Budapest, March.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'Syria and its people', Keynote, The Institute, New York University, Abu Dhabi, March.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'A post-imperial lens on displacement and armed conflict', Keynote, Lajeh Program, French Institute in the Near East, Beirut, June.

Chatty, Dawn (2018) 'A post-imperial lens on displacement and refuge in the Middle East', Keynote, Network for Global Migration, Guttingen University, Guttingen, June.

Cole, Georgia (2017) A series of 3 lectures to the School of Humanities and School of Law, Vanderbilt University, October.

Cole, Georgia (2018) 'Perceptions of migration within Eritrea', Seminar, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Bern, March.

Cole, Georgia (2018) 'Internal dynamics within Eritrea', Roundtable, Expert panellist requested by the UN Department for Political Affairs and UN Country Team in Eritrea, Geneva, April.

Cole, Georgia (2018) 'Attitudes towards refugee status among Eritreans on the move', Panellist, International Association for the Study of Forced Migration, University of Macedonia, July.

Cole, Georgia (2018) 'Keeping the dream alive: exploring post-liberation loyalties in Eritrea', Panellist, African Studies Association Conference, University of Birmingham, September.

Costello, Cathryn (2017) 'What is global migration law?', with Professor Peter Spiro, Professor Jaya Ramji-Nogales, and Professor Chantal Thomas, Bellagio Center, Italy, November.

Costello, Cathryn (2018) 'EU citizenship – A noble experiment that succeeds', Santander Conference, St Antony's College, Oxford, May.

Costello, Cathryn (2018) 'The criminalised refugee', Authors' workshop for edited collection on Criminality at Work (Mark Freedland and Alan Bogg, editors), University of Bristol School of Law, June.

Gibney, Matthew J (2017) 'Refugees and the obligation to cooperate with responsibility sharing', Workshop on Rethinking Responsibility Sharing, Oxford, September.

Gibney, Matthew J (2018) 'The duties of refugees', Endnote Address, Conference on 'The Ethics of Immigration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus', European University Institute, Florence, January.

Gibney, Matthew J (2018) 'The duties of refugees', Endnote Address, Conference on 'Global Individual Responsibility', Centre for Ethics, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, April.

Gibney, Matthew J (2018) Chair and speaker on 'The ethics of refugees' at seminar on 'Refugee Policy in Japan and UK', Daiwa Foundation, London, May.

Gibney, Matthew J (2018) 'The duties of refugees', Faculty seminar, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Southampton, May.

Gibney, Matthew J (2018) 'Refugees and the obligations to fight, leave and wait', Conference on 'Migration and Refugee Issues in Global Perspective', Munk School of Global Affairs/University of Toronto, June.

Omata, Naohiko (2017) 'Questioning the recent 'boom' in refugee impacts research: case studies from Uganda and Kenya', Lecture, Anne and Henry Zarrow School of Social Work, University of Oklahoma, September.

Omata, Naohiko (2017) 'Examining the role of vocational training for economic reintegration of repatriated refugees in Liberia', The Third International Conference on Migration and Diaspora Entrepreneurship, University of Bremen, December.

Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'Refugee economies in Kenya: case studies from Nairobi and Kakuma camp', Exchange of Experiences for the Future: Japanese and Turkish Humanitarian Aid and Support Activities in Conflict Zones, Asia-Pacific Research Center, Ankara University, February.

Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'The Myth of Self-Reliance: Economic Lives inside a Liberian Refugee Camp', 'The author meets a reader' event at Displacement Economics Dialogue (with Dr Léonie Newhouse, Max Planck Institute), Centre of African Studies, University of Copenhagen, May.

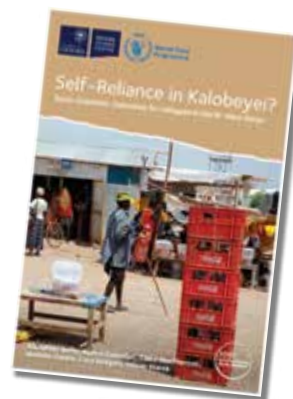
Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'An 'ideal' refugee-hosting country? Uganda's humanitarian response to refugees and its implications for regional refugee protection and SDGs', Conference on South-South Humanitarianism: New Aims, Old Challenges, UCL Humanitarian Institute, UCL, May.

Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'Research methodologies for evaluating UNIDO's vocational training for returned refugees in Liberia', Seminar for UNIDO research staff, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, June.

Omata, Naohiko (2018) Keynote speech at 'The seminar on Early Development Preparedness and Response to the Expected DRC Refugee Influx in Uganda', Seminar held by the Belgium government, Makerere University, Kampala, June.

Omata, Naohiko (2018) 'Complexity and variability of refugees' economic 'impacts' within a Kenyan host community', The Intercollegiate Development Discussion Panel, Birkbeck, University of London, June.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2017) 'Humanitarian approaches to hunger: the long history of humanitarian nutrition', Workshop on 'The Evolution of Humanitarian and Development Nutrition', School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, September.



Scott-Smith, Tom (2018) 'The rise of viscous humanitarian designs', Conference on 'Care in Crisis: Ethnographic Perspectives on Humanitarianism', Department of Anthropology and African Studies, University of Mainz, February.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2018) 'Building a bed for the night: the Parisian 'yellow bubble' and the functions of humanitarian architecture', Conference on 'Structures of Protection: Rethinking Refugee Shelter', University of Oxford, July.

Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2017) 'Asylum seekers in the EU as the "other": privileged or unjustifiably discriminated against?', Conference on 'The "Others" amongst "Us": Thoughts on Western Societies, Otherness, and the Law', University of Leiden, December.

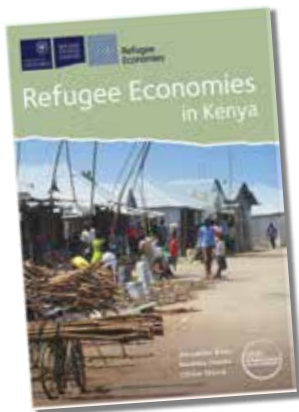
Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2018) 'Monitoring and steering through FRONTEX and EASO 2.0: The rise of a new model of AFSJ agencies?', Conference on 'Conflict and Compromise between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies', Odysseus Academic Network, Brussels, February.

Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2018) 'The EU "refugee crisis" as a governance crisis: the prevalence of emergency-driven solidarity', Keynote Address, Conference on 'Refugee Protection in Restrictive Times: Challenges and Ways Forward', Queen's University Belfast, May.

Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2018) Discussant in the conference 'Information sharing and European Agencies: Novel frontiers', panel 'Information-Sharing in the Field of Migration', European University Institute, Florence, May.

Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2018) Discussant in the conference 'Challenges to EU Law and Governance in The Member States', panel 'Challenges and Compliance within the AFSJ', European University Institute, Florence, June.

Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2018) 'Adding fuel to the fire: how emergency-driven solidarity constructed an EU 'asylum crisis'', Conference on 'Refugee Protection in a Hostile World?', Refugee Law Initiative, London, July.



Tsourdi, Evangelia (Lilian) (2018)
Co-convoked a session on 'Temporary & Durable Responses to Displacement Crises' in the framework of IASFM 2017 'Whither Refugees? Restrictionism, Crises and Precarity Writ Large', University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, July.

Zetter, Roger (2017) 'Population displacement in the context of climate change', Invited paper, International Conference on Oceans & Climate Change Governance, UN World Maritime University, Malmö, August.

Zetter, Roger (2017) 'Refugees' right to work and access to labour markets', Seminar paper, COMPAS, University of Oxford, October.

Zetter, Roger (2017) 'Development-led approaches to forced migration – MENA experience', and 'Refugee return – lessons from past experience', Lectures, MENA Team Retreat, DFID London, December.

Conferences and workshops

Deconstructing Biometric Refugee Registration
Workshop convened by Nora Bardelli, Caitlin Procter, and Claire Walkey (DPhil Candidates), 15 June 2018

Structures of Protection: Rethinking Refugee Shelter
Conference convened by Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Dr Mark Breeze, 18–20 July 2018

Public Seminar Series

Michaelmas term 2017

Convenor: Dr Jeff Crisp

Data for migration and asylum policies: the realities hidden within and behind the numbers
Ann Singleton (University of Bristol), 11 October 2017

The constitutional right to asylum: the wave of the future in international refugee law?
Professor Stephen Meili (University of Minnesota), 18 October 2017

Livelihoods in displacement: from refugee perspectives to aid agency response
Dr Veronique Barbelet (Overseas Development Institute), 25 October 2017

Borders, boxes and disciplinary boundaries: the delineation of forced migration in research and practice
Dr Gayle Munro (The Salvation Army), 1 November 2017

Asylum and Nehru's changing non-alignment: Tibetan refugees in India
Ria Kapoor (Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford), 8 November 2017

Aquí es frontera. Transit migration and border control in southern Mexico
Dr Simon McMahon (Coventry University), 15 November 2017

Belgian refugees between 'war' and 'peace': trauma, transition and repatriation
Dr Hannah Ewence (University of Chester), 29 November 2017

Hilary term 2018

Refugee Law and Human Rights
Convenor: Dr Lilian Tsourdi

The political predicament and agency of refugees
Dr Ruvi Ziegler (University of Reading), 17 January 2018

Open borders in the nineteenth century: constructing the national, the citizen and the foreigner in South America
Dr Diego Acosta (University of Bristol), 24 January 2018

Addressing statelessness in Europe and the nexus with forced migration
Chris Nash (European Network on Statelessness), 31 January 2018

Accessing asylum in Europe: extraterritorial border controls meet refugee rights
Dr Violeta Moreno-Lax (Queen Mary University of London), 7 February 2018

Of rights and borders: human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery in European law
Dr Vladislava Stoyanova (Lund University), 14 February 2018

The child in international refugee law
Dr Jason Pobjoy (Blackstone Chambers, London), 21 February 2018

The IDP in international law: debates, developments and prospects
Dr David James Cantor (Refugee Law Initiative), 28 February 2018

No country of asylum: 'legitimizing' Lebanon's rejection of the 1951 Refugee Convention
Professor Maja Janmyr (University of Oslo), 7 March 2018

Trinity term 2018

Syria and the Middle East
Convenor: Dr Ali Ali

Book launch for 'Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refugee State'
Professor Dawn Chatty (Refugee Studies Centre), 2 May 2018

Iraqi migrants in Syria: the crisis before the storm
Dr Sophia Hoffmann (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), 9 May 2018

Syrian labour in the Turkish economy
Dr Emre Korkmaz (Oxford Department of International Development), 16 May 2018

Islamic traditions of refuge in the crises of Iraq and Syria
Dr Tahir Zaman (University of Sussex), 23 May 2018

Outsourcing border control: the politics and practice of contracted visa policy in Morocco
Dr Federica Infantino (Université Libre de Bruxelles), 30 May 2018

Public lectures

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2017
The displacement paradox: good refugees, bad migrants. Where can the unwanted go?
Dr Jemilah Mahmood (Under-Secretary General for Partnerships, IFRC), 22 November 2017

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2018
"Let language not betray us": immigration, enforcement and modern slavery
Professor Bridget Anderson (University of Bristol), 6 June 2018

Visiting Fellows

Student Visitors

Felix Bender, Hungary
Central European University
The situation of refugees in Hungary after 2015
Academic contact: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Prisca Benelli, UK
Tufts University and Save the Children UK
The emergence of discourse on humanitarian evidence and innovation
Academic contact: Professor Tom Scott-Smith

Ayat Hamdan, Palestine

University of Exeter and Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies
Silent displacement and transfer in Occupied Palestine: Hebron as a case study
Academic contact: Dr Ali Ali

Niro Kandasamy, Australia

University of Melbourne
Unravelling memories of family separation among Sri Lankan Tamils resettled in Australia, 1983–2000
Academic contact: Professor Tom Scott-Smith

Jana Kuhnt, Germany

University of Goettingen
The impact of Congolese refugees on social cohesion and labour market outcomes in Uganda
Academic contact: Dr Naohiko Omata and Dr Olivier Sterck

Ashvina Patel, USA

Southern Methodist University
Defining political human security: the case of Rohingya refugees in India
Academic contact: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Visiting Research Fellows**Daniel Ghezalbash, Australia**

Macquarie Law School
Comparative perspectives on the search and rescue of asylum seekers at sea
Academic contact: Professor Cathryn Costello

Jacqueline Mosselson, USA

University of Massachusetts Amherst
The Fourth Pillar? Education and forced migration
Academic contact: Professor Roger Zetter

Lili Song, Vanuatu

University of the South Pacific
Chinese refuge law and policy
Academic contact: Dr Lilian Tsourdi

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 (Oxford Department of International Development)

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 (University of Bristol)

Francesco Bosso, St Antony's College

An Ethnography of Policy Stability, Change and Subversion in the Distribution of Asylum Responsibilities within Europe
Supervisors: Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Ruben Andersson (Oxford Department of International Development)

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

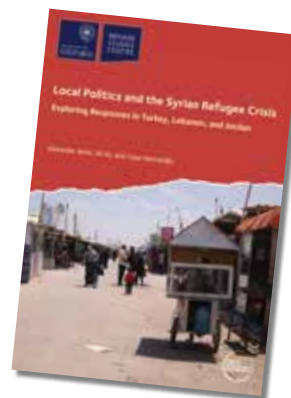
Humanitarian Negotiation Cultures: An Exploration of the Processes, Practices and Cultures of Gaining and Maintaining Access to Areas Controlled by Armed Groups in North Kivu
Supervisors: Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Professor John Gledhill (Oxford Department of International Development)

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

Gender Protection / Protecting Gender: Rethinking Responses to Sexual Violence in Conflict and its Aftermath
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 (Oxford Department of International Development)

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)

Sisters play on swings by their home in a part of Kutupalong refugee camp that houses Rohingya refugees who fled Myanmar in 1991 and children like these sisters, born in the camp



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The Bridges orchestra meets for rehearsals in Bad Homburg, near Frankfurt. Around half of Bridges' 70 musicians recently arrived in Germany – some as refugees from countries like Syria, Iran, Afghanistan and Eritrea

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Income and expenditure

Statement 1. Refugee Studies Centre income and expenditure, 2017–18 (1 August–31 July)

Reserve balances	Actuals 2016–17 (£)	Actuals 2017–18 (£)
Opening reserves brought forward	56,478	83,392
Revenue ¹	Actuals 2016–17 (£)	Actuals 2017–18 (£)
Restricted project income		
Research grant revenue ²	282,684	517,463
Partner contributions (Swiss FDFA & Danish MFA) ³	296,976	60,822
Forced Migration Review ⁴	251,134	260,946
Other revenue		
Overheads from research projects and awards	77,844	124,060
Other income (e.g. donations, publication royalties, institutional consultancies) ⁵	34,876	24,225
Workshops, conferences, short courses, and Visiting Fellowships (total revenue)	93,606	31,900
International Summer School in Forced Migration	246,000	238,020
Transfer from Department Reserves to support Centre administrative staff costs	47,000	47,000
Total revenue	1,330,121	1,304,436
Expenditure	Actuals 2016–17 (£)	Actuals 2017–18 (£)
Research grant expenditure (including research staff salaries) ⁶	579,660	606,921
Core administrative staff salary costs	91,002	103,475
Other core administrative expenses	19,275	6,593
Workshops, conferences, short courses, public lectures, and Visiting Fellowships	93,489	16,750
International Summer School in Forced Migration	206,436	211,539
Outreach and dissemination		
Forced Migration Review (including FMR staff salaries)	251,134	260,946
Other publications, communications, and outreach activities	62,209	63,293
Total expenditure	1,303,206	1,269,516
Closing balances	Actuals 2016–17 (£)	Actuals 2017–18 (£)
Surplus/deficit after consolidation	26,914	34,920
Closing reserves carried forward	83,392	118,313

Statement 2. Performance of endowments

Endowments ⁷	Actuals 2016–17 (£)	Actuals 2017–18 (£)
Opening revenue account balance	433,504	466,812
Endowment income (dividends from shares and deposit pool interest)	206,087	222,254
Endowment expenditure (academic salary costs and management fees)	-172,779	-178,436
Closing revenue account balance	466,812	510,630
Capital account balance	3,098,825	3,098,825

¹ Total revenue – encompassing the Centre's activities – amounts to £2.197m. This figure is inclusive of endowment income (£222,254) and the MSc in Refugee & Forced Migration course fees (£666,285).

² Research grant revenue and partner contributions are reported as earned only when project expenditure is incurred.

³ Partnership contributions of £60,822 excludes transfers of £20,000 to the RSC Summer School. These transfers are reported in the International Summer School budget.

⁴ Force Migration Review's total receipts during 2017–18 were £171,132. At the end of the year the project held £73,491 earmarked for activities in the 2018–19 financial year.

⁵ Deferred donation balances were £201,098 as at 31 July 2018. These donations include funding restricted for MSc student scholarship bursaries and hardship funds.

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 2018, revenue balances stood at £510,630. The related Capital Balances were £3.098m.

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