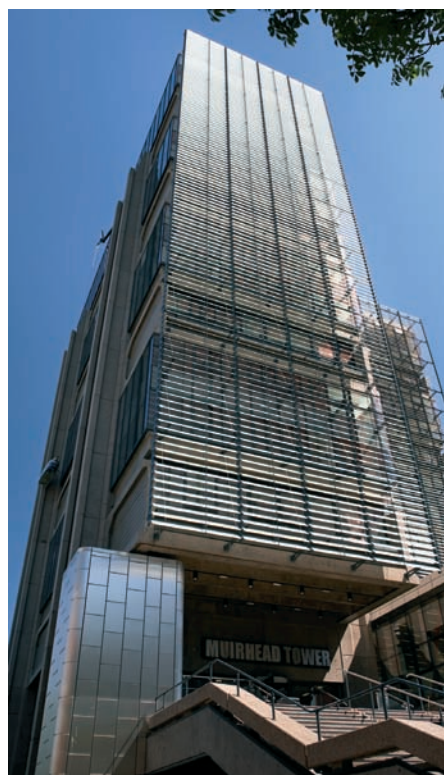


International Development Department

# Annual Report 2009



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# Welcome to IDD's Annual Report 2009

## from Director Dr Philip Amis

Research by the International Development Department (IDD) during the 2008-2009 academic year has focused on religions and development, justice and conflict-resolution, democratisation, local government, security, service delivery and state fragility. Our postgraduate teaching and consultancy work also continues to flourish.



### About the International Development Department

The strength of the University of Birmingham's multi-disciplinary International Development Department (IDD) lies in its breadth of expertise and its position between the worlds of practice and ideas.

In addition to its wide-ranging research and flexible postgraduate degree programmes, IDD has been providing high quality policy, advisory and project management services to the international development sector for over 30 years. The department's **research** links with its **consultancy** work, informs the **education and training** offered and contributes to policy debates.

IDD is also home to three resource centres that serve the UK and other governments plus the wider development community. These are the Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy, the Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform, and the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre. Research impact is at the core of their work. They address the challenges policymakers and practitioners face by delivering the latest knowledge 'on demand' through training, networking and research services.

### Research with impact

IDD bridges the research-policy gap by delivering knowledge to policymakers and practitioners in accessible, innovative ways. This year, for example, the Religions and Development Research Programme held workshops for policymakers in India and Pakistan, the Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform ran policy seminars at Whitehall (with involvement from the Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy), and many training courses were held. Papers from the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre generated media interest and staff input into an OECD handbook for policymakers.

### Celebrating distinguished careers

Professor Richard Batley, Andrew Nickson and Nick Devas are highly regarded academics who have helped establish IDD's prominence in the fields of governance and public administration. They retired this year, and we celebrated these distinguished careers with a well-attended dinner in July. As the current Director, I should like to put on record my sincere thanks for the very significant contributions all three have made to IDD. Not only have they seen the department evolve over the last 30 years – they have been pivotal to its development. Their longstanding commitment and consistently valuable input have been greatly appreciated. We are delighted that Richard, Andrew and Nick remain honorary members of IDD, active in research, teaching, and consultancy; their retirements mean a readjustment of their roles rather than an end to their involvement with the department.

### Relocation to the Muirhead Tower

IDD now enjoys the use of both ultra-modern and historic buildings. While our postgraduate teaching still takes place in Priorsfield – a beautiful timber-framed Edwardian residence – in July we moved our offices from the J G Smith Building to the newly-refurbished Muirhead Tower. We are happily housed on the eleventh floor, enjoying the excellent facilities which include purpose-built postgraduate study areas. Panoramic views of the green campus (with its 6,500 trees), south Birmingham and the city are an added bonus.

### Strengthening links with India and alumni

This has been an important year for alumni relations, and we continue to consolidate our extensive international network. We held two events for our alumni in India; an informal meeting in June and a gathering to mark the launch of the University of Birmingham's office in New Delhi. At both events, the calibre and high-level positions occupied by our alumni were evident. The alumni news section (pages 15-16) contains further stories of the impressive and challenging work in which our former students are now engaged around the world.



# Towards Justice and Conflict Resolution in Northern Uganda

Professor Paul Jackson has been investigating the possibilities for peace in northern Uganda. His analysis, published in *The Round Table: The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, examines in particular the role of the International Criminal Court and traditional justice systems, and suggests that multiple approaches to justice are needed.



In 2005 the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued arrest warrants for leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), but arrests have not been made and peace talks have been hampered by demands for immunity from prosecution. The ICC's role in northern Uganda is further complicated by the fact that it became involved at the request of the Ugandan government, arguably jeopardising impartiality, and also by local reliance on traditional justice systems. How should justice be pursued so as to address the different groups within the (internally divided) LRA and the local population? How can the ICC support effective peace negotiations?

## International versus traditional approaches to justice?

In northern Uganda, local justice is used without involvement from the Ugandan government. Many northern Ugandans – while recognising that local justice systems are flawed – see the intervention of the ICC as being biased and as undermining their traditional arrangements. In addition, due to the history of the conflict, a significant group within the LRA is likely to reject ICC involvement.

The ICC approach to justice in northern Uganda therefore seems inadequate, but prosecuting crimes of this magnitude through local justice systems may also be problematic. Local systems differ from each other, with no written rules to facilitate standardisation. They are complex, and they may not provide clear outcomes. Given these difficulties with both traditional and ICC approaches to justice, it is necessary to look beyond the choice of 'one or the other'. Instead, both are needed; the two can be complementary.

## LRA ill-equipped for peace negotiations

A further problem is the LRA's lack of negotiating experience. Many of the LRA rebels have never known peace, having been abducted young and then brutalised over many years. Most have been taught to use terror as a control mechanism. They are woefully equipped to deal with peace negotiations of any type without significant external support.

The ICC should ensure that both parties are properly represented in negotiations. Otherwise, the outcome of negotiations is likely to lead to further violence and failure to

prosecute those on both sides who have perpetrated war crimes.

For more information on Professor Jackson's research in this area, see: Jackson, P., 2009, 'Negotiating with Ghosts': Religion, Conflict and Peace in Northern Uganda, *The Round Table: The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, Volume 98 Issue 402, 319 – 331

Dr Danielle Beswick's paper 'The Challenge of Warlordism to Post-Conflict State-Building' also appeared in this special issue of *The Round Table* on 'New Directions in International Relations and Africa'.



# Democratisation in Sub-Saharan Africa

Is Rwanda's approach to procedural democracy limiting the political representation of ethnic minorities? How do elites affect election outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa? Findings from recent IDD research projects were presented at a conference on 'Democratisation in Africa' (Leeds, December 2009).



## Government narratives of identity and citizenship in Rwanda: a 'politics of exclusion'?

Is the government's attempt to enhance national unity by stigmatising references to ethnicity in fact fostering exclusion? *Dr Danielle Beswick* has been researching democracy, identity and the politics of exclusion in post-genocide Rwanda, particularly with regards to the Batwa, Rwanda's smallest minority ethnic group. Since the 1994 genocide, the Rwandan government has sought to navigate a difficult path between the multiparty democracy favoured by donors and a more tightly managed political environment which it argues is necessary for security.

The country's status as a post-genocide democracy, with a legacy of political manipulation of ethnic identity, has led the Government to stigmatise and criminalise references to ethnicity. Danielle's work demonstrates that this strategy has required careful management and manipulation of narratives of identity and citizenship. She argues that it has led, for some groups, to a politics of exclusion. Rwanda may be praised for creating a procedural democracy in a divided society, but for disadvantaged ethnic minorities such as the Batwa, there is little room for effective representation and a political voice in such a tightly managed system.

"Since the 1994 genocide, the Rwandan government has sought to navigate a difficult path between the multiparty democracy favoured by donors and a more tightly managed political environment which it argues is necessary for security."

## Elite impact on election outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa: towards predatory politics or democratic change?

*Dr Tom Hewitt* has been researching the role of elites in influencing the outcomes of two decades of elections in Sub-Saharan Africa. While there is potential for successive elections to make a country more democratic, democratisation is not a foregone conclusion. In Sub-Saharan Africa, elites have developed within (or in close proximity to) the state and have therefore played a critical role in political developments.

The outcomes of elections can be viewed: *positively* (in terms of their democratising potential); *negatively* (as a smoke screen for continued neo-patrimonialism); or *neutrally* (within a wider context of formal and informal political institutions). Whether or not elections lead to democratisation depends in part on elite behaviour. While elites can influence elections to support real democratic change, they can also use elections to pursue power and advance their own interests.

For the conference papers see: [www.polis.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/democratization-africa](http://www.polis.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/democratization-africa)



# The Role of Religion in Post-Conflict Situations: From Relief to Reconstruction?

Religion is remarkably absent from the development studies literature and from mainstream development policy and practice. The Religions and Development Research Programme (2005-2010), funded by DFID and led from IDD, seeks to address this gap. *Professor Carole Rakodi* introduces the programme and outlines research results on urban conflict and its aftermath.



Religious beliefs and practices are central to many people's daily lives, and religious organisations have a major influence on politics, law and government. The Religions and Development Research Programme (RaD) is exploring: how faith communities interact with development actors, with what outcomes; and how religious values and beliefs drive the actions and interactions of individuals and faith-based organisations, and influence the relationships between states and societies.

This large, collaborative programme involves colleagues from the universities of Birmingham, Bath, Leeds and London Metropolitan, and networks of over 100 researchers in Nigeria, Tanzania, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is generating findings that can inform dialogue between development partners, policy formulation and practice. In addition to academic publications (see [www.rad.bham.ac.uk](http://www.rad.bham.ac.uk) for the RaD working paper series), summaries of findings and policy briefs are being produced.

## Violent conflict and the manipulation of religion by other social actors

Research in India, Nigeria and Pakistan investigated the role of religion in urban violence between religious groups and in its aftermath. Overall, the case studies show that episodes of violence between religious groups, while apparently about religion, are often expressions of other social tensions and demonstrate the manipulation of religion by other social actors.

## Contribution to long-term peace-building?

The research sought to identify the ways in which religious leaders and organisations play a role in peace-building, the welfare of those affected and the rebuilding of social relations. While religious organisations play a positive

role in providing immediate relief to victims, usually members of their own community, there is little evidence that they play a larger role in long-term reconstruction or in preventing further outbreaks of violence. In urban areas, greater residential segregation seems to be an inevitable outcome of the conflict, as people seek safer places to live.

## Nigeria: religious organisations important relief providers

In Kano and Jos in Nigeria, violent ethno-religious conflicts have intensified since the restoration of multi-party democracy and the introduction of Sharia law in many of the northern states. Survey respondents believed that violence between Muslims and Christians is motivated by mutual hatred and fear of religious expansion, Christian fear of the Muslim desire for an Islamic state and perceived government injustice. However, it was also felt that religion is used to mobilise rival groups to compete for political control of local government and for other resources such as land.

Those affected by the violence relocate in the short or long term to safer areas. Over time, this is leading to residential segregation. New or relocated places of worship and schools are being built in segregated neighbourhoods, and there is overcrowding where religious minority communities cannot access land owned by indigenous groups. In addition, vigilante groups are emerging where there is lack of confidence in the police to provide protection.

In the aftermath of the violence, religious organisations played important short-term roles in assisting victims – both local and international organisations provided temporary relief and counselling, usually to members of their own faith tradition. Often they tried to document the events and their impact on people's lives and properties. Although they

could not compensate for the inadequacy of the security forces, they filled some of the gaps in government relief. However, they have not, for the most part, developed longer-term transformative programmes (such as rebuilding houses or livelihoods) and their attempts to prevent further conflicts have been limited.

"While religious organisations play a positive role in providing immediate relief to victims... there is little evidence that they play a larger role in long-term reconstruction or in preventing further violence."



“...episodes of violence between religious groups, while apparently about religion, are often expressions of other social tensions and demonstrate the manipulation of religion by other social actors”



### India: contrasting State government responses to religious violence

In India, research investigated the role of religious and government organisations in the years since the Hindu-Muslim violence in Mumbai in 1993 and Ahmedabad in 2002. The violence had its roots in the partition of India and Pakistan but also, more recently, in the emergence of a Hindu cultural nationalist agenda.

In Ahmedabad, many more Muslims were victims of the riots than in Mumbai. They were also much less able to cope in the short-term and recover in the longer-term because the government of the State of Gujarat backed the violence and because the Muslim community in Ahmedabad is mostly poor. Muslim victims had to rely on short-term relief, largely from Muslim religious organisations.

In Mumbai, however, the government and security forces did their best to end the violence and victims were supported by affluent Muslim businesspeople, upright officials and concerned politicians. In both cities, the violence has led to increased residential segregation along religious lines, although those Muslim organisations that aimed to recruit Muslims to a radical Islamist agenda do not seem to have made much progress.

### Pakistan: ambivalent government role in sectarian conflict

In Pakistan, there was an upsurge in sectarian (Shia-Sunni) conflict in the 1990s. The research focused on the Sunni-majority urban centre of Jhang in Punjab and Shia-majority Gilgit in the Northern Areas. Although there are religious disagreements between the sects, the intermittent acts of violence that occurred in both areas cannot be understood without referring to the differing nature of the existing society in the two centres, the legacy of partition, international power politics and the Islamisation/Sunniisation agenda of the Pakistani state.

Today, there is an uneasy peace in both places. In Jhang, the government cracked down on Sunni extremist elements. Some of those behind the conflict have gained political power and are attempting to exercise responsible governance. In contrast, in Gilgit, government encouragement of Sunni immigration and Shia perceptions of the security forces and government as pro-Sunni fuelled resentment and violence. Only after major incidents in 2004 and 2005 did the law enforcement agencies restore peace. A few non-governmental organisations play a relief and social welfare role in both centres.

In both these simmering sectarian conflicts, therefore, the government and the security forces are to some extent culpable, although their role is ambivalent. They have exacerbated sectarian differences and failed to do enough to stop the violence, provide relief and bring criminals to justice. However, they have also contributed to containing the violence, restoring peace and trying to improve governance. The long-term results are a legacy of bitterness, residential areas increasingly segregated along sectarian lines and a lack of confidence in civil society organisations and the government alike.

### Importance of the governance environment

While religious organisations do contribute to post-conflict relief, the cases outlined above highlight the importance of broader governance issues. Ultimately, democratic politics, competent government and neutral, well-trained security forces are needed to reduce conflict between religious groups, restore order, provide relief, support victims to rebuild their lives and prevent further violence.

[www.rad.bham.ac.uk](http://www.rad.bham.ac.uk)

# Improving Local Government: the Commonwealth Vision and the Challenges of Support for Zimbabwe

Local government plays a key role in service delivery and poverty reduction. It is also at the forefront of responding to issues such as rapid urbanisation and climate change. But how can constraints such as chronic under-resourcing be overcome? How can enhanced, more accountable performance be achieved? Work by *Dr Philip Amis* has been addressing such issues.



The Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) commissioned IDD to undertake two projects during the last academic year: first, to carry out a rapid survey of the state of local government in Zimbabwe to inform emergency relief and subsequent rehabilitation; and second, to provide a significant discussion paper, 'Improving Local Government: The Commonwealth Vision' for the biennial Commonwealth Local Government Conference of May 2009. CLGF is the umbrella organisation of Local Government Associations in Commonwealth countries. LGAs are important support and advocacy organisations for the sector.

## 'Survival strategies' in Zimbabwe

The survey took place just after the establishment of the new (ZANU-PF and MDC) government. The complete replacement of the Zimbabwe dollar with hard currency was beginning to stabilise the economic situation, but in some urban areas cholera was still prevalent. Vuyo Mlokoti, chief executive of Amatole district in South Africa's Eastern Cape, joined Dr Amis in carrying out this work.

The study highlighted the very severe constraints on capital equipment, human resources and revenues and some of the 'survival strategies' that the local government sector had had to adopt. There were some positives, however – notably the technical competence and commitment of senior staff and the desire to recondition the sector.

## The Commonwealth Vision

The Commonwealth Local Government Conference facilitated debate and learning among 550 key policymakers and practitioners from 48 nations. The discussion paper contributed significantly to the agenda for action agreed by conference delegates, the Freeport Declaration on Improving Local Government.

The paper addresses improvements to local government financing, democracy and accountability and performance. It focuses on ways of implementing and embedding processes and reforms previously agreed – such as the 2005 Aberdeen Agenda (12 principles for local government accepted by all Commonwealth states) and the local government provisions of the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action. Recommendations include:

- Capacity building for local councillors to help them play a leadership and facilitation role in the community and understand financial management in a complex environment
- Innovative approaches to revenue-raising, such as new financial instruments and working in partnership

- Greater community engagement, with particular attention to the needs of women, young people, the elderly and people with disabilities
- Strengthened central-local government relations, based on two-way open dialogue

The paper was prepared with assistance from Birmingham City Council (Research Assistant Atullah Parker provided much preliminary work) and drew extensively on research by the IDD-based Governance and Social Development Resource Centre. The Hon. Robert Montague, Jamaica's Minister of Local Government, presented the paper to the conference, and the Hon. Bruce Golding, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, praised it in his farewell address to delegates. This was a rewarding end to a challenging but interesting assignment.



# The Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy (CSSD)

*Sir Francis Richards*, Director of the Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy, introduces its successful first year of integration into IDD. The Centre continues to train professionals from emerging democracies and non-democratic countries through the prestigious Chevening programme, and its staff have presented widely on topics including counter-terrorism and the Western Balkans.



"The two Chevening Fellowship courses were again outstandingly successful, with student satisfaction ratings of around 90 percent."

of the Department of Political Science and International Studies and the Moroccan Government; the conference papers will be published in book form. Judy Batt gave papers on Western Balkans-related topics at seminars and workshops in Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Stockholm and Berlin, and in London at Chatham House and the FCO.

CSSD works in the fields of security, foreign affairs and good government to help bridge the gaps between academics, policymakers and practitioners. Its geographic focus is on states and regions undergoing radical political and social change; its academic focus is on democracy, democratic practice, good governance, and how to combine these with security and the rule of law.

## Equipping leaders to develop democracy

The Chevening programme is an international programme of Scholarships and Fellowships funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. CSSD has been running two successful Chevening Fellowship courses for several years – 'Democracy, the Rule of Law and Security', and 'What Makes Democracy Work?' These were held from mid-January to the beginning of April.

Fellows were mid-career professionals identified by British Embassies and the British Council as having the potential to play a leading role in the future development of democracy and good governance in their countries. They came from very diverse

situations in a range of countries, including Burma, Sudan, Pakistan and Indonesia.

The courses included not just academic work in Birmingham, but also practical policy-oriented work and briefings from senior figures from the world of public affairs. Fellows spent time at the EU in Brussels, in Northern Ireland and the other devolved administrations, and they visited local and national government departments, plus NGOs.

## Extensive seminar contributions

CSSD's integration into IDD has already produced significant synergies, and there is the potential to achieve many more. For example, CSSD's involvement in departmental activities this year included staff taking sessions and chairing seminars as part of: courses run by the department's Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform, plus a seminar on intelligence oversight at DFID; and IDD's course in public administration for Chinese officials.

Francis Richards and Graham Messervy-Whiting gave papers at a seminar on Counter-Terrorism in Morocco arranged by Asaf Siniver

## Security conference and FCO strategy day

Some of CSSD's other activities during the academic year included its annual security conference with the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Europe, and an innovative strategy day with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The FCO team trialled the teaching of foreign affairs strategy tools with postgraduate students.



## DETECTER Programme

Francis Richards is involved in the international EU-funded DETECTER programme, (Detection Technologies, Counter-Terrorism Ethics, and Human Rights), as a member of the advisory board. Led by the University's Global Ethics Department, the three-year programme considers the human rights impact of new surveillance technologies being deployed against terrorism. These range from CCTV camera-surveillance of suspicious behaviour in public places to secret internet monitoring and data-mining.

# Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC)

Increased religiosity among Muslim women, non-state service provision, political settlements and the impact of the financial crisis on conflict and state fragility are among the 'emerging issues' that have been covered by a new GSDRC research service this year. Manager *Brian Lucas* outlines the year's developments, which have included diversifying services and working with a growing number of donors.



The IDD-led Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC) provides cutting-edge knowledge services on demand and online to inform policy and practice in governance, conflict and social development.

## Knowledge-sharing hub

The GSDRC has a significant impact on policy and practice through its engagement with international development agencies. This year, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) remained the GSDRC's main client, but the resource centre was also awarded a two-year contract to support AusAID (the Government agency responsible for managing Australia's overseas aid programme), and carried out work for the European Commission and the Commonwealth Secretariat. In addition, the GSDRC produced reports used directly by partners in developing countries, including the parliaments or governments of Ethiopia, Nepal, and Zambia, the Development Research Centre of the State Council of China, Indonesia's National Council on Climate Change, and the Independent Electoral Commission of Afghanistan. By



"The GSDRC's Helpdesk produces 100 research reports each year... and its new Emerging Issues Research Service helps shape agendas in international development."

working for multiple agencies, the GSDRC helps clients avoid duplication, maximise resources and build on existing knowledge.

The GSDRC's work has also attracted wider interest in academic circles through conference papers and journal articles, and also in the mainstream media: a GSDRC report on the impact of the financial crisis on conflict and state fragility in Sub-Saharan Africa triggered an interview on Voice of America.

## Helpdesk hot topics and emerging issues

The GSDRC is probably best known for its rapid-response 'Helpdesk' service which produces approximately 100 research reports each year reviewing current knowledge in specific subject areas. Hot topics in 2008-09 included the global financial crisis, state fragility, conflict and peacebuilding, climate change, violence against women, and exclusion, voice and participation.

The resource centre is also increasingly asked to carry out longer and more analytical research. Its new 'emerging issues' research service helps shape agendas in international development; through it, donors commission substantial papers that bring expert perspectives into policy debate and programme responses at an early stage.

## New policymakers' guides to key debates

The GSDRC maintains online guides to 18 key issues in governance, conflict and social development. Major projects this year included

preparing new topic guides on political economy analysis for DFID and on decentralisation and local government for the Commonwealth Secretariat, as well as redeveloping guides on political systems, fragile states, conflict, and social exclusion.

To sign up for the monthly e-bulletin of new resources visit:

[www.gsdr.org](http://www.gsdr.org)

## Research Impact

### State Capacity and Non-state Service Provision in Fragile and Conflict-affected States

by Richard Batley (GSDRC Director) and Claire McLoughlin (GSDRC Research Fellow)

Early in 2009, the GSDRC was asked by DFID to carry out research on state capacity to engage with non-state providers of basic services in fragile situations. This is an issue on which very little previous work had been done. The GSDRC shared the report with other agencies, and the OECD invited the authors to a workshop, then asked them to help produce a handbook on supporting state engagement in this area. The handbook (now being drafted) will provide guidance for policymakers and governments grappling with this important aspect of state building.

Targeted networking, awareness of clients' needs, quality research, and the ability to link research and practice enable the GSDRC to build on research outputs and create opportunities for broader impact.

# The Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform (GFN-SSR)

Manager *Shivit Bakrania* introduces the work of the Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform. The GFN-SSR works internationally to promote a better understanding of security and justice sector reform by providing information, advice and expertise to networks of practitioners, academics and policymakers.

**gfn·ssr**  
global facilitation network  
for security sector reform

Security Sector Reform aims to develop a secure environment based on development, rule of law, good governance and local ownership. GFN-SSR promotes these objectives by working with local actors to exchange and disseminate information and by building the capacity practitioners, academics and policymakers. GFN-SSR has an extensive international network in the Global North and South, consisting of practitioners, policymakers, civil society and academics, and an engaged and international Advisory Group.

GFN-SSR is a recognised brand name in the field of security and development and one of the primary information resources for individuals and organisations interested in security sector reform. It is a founding member of The Association for Security Sector Reform Education and Training (ASSET) and continues to support its expansion.

The facilitation network also acts as a hub for security and conflict related research within the University of Birmingham. It provides a platform for collaboration across the University for security and conflict-related research and projects.

## SSR: a long-term participatory process

Security Sector Reform (SSR) is a rapidly expanding field that is increasingly seen as integral to long-term stability and development programmes. Aiming to ensure transparency, good governance and democratic oversight of the security sectors in developing countries, SSR is a long-term participatory process. It seeks to include civil society, non-governmental actors, government, international donors and the private sector.

SSR is a cross-departmental agenda for the UK Government with involvement from the Department for International Development, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence.

## Global relevance and local ownership

GFN-SSR's international advisory group includes regional network representatives and leading international SSR experts. This wide representation enables its work to be relevant to Northern and Southern stakeholders and ensures that services are shaped by global needs and demands. The GFN-SSR also supports a range of local activities within the different global regions in order to strengthen and develop locally-owned SSR thinking and activity.

## Range of services

The GFN-SSR provides services such as:

- Extensive online information resources including a comprehensive document library, regularly updated thematic and regional SSR guides, training information and an organisational database
- Regular training for policymakers and practitioners in the UK and abroad
- A monthly electronic bulletin with over 2000 subscribers from across the world
- Policy orientated seminars



## Practitioners' courses

A key and very well-received service of the GFN-SSR is the provision of quarterly SSR practitioners' courses. These bring together attendees from the civil service (UK and international), NGOs and the private sector for three days of intensive SSR training.

The courses cover a broad range of SSR issues and enable participants to exchange experiences and knowledge both with each other and with the highly qualified trainers. Course participants have included senior civil servants, representatives of foreign states, SSR practitioners from the field, and members of leading NGOs.

[www.ssrnetwork.net](http://www.ssrnetwork.net)



# Informing Development Aid in East Africa

In the wake of Kenya's post-election violence, IDD staff carried out a series of visits to the country to conduct a Strategic Governance and Corruption Analysis (SGACA) on behalf of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Nairobi. IDD was also involved in reviewing donor-supported fisheries management projects in Uganda.



## Kenya: A Strategic Governance and Corruption Analysis

*Dr Danielle Beswick* reports on a project that reflects increasing demand by bilateral donors for political analysis of the environments in which they work. Between September and December 2008, the project team (Dr Heather Marquette, Dr Philip Amis and Dr Danielle Beswick from IDD, and Dr Karuti Kanyinga of the University of Nairobi) examined three groups of factors which impact on Kenya's governance. These were: 'Foundation Factors', including issues of state formation and Kenya's resource base; the 'Rules of the Game', which explored both the formal legal framework through which political power is exercised and the more informal networks and practices which have developed over time; and finally the 'Here and Now', recent events which may have a significant effect on Kenyan politics and governance.

### Contributing factors to the post-election violence?

The analysis took place only months after a presidential election in Kenya had resulted in outbreaks of violence between government and opposition supporters across the country, leaving approximately 1300 people dead and around 600,000 displaced. This conflict had largely taken the international community by surprise. The desire to establish whether aspects of Kenya's governance had facilitated the violence, or made such an outcome more likely, therefore significantly shaped the exercise and heavily influenced the 'Here and Now' section of the report.

### Informal 'rules of the game' distinct and dominant

After conducting interviews with a range of stakeholders and opinion leaders in Nairobi, the team found that the disjuncture between the legal framework governing politics and the informal ways in which power is exercised

remains significant. For example, one recurring feature within Kenyan politics which is firmly outside the formal legal framework is politicians' use of gangs of youths to intimidate and even attack supporters of their opponents. Although the levels of violence around the 2007 elections were notably higher than in previous years, these events were a continuation and exacerbation of existing problems within Kenyan politics.

Such problems include politicians' mobilisation of 'negative ethnicity' and a consistent disregard for the findings of commissions of enquiry. Commissions have often emphasised the high levels of patronage within Kenyan politics and the overlap between positions of political power and opportunities for economic gain or corruption. The SGACA report was well received by a delegation of embassy staff and representatives from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



## Review of Development Aid to Ugandan Fisheries



Despite being a landlocked country, Uganda ranked fifth in the world among

inland capture fisheries in 2006, landing 367,000 tonnes of fish. The lake fisheries are important for the national economy, particularly through international exports, local employment and income, and food security, both domestically and regionally.

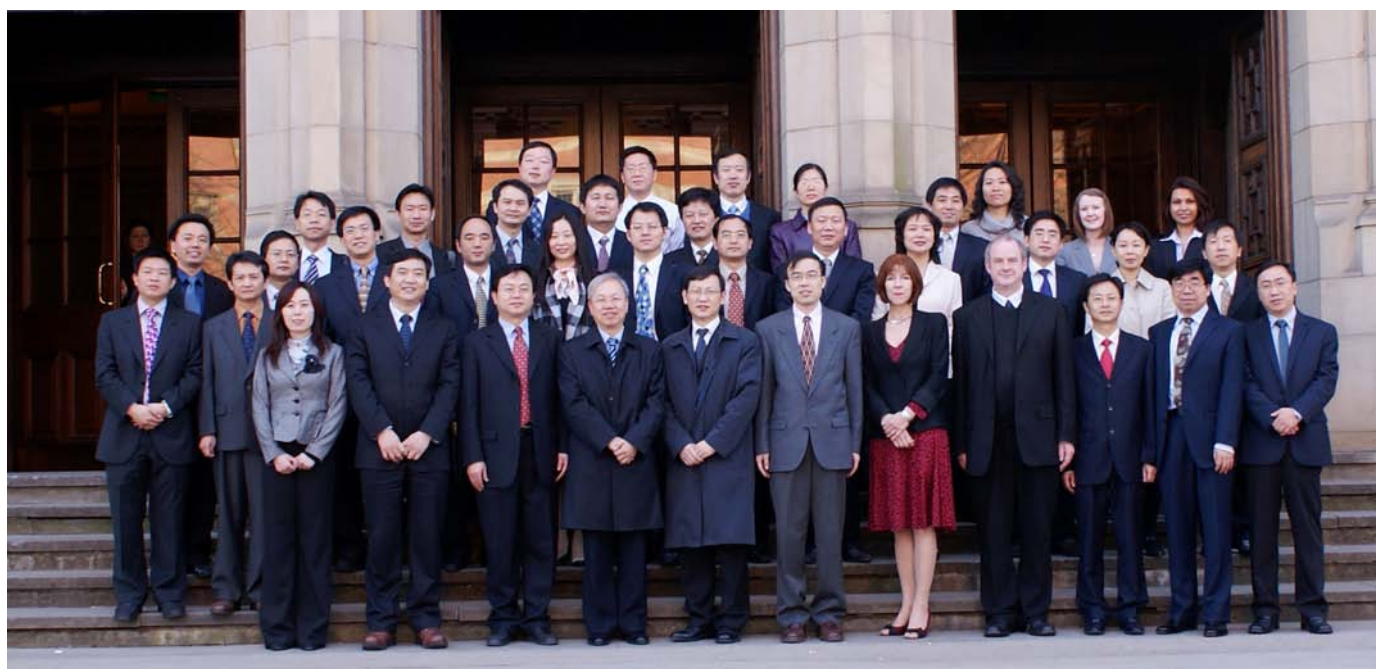
Development aid has supported capture fisheries and the development of the aquaculture sector since at least the 1970s. Dr Fiona Nunan of IDD worked with Dr Rhoda Tumwebaze in reviewing the nature and performance of donor-supported fisheries management projects in Uganda since the 1970s as part of a review of 'African Fisheries Development Aid' led by IDDRA Ltd.

The Ugandan review confirmed that the fisheries sector receives a tiny proportion of development aid, with plenty of scope for more support, particularly of a longer-term nature. Short-term project support and lack of government funds have reduced the sustainability of outcomes.

The consultancy built on Dr Nunan's five years in East Africa as a technical assistant on two fisheries co-management projects (2003-2008). Publications arising from this experience include a paper at the People and the Sea conference (Amsterdam, July 2009) on 'Governance and Fisheries Co-management on Lake Victoria: Challenges to the Adaptive Governance Approach'.

# Collaborative Training in Public Administration: Links with Hubei Province, China

IDD has been working with government officials and training institutions from Hubei province in the People’s Republic of China to develop jointly designed courses in public administration and economic development. *Annie Rubienska* introduces an important collaboration that has the opportunity to contribute to policy reform.



Wuhan, the rapidly-growing capital city of Hubei province, is the largest and most prosperous city in central China. It has a population of over nine million and, according to *The China Business Review*, its economy almost tripled in size between 2000 and 2007 alone.

## Policy reform pilot for economic development and environmental protection

Wuhan is strategically important not just because of its location as the ‘thoroughfare of nine provinces’ or because it is a nationally significant industrial and educational powerhouse; in addition, it has been selected by the government as a zone for experimentation on policy reform. Public administrators in this reform pilot have permission to modify policy frameworks with the aim of achieving both economic

development and environmental protection. This dual goal is a considerable challenge for an area whose growth, like that of Birmingham in an earlier era, has been spearheaded by heavy industry.

## Tailored, collaborative professional development

IDD has been helping to equip public administrators from Hubei to meet the challenges they face. During the past four years, IDD has held collaborative training programmes for civil servants and municipal and provincial government officers from Wuhan city and Hubei. The programmes have been designed in consultation with Wuhan Institute of Public Administration and provincial government agencies. They involve lively teaching sessions plus group exercises which participants’ high levels of engagement make very productive. Attendees also appreciate

being able to visit sites near Birmingham associated with the UK’s own industrial revolution and to learn from the history of the region’s economic development.

## Important partnerships for mutual learning

Together with Wuhan Institute of Public Administration and local government, IDD is also planning to create accredited academic modules in public administration and economic development. The potential for collaborative research programmes on economic development, environmental protection and social justice is also being explored. IDD appreciates the important partnerships that have allowed it both to learn about and contribute to China’s development.

# Postgraduate Study with Fieldwork

*"I found the individual fieldwork challenging but so worthwhile. Working in the field gives you so much experience and an understanding that you can never get in the classroom"*

Rachel Doyle, MSc student, 2008-10 (part-time)



IDD encourages students with enquiring minds. Does community radio foster good governance in East Africa? How has one song brought the public closer to the state in Sierra Leone? Can NGO-business networks help facilitate corporate social responsibility in Thailand? Has there been a change in the financial reporting culture of Kazakhstan? How sustainable is the current approach to agriculture and the distribution of food, and what are the alternatives?

This is a small sample of the questions asked by our students in their fieldwork trips leading up to a masters dissertation at the end of their studies with IDD. The questions and the places visited are as diverse as the student body that has come from over 100 countries

and from a wide variety of disciplines and professional backgrounds.

### Field study funding included

Every campus-based Masters programme in IDD offers students the opportunity either to carry out individual fieldwork trips in a country and on a topic of their choice (agreed with their individual supervisor and supported by a research methods module) or to take part in an organised study visit. Funding for these of up to £900 is allocated from the programme fee. Recent study visits have been to countries including Tunisia, Paraguay, Uganda and Lithuania.

### Flexible course design

IDD has restructured its Masters programmes and now offers three core programmes of study – International Development, Development Management and Public Administration. These are flexible courses that accommodate individual interests. Masters programmes can also be studied as Graduate Diplomas, and distance learning programmes are available for students who are unable to move or commute to Birmingham.

"My dissertation fieldwork with the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh was the highlight of my programme. I had been fascinated by microfinance as an empowering and market inclusion mechanism since first encountering it in Colombia, and studying at IDD gave me the opportunity to examine the evolution of microfinance approaches worldwide. In Bangladesh I then researched the importance of providing non-financial services along with credit, and how microfinance institutions need to think about more sustainable models to help the poor develop successful businesses.

Hearing people's different experiences of microfinance and development and observing first-hand the various types of development organisations in rural Bangladesh gave me important insights. I have to admit that sometimes things are not as you expect, and being in the field was definitely challenging. But it was without doubt the most valuable and enriching experience of my life so far."

Santiago Alvarez, MSc Poverty Reduction and Development Management

"The experience in Malta was wonderful; it gave us the opportunity to meet people who actually implement the role of the government in planning and allocating resources. They shared their experiences which gave us a better insight of the challenges they face."

Feedback on 2008 Malta field trip: MSc Public Economic and Financial Management

## IDD's Taught Masters Programmes (campus-based)

### Masters in Public Administration (MPA)

#### MSc International Development

Specialist pathways in:

- Poverty, Inequality and Development
- Conflict, Security and Development
- International Political Economy and Development
- Governance, State-building and Development
- Urban Development

#### MSc Development Management

Specialist pathways in:

- Public Economic Management and Finance
- Aid Management
- Human Resources and Development Management

# Distance Learning Programmes

*"I opted for distance learning so that I could still travel professionally. The internet platform and the modules offered, as well as the mix of students from developing and developed countries, made the course an enriching and exciting life experience... The web interaction with staff was highly motivating and supportive."*

Martin Gisiger, MSc Public Administration and Development; joint winner of the A H Marshall Prize



The Department currently runs two programme streams delivered via distance learning:

- **The MSc/PGDip in Public Administration and Development (MPAD)**
- **MSc/PGDip in Poverty Reduction and Development Management (PRDM).**

We continue to receive good numbers of students on both.

These programmes provide students who are already working and settled in their own countries with an excellent opportunity to enhance their skills – without a career break or the added expense of moving to Birmingham. Some are already in the development field and others are preparing to enter it.

## Supporting study in challenging circumstances

Many of our students study under difficult conditions – busy jobs with lots of travel, poor internet connections, no broadband, looking after young families, working in post-conflict regions – but we give them as much support as possible. All essential reading material is provided in hard copy, supplemented by access to an extensive electronic library of journal articles, books, and databases. Students interact with tutors throughout their modules using online discussion and activity boards.

Our first distance learning student graduated with a Public Service MBA in the summer of 2008 – followed by other MBA and MPAD students in 2009. In 2009/10, more MBA and MPAD students, along with the first cohort of the PRDM programme, will be graduating.

## DL student awarded the A H Marshall Prize



This year, one of our distance learning students shared the A H Marshall Prize with a student from the Department of Local Government Studies. Martin Gisiger, who was on the May 2007 intake of the MPAD, gained his MSc with distinction and is currently working with the Asian Development Bank in Manila. His dissertation focused on *Improving Reforms in the Financial Sector: Regulatory Impact Analysis and Economic Development*.

"In 2005 I made a significant career change, moving out of the Swiss Ministry of Finance to the Ministry dealing with Economic Development. As a mainstream economist this proved an interesting challenge requiring new knowledge and a new perspective on global, rather than national problems.

I first gained programme management experience in low- and middle-income countries, then looked for an academic degree that could generate synergies between study and work, research and practice. I opted for IDD's Master of Public Administration and Development by distance learning so that I could be absent from campus but still travel professionally.

The internet platform and the modules offered, as well as the mix of students from developing and developed countries, made the course an enriching and exciting life experience – not just an academic one. The web interaction with staff was highly motivating and supportive."

For more information on distance learning at IDD, contact Linda Curry at  
E: l.j.curry@bham.ac.uk  
T: +44 (0)121 414 4969



# Research Degrees at IDD

IDD is recognised by the British Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) as a centre for excellence in postgraduate research and training methods. *Chipiliro Kalebe-Nyamongo* gives a current student's perspective on studying for a research degree at IDD.



The lecturers in the International Development Department bring extensive and diverse knowledge to their teaching, which is complemented by an equally diverse student body with different experiences and beliefs. Being able to draw on real life experiences facilitates the critical analysis of development and makes learning at IDD practical and vivid. My understanding and perception of various issues continue to be challenged. This enhances my PhD research on the 'role of elites in the politics of pro-poor policy in Malawi'.

## Teaching opportunities and training courses

IDD provides a supportive environment for students. For research students, the knowledge gathered through interaction with faculty members is complemented by opportunities to assist in teaching and by skills training within the university. Helpful courses offered include project management, managing your research, writing for publication and presentation skills.

## Research Student Colloquium

IDD and the broader School of Government and Society provide several platforms for students to present papers or work in progress in a relaxed environment among peers. One of these is the 'Research Student Colloquium' at which students within the School can exchange ideas. This annual event involves plenary sessions on the PhD journey – from research methods, fieldwork and writing up, to preparing for the viva and getting published.

## Conference and fieldwork funding

The department also provides assistance towards fieldwork costs and access to a conference funding scheme. The latter, for example, has enabled me to present papers at the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University in Helsinki and at the 2009 Development Studies Association Annual Conference in Ireland.

## Research degrees offered

- **Master of Philosophy (MPhil)** The MPhil has a 24-month registration period and requires a thesis not exceeding 60,000 words, which must be an original work of merit. It is possible to transfer from this programme to the PhD.
- **Doctorate (PhD)** The normal full-time PhD registration period is 36 months and the thesis must be completed within five years. The thesis of not exceeding 80,000 words must be worthy of publication by a learned society.
- **PhD with Integrated Study in International Development** This enables students to take additional taught modules. It is particularly suited to candidates who have already completed taught programmes at Masters level, but who wish to change direction and/or undertake research in an area in which they do not have sufficient prior knowledge. The programme lasts for four years and requires a thesis of 80,000 words.

## Research degree topics

Applications are invited on the following topics, although this list is not definitive:

- Evaluation of governance and public management reforms
- Democratisation and political reform
- State failure and reconstruction
- Corruption
- Aid effectiveness and financial management
- Decentralisation and local governance
- Social aspects of development
- Geographical areas of interest



# Alumni News

Emergency response in Darfur; conflict transformation and conservation in Benin; income generation through the performing arts for urban youth in East Africa; public sector reform in Sierra Leone and support for HIV/AIDS-affected children in Kenya ... Reports from five alumni indicate the varied work in which IDD graduates are involved.



**Sam Grundy**

I have been working in Sudan, mostly in Darfur, for three and a half years – first in capacity building

with CAFOD's Darfur Emergency Response Operation and then monitoring the protection of returnees with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

Most recently I have been the Head of Sub-Office and Livelihoods Coordinator for the IOM in Wau, south Sudan. This role has involved designing and coordinating a programme of micro-finance and vocational training to support communities returning to their villages, having spent up to 18 years in internally displaced people (IDP) camps in north Sudan. Every day has been challenging, with seasonal flooding, occasional local conflicts and lack of infrastructure all contributing to the ongoing problems that need to be overcome. Despite the frustrations, the work has been highly rewarding, especially having the opportunity to work with community leaders and women's groups that really want to improve their situation.

An MSc in Poverty Reduction and Development Management gave me practical programme management skills that I use every day in the field – you will never regret becoming an expert in logical frameworks or the sustainable livelihoods framework! For Masters graduates looking to work in international development, the best advice I can offer is get into the field and stay there. Employers look for results and the best way to move up in your career is to prove that you can make things happen on the ground.



**Elena Roffi**

When I began studying at IDD in 2004 I already had done some research and field work. Nevertheless, I felt

I needed a boost to my professionalism. I found this in IDD's MSc in Poverty Reduction and Development Management, and even more – a new family and true friends.

After gaining my Masters I worked in the Afram Plains in Ghana, mainstreaming gender in a rural development project, then managed a post-emergency rehabilitation intervention in South Lebanon. Following that, I was a consultant to a youth reproductive health programme in six Palestinian refugee camps, and to a rural youth work project in the Bekaa region of Lebanon.

Presently, I am managing a programme in north Benin for the Italian NGO Ricerca e Cooperazione. This programme aims to create alternative sources of income for local people, while also promoting conflict transformation, environmental awareness and conservation. It involves: support for decentralisation and governance processes; development of community-based ecotourism; environmental education in schools and villages; provision of micro-credit and capacity-building; and support for the development of a transnational corridor for livestock droving.



**Dr Julius Sandy**

My time as a research student at Birmingham was very challenging but extremely rewarding and

exciting. IDD offers an excellent mix of academic expertise and first-hand experience in public policy/governance, making IDD degrees very useful in real life situations. In addition, the friendship and willingness of both academic and secretarial staff to assist without compromising efficiency were extraordinary.

I completed my PhD (Public Policy) with IDD in early 2004. On returning to Sierra Leone, I held a number of roles as a Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President before becoming Director General, Human Resource Management Office and later Director of the Public Sector Reform Unit.

My first appointment in the Office of the President was as Assistant to the Secretary to the President. Further positions included Senior Assistant to the Secretary to the President responsible for Governance and Civil Service Reform, and later Establishment Secretary.

As Director of the Public Sector Reform Unit, I lead the government's public sector reform agenda and work closely with donor partners and other non-state actors. I oversee and coordinate all activities relating to public sector reform, including the restructuring of the civil service. I give strategic direction and ensure that outputs are consistent with Sierra Leone's Poverty Reduction Strategy II, our Agenda for Change. My role also involves advising His Excellency the President, Ministers, and senior officials of Government on matters relating to priority capacity development within the public sector.

*“Tanzania House of Talent is considered one of the most revolutionary movements born out of the music and entertainment industry of East Africa. It has been an exciting journey to see how all sectors in society can play a key role in not only promoting culture but contributing to the social development of urban youth who are at high risk of unemployment, crime and HIV/AIDS.”*



### Rebecca Young

Having volunteered in Africa and Asia for several years, it was evident that a masters would give me the leverage I needed to get on the career ladder within international development. The IDD masters (MSc Poverty Reduction and Development Management) was invaluable. The staff were passionate and full of experience, expertise, patience and enjoyed challenging us to think outside of the box. The actual content of the course was

intense but really brought us up to speed and I still use logical frameworks and various tools for participatory research. My fellow course mates were a joy. We are still in touch and it was amazing to be among such a vibrant, lovely group of people from so many different backgrounds. Coffee break was an education in itself; meeting people from different cultures, discussing experiences and being amongst 40 different nationalities was inspiring and added value to the masters as a whole.

Equipped with a Masters from Birmingham I moved to Tanzania to manage a performing arts centre called Tanzania House of Talent (THT). The centre supports disadvantaged former street youth, heads of households and orphans by giving them a supported space to develop their music, dance and theatre skills. The centre provides them with meals, a living allowance and medical treatment, as well as a platform to perform live, or to record albums, jingles and sound tracks for film which in turn generates income.

As the General Manager and Development Advisor, my role is capacity building, mobilising resources and finding innovative ways of achieving sustainability. THT is considered one of the most revolutionary movements born out of the music and entertainment Industry of East Africa and I have presented the model to the cultural sectors in Kenya, Uganda and most recently Ethiopia. It has been an exciting journey to see how all sectors in society can play a key role in not only promoting culture but contributing to the social development of urban youth who are at high risk of unemployment, crime and HIV/AIDS. [www.tht.co.tz](http://www.tht.co.tz)



### Bethany Baxter

I graduated from the University of Birmingham in 2005 with an MSc in Poverty Reduction and Development Management. I have since gone on to work in the area of HIV/AIDS, specialising in orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).

I am currently living in Kenya, and am responsible for the OVC work of three country teams (Kenya, Zambia and Haiti). I also have an advisory role in HIV-prevention and palliative care. Responsibilities include donor compliance, project planning, report writing, and monitoring and evaluation. The programmes I coordinate are part of the US government's HIV/AIDS response (The US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief – PEPFAR), a complex initiative with many monitoring and reporting requirements.

My time at IDD allowed me to gain exposure to and skill development in a number of disciplines that have proven essential for success in my current line of work. I have found coursework in participatory development tools and project planning to be particularly beneficial. IDD also provided a great social and professional network.



# Academic Staff and Experience

IDD has over 40 years of international experience of training, consultancy and research in governance, public sector management and development.



**Dr Philip Amis** BSc, PhD Kent – Director of IDD. Urban economist and development sociologist specialising in urban poverty and institutional reform.

**Shivit Bakrania** MSc Birmingham – Interests in security and justice sector reform; communal and ethnic conflict; community cohesion and participatory approaches to conflict prevention and violence reduction.

**Dr Danielle Beswick** BA, MRes, PhD Manchester – Interests in post conflict development and reconstruction and the impact of budget support in post-conflict states. Specialist in narratives of ‘new Africa’ and the ‘African renaissance’.

**Dr Adrian Campbell** BA, PhD Brunel – Organisational analyst. Main interests in local and regional government reform in transitional countries.

**Simon DeLay** MA Cambridge, CIPFA – Economist and public sector financial management specialist with main interests in issues of financial audit and control, decentralised financial management and the management of aid..

**Dr Justina Dugbazah** MSW, MA Carleton, PhD Birmingham – Special interests and expertise include gender analysis and mainstreaming, rural livelihoods, poverty reduction strategies, migration, and child protection.

**Huma Haider** LLB, MBA Toronto, LLM London School of Economics – Interests in transitional justice in the context of peacebuilding; coexistence and reconciliation in divided societies; and the role of refugees / IDPs and diaspora communities in transitional justice and peacebuilding.

**Dr Tom Hewitt** BA, MPhil Sussex, PhD Sussex – Specialist in child rights and rights-based programming, development theory,

distance learning, governance and politics of development, and science and technology policy.

**Dr Michael Hubbard** MA, DPhil Sussex – Economist specialising in public economic management, agricultural economics and international aid management.

**Professor Paul Jackson** BA, MA, MSc, PhD Birmingham – Political economist with main interests in conflict, post-conflict reconstruction and security sector reform, decentralisation, local governance and the state, including public management, politics and security.

**Dr Nida Kirmani** MA, PhD Manchester – Interests in gender, religious identity, Muslim women’s identities and rights, social movements, and faith based organisations.

**Dr Robert Leurs** BA, DipLic, MSoc, PhD Manchester – Specialist in participatory development with main interests in the ‘new’ development professionalism, process approaches to projects, bureaucratic reorientation/learning methods, participatory poverty assessments.

**Brian Lucas** BSc, MSc Manitoba, MSc London School of Economics – Interests in information and knowledge management, research communication, information and communications technologies, and civil society and NGOs.

**Dr Heather Marquette** BSc (FPC), MA, PhD Dunelm – Political scientist specialising in political development, corruption and discourses of corruption/anti-corruption, the World Bank, and donor approaches to good governance and state-building.

**Claire Mcloughlin** MA Leicester – Interests in non-state service providers, the relationship between service delivery and state-building, and policies and approaches to aid in fragile situations.

**Major General Graham Messervy-Whiting** CBE – Deputy Director, Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy. He lectures on the EU, the use of armed forces and on counter-terrorism and has published widely on EU foreign and security policy issues.

**Dr Fiona Nunan** BSc, MA, PhD Birmingham – Interests in environmental and natural resource management and policy in developing countries, including institutional development and co-management of natural resources.

**Professor Carole Rakodi** BA, PhD Wales, MRTPI – Social scientist and urban planner specialising in urban policy and governance, social aspects of development, urban land development processes, urban poverty and livelihood strategies.

**Dr Martin Rew** BA, MSc, PhD Cambridge – Social anthropologist and political economy specialist with main interests in labour migration and globalisation; governance, decentralisation and political devolution; rural livelihood sustainability; social movements; and donor approaches to political economy analysis.

**Sir Francis Richards** KCMG CVO DL – Director, Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy. Sir Francis Richards has spent 37 years in foreign affairs and intelligence, as a diplomat, Director of GCHQ, and Governor of Gibraltar. He was previously Head of the Economic Department of the British High Commission in New Delhi, High Commissioner in Namibia and FCO Director Europe.

**Annie Rubienska** BA, MBA Aston – Human resources management and social marketing specialist with main interests in development of organisational learning.

**Zoë Scott** LL.M Warwick – Interests in aid policy, state fragility, political economy analysis, law in development and public finance.

### Teams within IDD

#### Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy

**Sir Francis Richards** Director  
**Professor Judy Batt** Deputy Director  
**Dr Danielle Beswick** Associate Director  
**Professor Stuart Croft** Chevening Coordinator  
**Major General Graham Messervy-Whiting** Deputy Director  
**Amanda Griffiths** Centre Manager  
**Guvinder Kaur** Projects Officer

#### Religions and Development Research Programme staff

**Professor Carole Rakodi** Director  
**Tom Carney** Programme Administrator  
**Dr Courtney Dobson** Programme Manager (on leave)  
**Dr Tina Dugbazah** Research Fellow, IDD and the Centre of West African Studies (CWAS)  
**Dr Nida Kirmani** Research Fellow, IDD and Islamic Relief  
**Afroze Zaidi-Jivraj** Programme Administrator

#### Governance and Social Development Resource Centre

**Professor Richard Batley** Director  
**Brian Lucas** Resource Centre Manager  
**Huma Haider** Research Fellow  
**Claire Mcloughlin** Research Fellow  
**Zoë Scott** Research Fellow  
**Sarah O'Connor** Information Officer

#### Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform

**Professor Paul Jackson** Director  
**Shivit Bakrania** Manager  
**Benedict Kelly** Information and Research Manager

### Honorary staff

**Emeritus Professor Richard Batley** Specialisms in service delivery, non-state services, public-private partnership  
**Dr Donald Curtis** Specialist in institutional development and governance, environmental management, and rural development  
**Emeritus Professor Ken Davey** Specialisms in local government, central local financial relations, and public finance  
**Nick Devas** Economist and urban planner  
**Willem van Eekelen** Head of Policy and Research, Islamic Relief  
**Mirabel Foster** Knowledge management specialist  
**James Metcalfe** Urban management and development consultant  
**Andrew Nickson** Public economic management specialist  
**Dr John Watson** Local government and rural development planner

#### External contributors to teaching programmes

**Dr Vesna Matovic** Peace and Conflict Adviser, Responding to Conflict (NGO)  
**Joan McGregor** Peace and Conflict Adviser, Responding to Conflict (NGO)  
**Moustafa Osman** Head of Disaster Preparedness and Response, Islamic Relief  
**Professor Stuart Croft** Professor of International Security at Warwick University, and FCO Chevening Fellowship Coordinator for IDD's Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy.

#### Associated staff within the University of Birmingham

Academics from other University of Birmingham departments collaborate with IDD in teaching, research and consultancy:

**Professor Michael Taylor** Emeritus Professor of Social Theology

#### Centre for Russian and East European Studies

**Dr Derek Averre** Director  
**Dr Galina Yemelianova** Senior Research Fellow

#### Centre for the Study of Global Ethics

**Professor Heather Widdows** Professor of Global Ethics

#### Centre of West African Studies

**Dr Lynne Brydon** Head of School of History and Cultures  
**Dr Insa Nolte** Senior Lecturer in African Culture

#### Department of Political Science and International Studies

**Dr David H Dunn** Reader in International Politics  
**Dr Edward Newman** Senior Lecturer in International Relations  
**Dr Jill Steans** Senior Lecturer

#### Department of Theology and Religion

**Dr Josef Boehle** Research Fellow in Globalisation, Religion and Politics  
**Professor Gurharpal Singh** Nadir Dinshaw Professor of Inter-Religious Relations

#### Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences

**Dr Dan van der Horst** Lecturer

#### Health Services Management Centre

**Dr Shirley Mclver** Senior Fellow

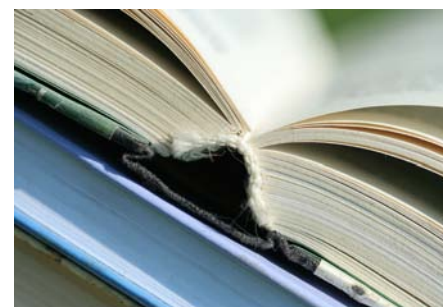
#### Institute of Local Government Studies

**Professor Tony Bovaird** Professor of Public Management and Policy  
**Dr Andrew Coulson** Honorary Senior Lecturer  
**Chris Game** Honorary Senior Lecturer  
**Dr Peter Watt** Reader in Public Sector Economics

#### School of Education

**Professor Clive Harber** Professor of International Education

# Publications 2008/2009



## Books

- Devas, N. with Alam, M., Delay, S., Korateng, R. O., and Venkatachalam, P. 2008, *Financing Local Government*, Local Government Reform Series, London: Commonwealth Secretariat
- Ross, C., and Campbell, A., (eds), 2008, *Federalism and Local Politics in Russia*, BASEES / Routledge series on Russian and East European Studies, Abingdon: Routledge

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- Denezhkina, E. and Campbell, A. 2008, 'The Struggle for Power in the Urals' in Ross, C. and Campbell, A. (eds), *Federalism and Local Politics in Russia*, Abingdon: Routledge, ch. 9.
- Nickson, R. A., 2009, 'Local Governance Reforms in Latin America', in Kersting, N. et al. *Local Governance Reforms in Global Perspective*, Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 76-126.
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## Journal articles

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- Jackson, P., 2009, "Negotiating with Ghosts": Religion, Conflict and Peace in Northern Uganda', *The Round Table: The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, 98(402): 319 – 331.
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- Kirmani, N., forthcoming, 'Claiming Their Space: Muslim Women-led Networks and the Women's Movement in India', *The Journal of International Women's Studies*.
- Kirmani, N., 2009, 'Deconstructing and Reconstructing 'Muslim Women' through Women's Narratives,' *The Journal of Gender Studies*, 18(1): 47-62.
- Kirmani, N., 2008, 'Constructing 'the Other': Narrating Religious Boundaries in Zakir Nagar', *Contemporary South Asia*, 16(4): 397-412.
- Kirmani, N., 2008, 'Competing Constructions of 'Muslim-ness' in the South Delhi Neighbourhood of Zakir Nagar,' *The Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*, 28(3): 355-370.
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- Bakrania, S. and Lucas, B., 2009, 'The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Conflict and State Fragility in Sub-Saharan Africa: Issues Paper', GSDRC Issues Paper, Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, University of Birmingham
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