

International Development Department

Annual Report 2007/2008



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“I wanted to bring a positive change to the region; I wanted my voice to be heard.”

Concy Aciro, University of Birmingham Alumna of the Year 2008

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Welcome to our Annual Report 2007/2008

"These are exciting days for IDD... as part of the new School of Government and Society we will develop an undergraduate degree in Politics and International Development, broaden our postgraduate options and launch a new Masters in Public Administration."



Dr Paul Jackson



Dr Philip Amis

Dr Paul Jackson

Last time I was involved with an Annual Report, I was becoming Head of the International Development Department (IDD). This time I am saying goodbye as Head of Department to become the Head of a new School. I am delighted to introduce Dr Philip Amis as the new Head of IDD. Philip is a distinguished urban economist and development sociologist with extensive field experience.

IDD joins the new School of Government and Society

These are exciting days for the department. IDD has moved out of the old School of Public Policy and into the newly created School of Government and Society. There is much to be proud of in the old School, but IDD is now able to work more closely with a new set of departments. These are the Department of Local Government Studies, the Centre for Russian and Eastern European Studies, the Department of Sociology and the Department of Political Science and International Studies. We are also pleased to report that the Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy has become part of IDD, expanding our expertise.

New inter-departmental degree programmes planned

IDD has links with all of the departments in the new School in terms of geographical focus and in a shared commitment to social science. Together we will develop an undergraduate degree in Politics and International Development, and we will broaden the postgraduate programme options available to our students. In 2009 we will also launch a new Masters in Public Administration that will be centred in IDD but will draw on much of the expertise now available to us in politics, society, diplomacy and security. There are many opportunities available and IDD is in an excellent position to take those opportunities.

Dr Philip Amis

I should like to say hello to those of you I have taught over the years, particularly on the urban development, poverty and making policy modules. It is a great honour to be Director of IDD but also a large responsibility. There are a lot of changes taking place in terms of the new School and new programmes. My challenge is to support these processes, to make sure we remain a coherent department in spite of our diverse work streams and finally to maintain the collective nature of IDD. Since I became Director the world economy has faced its most serious crisis since the 1930s and Kevin Pietersen has become England's cricket captain. I hope to do better than the former but perhaps not as well as the latter!



About the International Development Department

Founded in 1964, the International Development Department (IDD) at the University of Birmingham is a multi-disciplinary department committed to poverty reduction through the development of effective governance systems. Our strength lies in the breadth of our interests and in an ability to bridge the worlds of practice and ideas.



Funding Agencies

As an entirely self-financing organisation, we receive no regular grants from Governments or University bodies. IDD would like to take this opportunity to thank the following organisations and individuals whose funding has made all our activities this year possible.

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Aga Khan Development Foundation
- Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
- British Academy
- British Council (Chevening scholarship scheme)
- Canon Collins Trust
- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- CDA Consulting
- Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management (CAPAM)
- Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF)
- Commonwealth Secretariat
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)
- European Commission (EC)
- Ford Foundation (International Fellowship Programme)
- German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- Government of China
- Government of Egypt
- Government of Great Britain
- Government of India
- Government of Korea
- Government of the Netherlands
- Government of Malaysia
- Government of Pakistan
- Government of Romania
- Government of Tanzania
- Irmgard Coninx Stiftung
- Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative (LGI)
- Nkangala District Municipality, South Africa
- Seoul Metropolitan Government, Korea
- United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
- United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UNFAO)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)
- World Bank

Bridging ideas and practice

Many IDD staff members operate as both consultants and academics. Our consultancy work is therefore guided by the latest thinking, and our teaching and research is informed by ongoing field experience.

Expertise in pressing development issues

Our expertise includes a wide range of public management and governance issues in developing and transitional countries in Southern Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the former USSR. We cover pressing issues in development such as:

- Evaluation of governance and public management reforms
- Democratisation and political reform
- Conflict, state failure and reconstruction
- Corruption, aid effectiveness and financial management
- Decentralisation and local governance
- Social and human aspects of development

Over the past six years our degree programmes have attracted students from 99 different countries.

IDD collaborates extensively both with other University of Birmingham departments and with international research partners and development practitioners. The University of Birmingham is one of the UK's leading research institutions, and according to the results of the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) 2008, 90 percent of its research activity has international impact. Birmingham itself is a vibrant city just an hour and 20 minutes from London.



Alumni News

Congratulations to IDD alumna Concy Aciro, who was named the University of Birmingham's Alumna of the Year 2008. After completing her Masters, Concy returned to northern Uganda, was elected an MP and became involved in peace negotiations and much reconstruction work.



Concy Aciro – The University of Birmingham's Alumna of the Year 2008

Concy gained her Masters degree in Poverty Reduction and Development Management with IDD two years ago. Returning to northern Uganda, she became an MP in opposition to President Museveni, and has been involved in peace negotiations and much reconstruction work. Concy is a self-effacing but inspirational leader.

Interest in politics

Concy's interest in politics arose from her experiences of conflict. Aged ten, she was abducted by Lords Resistance Army (LRA) rebels to be trained as a fighter. She escaped but was still faced with considerable hardship, from significant food shortages to the abuse of the people around her by soldiers and rebels, with no protection available from the government.

Work at national and community level

As an MP, Concy is involved in national peace talks between the government and the LRA to resolve the 23-year conflict in northern Uganda. In her community, she has been responsible for a whole series of initiatives, including the formation of a football league to build unity between refugee camps and help reintegrate former child soldiers. With the support of Dr Paul Jackson, Concy secured donations of 300,000 football kits from Birmingham City FC and UK Premiership clubs.

Time at IDD

Concy feels that her Masters degree deepened her understanding of the causes of poverty, and of policymaking for poverty reduction. Those who worked with her here join her in saying that the time spent in Birmingham was crucial in her decision to go into formal politics.

Becoming a leader

What advice would Concy give to someone considering a similar path?

"Being a leader is a big sacrifice, in all aspects of your life. But you don't need to wait until you're older or have more experience to begin taking the lead – when you're young you have more spirit and energy. Practically, you need to get involved in community work, and don't be afraid to get your hands dirty to get things done. Be vocal about what needs to be done and stay strong."

Fenwick Kamanga joins the African Development Bank

Fenwick is a graduate of the MSc programme in Governance and Development Management (2004-5). In July 2008 he joined the Malawi office of the African Development Bank as a Governance Expert.

After finishing his studies at IDD, Fenwick continued working for the Malawi Anti-Corruption Bureau. He then joined the United Nations Development Programme as a United Nations Volunteer, and worked as a Project Manager (Anti-Corruption Programme Officer) in Namibia before taking up the ADB post.

Fenwick appreciated the practical nature of IDD's courses. "I have no doubt I will continue referring to the modules I did at IDD", he says.

"I encourage those who are thinking of doing postgraduate studies in development to consider a course in governance. You will be able to use the knowledge and skills gained."



Concy Aciro with the University of Birmingham's Vice-Chancellor Professor Michael Sterling (left) and Chancellor Sir Dominic Cadbury (right).

Postgraduate Degree Programmes 2008/2009

“At IDD, students are trained to use novel and multidisciplinary approaches to tackle the urgent, complex and often interrelated development challenges of our era.”

Dr Namawu Alhassan Aolo



Taught programmes

MSc/Graduate Diplomas offered on-campus:

- **International Development** Key issues in international development with flexibility to be tailored to the student's interests
- **Poverty Reduction and Development Management** Poverty reduction theory and strategies and development management tools for achieving it
- **Governance and Development Management** Radical changes in how ministries and public sector bodies work to promote pro-poor development
- **Conflict, Security and Development** The issues of conflict, security and development from an interdisciplinary standpoint
- **International Political Economy and Development (MA)** Offered together with the Political Science and International Studies Department, this programme combines the theoretical rigour of political economy with practical knowledge of development
- **Public Economic Management and Finance** Practical skills in economic management and financial analysis for government
- **Aid Management** Relations between richer and poorer countries to meet the goals of worldwide development and poverty reduction
- **Decentralised Governance and Development** Issues surrounding decentralisation and its impact on development, service delivery and poverty
- **Urban Governance for Development** How the management of towns and cities can contribute to socially inclusive development

See overleaf for information on distance learning programmes.

Research degrees

There are currently 30 students enrolled on our lively postgraduate research programme.

IDD offers three types of research degree:

- **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 degree has been developed to provide a new route to the internationally respected British PhD by incorporating subject knowledge, research training and the development of transferable skills. The PhD with Integrated Study enables students to gain added value from taught, subject-based modules. The programme lasts for four years and requires a thesis of 80,000 words.

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

The programmes listed here may be subject to change. Please check our website for details.

Research degrees at IDD: An Alumna's Perspective

Dr Namawu Alhassan Aolo, now a Senior Analyst with the African Development Bank, gives her perspective on the experience of an IDD research studentship.

IDD is a melting pot where ideas meet practice, and my time there was truly remarkable. The combination of a distinguished group of scholars from diverse disciplines and the high calibre of students from around the world brought intellectual rigour and hands-on experience to the department.

My interaction with the faculty and my fellow students prepared me to deliver bold new ideas. I received thorough research training from academics who have written seminal works, and this prepared me for the challenges associated with my first post-PhD position as a Policy and Research Analyst at IDD and Islamic Relief.

IDD's commitment to shaping public policy, generating solutions-oriented research and advancing critical thinking has enabled me to remain engaged in public and academic discourse through research and scholarship on a wide range of issues. An example is the research on gender, corruption and human rights that I conducted for the International Council on Human Rights Policy.

At IDD, students are trained to use novel and multidisciplinary approaches to tackle the urgent, complex and often interrelated development challenges of our era. I currently manage socio-economic projects for the African Development Bank, and my IDD training has equipped me to foster innovative approaches and non-traditional alliances with governments, development partners, civil society and private sector agents.

Many congratulations to Julie Gifford and Sulaiman Y B Kura who recently completed their PhDs with us.

Distance Learning at IDD

E-Learning Manager Linda Curry introduces IDD's expanding portfolio of distance learning programmes, including the highly successful Poverty Reduction and Development Management programme.



Since the launch of the Public Service MBA in distance learning (DL) mode in 2005, IDD has developed further programme streams: the MSc/PGDip in Public Administration and Development (MPAD) in 2006; and the MSc/PGDip in Poverty Reduction and Development Management (PRDM) in 2007. More expansion is planned in 2009.

This degree has given me a joy of learning and discovering new concepts, a hunger to experience new perspectives, and a belief that I can help make the future better.

Lydia Emer, MPAD DL student

New distance learning staff

We also now have a Director of Distance Learning (Dr Tom Hewitt), and an E-Learning Admin Assistant (Jo Ingram). With growing numbers of students, our support services have had to be strengthened.

Diversity and networking

As you would expect, our students are geographically and culturally diverse: from mainland Europe, Iceland, Samoa, the Arab states, Africa, the Americas, Canada, the Caribbean, South Korea, Cambodia, China, Malaysia, and of course from the UK.

This rich mixture brings a wealth of experience to the discussion boards and provides an excellent networking opportunity, not only for students but also for staff. In fact, one of the students is working on such an interesting project that we plan to use it as the focus of a field visit for our on-campus postgraduate students.

Increased student numbers

Student numbers increased significantly in 2007 with the introduction of the PRDM programme to DL mode. This is a very successful programme, attracting a mixture of development professionals and others wishing to enter development work.

Students study: critical approaches to development; international poverty reduction organisations and policies; concepts, analytical frameworks and methodologies of social analysis; selected rural and urban poverty reduction interventions; project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation; and the different roles of NGOs in development.

Distance learning offers a solution to anyone who is unable to take on full-time study. In addition, DL study gives students the advantage of being able to continue with their careers while they study, enabling them to practice as they learn.

MSc/Graduate Diplomas by distance learning:

- **Public Administration and Development (MSc only):** Key practical management skills for public administration in development contexts. This programme has three intakes per year: November, February and May.
- **Poverty Reduction and Development Management:** Poverty reduction theory and strategies and development management tools for achieving it. One intake per year in September.

For more information on distance learning at IDD, contact Linda Curry at
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Study Visits to Ghana and Turkey

Can 'contracting out' give the urban poor better access to clean, affordable water? What will be the impact of Turkey's financial reforms? IDD Masters students visited Ghana and Turkey to seek answers.



'Contracting Out' in Ghana

Programme Leader Andrew Nickson reports on the Masters in Governance and Development Management visit to Accra. The students investigated the effects on the poor of urban water supply management.

In June 2008 IDD's Governance and Development Management students visited Accra, Ghana, for their overseas study assignment. They explored the role of 'contracting out' in contributing towards meeting the Millennium Development Goal for access to clean and affordable water, taking the case of the Accra-Tema metropolitan area.

Contract to foreign private sector companies

The assignment focused on a 2006 management contract awarded by the Ghana Water Company to Aqua Vitens Rand, a joint venture between two public sector water companies – Vitens (Holland) and Rand Water (South Africa). The students investigated the impact of this contract on the urban poor's water supply.

Consultancy report

The students met with major stakeholders and visited different parts of the city, interviewing private water vendors, water tillers and citizens dependent on buying water on the secondary market. Within the stipulated 30 days of their return to Birmingham, the team produced a 'consultancy report', which has been published and circulated to stakeholders. To view the report see http://www.idd.bham.ac.uk/news/pdfs/ghana_water_report_08.pdf

New Public Management in action

Our excellent programme in Accra was drawn up by Dr Roger Koranteng, Senior Lecturer at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), who completed his doctorate with IDD in 2004. We stayed at GIMPA, which is a very successful example of New Public Management in action. A fully state owned yet self-financing body, GIMPA has excellent teaching facilities, its own three star hotel, and is about to build a new library without recourse to donor aid.

Financial Reform in Turkey

Michael Hubbard reports on the Public Economic Management and Finance (PEMF) MSc students' study visit to Turkey as guests of the Central Bank.

Each year the PEMF programme focuses on a case country, which we then visit on a field study. Turkey was selected for 2007/8 because of its reforms following the financial crisis in 2001: independence of the Central Bank, flexible exchange rate, inflation targeting, tighter banking supervision, fiscal accounting and debt management, and accelerated privatisation.

The reforms have managed so far to maintain stability and stimulate growth. Our main question was, will they continue to do so, given Turkey's regional disparities and tensions and past history of economic instability?

A 'dream' learning opportunity

Having worked all of the previous term on Turkish examples, and in the middle of writing essays about Turkey, it was a student's (and teacher's) dream to be guests of the Central Bank. We participated in detailed discussions, visited each of the key economic management ministries and found up-to-date information.

Birmingham alumni

A special pleasure was meeting so many young, able officials trained in the UK, including two from Birmingham: all on top of their jobs, full of enthusiasm and pleased to be sharing their experiences with us. Warm thanks to the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey for their hospitality. I hope they will find our essays interesting!

'I especially appreciated coming to Turkey right after our public economic management classes; it really reinforced what we learned and what we are researching for our essays. An experience of a lifetime.'

Evans Mbajah, United States

Religions and Development Research Programme

To what extent are faiths obstacles to, or levers of change for development? This is one of the questions that the innovative Religions and Development research programme addresses. Courtney Dobson reports on some of its initial findings.



Led by IDD, the Religions and Development research programme is an international partnership exploring the relationships between several major world religions, development in low-income countries and poverty reduction. Between 2005 and 2010, the partners (in India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Tanzania and the UK) are investigating the roles that religion plays in people's lives and societies – roles that conventional approaches to development and poverty reduction tend to ignore.

Nine research components are currently underway across four research themes, and the final component will begin in 2009. The programme has published 22 working papers to date, and will produce a further 45 papers by 2010. The four research themes are:

- Religious values and development concepts
- Faiths, governance and development
- Religious identity, faith-based organisations (FBO) and development
- Religious transnationalism and development initiatives

Religions, politics and governance

The 'Religions, politics and governance' research component examines the relationships between faith communities, organised religious groups, political processes and government policies. It explores the extent to which faiths are obstacles to, or levers of change for development. Building on 'drivers of change' work, this research has aimed to identify processes of governance entry points for potential pro-poor change amongst faith communities and religious organisations. Initial findings have established that the relationship between religions, politics and governance is not static and has been

changing significantly since the early 1980s. In South Asia, state structures have defined the politics of religion. Marginal groups within religious categories, especially in India, have accessed development goods by mobilising around religion. In all four countries where the research is being carried out – India, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tanzania – religion is increasingly acknowledged in public discourse as a critical variable in assessing disadvantage and underachievement.

Faith-based service providers and the state

The research component 'Faith-based service providers and their changing relationship with the state' explores the relationships between government and faith-based non-governmental actors in the delivery of basic services, especially to poor people. It focuses on madrasa reform and the welfare activities of religious political parties in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nigeria.

Success factors in Madrasa reform

Comparative analysis of the state's attempt to reform madrasas (Islamic schools) by introducing secular subjects into the curriculum reveals that success depends on a number of factors. These are the trust that the religious community has in the reformer, the involvement of the ulama (legal scholars) in designing the programme, the establishment of a separate regulatory body within the department of education, and the provision of strong financial incentives.

Welfare activities of religious political parties

The research on religious political parties and welfare work challenges the conventional notion that religious political parties undertake welfare work to win voters. It argues that welfare work is

"The welfare work of religious political parties is primarily aimed at mobilising and retaining party members rather than winning over voters."

critical to the identity of these parties given the strong emphasis placed on welfare by all religions.

Religious political parties must invest in welfare work and engage extensively in grassroots activities, as this is the primary means through which they establish their religious commitment to potential members. The welfare work of religious political parties is primarily aimed, therefore, at mobilising and retaining party members rather than winning over voters.

Working papers and details of the research partners are available at the programme website: www.rad.bham.ac.uk.



Collaboration for Service Delivery: Who is really in charge?

Non-state providers such as NGOs and private entrepreneurs play a vital role in the delivery of basic services. Research led by Professor Richard Batley at IDD (2006-2008) has assessed whether and how governments can work with them to promote better services for poor communities.



In most developing countries, non-state provision of basic education is significant; in basic health and sanitation, it is almost always greater than that of government. Most private provision operates separately, making up for gaps and deficiencies in public services. However, many NGOs work in a relationship with government, either using their funding to improve public services or receiving funding to offer complementary services. The case for this sort of 'partnership' is widely proposed by donors and acknowledged by government and NGOs.

"...many NGOs are astute at giving government the impression that it is in control, while actually employing strategies to manage the relationship ... Successful approaches seem to be based on a form of soft lobbying from the inside rather than strident advocacy."

Unbalanced relationships?

Focusing on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the research found that there has been a recent tendency towards increased formalisation of agreements, in the shape of written MOUs or contracts. There is widespread concern that this can lead to the reduction of the autonomy of civil society actors, making NGOs and voluntary associations into arms of government. This may be true where the contract is extremely vertical, putting government into the driving seat. However, the research found that relationships between governments and NGOs were not as unbalanced as might at first appear.

NGOs not powerless

Firstly, in most cases, NGOs have options about their sources of support, although many detect a shift to the channelling of funds by donors through government. NGOs are not powerless in their relations with governments and donors; they pursue strategies that balance independence, financial survival and commitment to their own goals. We identified three broad strategies:

- NGOs that avoid financial dependence on government or donors, rely on untied independent funding, and seek mutual relationships with government.
- Those that seek to reduce financial dependence on any one donor or government contract by maintaining a mix of sources of funding, and of forms of relationship with government.
- Those that have to accept dependence on one or a few sources of funding in a vertical relationship – but usually preferring direct donor over government funding.

Influence through collaboration

Secondly, NGOs do not always seek autonomy but seek to influence government through collaboration. Their concern may be less to do with influencing policy itself than with implementing it more effectively. In our

case studies, where there were differences with government, it was more often about means than ends.

Soft lobbying for success

Thirdly, many NGOs are astute at giving government the impression that it is in control, while actually employing strategies to manage the relationship. Sometimes their greater familiarity with international discourse and strong connections in government allow them to take the lead in shaping agreements. NGOs may engage in a cycle in which they influence the government's service strategies, shape service delivery mechanisms and then enter into arrangements to deliver the service. Successful approaches seem to be based on a form of soft lobbying from the inside rather than strident advocacy.

The research was undertaken with partners in each country and with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Centre for International Education at the University of Sussex, and the Water, Engineering and Development Centre at the University of Loughborough. It was funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council. For further information see http://www.idd.bham.ac.uk/research/Service_Providers.shtml



Tourism, Gender and Development

Lucy Ferguson joined the department as a Lecturer in 2007. Her research focuses on tourism as a development strategy and draws on feminist economics and gender and development.



Lucy has done extensive qualitative research in Central America to explore the emergence and impact of tourism as a development strategy. She has written on the United Nations World Tourism Organisation, arguing that the goals of 'poverty elimination through tourism' are in conflict with the expansion of the tourism industry's impact on development policy and practice.

Social reproduction

In theoretical terms Lucy is concerned with contributing to debates around social reproduction in global political economy. She uses her research into tourism development in Central America to show how contemporary capitalist development contributes to a marginalisation of social reproduction. More broadly, Lucy's work is located in the tradition of feminist political economy, bringing together contributions from feminist economics and the field of gender and development.

"... 'integrating marginalised populations' into the tourism economy will not necessarily contribute to more equitable development outcomes."

Gender dimensions of tourism projects

A recent research trip to Honduras and Belize in May 2008 explored some of the questions arising from earlier aspects of the research on the political economy of tourism-based microenterprise funding projects. Two projects in particular are being studied in depth – an Inter-American Development Bank project in Belize, 'Improving Small Business Competitiveness in the Cruise Tourism Industry', and a World Bank Project in Honduras, 'Regional Development in the Copán Valley'. The key questions for this

research are: how is the relationship between tourism and poverty reduction conceptualised? What are the explicit and implicit gender dimensions involved in these projects? What is the potential of such projects to contribute to gender equality?

Equitable development?

Lucy is now developing two key papers out of this research. The first explores how the attitudes and prejudices of development practitioners influence the possibilities of gender equitable development. It argues that there is limited space for a progressive redress of gender inequalities within such projects. The second paper focuses on the issue of global competitiveness. It suggests that 'integrating marginalised populations' into the tourism economy will not necessarily contribute to more equitable development outcomes.



Research Publications and Working Papers by Lucy Ferguson

- 'Production, Consumption and Employment' (with Juanita Elias) in Laura Shepherd (ed.) *Gender Matters in Global Politics*, Routledge, forthcoming 2009
- 'Global Monitor: The United Nations World Tourism Organisation', *New Political Economy*, 12(4), December 2007
- 'Reproductive Provisioning and 'Everyday Life' in Global Political Economy', *IPEG Papers in Global Political Economy* #32, International Political Economy Group, August 2007 <http://www.bisa.ac.uk/groups/18/papers/32%20Ferguson.pdf>
- 'The Gender Dimensions of New Labour's International Development Policy' (with Juanita Elias), in Claire Annesley, Francesca Gains and Kirstein Rummery (eds.) *New Labour and Women: Engendering Policy and Politics?*, Policy Press, June 2007
- 'Reinforcing Inequality: Service sector activities and the new entrepreneurial model of development in Central America', *CIP Working Paper Series* #26, University of Manchester, March 2007 <http://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/disciplines/politics/researchgroups/cip/publications/documents/LucyFergusonPaper.pdf>

Aiding the Poorest: Ten years on from the Birmingham G8

In May 2008 IDD and the Jubilee Debt Campaign convened a conference on 'Aiding the Poorest' to reflect on progress since the Birmingham G8. Michael Hubbard introduces the issues of poor country debt and some of the questions considered by conference presenters.



The Aiding the Poorest conference of 16-17 May 2008 was the University's contribution to Birmingham's weekend of activities celebrating achievements since the 1998 G8 and highlighting new problems related to poor country debt. IDD convened the conference with support from Jubilee Debt Campaign.

The Birmingham G8 meeting in 1998 took place at a turning point in aid policy. It was followed by the enhanced HIPC initiative. This emphasis shared objectives of poverty reduction focused on the Millennium Development Goals, and increased focus on budget support, donor harmonisation and alignment with recipient country objectives and systems (as detailed in the Paris Declaration of 2005).

It was also a turning point in academic research and debates regarding development aid, which shifted from the selectivity concerns of the late 1990s (aid only better governed states?) to broader concerns with fragile states, security, resource curse, TB, AIDS and governance. The themes and programme of the conference reflected this shift, focusing initially on debt relief then broadening to linked issues of aid, security and civil society roles. Some of the main questions presenters sought to answer are outlined below.



Who has received debt relief? "We find that debt relief is much less responsive to cross-country differences in per capita income, and somewhat more responsive to cross-country differences in policy and institutional performance than are other forms of aid. We also find, somewhat surprisingly, that debt relief is in most cases not significantly associated with higher debt burdens. We also find some evidence that large debtor countries are more likely to receive debt relief, particularly from multilateral creditors" (Depetris and Kraay).

What are the effects of debt relief? Both Depetris and Kraay and Johansson found no evidence that debt relief has either raised growth or improved policies and institutions in recipient countries. But HIPC debt relief from 2000 is associated with higher health and education spending (Depetris and Kraay). Tan found that: "Debt relief under the HIPC framework has been accompanied by a long list of administrative and structural economic conditions, designed by creditors and supervised by creditor-led institutions with questionable impacts on poverty reduction and development". Papers on effects at the country level were more positive.

How beneficial is current aid architecture for the poorest countries? Dijkstra argued that the priorities for reforming the World Bank in the interests of poor countries are to switch International Development Association assistance to 100 per cent grants, which will overcome the present inefficient conversion of grants into loans, and to drop conditionality on debt relief: "[T]he role of IMF in the poorest countries can be reduced by no longer requiring an IMF programme as a condition

for budget support in countries that do not suffer from short term balance of payments problems or inflation. The majority of poor countries suffer from a lack of growth and development, and the IMF does not have expertise in these areas." Enhanced HIPC gave rise to a new wave of budget support (direct transfers to aided governments) to be based on recipient countries' own policy priorities (set out in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) rather than imposed as conditions as in much structural adjustment aid. Partnership budget support has produced some positive results to date, particularly regarding policy and public finance development and donor harmonisation, though conditionalities remain too many and too much at the discretion of donors (Hubbard).

Is aid allocation meeting human rights needs? "Our data confirm that ...donors are currently giving more aid to those poor nations which are considered to have better governance. [H]owever.... the impact of child deprivation has weakened on development aid allocation" (Fajth, Altorjai and Denkabe). Reviewing implementation of the Debt Sustainability Framework from its adoption in April 2005, Caliri concluded that "A few years of implementation have confirmed what civil society organizations pointed to as flaws in design...that would limit its capacity to effectively implement a human development/MDG-based approach". Mandel argued that "Six times the level of debt relief currently available under global initiatives to reduce the debt of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) is needed if all countries are to achieve debt sustainability".

“In May 1998 70,000 people from across Britain and the world formed a human chain round the G8 meeting of world leaders in Birmingham to demand debt cancellation for the world’s poorest nations. Ten years on billions of dollars of debt has been cancelled; the lives of millions have been changed.”

Jubilee Debt Campaign, September 2007

How can illegitimate/odious debt be relieved? Debate over how to relieve debts run up by illegal, undemocratic regimes focused on how to create a fair debt conflict resolution process. Mandel recommended the “creation of a panel of adjudicators chosen on a regional basis by all legislatures. These adjudicators would sit in panels of three to assess the legitimacy of all regimes at the point of regime change. Present regimes could ask for a review of the legitimacy of past governments. Where a regime was declared odious, loan agreements would cease to be enforceable in court”. Bucheit, Gulati and Thompson argued that municipal law in the United States already allows rulings against having to pay illegitimate debt.

How can public service standards in poorest countries be raised to attain the MDGs? Batley and Sansom reminded us that achieving the Millennium Development Goals is not simply a matter of raising government spending. Based on studies of basic education and healthcare, water and sanitation in six African and South Asian countries, they found that most people rely on non-state provision (NSP): “While policy is now generally in support of NSP, practice is more often unsupportive and relationships are surrounded by mistrust. The main providers of non-state services—local entrepreneurs, individual practitioners, community organisations and small NGOs—are largely absent from any dialogue with government. They are exposed to forms of regulation that are largely repressive and effectively designed to protect established interests” (Batley).

How can the risk of civil conflict in the poorest countries be reduced?

Hoeffler’s results stressed the value of peacekeeping in reducing the human costs of civil conflict. Murshed and Tadjoeidin found that: “Neither the presence of greed or grievance is sufficient for the outbreak of violent conflict, something which requires institutional breakdown, which we describe as the failure of the social contract. The degradation of the social contract is more likely in the context of poverty and growth failure.”

For full details see the conference papers at: <http://www.newscentre.bham.ac.uk/debtrelief/papers.shtml>



Decentralisation in Timor-Leste

Inability to spend the budget may seem an unusual problem for a government. It is one of the main reasons, however, why Timor-Leste has been struggling to improve public services. One of the causes of the under-spending is over-centralisation. Nick Devas has been working on decentralisation reform in Timor-Leste under contract to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).



I visited Timor-Leste to advise on the design of intergovernmental fiscal arrangements, and to help draft sections of a law on decentralisation.

An expatriate administration

Timor-Leste regained its independence from Indonesia in 1999. Most civil servants (who were Indonesian) then departed, leaving Timor with very limited capacity to manage its affairs. The UN provided an interim administration, staffed mainly by expatriates. Although a government was elected in 2002, the administration remains dominated by expatriate advisers. The Ministry of Finance alone is said to have 49 foreign advisers, for a country of less than a million people! This is not only expensive, but leads to conflicting advice from a very multi-national staff.

Over the last few years, the government has been able to spend only a small proportion of its capital budget, much to the consternation of both politicians and ordinary citizens.

The Ministry of Finance alone is said to have 49 foreign advisers, for a country of less than a million people! This is not only expensive, but leads to conflicting advice from a very multi-national staff.

Inability to spend the budget

The Timorese are among the poorest people in the world, but off-shore oil fields mean that lack of resources is not the main constraint for the government. A much greater concern is the inability to spend the budget. Over the last few years, the government has been able to spend only a small proportion of its capital budget, much to the consternation of both politicians and ordinary citizens, who expect some improvement to services.

Over-centralisation

How does this relate to decentralisation? Well, it has been widely recognised that one of the reasons for under-spending is the over-centralisation of government in Dili. This is largely a result of the systems that the UN interim administration put in place, but also reflects the pre-1999 Indonesian system.

Developing local capacity

Although there is very limited capacity at local level, this capacity is greater than is generally assumed by those in Dili (particularly the many foreign advisers!). For one thing, most of the staff at the local level were and are Timorese, and so did not depart for Indonesia in 1999. For another, over the past few years, UNCDF has developed a successful programme of small-scale projects at the local level, under the Local Development Programme (LDP).

LDP follows a model developed by UNCDF in a number of countries, and builds on existing local level institutions, to create the capacity to plan (in participatory ways) and manage local development projects. But it is not just a programme of local level projects: the aim is to build out from a number of pilot areas by supporting institutions of democratic local government, and establishing an effective, sustainable system of intergovernmental fiscal transfers.

Commitment to decentralisation

Making use of the LDP experience, the government of Timor Leste has committed itself to decentralising some functions to 13 municipal governments, and is currently preparing a law on decentralisation. Detailed arrangements for municipal government and local development must be made, but these can build on the systems established under LDP. Timor-Leste remains quite a fragile state, but the decentralisation reform is an opportunity to speed up the process of spending resources on services to benefit citizens across the country.



Palacio do Governo, Dili, on Independence Day 2008 / Nick Devas. Above: Timorese child © Ray Harris

For more information please visit www.idd.bham.ac.uk

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in Liberia

Researcher Anna Ornert has been working with a mediation charity to help former child soldiers return to Liberia.

“The largest UN peacekeeping mission in history has been in the country since 2003, but it is starting to wind down and much still needs to be done to prevent the recurrence of future violence.”



In March 2008, I was asked by US-based charity Mediators Beyond Borders (MBB) to help with research and assessment to contribute to the design of a DDR programme. The aim is to prepare a group of 85 former Liberian child soldiers and their families at Buduburam Refugee Camp in Ghana for return to Liberia. MBB is collaborating with a range of agencies to design and implement activities to support their successful social and economic reintegration.

Informal demobilisation

Buduburam is 44 km west of Accra and has since 1990 been home to more than 35,000 refugees who fled their country during the Liberian civil wars of 1989-1996 and 1999-2003. Many of the former child soldiers that MBB is working with (men and women, most now between the ages of 18-34) demobilised informally from their armed factions. They therefore never went through the official UN DDR programmes that took place after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the second Liberian civil war in 2003.

The reintegration programme

Between March and May 2008, I spent several weeks in Liberia with other members of the MBB team to assess the situation and to meet with potential partners and other organisations. The ongoing programme of activities includes psychosocial support, vocational training, family tracing, support finding jobs and apprenticeships, repatriation and community trust-building. Some of the other agencies involved are the Ghana Refugee Council, UNHCR, the Government of Liberia and the Liberian National Ex-Combatants Peacebuilding Initiative.

The challenge of peacebuilding

Liberia still suffers from insecurity, severe poverty, lack of basic services (healthcare, electricity, education and sanitation) and high unemployment rates. The largest UN peacekeeping mission in history has been in the country since 2003, but it is starting to wind down and much still needs to be done to prevent the recurrence of future violence. While MBB has been working with only one small group in Liberia’s diverse war-affected population, it is hoped that their successful social and economic reintegration will help support the larger peacebuilding process.

Major Evaluation for the African Development Bank

Dr Michael Hubbard

In 2007 IDD undertook a major evaluation of the Nigeria Trust Fund for the African Development Bank (AFDB), reviewing 29 projects across 30 years of operation.

AFDB had sought an independent research organisation with experience of large-scale evaluations, and IDD had recently led the Joint Evaluation of General Budget Support for OECD donors.

The task was to evaluate one of AFDB’s three funding windows, the Nigeria Trust Fund. This was established in AFDB by Nigeria in 1976 to help AFDB fund development projects in the poorest countries in Africa. We assessed the use of resources, the management of NTF, the relevance of NTF’s original objectives, and its financial sustainability. AFDB also asked us to consider future uses of the trust fund and to recommend appropriate operational changes.

The challenge for IDD was to design an evaluation spanning 30 years of operation with projects in numerous countries. NTF’s performance was investigated along two paths: performance of the Bank projects to which it has contributed funding and performance of NTF strategy and management. Twenty-nine NTF projects were reviewed with fieldwork in Benin, Gambia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Swaziland, and at AFDB headquarters in Tunisia.

IDD produced a three-volume report (on schedule – difficult to achieve for a major evaluation!) which is to be published by AFDB. IDD’s evaluation team was Mike Hubbard, Emmanuel Nkurunziza, John Watson, Ray Purcell (Mokoro), Susana Calsamiglia and Sarah Carruthers.



Photos: Graduation ceremonies in Buduburam © Mediators Beyond Borders

For more information please visit www.idd.bham.ac.uk

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC)

Reconstruction following the earthquake in China; social issues in Yemen; radicalisation in South Asia; coping with climate change in vulnerable communities – these are just a few of the themes investigated by the GSDRC's rapid-response research team this year. Manager Brian Lucas explains.



The Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC) works to improve the communication and use of research, practical experience, and cutting-edge thinking in international development.

As a knowledge intermediary, the GSDRC bridges information gaps and specialises in rapid delivery of targeted information to clients who need it, when they need it. Donor agencies and aid recipients use the GSDRC's services to support policy development, to improve implementation and evaluation of projects, as background for missions and meetings, and to prepare briefings for officials including government ministers.

"...we are increasingly working directly for other donor agencies, recipient countries and NGOs".

Helpdesk research reports now online

The GSDRC's helpdesk team responds to research requests from clients, summarising current knowledge and best practice by searching for published literature and consulting networks of experts around the world.

This year, we were pleased to be able to begin publishing these reports on our web site for the first time. Our website also provides a wide range of topic guides that introduce current issues and debates and highlight important new reports on research and practice.

Contract with DFID extended

The GSDRC is core-funded by the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID). It is operated by IDD in partnership with the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Social Development Direct, and Coffey International Development.

Following a favourable mid-term review at the end of 2007, the GSDRC's contract with DFID was extended by two years to October 2010. The resource centre will continue to adjust its thematic coverage and services to respond to changing priorities, and will focus on engaging with more diverse international audiences.

We have agreed to provide our research helpdesk service to the Australian development agency, AusAID, on a trial basis, and we are increasingly working directly for other donor agencies, recipient countries and NGOs.

For more information about the GSDRC, visit our website and sign up to receive our monthly email bulletin. www.gsdr.org

"Since the earthquake [in Sichuan province, China], I have worked on various aspects of international experiences on disaster relief and reconstruction and have also consulted with many people. Your query response is by far of the highest quality... it will be extremely valuable for the Chinese government's reconstruction plan."

Hu Xiaojiang, Associate Professor, Institute of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University

"The GSDRC is an ambitious and innovative concept and... has established itself as a provider of essential knowledge generation and 'just-in-time' rapid research dissemination services on wide ranging crosscutting topics covering governance, social development and conflict."

DFID, mid-term review of the GSDRC



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

Security is a core aspect of the vulnerability of the poor. Researcher Abdurrahman Al-Shayyal introduces the work of GFN-SSR, which facilitates networks of policy-makers, practitioners and civil society organisations involved in Security Sector Reform (SSR).



SSR aims to develop a secure environment based on development, rule of law, good governance and local ownership of security actors.

GFN-SSR promotes these objectives by working with local actors through networks, capacity building and information sharing. It is funded by the UK Government's Conflict Prevention Pool.

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 in practice must adhere to local ownership principles. As a result, SSR is a long-term participatory process that attempts to include civil society, non-governmental actors, government, international donors and the private sector.

"Course participants have included senior civil servants, representatives of foreign states, SSR practitioners from the field, and members of leading NGOs."

GFN-SSR is part of the UK Government's Security and Small Arms Control strategy. This aims to enhance the understanding and capacity of partner governments to engage in SSR, and to increase the skills of international service personnel, police and civilians in the security sector to promote long-term reform and conflict prevention in their own countries.



Practitioners' courses

A key and very well-received service from GFN-SSR is the provision of quarterly SSR practitioners' courses. These bring together attendees from the civil service (UK and international), the NGO community 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. Judging from the feedback received, the courses have given them greater insight into SSR thought and practice, plus an excellent networking environment.

Range of services

GFN-SSR provides further services such as: a rapid response helpdesk which answers SSR queries from MOD, DFID and FCO officials; a monthly SSR newsletter with over 1700 subscribers, both practitioners and academics; and regular academic and policy-orientated seminars.

Global relevance and local ownership

Our international advisory board includes regional network representatives and leading international SSR experts. This wide representation enables our work to be relevant to Northern and Southern stakeholders and gives all an opportunity to feed into our activities. GFN-SSR also supports a range of local activities within the different regions in order to strengthen and develop locally-owned SSR thinking and activity.

www.ssrnetwork.net

New Staff at IDD

We are very pleased to welcome a number of staff who have recently joined the team.



Danielle Beswick

MRes (Lancaster), PhD (Manchester)
Danielle is a political scientist specialising in post-conflict development and security, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. She has research experience in

Rwanda and is also interested in post-genocide reconstruction, donor approaches to post-conflict development and African peace and security initiatives. Danielle is a Research Associate of the UK All Party Parliamentary Group on the Great Lakes. She is convening two Conflict, Security and Development modules in IDD, running an undergraduate module on post-conflict reconstruction in the Department of Political Science and International Studies, and is acting as IDD Welfare Tutor.



Tom Hewitt

MPhil (Sussex), DPhil (Sussex)
Tom is a social scientist specialising in international development. He worked for 12 years at the Open University where he directed the Masters programme in

Development Management. After a stint working for Save the Children UK, he joined IDD in 2006 and now convenes Critical Approaches to Development (on-campus and on-line) and is Director of Teaching for Distance Learning. Tom has experience working in Brazil, plus east and southern Africa. His research interests include science and technology policy, child rights, governance and the politics of development.



Martin Rew

MSc, PhD (Cambridge)
Martin is a social anthropologist and political economy specialist, and has joined IDD as a Lecturer. He has a particular interest in South Asia, specifically India

and the eastern and central tribal belt of the country, including Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, and has spent significant fieldwork periods in the region over the past 12 years. In 2006 he was a lead consultant on DFID's Drivers of Change study of Orissa, and is presently developing publications from this work. He is currently involved in the DFID Religions and Development research program, examining Faith Based Organisations' engagement in poverty reduction policies in both India and Tanzania.



Lucy Ferguson

PhD (Manchester)
Lucy joined IDD as a Lecturer in September 2007 and taught on a number of courses, whilst also developing a module on Gender and Development.

Her PhD was entitled 'Production, Consumption and Reproduction in Global Political Economy: the Case of Tourism Development in Central America'. Lucy is currently on leave of absence until September 2009 to pursue an ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Sheffield. During this time she hopes to develop her research publications, including working on a book manuscript on the topic of the political economy of tourism development.



Fiona Nunan

MA, PhD (Birmingham)
Fiona rejoined IDD in September 2008, after spending five years in East Africa, working on two fisheries co-management projects, specialising in

institutional development, capacity building and HIV/AIDS in fishing communities, as well as supervising socio-economic research. Fiona was previously with IDD for almost nine years, between 1994 and 2002. She specialises in environmental and natural resource management and development. Fiona is assisting with the Critical Approaches to Development campus and distance learning module, and with Making Policy, as well as leading the Introduction to Sustainable Development module.



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. Experience in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, India and Indonesia.

Professor Richard Batley

BSocSc, MA Durham, DPhil Sussex

Professor of Development Administration. Interests in governance, regulation, urban policy, service delivery and public-private partnership. Experience in Britain, Latin America, South Asia, and Eastern and Southern Africa.

Professor Judy Batt

Deputy Director, Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy; Jean Monnet Chair and Professor of Central and South East European Politics and Senior Research Fellow on EU policy towards the Western Balkans at the EU Institute for Security Studies, Paris. Professor Batt has extensive advisory experience in European institutions and regularly briefs the UK Foreign Office, EU bodies in Brussels, and the European media on developments in the Western Balkans and EU enlargement.

Dr Danielle Beswick BA, MRes, PhD Manchester

Interests in post-conflict development and reconstruction, the impact of budget support in post-conflict states, the Great Lakes region of Sub-Saharan Africa, specialising in Rwanda and 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. Experience in Russia, Ukraine, Romania, Moldova, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

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. Experience in UK government and in Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Malawi, Palestine, Jordan and the Pacific Islands.

Nick Devas BA, MCD Liverpool, MRTPI

Economist and urban planner with main interests in decentralised governance and urban management, and public and regional finance with special focus on local government finance. Experience in Indonesia, China, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Timor Leste, Hungary, Romania, Kenya, South Africa, Lesotho and Sierra Leone.

Dr Lucy Ferguson BA, MRes, PhD Manchester

(currently on leave of absence)

Specialist in the political economy of development, gender and development, tourism as a development strategy, and the political economy of social reproduction.

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. Experience in Brazil and Eastern and Southern Africa.

Dr Michael Hubbard MA, DPhil Sussex

Economist specialising in public economic management, agricultural economics and international aid management. Experience in Botswana, China, South Africa, Lesotho, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon,

Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Hungary, Turkey, India, Cambodia, Vietnam, Caribbean, Nicaragua, UK and Ireland.

Dr Paul Jackson BA, MA, PhD Birmingham

Political economist with main interests in conflict and post-conflict reconstruction, decentralisation and local governance, economic development, information management and finance. Experience in Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Sierra Leone, China, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Jordan, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Romania.

Dr George Larbi BA Ghana, MsocSc Helsinki, PG Cert,

PhD Birmingham (currently on leave of absence)

Specialist in public sector management and governance with main interests in new approaches to public sector management reform, civil service reform, service delivery, ethics and anti-corruption reforms, and institutional and capacity development. Experience in Ghana, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan; also Britain, Finland and Kazakhstan.

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, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and other participatory learning methodologies. Experience in India, Senegal, Vietnam, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Tunisia, South Africa, Ghana and Sri Lanka.

Dr Heather Marquette BSc (FPC), MA, PhD Dunelm

Political scientist specialising in donor approaches to anti-corruption work, the World Bank, political conditionality and foreign aid, good governance and political reform in Sub-Saharan Africa, citizenship education, and democratisation in developing countries.

Major General Graham Messervy-Whiting CBE

Deputy Director, Centre for Studies in Security and Diplomacy (CSSD). Graham Messervy-Whiting has directed CSSD's annual three-month Chevening Fellowship Programme on 'Democracy, the Rule of Law and Security' since 2005. 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. He is a Fellow of the Royal United Services Institute.

Andrew Nickson MA Cambridge

Public economic management specialist with long-term attachments to the governments of Nepal, Paraguay, Peru and Sierra Leone. Main interests in local government and decentralisation, new public management, private sector participation and regulation of basic services, and Latin American public administration reform. Additional country specific experience in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Nicaragua.

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. Experience in countries including Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, India and Thailand.

Anna Ormert BA, MPhil Dublin

Research Fellow specialising in conflict, security sector reform and mediation. Experience in Liberia and Central and Eastern Europe.

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. Extensive experience in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya; additional experience in India, South Africa, Ghana and Tanzania.

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. Experience in India and China.

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 (1998-2003), and Governor of Gibraltar (2003-6). He has worked extensively on Russian and defence issues, on development (as Head of the Economic Department of the British High Commission in New Delhi 1985-8, and High Commissioner in Namibia 1990-2) and on post-conflict nation building. Sir Francis was FCO Director Europe 1997, and Director General Defence and Intelligence 1998. He lectures on intelligence, counter-terrorism and leadership development.

Annie Rubienska BA, MBA Aston

Human resources management and social marketing specialist with main interests in development of organisational learning. Experience in the Middle East, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, Bangladesh, India, Romania, Mexico and China.

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Professor Judy Batt Deputy Director
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Amanda Griffiths Centre Manager
Guvinder Kaur Projects Officer
Susan Wheeler Projects Officer

Religions and Development Research Programme

Professor Carole Rakodi Director
Courtney Dobson Programme Manager
Dr Tina Dugbazah Research Associate, IDD and the Centre of West African Studies (CWAS)
Dr Nida Kirmani Research Associate, IDD and Islamic Relief

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (IDD Office)

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

Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform

Dr Paul Jackson Director
Alona Welby Project Manager (Maternity leave)
Shivit Bakrania Research Officer (Acting Manager)
Abdurrahman Al-Shayyal Research Officer
Paul Beckitt Research Officer
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Willem van Eekelen Head of Policy and Research, Islamic Relief

Mirabel Foster Knowledge management specialist

Duncan Leitch Consultant

Stephen Lister Economist and management consultant

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James Metcalfe Urban management and development consultant

Dr John Watson Local government and rural development planner

James Winpenny Economic consultant

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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 Research Fellow

Dr Galina Yemelianova Senior Research Fellow

Centre for the Study of Global Ethics

Dr Heather Widdows Senior Lecturer in Global Ethics

Centre of West African Studies

Dr Lynne Brydon Director

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Dr Dan van der Horst Lecturer

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Institute of Local Government Studies

Professor Tony Bovaird Professor of Public Management and Policy

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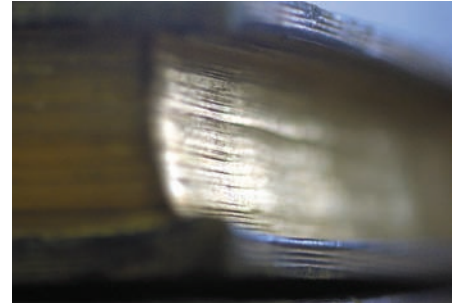
Chris Game Honorary Senior Lecturer

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