University of East Anglia

SCHOOL OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

+HERSTORIES HISTORIES

50 YEARS of DEV

#madein1973

CONTENTS

Below: *Photo of the UEA Village*

IN THE BEGINNING: THE EARLY YEARS OF 'DEV'

JOHN HARRISS,
DEAN, 1987-90

The news that Deryke Belshaw ('DGRB' in the way in which we used to refer to our colleagues in the then School of Development Studies, DEV) had died, not long short of his 90th birthday, in May 2022, late as I learnt of it, set me thinking about him and about the early days of the School.

I hope that this note, intended as a tribute to a great stalwart of the School, may be of interest both to old members of DEV and to the present members of the School of International Development. It is about DEV, rather than about Deryke himself, but I believe that he would have appreciated this, given his dedication to the School – which will reach the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation in 2023. I should perhaps add, by way of introduction, that I myself arrived in UEA in 1971, to start a PhD, when what was to be the School of Development Studies was still in gestation, and two years before it actually came into being. I was later a member of faculty in the School between 1976 and 1990, and served as Dean in 1987-90.

Some of those who were to be among the founding faculty of the School were already teaching in the School of Social Studies (SOC), when I arrived in 1971. Keith Hart, to whom I owed my acceptance as a research student at UEA, had just left, sadly – having written his influential paper on the informal sector sitting at what was soon to become my kitchen table. The late Mark Holmstrom (he died in 2020), a social anthropologist specialising in studies of Indian factory workers, and once kindly described in some student graffiti as 'DEV's dreaming spirene', was to be my PhD supervisor. I was taught by Chris Scott, a fast-talking man who had worked in Chile in the days of Allende, and who then taught on the politics of development and on Latin America (he later made himself into an economist and taught for many years at the LSE). I studied agricultural economics with David Feldman, who was one of the several members of SOC who were deeply involved with the *Socialist Worker*, and who had, I think, suffered temporary suspensions from the university because of their support for a student sit-in in the heady days of the late 1960s – and David was much involved, too, in support for striking miners in the winter of 1971-72, when their opposition to the Conservative government of Ted Heath brought long power-cuts. I played squash (not very well) with Chris Edwards, who taught economics – and later led in study and appreciation of what was happening in China - and I came to enjoy the company of Mike Faber, another economist, who was later to become the Director of IDS Sussex, and who was a neighbour in Bawburgh.

Deryke Belshaw was among this group of SOC faculty who were going to become founding members of DEV, but

in my first year in the DEV-To-Be he was away – as he was very often in those days – in East Africa, doing work in what was becoming known formally as 'rural development'. The World Bank's influential 'Rural Development Sector Paper' was published, after all, only in 1975, and in part articulated some ideas that Deryke, among others – like Robert Chambers, with whom he had worked in Kenya on rural development management – had been responsible for formulating. I was later one of several members of the School who taught a popular course on rural development with Deryke, over a good many years. It was because of him, indeed, that I brought together and edited a collection of readings that was published as *Rural Development: theories of peasant economy and agrarian change* (1982) that went eventually into four editions and was republished in Delhi as recently as in 2017. Since the book was an early exercise in what has latterly become known as critical agrarian studies, I wonder whether Deryke really approved of it. Through Deryke, too, and David Feldman and his wife Rayah (later a faculty member in DEV), there was in the early 1970s quite a buzz in the embryonic School about Tanzania and what was going on there under the leadership of Julius Nyerere. The country seemed at that moment to be some sort of a model for what might be possible in Africa.

What a masculine space the embryonic DEV was - as Barbara Harriss-White has reminded me – and how remarkable to reflect upon it now, given the prominence of women in development studies these days. But I was taught by one woman in 1971-72, Ann Sharman, an anthropologist who had worked in Uganda, on nutrition, and taught a big course entitled 'Economic Development and Social Change'. I remember little of it now, except for Ann's very spirited critique of Banfield's *The Moral Basis of Backward Society*, which she presented as a kind of a model of bad social science. Interesting for me to reflect on this years later, when I found that Robert Putnam referred extensively and respectfully to it in his celebrated *Making Democracy Work* (a book with 55000 citations, and counting, I see on Google Scholar). Ann left UEA, however, before DEV opened its doors. I think the first woman appointed to the faculty was Linden Vincent, a hydrologist, who joined the natural resources group in the School in the late 1970s. Linden later became a professor at the Wageningen University of Agriculture, in the Netherlands. It was not until the later 1980s that the gender balance in the School improved, with Rayah Feldman's appointment, and those of Ruth Pearson (later Professor of Development Studies at the University of Leeds), Jude Howell (later Professor at the LSE, though sadly with us no more), and of Sam Jackson – who was, I believe, to be the first woman to become Dean of the School.

Mark Holmstrom and Chris Edwards had both recently returned to Norwich from Malaysia, where they had worked on a project to do with the development of the Johore region. This was, I think, the first project with which the Overseas Development Group was involved. The ODG had been founded three or four years earlier by Professor Athole Mackintosh – who also inspired the creation of DEV and was to be its first Dean. Athole (who died at a tragically early age – I think he was only 5o – in 1977), was an imaginative institution builder, once mildly lampooned by Malcolm Bradbury as a slightly mad Professor of Future Studies, who believed that those who taught about 'development' should be actively engaged in doing it. The ODG, and the contractual requirement when we joined the faculty of the School in those days that we should spend part of our time away from the university, doing development work – though this could be translated into field research – was intended to be a way of making it possible to realise this objective. Athole, with Mike Faber had also started a master's programme in Development Economics. Among its early graduates was Ian Gillespie, who was also one of the founding faculty members of DEV, teaching project appraisal.

I'm wondering now what I learnt about development in 1971-72. Andre Gunder Frank – later, all too briefly, a colleague in DEV (from 1978, I think, to about 1983) - had published *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America* several years before, and I believe that I had a pamphlet copy of his paper 'Sociology of Development and Underdevelopment of Sociology' (published originally in 1967) – which surely deserves being described as having been 'seminal'. Henry Bernstein had published a critical article on 'Modernisation Theory and the Sociological Study of Development' in the *Journal of Development Studies* in 1971. But as I recall it now, I don't remember very much critical teaching on development at UEA in my first year. Given their experience in Africa in the early post-colonial years, several of those who taught me were – like Deryke Belshaw – involved with and committed to planned intervention. India might have gone through its 'crisis of planning' in the mid-1960s (an important book on *The Crisis of Indian Planning*, edited by Paul Streeten and Michael Lipton was published in 1968), but what was just starting to be called 'development studies' was focused nonetheless on planning. This is reflected in a book that I still have on my shelves, edited by Dudley Seers, the founding Director of IDS Sussex, and Leonard Joy, and written mainly by members of IDS, entitled *Development in a Divided World* (1971). It includes essays that are still interesting, such as that by Colin Leys about 'Political Perspectives', but even this one concludes with some discussion of planning. It is remarkable, with hindsight, how quickly development studies then changed in the 1970s, under the critical stimulus owed to Gunder Frank and less celebrated but significant writers, such as Bob Sutcliffe who published his *Industry and Underdevelopment* in 1971, and then *Studies in the Theory of Imperialism* (edited, with Roger Owen) in 1972. Bernstein's Penguin reader – to be widely used in teaching into the 1980s - *Underdevelopment and Development*, followed in 1973. Thus it could be that when Barbara Harriss-White, who as a Research Fellow of the Overseas Development Institute then worked 'remotely', as we'd now say, in the School, was asked by a visiting reviewer of DEV in the later 1970s to define 'development studies' she could say immediately, 'the study of peripheral capitalism'. It was through dependency theory – in the work of Walter Rodney, for example - and studies of imperialism that we addressed the legacy of colonialism. But with the advantage of hindsight I could wish that the School had appointed at least one historian of colonialism who might have led teaching that would have given our students a more embracing view of the implications of colonialism. Post-colonialism, perhaps, *avant la lettre.*

I should not give the impression, too, that DEV in the 1970s and 1980s was 'one church'. There remained a profound division between those who saw in development economics, perhaps leavened with some appropriate sociology, a 'tool-kit' for planning economic development that would bring with it improved living standards for people (as was the intention of programmes of 'rural development' and arguments advanced about *Redistribution with Growth*, the influential text from the World Bank and IDS, published in 1974), and on the other hand those who were critical of the World Bank and the orthodoxies associated with it, and who looked to socialism. And some, I should add, stood in-between, and deliberately so – a stance that was encouraged by the demands and opportunities offered by the ODG. I think that these were tensions that ran through development studies everywhere at that time, and that fed into teaching. In DEV, certainly, we had many wonderful students who were passionately committed to making a positive difference in the world. But some, I know, were left confused by the tensions between the 'developers' or 'planners' and their teaching, and that of their radical critics.

Before I started field research on the green revolution in South India for my PhD – carrying with me another book purchased in 1971 that is still on my shelves, Teodor Shanin's reader on *Peasants and Peasant Societies* - I spent most of the autumn term of 1972 still at UEA, and so I came to know new faculty members who were to be teachers in DEV, and all three of them also great stalwarts of the School for many years: Piers Blaikie, John (Jock) Cameron and David Seddon. When I became a faculty member myself, in 1976, I was to work with all three, very closely, in such enterprises as the creation of 'Core' – the big course called formally 'Principles of Development Studies', which all DEV students were required to study. But by 1976, the triumvirate of 'Camblaidon' had spent two years doing research in Nepal. The project had started out with a request to Piers from what was then the Overseas Development Ministry, to spend a few weeks in East Nepal to assess a road building project. It grew into what was at one time one of the largest employers in the town of Pokhara, beneath the slopes of Annapurna. It gave rise to three books - among them, *Nepal in Crisis*, which very clearly reflected the inspiration of critical development studies, and *The Struggle for Basic Needs in Nepal*, which was a valuable corrective to the depoliticised discussions of 'basic needs' that came at that time from Washington and Sussex. These made for a seminal contribution to studies of Nepal, and they led too, to a long line of Nepalis coming to DEV as students.

Returning to the School as well, in the autumn of 1976, were Tony Barnett and Keith Hinchliffe, who had just spent a year working together in Papua New Guinea – under the auspices of the ODG and to do with the implementation of a development plan for the country that had been formulated, I think, by Mike Faber. Tony was a sociologist who was about to acquire notoriety in some quarters with the publication of his critical study of the Gezira Scheme (*The Gezira Scheme: an Illusion of Development*), and who subsequently developed a specialism in health problems, beginning with path-breaking field research, carried out with Piers Blaikie in Uganda, on HIV/AIDS. After many years in DEV, Tony moved as a professor first to the LSE and then to LSHTM , and even now he holds a professorial position at the Royal Veterinary College, working on social and economic aspects of the extraordinarily important problem of zoonotic disease. Keith was one of the very few economists at that time who worked on education in poor countries, and this was the vocation that he later pursued over many years working with the World Bank.

Tony and Keith had been appointed to DEV in 1973, together – I believe - with Rhys Jenkins, Ian Thomas, Sholto Cross and Gilroy Coleman. Ian and Rhys – specially Rhys - were to have long careers in DEV and both served stints as Dean. Sholto, one of the band of brilliant South African scholars who were refugees in the UK from the apartheid regime, was a student of African politics (words chosen deliberately in distinction from 'political scientist', which Sholto most assuredly was not); Gilroy was a geographer who studied migration. Both were to become very effective Directors of the ODG. By 1976 the DEV faculty had been joined, as well, by an outstanding sociologist of development in Raymond Apthorpe – personally a wonderfully whimsical man – and by Charles Elliott, an economist, also a clergyman who was, much later, Dean of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and who started teaching on social policy in the School. Both moved to other positions very soon – and Raymond's position was the one then taken up by Gunder Frank.

I myself was one of a batch of four new appointees to the DEV faculty in 1976. The others were Ken Cole, Adam Pain and Hugh Roberts. Ken was a forceful young economist who had been studying for a PhD in Cambridge after graduating from UEA, and following an earlier career as both a factory worker in his native Birmingham, and as a musician. Not many years later he narrowly survived a terrible hang-gliding accident at Cromer, which left him with hardly a bone in his body that wasn't broken and having to learn to speak again. It spoke volumes for his courage that he came back into teaching and remained a valued member of the faculty of the School till his retirement in 1998. Through the late 1970s and into the 1980s Ken, with Chris Edwards and Jock Cameron, had a powerful voice in the School, in the teaching and practice of economics, distinguishing 'three schools of thought' in their discipline. These were what they referred to as 'subjective preference theory' (broadly, neo-classical economics), 'cost-of-production theory' (deriving, if I remember correctly, from classical economics), and 'abstract labour theory' (Marxian economics). While in their teaching, and in the book that they wrote together, *Why Economists Disagree: the Political Economy of Economics* (1983; 2nd Edition 1998 – a new copy still available, I find, from amazon.com at the princely price of $11.95), Cole, Cameron and Edwards sought to lay out, very fairly, the principles of the different approaches, they didn't disguise their own preference for the abstract labour theory. It was Deryke Belshaw, from among the other economists in the School, who sought to fight back from the corner of mainstream economics (not bad for one whose first degree was in geography from Cambridge).

Adam Pain, who in 1976 had just finished a PhD in plant genetics at the John Innes Institute, was to support David Gibbon, who had been appointed to the School in 1974, in running the new 'DEV Farm' (at first on the plot of land that for many years now has been the site of the BUPA Hospital). David was an agriculturalist who specialised in the development of

animal drawn tillage equipment in Africa, and thanks to him DEV students were sometimes to be seen ploughing with bullocks (named 'Gunder' and 'Frank') in the Norfolk countryside. David and Adam pioneered the 'natural resources option' in the DEV curriculum – which for long marked out the School among other early centres of Development Studies. With the advantage, however, of hindsight again, I think we didn't between us do nearly as good a job as we should have done at bringing together natural science and social science. I have the feeling, looking back, that David and Adam, soon joined by Michael Stocking and then by Linden Vincent, and Nick Abel – in spite of mostly very good personal relationships – remained quite isolated within DEV, albeit with a strong and committed following among our students. And in spite of the pioneering work that Piers Blaikie did, starting with his *The Political Economy of Soil Erosion* (1985), widely recognised as a 'classic', and instrumental in the establishment of political ecology as an important field of research, I don't think that we established the School as much as we might have done as a leader in research and teaching on environment and development.

Adam went on later to work for some years in Botswana, in agricultural development, then and for a long time in Bhutan (where he also became an authority on the birds of the country), and subsequently, as a professor at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, in Afghanistan. Hugh Roberts, another 'student of politics', rather than a political scientist, was then writing up an Oxford DPhil on the politics of Algeria. Hugh was a formidable debater, and one who could be counted on to have an independent opinion on every possible political question (often in a majority of one). He is now the Edward Keller Professor of the History of North Africa and the Middle East at Tufts University, in Boston.

In those days, in the mid 1970s, and through into the 1980s, new students arriving in DEV found that unlike their peers elsewhere in the university – and to the consternation, always, of some of them - they didn't immediately start attending lectures and seminars. They were divided into small groups, each with a faculty member as a mentor, and in each of the first three weeks of the autumn term were set a problem to research. In the first week, I remember, the problem was always 'Is there poverty in Norwich?', on which they were asked to report back to the whole group at the end of the week. There were as well a few sessions for them each week, on study methods, and there was a weekly film, followed by discussion. This imaginative and stimulating programme - way ahead of its time really – was the fruit of another of the brain waves of Athole Mackintosh. DEV really did 'do different' in those days, and it was a very exciting place to be. The fact that the new School was housed in some slightly scruffy 'temporary' buildings – those in which UEA had started in 1963 – on the other side of the road from the main campus, helped to build a strong sense of a distinct identity, and of solidarity among students and faculty. This sense of solidarity was further strengthened by the fact that many students and some faculty members used to have lunch together in a bar that was housed in the Old Barn on the site. All that was available to eat, as I recall, were steak and kidney pies, or pork pies, to be washed down with half a pint of bitter – but it made for a friendly ambience and for good discussions. This was back in the days – remarkable though it seems now – when the university timetable recognised a 'lunch hour'. And in the summer months we were relaxed enough, after lunch, many of us, to take a walk together.

It is also hard to remember it now, given the dark days for universities that followed in the Thatcher era of the 1980s, but the 1970s – for all the problems of the British economy, and though there were sharp fluctuations in funding from year to year– was nonetheless a time of expansion. The School grew rapidly. A geographer and, at that time, a specialist on East African pastoralism, P. Randall Baker, had taken over the Deanship of DEV from Athole Mackintosh (I think, because of Athole's increasing ill-health) in 1975, and presided over expanding faculty and student numbers. Randall was a witty man, and an entertaining lecturer, with all sorts of diverse interests. There was a moment, I recall, when he seemed to be quite an enthusiast for Enver Hoxha's Albania, and in the later part of his career, spent at the University of Indiana (he passed away, sadly, in 2020), he came to hold honorary degrees in Russia and Bulgaria. One of his later publications was a novel, published in Bulgaria, entitled *TPU: Murder and Mayhem in Hire [sic]Education.* He was described by Wikipedia as 'an American environmental historian', but he was actually an eloquent Welshman. He was succeeded as Dean by Ian Thomas, who came to the School from working in Tanzania, and to teach population studies. An absolutely fair-minded and very principled man, Ian was the most efficient Dean I knew in the School, between 1978 and 1981, just as the storm clouds of Thatcherism gathered. The storm broke when Deryke Belshaw took over the Deanship in 1981.

The 1980s were hard times for universities in Britain. Frank Ellis – later another Dean of the School - was appointed in 1980, and his was the last appointment for a long time. When I, as a new Dean, had the privilege of making a faculty appointment in 1987, no-one in the School could remember what the procedure was supposed to be. I spent three years, too, as a member of the university's promotions committee that had the task of identifying *one* person from across the entire university for promotion to senior lecturer. This involved the absurdity of trying to compare art historians and chemists, or an authority on French poets with a geophysicist. Deryke saw the writing on the wall as soon as he took over as Dean and, though it was not a popular idea with all his colleagues, saw an opportunity for the School in the increasingly commercial environment in which, he realised, we were going to have to operate, with the Thatcher government's announcement of much higher fees for overseas students. He believed that the School could do something worthwhile in itself in creating a master's degree programme in rural development (what became the MARD), while the programme would also attract significant numbers of overseas students. With the programme, then, we would earn revenues some part of which we ourselves controlled. There was a demand for training in rural development planning and administration at the time, and quite a bit of funding was available from the Overseas Development Administration for studentships. The School soon began to see large numbers of students from across Africa, from India and Nepal and elsewhere. And there were local students as well. I remember feeling some pride, years later, at a meeting of ODA advisors, realising how many of them were DEV graduates, a good many of them from the MARD. There was a little bit of silver lining in those clouds of the 1980s.

As I close, I want to say again what an exciting place the School was in those early days. For all our differences, most of us believed that we could change the world, and that was why we'd come to DEV.

Acknowledgements: thanks to Tony Barnett, Piers Blaikie, Adam Pain and Barbara Harriss-White, for their comments on drafts of this note – which have caused it to be much longer than it was at first.

JOHN HARRISS
1987- 1990

Below top right: *Photo of John McDonagh*

Thank you John (Harriss) for filling in so many gaps and adding so much colour to my sketchy understanding of the early history of DEV. I know some of the people from the early days and most of the names but none of the stories really. I joined DEV in 1997 and this period was a time of expansion in the School under the stewardship of Mike Stocking and then Frank Ellis, both Deans during this decade. I joined DEV shortly after David Gibbon left DEV, I think to manage a big agricultural project in Namibia initially, then for a spell at the Swedish Agricultural University in Uppsala. I can't say I replaced David – he is irreplaceable but I also work in agriculture and was very much a natural scientist in the 1990s, having completed a PhD in agronomy and worked for a decade in Thailand, Madagascar, Tanzania and the cooler environment of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University in Copenhagen. John Harriss refers to the small, slightly detached but growing "NR" sector in DEV. Several NR colleagues had joined DEV in the early to mid 1990s: Steve Morse, Jim Sumberg, Katrina Brown, Bruce Lankford, Eddie Allison, Declan Conway and Shawn McGuire. I think Frank Ellis appointed most of us and more or less in this sequence partly perhaps as interest and funding opportunities in these areas were increasing but also I like to think because Frank secretly wanted to be part of the NR group!

Jim, Steve, Shawn and I worked broadly in agriculture, Kate and Declan on climate change, Bruce on water resources management and Eddie Allison on fisheries. It is interesting that John mentions the NR folk were at first not totally integrated within DEV, indeed I think we were one of the first (if not the first?) academic Development Studies departments in the world to appoint significant numbers of natural scientists to work alongside social & political scientists and economists striving for that most elusive of things: interdisciplinarity. My first visit to the School involved, I remember, a few informal chats with members in the School and lunch with the NR group. There was a brief formal interview during which I remember one of the questions was "What is truth?" (not sure who asked that one but many in DEV at the time were capable of it!) and another: "What are your plans for the DEV farm?". I didn't then know that DEV had a "farm" and was a bit surprised to hear that I would have academic oversight

Below: *Photo of John McDonagh inspecting the contents of a community charcoal oven in Kumasi, Ghana*

of it (it was in fact expertly directed and managed for many years by Willie Buhler and Don Saunders). I was interested to hear that David Gibbon and colleagues had conducted a number of well-funded research programmes there, developing ox-drawn ploughs and weeders out of bits of wood & rope that once developed could be rolled out around the world … those were the days!

One of my other early memories is of my first day in DEV when I met an established economist in the School: Richard Palmer Jones. I wondered into his office and his first question was whether I played squash (I pretended I didn't as I could tell he would probably annihilate me) and then he tried to engage me in a critical discussion of the work of Amartya Sen and some other Great Development Studies scholars. I'm ashamed to say I didn't know these works well and I left Richard's office with his words ringing in my ears, familiar to most of his students: "You have a lot of reading to do!"

How can I portray the full, amazing, multi-layered richness of the people I have met and experiences I have had in the School over the last 25 years? Adding them up in my head there are 140-150 people, students not included, whom I feel have made significant impressions on me and contributions to the School in this time. I can't mention all so have decided not to try. Rather I'll just try to give my sense of the spirit and energy in DEV during my time here in the form of two aspects of the School that have shaped me the most and in which I have played the biggest part: the NRE group and ODG/DEVco.

The NRE group has ebbed and flowed but always been a pretty close-knit group I feel. Kate Brown, was I think the first in DEV to join from the School of Environmental Sciences where she did her PhD, I think in the early 90s (let's not worry here too much about exact dates!). Over the next 20 years Kate built and led a group within DEV focussing on climate change and marine/coastal development. These include Roger Few, Emily Boyd, Sergio Rosendo, Dorice Agol, Gill Seyfang, Esteve Corbera. So many of the research associates, PhD students and others nurtured in Kate's group in DEV are now accomplished and influential academics in their own right, at UEA or other institutions. Kate has recently retired (from Exeter where she moved in 2012 or so) but her legacy lives on. She was involved from the beginning in the first Tyndall Centre bid and with this success brought funding and additional posts to the School, establishing and building the link with have with Environmental Sciences at UEA that flourish to this day.

Jim Sumberg and Michael Stocking were early mentors to me Jim's ability to keep on asking the questions that needed asking (but few were) in agronomy and rural development was always impressive. From DEV he went on to work for the New Economics Foundation and then IDS where he continues to provoke and innovate in his thinking and writing. Michael Stocking, who sadly passed away in 2018, was another innovative challenging thinker in a field (soil science) that really needed shaking up. In addition to his impactful personal research on land degradation and agrodiversity he became a truly influential global player in policy and agenda setting in his field. Unlike a number of soil scientists I know (OK, pretty much all of them!), Michael was a masterful communicator, leader and negotiator and almost single-handedly forced land degradation up the agenda ultimately leading to the commitment of hundreds of millions of dollars in funding for soil and land protection by the Global Environment Facility.

Bruce Lankford and Eddie Allison joined DEV just a few years before I did. In their respective fields (irrigation/water management and fisheries) I observed them both develop into agenda-setting interdisciplinary scientists. Eddie played a large part in introducing the fisheries science world to the social sciences and having moved on from DEV (at least twice I think!) is now a programme and research Director at Worldfish in Penang. Bruce made huge contributions to irrigation and water resources management before taking early retirement from DEV a few years ago. First and foremost I remember these people as great colleagues and friends but in their careers they achieved what DEV does so well: promoting inter-disciplinary thinking, research and analysis in natural resources management.

A number of other wonderful people joined the natural resources and environment group in DEV from the late 1990s, through the 2000s. These included Adrian Martin (Conservation & Development), Oliver Springate-Baginski (Forest community management), Declan Conway (Water resources/Climate Change), Heike Schroeder (Climate Change), Peter Newell (Climate Change), Tim Daw (Fisheries), Mark Zeitoun (Water Security), Thomas Sikor (Environmental Justice), Dabo Guan, Johanna Forster, Clare Shelton, Neil Dawson, Adrian Martin, Tim Daw, Sergio Rosendo all worked to some extent on climate change, coastal & marine development, environmental justice but in many other areas too. Still more recently Teresa Armijos Burneo, Iokine Rodriguez, Johanna Forster, Mark Tebboth, Rachel Carmenta and Clare Shelton. These colleagues have both consolidated our long-standing strengths in these areas but have extended it into new areas too such as environmental hazards, risk and environmental advocacy.

Global Environmental Justice (GEJ) is another area that DEV academics helped shape from the beginning. The GEJ group started to build critical mass in the first decade of the 2000s. Thomas Sikor joined DEV in around 2010 and his work, energy and thinking together with that of Adrian Martin and others quickly made us one of the leading groups globally in this area, building naturally on the political ecology work that we were already so well known for from Piers Blaikie and colleagues. Thomas had a huge impact on the School and as with Kate Brown a large group of talented people grew around him. His time in DEV ended somewhat abruptly and tragically due to ill health in 2016 when he had to retire, but our profile in this remains agenda-setting.

From around 2010 a slight dip in the number of students enrolling for traditional development studies degrees encouraged DEV to plan and eventually (in 2013) to launch the first Geography degree at UEA (BA in Geography and International Development). We had one or two Development Geographers in the School (Adrian Martin, Jessica Budds) but appointed several additional geographers partly to help teach on this programme but they also came with research interests that fully complimented those already in the School: Gareth Edwards, Kavita Ramakrishnan.

The Overseas Development Group (ODG, later DEVCo) was a mystery to me when I joined DEV. I think the wording in our contracts up until relatively recently was that "up to one third of your time should be funded from external sources" or similar. I remember some of the questions in my head at the time: How does this work? How is it managed? Will I be told to find work as a jobbing consultant from June till September? As soon as I joined DEV I started to learn about and later marvel at the complex yet efficient and flexible mechanisms embodied in ODG that support academics in doing pretty much any combination of research, consultancy, training and teaching work that suits them. As long as the collective meets certain targets the system functioned beautifully. It has been much admired by other organizations and had praise heaped upon it but rarely copied successfully. I think it worked in DEV partly because we all bought into its principles from the start, particularly the desire to get involved in Development policy and practice. More importantly perhaps we were/are fortunate to have a stellar team led by Jane Bartlett and then Katharine Trott, managing, coordinating, supporting and advising academics as they pursue almost any type of research or consultancy work that appeals to them.

ODG/DEVCo remains special and a valued resource in the School, though it hasn't been immune to change. Some erosion of its autonomy and capacity has been inevitable perhaps, with waves of centralization by the university, staff turn-over, removal of the above contractual obligation, and pressures on academics to focus on publishing high quality outputs above all else. In spite of this the impression I have of ODG/DEVCo, when I look back over 25 years, is that it has helped bind us together as a community but also embodied a large part of the culture and identity of the School.

Below: *Photo of John McDonagh*

JOHN MCDONAGH
2013- 2018

Below: *Photo of Laura Camfield receiving an award for best PGR Director*

LAURA CAMFIELD,
HEAD OF SCHOOL,
2018 - PRESENT

I took over from John in 2018, less than two years after the birth of a (very late) second child which he thought would dampen my enthusiasm for the role (it didn't!) I'm struck by the male dominance in DEV's history as what excited me in 2003, when I presented at a DEV seminar series, was the incredible women working here, mostly from a critical anthropological perspective. These included Cecile (Sam) Jackson, Catherine Locke, Nitya Rao, and briefly Sarah White, whom I worked with in the Wellbeing in Developing Countries ESRC research group in Bath.

It wasn't until 2009, when I was pregnant with my first child, that an opportunity came up to apply to this interdisciplinary paradise (as I saw it) and Sam strongly encouraged me to take it. I was part of a cohort of four appointees, two male economists and two female anthropologists (although I was better known for my work on subjective wellbeing and children and young people, which put me squarely in development studies). This was the last time we were able to make such an ambitious round of appointments and I like to think that myself, Emma Gilberthorpe, Ben D'Exelle and Lucio Esposito have committed to and shaped DEV in the way that our interview panel were hoping for. Lucio in particular was a great convenor of postgraduate parties which continued the staff-student interaction John Harriss described (now with vegetarian options!) and sustained our reputation as a diverse and welcoming School.

When I took over from John, I was only the second female Head of School in DEV's 50 year history. However, over this period, the numbers of male and female professors have equalised so there will be no shortage of senior women to lead DEV forwards. We are not as diverse in other ways; perhaps the only benefit from the university's recent financial crisis is the opportunity for a reset, so that when we grow again, we can pay more attention to this in our recruitment. Rob Grant and Iokine Rodriguez, and before them Sam Jackson and Steve Russell have been leading our work on this and secured a Bronze in our first Athena Swan submission. The introduction of a Foundation year in 2019, under the stewardship of Sophie Bremner and Dan Wroe, has encouraged increasing diversity among our students, as has the International Year One scheme where students get intensive language support at INTO in their first year, enabling them to join DEV in their second year.

My time as Head of School has been exalting (1st in REF, starting the Norwich Institute for Sustainable Development, stellar international student numbers) and dispiriting (strikes, more strikes, COVID-19, UEA's financial difficulties, 'glass gate') in equal measure. In thinking about how we might grow and change in the future, I often find myself looking back to DEV's founding ideals and renewing our commitment to embrace

Below: *Photo of Laura Camfield with Sanctuary Scholars, 2022*

interdisciplinarity and closeness to practice, even when these fall out of fashion. Our continued emphasis on development work placements is part of this, as was our creation last year of three new interdisciplinary modules to give our first years a common understanding of global development.

This reminds me of our third name change as School – over the years 'international' development, with its suggestion that development happens 'out there' and is unaffected by the everyday actions of people in the global North has become increasingly out of step with the way that we, and our students understand the world. Going global lets us embrace that, and celebrate the increasing number of colleagues working on, e.g. coastal communities across the UK, or asylum hubs in Norfolk. Drawing on lessons from the work of the Global Environmental Justice group to tackle COVID-19 (Few et al 2020), as well as applying their creative and participatory techniques in staff retreats are some of the ways in which we continue to put research into practice.

LAURA CAMFIELD
2018 - PRESENT

Below top left: *Rob Grant leaving staff room on way to teach at Kipatimu Secondary School, Tanzania, 1994*

Below top right: *Rob Grant with Mdoe Chambo, Sec School Bursar (L) & Michael Stambuli, Agric Extension Officer (R)*

Below: *Photo credit to Rob Grant*

THE DECOLONIAL MILLENNIUM: DEV GOES GLOBAL

ROB GRANT, 1999 - PRESENT

These days a publication year 19-something on a reading list signals a timeless classic, or possibly that the module organiser needs to do an update. Soon after I joined DEV it was mildly exciting to cite a paper written in 2000. As a PhD student teaching fellow, I was immediately called on to help students with the relative rebalancing towards 'conventional' development economics in the tail of the 'Why Economists Disagree' era described by John Harriss. The relatively more 'mainstream' toolbox was applied in ways that remained squarely DEV, centring institutional and cultural context. Richard Palmer Jones was a double prize-winner in the Journal of Development Studies, with DEV colleagues Kunal Sen for work on poverty and growth in rural India and with Vegard Iversen on literacy and labour market outcomes in Bangladesh respectively. There were also many successful collaborations with colleagues working on gender and anthropology. A group including Ruth Pearson, Cecile Jackson, Catherine Locke and later Nitya Rao were cementing the School's position as a powerhouse of research and teaching on gender analysis in development.

At this stage, the School only offered two main undergraduate degrees, the BA in Development Studies or a BSc with more focus on the environment. Students could enrol on the basis of 'deferred choice' between BA and BSc. Each of the two could also be taken in a variant with a modern language, or with 'overseas experience', a highly distinctive feature of the programme.

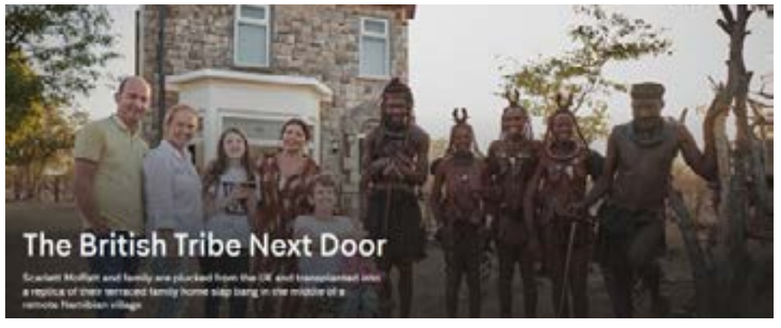
Just as academic staff were involved in practical development via the Overseas Development Group (ODG), students were offered first-hand work experience in developing countries, anticipating the vogue for placements and employability by several decades. The popular 'Overseas Work Experience' module often saw more than half of the undergraduate cohort spending three summer months in a large spectrum of activies from mangrove conservation to small scale economic development initiatives. The question of suitable placement parameters has reflected broader discussions on the School's purpose and the term 'development' itself. Should students have to work on something 'development related'? Or is it exoticizing, othering or orientalising to hold that business consultancy services are not sufficiently linked to development, while income generating projects for rural women are? Why should 'development' always be 'overseas'? Despite such concerns, the experience was often a transformative one for students and rated by them as the stand-out feature of their course.

The early years of the 21st century were also the final ones for DEV as a faculty in itself. In 2005 the university was restructured into four larger divisions, with DEV becoming part of the Social Science Faculty. Rhys Jenkins, Cecile Jackson and Mike Stocking were our last three Deans, with subsequent post-holders having just the title Head of School. Despite this demarcation downgrade, the School signalled an expanded and modernised vision for its future with a name change from School of Development Studies to School of International Development in 2009

A nested set of crises was in store for Bruce Lankford as next Head of School. The Gordon Brown coda to New Labour coincided with the global financial crash of 2008/9, then the new coalition government voted to triple tuition fees to £9k per year. Closer to home, a leak of emails between UEA scientists was exploited by climate-change deniers with highly damaging effects, even contributing on some accounts to the failure of 2009's Copenhagen summit on climate change. It felt like a return to the cold winds of the Margaret Thatcher era, as higher financial barriers to study and research loomed. Though the 'Climategate' emails were stolen from the university's Climate Research Unit, several DEV colleagues collaborated closely with CRU staff and were affected by the media storm that followed. An understandable over-adjustment in IT security measures made working life more awkward for everyone at UEA for years afterwards.

Big strides were also taken in addressing concerns about another type of risk. This is the danger that the research process itself could cause harm in the very communities that it is intended to benefit. Driven especially by the pioneering work in this area of Janet Seeley, the School developed a rigorous process of ethical approval which became mandatory for any students and staff seeking to obtain data from human subjects. It seems likely that this has helped avoid some negative impacts on vulnerable people. Cohorts of students have certainly been through a valuable learning experience, moving on from their initial ethical risk evaluation of 'none', after sharp feedback from Janet or her successors encouraged deeper reflection.

The appointments of Bryan Maddox, Ben Jones and Emma Gilberthorpe added to the School's strength in Anthropology. Bryan's particular interest is education and he expanded both collaborative research with the UEA School of Education (EDU) and DEV's teaching in this area. He became the first DEV academic to found a company, Assessment Microanalytics, under UEA's spin-out programme before taking collaboration a step too far with a move across to EDU. He is also a keen cyclist and wandered DEV in full lycra years before anyone had heard of Bradley Wiggins or Chris Froome. Ben's book on Uganda brought a prize from the American Anthropological Association in 2009 and he was also a key academic contributor to the Guardian Newspaper's introduction of a dedicated section on development. Emma has worked extensively on the impacts of resource extraction, particularly in PNG, and she has even collaborated with economists in teaching and research on issues related to corporate social responsibility. She has also engaged with popular media, acting as consultant anthropologist on Channel 4's "The British Tribe Next Door", which saw a UK family live for a month in a replica of their terraced house built in rural Namibia.



The burgeoning research community in the School saw DEV commended for its submission of four papers rated two star or above in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), gaining the highest possible score. As requirements inflated to more stars and from national, to international, to world-leading and doubtless on to intergalactic recognition in future iterations, DEV more than kept up, with top ratings in the Research Evaluation Framework which replaced RAE in both 2010 and 2014.

The sharp rise in fees drew even greater institutional attention to the various teaching ranking exercises that had been introduced, most notably the National Student Survey (NSS). Along with UK academics elsewhere, DEV colleagues were caught between critical opposition to this marketisation of higher education and the necessity of playing the game in order to keep the students arriving and courses running.

Another dilemma I recall affecting the department at that time was between our desire to welcome as diverse a body of students as possible and the challenge of the language barrier. There were frequent tensions about the IELTs requirements for our courses and suspicions that the desire for fee income was having more sway over this than learning considerations. The university began a partnership with INTO in this period which aimed to improve the preparedness of international students. As well as English teaching, students receive broader academic skills training. Some even do the first year of their DEV degree within INTO before transferring to the School in Year 2.

The student society, DEVSoc, continued to be vibrant, reflecting the commitment and enthusiasm for making a contribution that has always characterised our students. There was perhaps an evolution in how this expressed itself, with more activities aimed at raising funds or 'awareness' on issues like fair trade or microcredit, rather than more explicitly political campaigning. One change that alumni from around that time would surely look back on with a twinge of regret is the loss of the DEV student common room, a victim paradoxically of the drive to attract more students and resulting squeeze on space.

Some writers of local histories like this are able to draw on a natural fireside style of freewheeling reminiscence. Others need to cling desperately to any organising pattern, whether real or imagined. So bear with me. In 2009 Elinor Ostrom became the first woman to win the Nobel prize for Economics. It could be argued that the preceding decade in DEV was characterised by attention to the subject of institutions in economic development in which her seminal work was recognised. Exactly ten years later, the second female Nobel winner was Esther Duflo. Strict causal attribution will await the quantitative version of

Below: *Brexit vote 2016 – Peter and Rob at one of the remainer demos in London*

this piece but it seems worth noting that as the arc of history bent towards the garlanding of randomistas-in-chief Duflo and her co-winner Abhijit Banerjee, DEV had built up a formidable concentration of researchers in their area of behavioural and experimental economics. A nucleus of this activity had been developing since 2004 when Bereket Kebede and Arjan Verschoor both joined the School. Shamefully, my only memory of their fateful recruitment was the fact that an unfortunate candidate had lost all of their luggage in the journey to Norwich, due to a certain airline he mocked as 'Kaotic Luggage Management'. Continuing to indulge the appearance of patterns, we could say that the DEV behavioural & experimental grouping then reached critical mass with the arrivals of Pieter Serneels and then Ben D'Exelle that bookmarked the 2008-10 crisis period. The future of the group seems assured with the additions of Paul Clist and most recently Maria Isabel Santana in 2019.

As if one were not enough, another focus of internationally recognised work centred on the DEV economists emerged in parallel with this. In the last years of Labour government Douglas Alexander introduced Results Based Management to DfID and this agenda was expanded by the Tory's David Mitchell and successors in the wake of the financial crisis. As value for money and payment by results moved up the development aid agenda, the demand for rigorous evaluation also increased. Maren Duvendack joined the faculty in 2012, already an established expert in the growing field of impact evaluation. Another boom area in Development was microfinance, especially the Grameen-flavoured lending to women. Several highly cited publications by Maren with Richard Palmer Jones played a key role in global debates, helping ensure that the true impact of such interventions on the lives of poor people was subjected to critical scrutiny. With Ben D'Exelle they launched an MSc in Impact Evaluation which quickly drew endorsement from DfID's head of evaluation and has become a lasting success.

While the centre of gravity moved clearly towards micro analyses, DEV continued to make important contributions to the major debates on trade and industrialisation that have become still more central for policy makers in the age of globalisation. This area of our work was strengthened in 2007 with the arrivals of Ed Anderson and Elissaios Papyrakis to join Rhys Jenkins, who was increasingly focusing on the global impacts of China's rapid development. Development economics being 'different', these micro/macro silos are less binding, as demonstrated by Paul Clist who has published both on macro level impacts of development aid as well as working extensively in the behavioural and experimental field since joining DEV in 2014.

Another long-standing institution which crumbled in the wake of the financial crisis was the Data in Development module, the (in)famous DIDS which will stir memories of some kind in the hearts of many alumni readers. Being a relatively young and new convenor of this module, one particular colleague's 2004-8 presence and advice as a quant methods expert was very helpful while trying to persuade non-economists that statistics is not just i) a positivist tool of the patriarchy and ii) too hard. Well beyond this, if one person best represents the multidimensional excellence of DEV, researching across areas including gender, agriculture, fisheries and economic development, while combining scholarship with first hand work alongside people in the Global South, it is Paula Kantor.

The global financial crisis was sadly not the only bump in the road for Francis Fukuyama's 1990s vision of 'The End of History'. Despite fewer state-state confrontations, war never went away and the field of conflict studies was another area of growing social science activity. In DEV, Yvan Guichaoua drove research and teaching on the topic from 2011, publishing mainly on conflict in the Sahel region before moving on to the University of Kent in 2015. Fortunately, another expert in the field arrived in that year. Ulrike Theuerkauf has published on conflict related questions, with possibly a more global lens including post-Brexit violence in the UK as well as on Latin America. She has also cemented the place of Wars and Humanitarian Crises as the most popular final year module in our UG programme. This last is not a costless success; if you ever happen to think of DEV in the dark early days of the year, spare a thought for Uli with that vast stack of WHC essays, to be marked & returned to finalists just before they complete the NSS.

Ah yes, the National Student Survey. We LOVE the NSS! As everyone from VC down to lowly School Teaching Directors enthuse to students every year, we embrace this golden opportunity to listen to them and to find out how we can improve via the comparison with other universities. We most certainly do not wish that the whole exercise, along with associated league tables would just go away. Nor do we reluctantly encourage completion only in the hope that higher response rates will push up ratings towards the average, reducing the bias of self-selection by the least happy minority.

Such misconceptions refuted, it is however true that NSS scores are thought to be a very important influence on our student recruitment. The 2012 NSS was a particularly valuable and rigorous exercise in which DEV came out ranked first in the whole country. As only a handful of institutions offered UG Development Studies, our rating was mostly based on comparisons within the broader pool of Human Geography. In fact, after the turn of the millennium and the 2008-10 crisis period, I take the 'turn to geography' to mark the third era of my tale.

Is DEV a collection of experts from disciplines like anthropology, media and economics who all work together to understand processes of change in developing countries? Is our work best understood as multi-, inter- or even trans-disciplinary? Are we all in fact scholars of Development Studies, a single discipline with subsidiary branches like development economics? Living with a degree of cognitive dissonance over such questions has been a constant during my time in the School but something different did happen around 2012. Suddenly we found that we were all really geographers. For some reason, the university management became convinced that there was a big market opportunity for undergraduate geography at UEA and that DEV was best placed to offer it. Among other barriers, this proposal from the executive faced the same strict admin requirements and 2-3 year lead in times as any new courses the School itself wanted to launch. It was on the books within a few months.

By this point, the number of UG courses on offer had already doubled with the addition of two more: BA International Development with Social Anthropology and Politics, and BA International Development with Economics. These had also been driven by a desire to appeal to students with a particular interest in those disciplines. The new 'streams' could be delivered very efficiently, as they essentially allowed students to signal in their degree titles that they had taken all of the modules on a particular subject pathway, modules that we were already teaching.

The new DEV BA Geography and International Development was launched in 2013/14, after a year when the introduction of £9k fees coincided with our lowest UG intake since before the millennium. It recruited 16 students in the first year, a number that grew almost exponentially, if only for two years. It pushed our 'straight' BA International Development into second place, only slightly ahead of the economics stream. Fortunately, the School really did have expertise in human geography, strengthened further by the arrival of Kavita Ramakrishnan in 2015 whose innovative urban research brought balance to our traditional rural leaning. We now had over 20% more first year students than at any point since 2000 and the new courses were well-received. Success!

The first thing that pops into most people's minds when they picture an economist is a fun-loving bundle of charismatic sociability. Conscious of space, I note just two examples who, inter-alia, made a great contribution to the extra-curricular experience of all these bumper student intakes.

Greek economist Elissaios Papyrakis arrived from St Andrews in January 2007 and by March was already running the first of many trips for DEV students to the Broads, Cromer pier and other East Anglian jewels. Alongside this and his macroeconomics teaching, he found time to publish on a range of topics related to longer term growth, including resource extraction, gender equity and the lasting impacts of colonialism. I remember one presentation impressing the hard-to-please seminar audience in our Economics School with its extension of Friedman's life-cycle hypothesis to include time- and risk- discounted rewards in the afterlife.

Two years later, and from the other side of the Ionian Sea, Lucio Esposito brought a literal cocktail of talents to DEV in 2009. Along with economic expertise came sparkling Salsa moves, pasta cooking perfection and professional drinks-mixing experience. In his contributions to work on the measurement of poverty and inequality, Lucio represents another strand of the empirical turn in development economics, along with the two DEV research clusters mentioned so far, the 'randomistas' and impact evaluators. He has been academically as well as socially outgoing though, publishing much interdisciplinary work with colleagues in DEV and elsewhere. The wider world is richer for the many student cohorts forged in the heat of Lucio's methods workshops and memorable postgraduate parties.

His research focus on Latin America and critical appreciation of Caribbean dance styles made Lucio the obvious choice to spearhead a recruitment drive in Japan. The DEV community was soon enriched by many excellent students from the country, including many with prior development experience in JICA or the private sector. This practice has continued, most recently with the excellent outreach work of anthropologist Sophie Bremner in Nigeria. Again, the wealth of academic and professional experience from West Africa has transformed the learning environment for everyone in DEV.

I'm sure that memories of the incredible people who have chosen to study with us would be among the very first in the minds of any DEV academic asked to reflect on their time in the School. Hopefully, I can be forgiven for citing just the two examples above of the ebbs and flows in our international mix over the years, and it won't seem too invidious to do this while not having space to include all. The fact that I can remember many wonderful DEV students from North and South America, South, East and South-East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and Oceania makes this list feel more than token naming of parts.

It has always seemed to me that a person who opts for DEV for their undergraduate years has already got a pretty amazing story to tell about their background, motivations and future dreams. My impression is that there has been a trend somewhat like that among academics. In the early 2000s I remember a substantial proportion of politicised students with radical left perspectives, rubbing along with the other large group more interested in the development with a capital 'D' of NGO projects, humanitarian aid and the environment. More recently, radical politics has been somewhat eclipsed by personal religious faith and identity related social justice issues, while the climate threat has gained prominence among the increasingly overlapping 'big D' group.

Similarly, but in most cases at very different point in their life trajectory, the decisions of our Postgraduate Students to join us in DEV are worthy of consideration, often awe. For the great Brits who take our masters course, it is a major financial commitment along with a challenging, highly intensive year. For their classmates from across the world you can multiply both of these by large factors! The sum is even more than the parts, and the resulting diversity of nationality, experience and skills makes our PGT classes super valuable for the students themselves, as well as a privilege for us to teach. From the original launch of MA Rural Development in the 1980s our master's programme grew to six courses by the time of the 2008/9

financial crisis and has since more than doubled to 14 different postgraduate degrees. Along the way some have flowered and then ended with the departure of key personnel, including MAs in Development with Water Security and with Theatre. The most recent addition is our MSc in Global Development Management. A major challenge brought by the diversity of students is to meet the needs both of those who want to pursue an academic career and those who take the masters to develop their career in a host of other fields. The new management course probably caters more for the latter group. Another example is the introduction of an assessed work placement which students can take over the summer as an alternative to the standard academic dissertation. This has proved very popular, with almost 50% of some cohorts preferring the work experience option in some years. The postgrad work placement may be a belated homage to the undergraduate version which has long been a centrepiece of the undergrad programme; this compliment has quickly been returned with the undergraduate dissertation becoming optional as for the PGT case.

Sadly, a celebration of the people who have made DEV so wonderful for so long has also to remember that there have been losses, sometimes far too soon. Again, I have to apologise for only picking out two of these in the space available. One colleague that had an enormous effect on research and teaching is Thomas Sikor, who had to retire quite suddenly for health reasons in 2015. Thomas published a substantial body of widely cited and influential work in the fields of global environmental justice, property rights governance, ecosystems services and related areas. He was at the centre of a group of multidisciplinary scholars in DEV and beyond, building in many ways upon the pioneering Political Ecology perspectives developed by Piers Blaikie. This research dynamism was reflected in the classroom, with year after year of students benefiting from his coupling of intellectual vision with a highly engaging, innovative and cheekily humorous teaching style.

In the same year, we lost Paula Kantor. After leaving DEV, she had returned to work with the Middle East Institute's Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit. This was followed by periods in the US, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Egypt before she again took up a post in Afghanistan with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre. Once more she was putting her expertise to work in the service of gender equity and food security among the poorest of global societies. On May 13th 2015 her guest house in Kabul was targeted by attackers thought to be associated with the Taliban movement. Paula suffered the impact of an explosion and shortly afterwards died from the injuries received. A DEV alumnus, Fashim Kashefi (2006/7), was also killed in this tragic event. In all, fourteen people lost their lives, from Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Italy, Kazakhstan, the US and UK.

These losses were deeply felt in the School. On a broader level, we were also on the brink of another set of upheavals in 2016 to rival those of 2008/9. Steve Russell had taken over from Bruce to lead DEV from the post-crash years and through the introduction of geography. The Head of School mantle then passed to John McDonagh in time both for the personal sadness of 2015 and the year of years that followed.

I have a crystal clear memory of colleagues standing in a somewhat distressed and dazed group outside the arts building, appropriately enough during a fire alarm practice, asking each other 'what happened yesterday!? how!?' The funny thing is, I can't remember whether this was about the election of Donald J Trump as 45th president of the US, or about the UK vote to leave the EU. In any case, they together form the penultimate waymark in these reflections.

We may well have all had enough of experts, but a possible side-effect of the BBC's notorious false balancing of economist views over Brexit was the belated abandonment of such 'both-siding' on climate change. The overwhelming evidence of anthropogenic warming has certainly been understood and acted on by DEV's own experts. This is reflected in publications, often interdisciplinary, on adaptation and mitigation policies, along with policy consultation and the successful master's course on climate change.

The 'what happened?!' shock of this period may also have spurred on a re-examination of assumptions and accepted practices in liberal academia, including DEV. This was an identity crisis too serious to resolve merely by deciding that we are all really geographers. Changes in research and teaching have accelerated since this time, reflecting a fundamental, critical questioning of the School's nature. This has manifested in many different ways.

DEV has long been a leader in forms of research that go beyond the investigator-subject binary. Roger Few had led the way with participatory approaches since 2002 and this was given further impetus with the arrival of Iokiñe Rodriguez Fernandez (2017) and Teresa Armijos Burneo (2018). This group use methods including theatre, art and film to co-create knowledge, with a particular focus on Latin America and more recently Sub-Saharan Africa. As Roger, Teresa and co-authors express it, these are "methodologies that were mutually beneficial rather than merely extractive" (Roger Few, Viviana Ramírez, Maria Teresa Armijos, Lina Andrea Zambrano Hernández, Hazel Marsh, 2021, Moving with risk: Forced displacement and vulnerability to hazards in Colombia, World Development, 144).

Another strand is the move to 'open research'. DEV has embraced the policy of open-access publishing so that nobody finds themselves separated by a paywall from the results of publicly funded research. Wherever possible, data is made available so that others can verify the reproducibility of findings. This is driven by the aim of 'research integrity', including full transparency of the process along with respect for and accountability to all participants. Such initiatives seem more than just another philosophical shift in the Western academic gaze. It is quite understandable that authorities in the Global South have become increasingly assertive about the rights to data produced in their countries and the way in which this is done.

Of necessity this account needs to cite some DEV academics despite the impossibility of mentioning the much bigger number who would grace it. Many great contributions have to go without mention, the selection owing far more to the arbitrary tricks of personal memory in your author and those kind colleagues who sent in suggestions, than any attempted evaluation of relative merit. The same difficulty applies to two other groups, of equal or greater importance.

Every DEV academic worth his or her salt would agree that our record over 50 years could not have been achieved without the incredible work of colleagues in administrative roles. Again, it is almost prohibitively difficult & intrinsically unfair to name only some here. But histories demand names, so I start with the one given to our staff & student common room in honour of Jane Cushan. Jane was the Secretary to the Dean of Development Studies for over two decades, taking DEV from the 1970s into the new Millennium. It seems to me that a big part of what makes the School special has been the internal continuance of collegiate governance, despite external pressures towards more top-down manangerialism. If this is true, it is as much due to colleagues such as Jane who marry a golden blend of good humour, exceptional organisation and keen intellect with just the right balance of patience for academics, sensitive as a successor put it recently, to 'feather ruffling' and the necessary cold steel. Mandy Holland did this in style for eleven years from 2003, through five Deans/Heads of School, the global crash and the turn to geography. Esther Palin took on some of the role as a job-share from 2010 with Mandy and then in a brilliant and seamless double act with Leanne Rhodes for the second half of the decade.

Besides what became known as this 'DEV PA' role, many other local admin colleagues provided essential support for academics with individual varieties of this formula. Liz Gibson, Steph Simpson, June Felekkis and Robin Braysher were outstanding in their senior admin capacities. Few colleagues would rate IT provision as a stand-out UEA strength, or even without a look of tortured despair, but most would be grateful for the priceless help of technicians like Richard Rodda, who has been rescuing DEV staff from system and self-generated errors alike for over 15 years. One further memory illustrates my personal debt to admin colleagues. Long ago, as a fairly new and very green teaching assistant I arrived with a class of around 100 DEV undegrads for their end of module test, only to find the large room already occupied by a handful of students and an academic from another School I won't name. When I explained that the room was booked to DEV, this last individual became extremely aggravated, informing me in a loud mix of contemporary and anglo-saxon English that he was a senior professor in X and that he always taught in this room. One of my students lent me a mobile, helpfully entering the required number somehow even though the device had no keypad. I explained the situation to June, who confirmed our booking, then asked her if she might be able to find an alternative seminar room nearby for our illustrious professor. At this point the great man himself grabbed the phone and began to yell at June along the lines of 'Do you know who I F##g am!?'. After he ran out of breath there was a short pause, followed by rapidly fading attempts at interjection and then silent listening at our end. The professor then handed back the phone and led his group from the room without so much as catching my eye again in the process. This anticipated by twenty years that chart which you may have seen posted on social media with 'Find out' on the vertical axis.

Of course, it was neither only nor mainly academics who have been supported and sometimes saved by DEV's fine local admin staff. For many decades, the only room sign protruding into the DEV corridor announced 'DEV General Office' and from that base colleagues like Elaine Sherrifs and Chris Hall had particularly close contact with generations of students. There will be few alumni readers without memories of help or friendly chats with Elaine, Chris and other great colleagues working there.

My internal cringe at having to mention only a few academics and admin staff is multiplied by a large factor when it comes to the last, but most important group: students. Having taught in the School for some years it is somewhat overwhelming to cast one's memory back over the vast gamut of diverse & wonderful people who chose to study with us. It's invidious to pick out 'stars'; everyone's experience is equally valid and even the quietest member of class is on a journey that deserves respect rather than judgement.

But you want stars don't you! So here are a couple to stand for all, again selected at random, in the sense of being fully determined by my own skewed recollection and doubtless other murky unconscious biases.

One is Melissa Rose Ilboudo, who graduated with a BSc in 2013. Among many notable achievements, she raised £200k for development projects in her home country Burkina Faso via public talks, media work and taking part in a range of sporting events, including the London Marathon. As well as this, she spoke at the Copenhagen Climate change conference mentioned above, meeting President Obama in the process, and won the British Council International Student

Below: *Photo of Melissa Rose Ilboudo*

Below: *From website of Shu Omi, www.shuomi.me*

of the Year award in the following year. The champagne moment then came in 2012 when she carried the Olympic Torch through the streets of Norwich. After leaving DEV Melissa completed an MSc and has already made important contributions to climate change policy at international level. In 2018 she founded Climate Synergy Consulting, based in Benin, and helped prepare the position of the G77 + China at the United Nations General Assembly 2nd Commission in 2021.

Our second star is perhaps more conventional in that they stood out mainly for academic excellence in DEV but also further from expectations of what until recently was seen as career success afterwards. Shu Omi was born in Japan but lived in the UK from the age of 17. He became an exemplary DEV student, going on from the undergraduate 'with Economics' degree to gain a distinction in 2019 on our challenging MSc Development Economics course. Along the way he enriched his classroom experience with two internships, in India and Tanzania, the latter as part of the work experience module mentioned already. Shu completed his studies equipped with sought after quantitative analysis skills and was soon snapped up by Deloitte as a Data Scientist. The dream prestige job: - how is that unconventional you ask? Reader, within a year he gave it up to become a 'creator'. At time of writing he has over 50K subscribers and 4.4 million views for his YouTube content on learning and productivity, as well as articles, app reviews, a weekly newsletter and online course.

Watching Shu's thoughtful, elegant videos on ways to study reminds me of the love of learning which he demonstrated in the classroom. His embrace of creativity also brings me back to Melissa, who recently made headlines again by curating an exhibition in Cotonou of her artist husband's work engaging with the threat of climate change.

Hopefully, such activity will be fully recognised in those league table calculations which seek to measure how well our alumni do in future study or employment. With students paying a lot of money in fees and the economic malaise which has persisted from the crash, through Brexit and beyond Trump, we have been keen to demonstrate the 'employability' value of our courses. In part, DEV has responded by launching courses that couple a critical academic perspective with preparation for particular areas of professional work. Examples are the successful BA and MA media courses, joined in the last two years by development management courses also at each level. There is also now a popular programme of optional professional skills workshops each year, which has offered training in areas like social entrepreneurship, Geographic Information Systems, photography and film-making.

The world of work was not the only area in which we expanded the real-world engagement always entwined with academic scholarship in the School's DNA. As John Harris observed in his account of the early years, DEV faculty was almost entirely male for most of that period, taking more than a decade to appoint its second woman. As we approach our 50th anniversary, the sex ratio in favour of men has almost fallen to that level, at just over 53%. In sharp contrast, when it comes to students women have been in a large majority since at least the turn of the century. A leader in gender analysis, DEV embraced the Athena Swan process as an opportunity to reflect on these imbalances and to address any exclusionary factors or practices which they might indicate. There does seem to have been a drift towards balance, with the UG proportion of females falling each year from 72% in 2018 to 60% this year, to match the current PGT ratio.

I noted above my sense of a shift from radical politics towards the politics of personal identities among students. The work on gender equity within DEV itself is one aspect of an increased institutional focus on diversity and inclusion embraced by the School. I love the differing views on many topics you will find among us but have also been proud to believe we are 100% unified in our rejection of racism. Such conviction could blind us to parts of our practice which don't live up to this, so we need to continuously review this, seeking to amplify the voices of those whose lived experience may reveal a different reality. As well as race and sex, the School now actively monitors inclusivity in a range of individual characteristics like age, sexual orientation, disability, religion and gender identity.

Another initiative in response to diversity was the launch of our Foundation Year programme during this period. Places on the FY are offered to promising students who don't meet our A-Level requirements for direct entry to an undergraduate course. The programme was an immediate sucess, both in terms of numbers going through to our BA/BSc courses and the innovative nature of the teaching approach designed by Sophie Bremner. Those of us teaching newly arrived undergraduates sometimes find we need to help them catch up with their peers who did the Foundation Year!

These localised questions of individual identity were reflected in broader political tides. Most pertinent for DEV, with its long-standing commitment to socially and environmentally just 'development', were the rising Decolonialisation agenda, the MeToo campaign and the Black Lives Matter movement. "Rhodes must fall!" said young protestors in first the University of Cape Town and then Oxford, calling for the removal of statues honouring the industrialist turned politician who many see as an imperialist and white supremecist. As a Bristol graduate with family connections to the city, it warmed my heart when local people threw the statue of slave trader Edward Colston into the harbour in 2017. But again the School found itself needing to reflect on the order in its own house. Like a number of other institutions DEV was criticised by former students. Were we a group of largely white, privileged citizens of former imperialist and slave trading countries, casting a paternalistic gaze on 'the developing world', with reading lists full of works by this same elite group to the exclusion of research by Global South authors, while students of colour were often isolated and marginalised in our classrooms? Along with the critical work on diversity just outlined, DEV responded with a thorough self-reflection exercise involving staff, students and other stakeholder groups. The headline outcome from this takes us to where we stand at this 50th anniversary. Almost, because more storms were brewing.

The first of these was an actual storm, or severe weather event, to use another rebranding. In late 2017 UK university employers made an attempt to downgrade pension rights which caused widespread outrage and led to prolonged industrial action. As many DEV staff joined picket lines, our resolve was tested by the notorious 'Beast from the East'. What the otherwise accurate claims in recruitment materials about the warm & dry Eastern climate to be enjoyed at UEA don't say is that when the wind switches to the East, we catch it. In Spring 2018 we caught it. The blizzard lasted for weeks and, after an initial victory for the union, the battle over pensions also dragged on. In January 2019 we were again on strike, while the university top brass held emergency meetings in response to the looming crisis. However, the meetings were not about the strike at all.

With astonishing speed, lecture halls and offices were emptied out more completely than any industrial action could achieve. Campus fell silent. Students were isolated in their accommodation and staff set up workstations in some cramped corner of their homes. Half the nation took up hobbies, cooked, learned languages and created viral singing family content, among a thousand other ways to fill the lockdown hours. Meanwhile academics worked around the clock learning how to use new platforms and totally reworking teaching programmes for online delivery. At the same time, of course, staff and students in DEV lost family and friends to the pandemic.

After steering us through the Brexit & Trump years and the 2018 strikes, John McDonagh handed over to our current Head of School. It fell to Laura Camfield, then, to lead DEV during the profound challenges of the global Covid-19 crisis. Along with the School team of administrative colleagues, themselves working out of spare rooms or from kitchen tables, great things were achieved.

My personal take is that pandemic effects on teaching itself were not all negative. Of course, it is not 'the same' as being in a room with classmates and lecturer but online brought pluses like study-from-anywhere convenience. Some students seemed more prepared to contribute via chat and in break-out groups than they may have been on campus. I think far more serious damage was done to all those areas of student life outside the classroom which make university study such a rich experience. Reading this, it may soon be hard to believe that students travelled from all regions of the world to Norwich in September 2019, not to meet lecturers in person for a handful of classroom sessions until the final week of May 2020. A lovely point of the academic cycle for me is when two or three postgraduates at the end of their courses talk to the newly arrived intake. It was heart-breaking in September 2020 to hear an international MA student saying how much she had learned, before going on to hope that her successors would benefit from the other things which she had dreamed of but missed out on: field trips, cultural events, office-hour chats with academics, networking, sports and exploring the UK.

Covid marked the end of a Xera: the Xerox Era. For decades, there were debates about the environmental cost of class handouts. It seems almost incredible that four short years ago piles of stapled Powerpoint outlines were distributed in almost every lecture, while now the DEV photocopier slumbers in a forgotten alcove. This is not the only area where environment-friendly change has been accelerated. To curtail CO2 emissions from flying the School has developed a policy which limits air travel, for example mandating the use of online platforms to replace long trips 'just' for meetings. Is there a tension here between two DEV values; commitment to environmental justice and first-hand encounters with those whose countries we research and teach about?

One way around this dilemma is for the World to come to Norwich. After all, it is known that travel emissions are overwhelmingly driven by the frequent-flying elite, which includes researchers as well as business travellers. If the once-a-year holiday is much less of a concern then we need lose little sleep over the once-in-a-lifetime travel to study. Fortunately, the size and diversity of our wonderful international student cohorts has continued to go from strength-to-strength since the pandemic. A very small benefit relative to the horrors that make it necessary, but nevertheless an enormous one, has been the group of students joining us as part of the University of Sanctuary scheme. This welcomes asylum seekers and refugees to study with us, providing support in financial and other forms. DEV is proud to have been at the forefront of this initiative at UEA, with Ulrike Theuerkauf as lead academic alongside Sanctuary Liaison Officer Madeleine Dutton, whose work has just been recognised in the US by the Duolingo 'We Rise Together' award.

What of traffic in the other direction? I have outlined above how important international placements have been for generations of DEV students. These are recovering from the sudden stop of Covid but face some headwinds. Along with environmental worries over travel and tighter student finances, there are concerns related to the decolonialisation agenda. It has long been a routine task for work experience supervisors to help weed out agencies which demanded high fees from students, most of which were absorbed by the organisation, in return for placements that contributed

very little to the receiving communities. These 'voluntourism' placements became ubiquitous just as decolonial critiques of self-indulgent 'white saviour' jaunts emerged into mainstream public discourse. Since 2016/7 all DEV undergraduate degrees have been available with a study abroad year and from 2021/22 with a placement year. These full years abroad allow a deeper and arguably more respectful engagement with host cultures, while attention continues to focus on the quality of both short- and long-term placements.

Here we can pick up the conclusion to DEV's self-reflection exercise and the conclusion to my account, so rudely interrupted by the coronavirus. Critical questions about travel by researchers and students to 'the Third World'/'Developing Countries'/'The Global South' relate to concerns which have co-evolved with the School, prompting such terminology changes along the way and culminating in contemporary movements for decolonialisation and inclusion. Just as with travel, part of the response may be to welcome as much as to visit. The headline outcome of our reflection was more broadly to reject the subject - object axis where our School based in this former imperial power studies development in the formerly colonized societies. The aims of creating effective knowledge for poverty reduction and environmental justice remain the same. The transformation is to working on these in all places, with all people, building on the scholarship of all people. So, in our second half-century a School academic or student could find themselves examining sustainable development investments in East Anglia alongside a Nigerian economist, a Colombian water specialist and a social anthropologist from Nepal. DEV is 50 and we are the School of Global Development.

ROB GRANT
1999 - PRESENT

Below: *1988 Participants and teachers and administrative staff on a Monitoring and Evaluation course at UEA*

1992 Trip to North Korea with Rhys

January 1996; Bomb damage at the hotel in Sri Lanka

Below: *Photo credit to David Horne*

CHRIS EDWARDS

THE BRIEF HISTORY OF A DEANSHIP

My name is Chris Edwards. I am 83 years old. I was 29 years old when I joined the Overseas Development Group as a lecturer in the School of Social Studies at the University of East Anglia (UEA). This – 1968 - was one year after the ODG had been set up and five years after the establishment of UEA.

The ODG had been set up on the initiative of Athole Mackintosh, who had joined UEA after a secondment of a few years to the Harvard Development Advisory Group in the USA. The Harvard Development Advisory Group combined the teaching of Development Studies with consultancy and research overseas and Athole was excited by this combination. As a result when he joined a new University like UEA, he saw an opportunity to set up an organisation which combined teaching with consultancy and research.

Between 1965 and 1968, I had been working as a consultant with the Economist Intelligence Unit, then a subsidiary of the Economist newspaper. I was based in London but had worked in Prague, in Northern Nigeria, in Ethiopia, Malaysia and Tanzania. I enjoyed the work overseas but wanted to have the time to do more research and not move on immediately from one consultancy job to another.

As soon as I saw the advert for a job at UEA which combined consultancy and research with teaching, I applied for it and was offered the job. It seemed to be just what I wanted and Athole convinced me over lunch in London.

On joining UEA in 1968, I was almost immediately working in Malaysia with the ODG. However at that time, the presence of the ODG in the School of Social Studies created some tension since some of the teaching staff were members of the ODG and others were outside it. That tension was resolved when the School of Development Studies (or DEV) was set up in 1973 and took the ODG with it.

DEV spent almost the first ten years in prefabricated buildings in the village but DEV transferred to the main campus in the early 1980s. The prefabricated buildings were replaced by the student accommodation which is there now.

I worked in and for DEV from 1973 to the beginning of this century. It was in 1984 that I was elected Dean. But within one academic year I had to resign due to ill-health. In 1985 I was suffering from acute back pain and in the middle of 1985 I had to have a transdura operation.

So my brief time as Dean was miserable but in general my membership of DEV and the ODG was very enjoyable indeed. With DEV and the ODG, I did a PhD on Malaysia, was the author of three books and a number of articles and I did consultancy and research in a large number of countries – mainly Malaysia, Sri Lanka, China and South Africa

CHRIS EDWARDS
1968-1997

DAVID HORNE

I REMEMBER DEV WITH FONDNESS AND RESPECT

For me, DEV's legacy has been an intellectual curiosity about outcomes - what really makes a difference? Odd that, given I applied to the School in a year when minimal A Level grades were used for admitting students.

Apparently, this was an experiment to see what difference it made to final degree outcomes. This appealed to both my inherent laziness and fondness for the City of Norwich, which stemmed from that film of the Norfolk past, "The Go-Between", and pirate radio commercials for Robin's Records etc in Pottergate. Mind you, the pull of DEV's inter-disciplinary studies was also an influence: so much more appealing than the prospect of 3 years studying the same discipline.

At the time, DEV was the only School in the Village, the original University Campus, which gave it quite an intimate atmosphere. Undergraduates came from all over, although most, like me, were recently or straight from school. We volunteered at the DEV Farm, up the road, though herding the oxen took experience (generally left to Don), so we diligently recorded the weather instead. We attended lectures, grew crops, wrote essays, made friends, had parties and three years flew by. It wasn't quite "The History Man" but it wasn't so far off.

The enthusiasm and vitality of the lecturing staff I remember, even now. Some of this was due to their ODG activities, meaning they were fresh from the field, so to speak. For others it was a palpable charisma; I recall to this day Professor Andre Gunder Frank. Frank had been a Professor of Sociology & Economics at the University of Chile, where he was involved in reforms under the socialist government of President Salvador Allende. After Allende's government was toppled by the US backed coup in 1973, Frank fled to Europe. He joined UEA from the Netherlands. He was on the CIA watch list with its thick file of evidence, which added to his charisma. I remember to this day, over 40 years later, an introductory lecture he gave, just him, a chair and a copy of the Financial Times. His lecture wove that day's business news into the history of the global political economy and was totally captivating. He was gracious enough to give me a First for my dissertation, which counted a long way to my overall degree, though I still recall his comment that my tentative solutions sounded a bit like "red capitalism".

So, what were the outcomes from DEV and UEA, for me? Well, my final year u/grad studies sparked an interest in health outcomes that led to 3 years of sponsorship and a Ph.D. The Ph.D itself took me into a productive professional career in public service, though not overseas, which I still enjoy. And, more importantly, there is certain pride in marrying a lovely non-DEV UEA graduate in Norfolk, and our 3 children being born in Norwich. Although we and they live now on the South Coast, I remember Norwich, Norfolk and especially UEA and DEV, with fondness and respect.

DAVID HORNE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1977 - 1980

Belowtop left: *Ghardaia, Algeria, Summer, 1977*

Below top right: *Demonstration in Porto, Easter, 1978*

Below bottom right, top: *Excavating the Broad, 1976*

Below bottom right: *Shared house, summer 1977*

Below bottom right: *Sainsbury Centre being finished, 1978*

SIMON NEATE

LIFE AS AN EARLY DEV STUDENT ON AND OFF CAMPUS

DEV was different. Other students said they didn't understand what it was about, and our home was in a prefabricated temporary buildings of University Village (subsequently redeveloped) on the other side of Earlham Road. This might have led us to feel left behind as other schools had moved into the completely new campus quickly growing on the Plain but it underpinned our distinctiveness.

Coursework was challenging but eye-opening- largely new subjects viewed through an inter-disciplinary lens: the first four terms a core programme of development studies, economics, geography, sociology and social anthropology, delivered in large part by lecturers fresh from working in Nepal and elsewhere; and later courses included Politics & Development, Social Planning, a course in SOC and the intriguing 'Special Area: North Africa' (which led me to make my first trip outside the UK and spend three weeks in Algeria in summer 1977). A trip to Albania at Easter 1978 had to be cancelled but some of us went instead on a study visit to Portugal (at an interesting time of continuing political upheaval as the country transitioned from military to civilian rule).

UEA life beyond DEV radiated around friends and others living in the same accommodation. My first room was in Waveney Terrace, a new but spartan block (also now long-demolished); a double-room on the ground-floor with a busy footpath just outside, so not very private. Life was better in the Ziggurats- authentic elements of the original urban design and architectural vision, where every room had a panoramic view of green open space. Most also looked over the Broad, which was still being dug out, so the noise of the excavator became a familiar wake-up call.

Second year students had to find accommodation off-campus, but it was scarce: in the first term a farm cottage attractively near the coast but, inconveniently, 20 miles from UEA; then a farmhouse shared with an extended family and their pack of Pekinese dogs; and then a student house that was also remote so meant reliance on others with cars, rare buses or thumbing lifts (or getting around the problem by sleeping on friends' floors).

Ziggurats apart, significant campus landmarks included the Square, LCR and Library (just extended with the completion of Phase II, where the new carpets generated static causing small shocks on touching the metal shelves) and the Sainsbury Centre (under construction). The campus was largely self-sufficient, but we enjoyed going into Norwich for attractions like the market, Just John's delicatessen (for New York cheesecake), Captain America's restaurant and Gliddon's bookshop.

UEA's many clubs and societies (and/or friends) provided introductions to other entertainments, including films, photography (and darkroom techniques), playing squash (in the courts then between Suffolk Walk and the Music Centre), gliding (at Tibenham) and horse-riding (at Cringleford).

Like each student, UEA in the 1970s was a work in progress and I'm glad to have been there and grateful to UEA and DEV for introducing me to new ideas, opportunities and people.

SIMON NEATE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1975-1978

Below: *David Barton, Jean-Paul Jeanrenaud and Jane Bartlett (now Sargent) training the two oxen, Gunder and Frank in 1980/81 on the original DEV Farm (now the location of a Spire Hospital) Norwich*

Below top right: *The Queen was not happy that the animals were not working when she arrived*

Below bottom right: *Harrowing with Boxer, Jane Bartlett and Don Saunders*

Below bottom right: *Gressenhall Rural Life Museum, Jane Bartlett, Jean-Paul Renard, Gunder and Frank*

JANE SARGENT (NEE BARTLETT)

DEV FARM... MY STORY

I enrolled for a BA in Development studies in 1979, and was quickly introduced to the farm as an open-air laboratory where students were being encouraged to develop skills and projects relevant to and appropriate for natural resource management in the third world.

DEV farm and the opportunity it presented was a huge draw for me, and for my fellow student Bett Barrett. Animal traction was being considered in DEV at that point – David Gibbon, Jean Paul Jeanrenaud and David Barton, were planning a project to design and test animal-drawn equipment. Bett and I didn't hesitate and the rest of our DEV student careers centred on the farm and that project, which supplied the subject of our joint dissertation, Draught Animal Power, Past or Future? A study of draught animal power, with particular emphasis on nutrition and the calculation of animal energy, and an alternative agricultural strategy for the UK. A touch ambitious and idealistic – perhaps!

DEV acquired Gunder and Frank, two Hereford x Friesian bullocks, and we set to the task of training them. There is film, somewhere, showing us, and hapless members of our families roped (literally) in to help, being towed at speed around the farm – they were powerful beasts even at a young age. But before too long all that power was miraculously bent to the purpose and they became (mostly) calm and biddable in harness to the serious business of our attempts to develop and study animal draught technology.

There followed an amazing three years in Dev and on the farm, Bett and I spent many hours cultivating and measuring with Gunder and Frank, reviewing literature on draught animal power and, with the help of a dynamometer and a system proposed by the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine in Edinburgh, devising calculations for optimum feeding rations for working animals. It was interesting and we were of course DEV-style idealistic – promoting appropriate technology was big in the theories of the time and we enthusiastically worked to further the cause.

It was also huge fun. We went to the Royal Agricultural Show in Warwickshire to demonstrate 'Technology for Progress', much to the amusement of the Queen and her retinue who stopped by to have a look. We were a marked contrast to the acres of heavy agricultural machinery surrounding us at that show but later we took part in demos at a Gressenhall Rural Life Museum open day, where we appeared to fit in well with the theme of The Women's Land Army, and with their own magnificent working Suffolk Punch horses. By my final year the farm had moved across the road, and acquired a pair of cob draught horses, Boxer and Joe, another team for us to work the farm with and providing potential for more draught animal power student dissertations.

The DEV draught animal group provided a set of 5 DEV Discussion Papers, including one based on our dissertation titled Nutrition and Working Efficiency of Draught Bovines on a Norfolk Smallholding. I stayed on in DEV for a while working as RA to David Gibbon on the production of Animal Draught Technology – An annotated bibliography which was jointly published by DEV/ODG and The Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG).

After just a year elsewhere I returned to DEV and worked in a series of administrative and management roles based in ODG until 2016, so essentially I spent 37 years of my life in the School. I have a lot to thank the farm for!

JANE SARGENT
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1979 - 1982

ALAN WHITESIDE

MAKING FRIENDS FOR LIFE

In 1974 as I completed A' Levels at Waterford School in Swaziland I filled in my UCCA forms and posted them off. We had received virtually no guidance, either on careers, or university applications. I was particularly clueless as I had never been outside Southern Africa.

The universities I applied to were, in order, Durham, Exeter, Southampton, UEA and Bristol. My degree of choice at every university, except UEA, was geography. Here I applied for the closest thing, Development Studies. UEA was only on my form because my father had been born and brought up in Norfolk. It was the only university to offer me a place. As an aside, subsequently, as a governor of Waterford School, I hunted through a filing cabinet of student records and found copies of the letters of reference sent in support of my application. Based on these I would not have offered me a place! They were uninspiring. Sometimes choices are made for us. Thank you, DEV and UEA.

I arrived in 1975, part of the second cohort of students. The intake must have been about 80 students, but this swiftly winnowed down to 60 or so. Many found it was not for them, and not what they thought they had signed up for! We were a mixed bag, a number of mature students, a few with experience outside the UK, and just three Africans, myself, James Kalizangoma from Malawi and Denis Baloyi from South Africa. We three stuck together as we tried to make sense of England, and the English society of the mid-1970s.

Although the ship of the School was being built as the staff were sailing it, it was a wonderful programme. Thanks to the ODG the academics had hands on experience. The DEV Farm gave those students who were so inclined the chance to get our hands dirty. Core staff, whom I found empathetic and inspirational were Tony Barnett, Piers Blaikie, David Seddon and Sholto Cross. However, it is important to recognise the leadership provided by Athol MacIntosh, Ian Thomas and Ian Livingstone. Andre Gunder Frank, an academic 'rock star', turned up at DEV at some point after fleeing Chile after the 1973 right wing coup.

The mid-1970s were a time of change in Africa. The Soweto uprising of 1976 and subsequent repression greatly affected some of us. The illegal white regime of Rhodesia was teetering and 1980 Zimbabwe came into being. The Portuguese territories gained independence in 1975. In the horn of Africa, the Eritrean war of independence was being fought. Some DEV staff were working in these areas. Students had very practical and up-to-date news from conflict and development frontlines. DEV stood firmly against the free-market capitalist ideas of the Chicago School and other precursors of Thatcherism.

The range of courses was inspirational. The core programme, in the first few terms, gave us a foundation and then we were able follow our interests. Mine tended to social planning and anthropology. I may have read Claude Lévi-Strauss in translation but his work was beautifully written. There were field trips, to a soggy fen land farms with David Gibbon and Linden Vincent. Tony included a tour of the 'other' side of Norwich at night. Among other places we visited the United Glass and Plastics Factory and the Night Shelter. It was sobering.

I have found myself searching the recesses of memory to dredge up concepts and ideas which suddenly turn out to be relevant. I would never have dreamt that forty years after first reading it, I would order a copy of Clifford Geertz's book, Agricultural Involution: The Processes of Ecological Change in Indonesia (1963) and reread it to make points in an argument.

The BA provided a wonderful experience and education, as well as friends for life. I then did the MA in Development Economics (1979 – 1980). This lead to an ODI fellowship in Botswana from 1980 to 1983, working in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. From there I joined the University of Natal in South Africa and ended a 30 year African career as a Professor and the Director of the Health Economics and HIV and AIDS Research Division. I spent nine years as the Professor of Global Health Policy at the Balsillie School in Waterloo, Ontario before retiring.

My links with DEV were deepened when, after a year of sabbatical in Norwich in 1991, Tony Barnett and I developed and ran a series of very successful ODG short courses on Planning for AIDS in Developing Countries. These were held in Norwich, Ukraine, India (Jaipur, Delhi and Calcutta), Nepal, Malaysia, the Philippines and Durban.

Looking back at the early years of DEV it strikes me that it was of its time. The world seemed a simpler place. The school was fortunate to have principled and committed staff, who were adaptive. UEA still had the feeling of a university in the making, and that meant there was room for innovation and adaption. I feel fortunate for that grounding and analytical framework.

ALAN WHITESIDE, OBE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1975 - 1980

HEIDI SAFIA MIRZA (NEE HOSIER)

REMEMBERING DEV: A JOURNEY FROM POTATOES TO PROFESSOR!

In the hazy hippy days of late summer 1977 I was inducted into the offbeat experimental degree that was DEV. A radical lifechanging course that would lead me on a path to becoming the first woman of colour to be a professor in the UK.

It was a time of tectonic shifts in global power relations in the postcolonial world. The South African Anti-Apartheid and Palestinian struggles, the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the rise of Black Power in USA heralded in a new era where the 'Empire Strikes Back!'

Pioneering 'Third World' Development Studies, DEV captured the moment. The course opened opportunities for students of colour in Britain and the Global South to find a voice and hone their academic tools to fight for political and economic justice. Among the students were trade union activists from Ruskin College, freedom fighters from Zimbabwe and Princes from Tonga and Brunei, all future leaders of the brave new postcolonial world! In those days Black, Asian and foreign students were housed in separate accommodation in Waveney Terrace. From the safety of our segregation, we had heated discussions deep into the night whether DEV should be reconfigured to spotlight the unequal power relations of the overdeveloped western world- a debate that still rages today under the banner of decolonisation!

It was no accident DEV evolved at UEA. 50 years marked the expansion of higher education and UEA led the way, not only with its prize-winning architecture, but new-fangled interdisciplinary courses that broke with tradition. Students were given full grants and the doors swung open for young women like me, a Black British daughter of the Windrush generation from Trinidad. The inspirational lecturers and professors were all White men but their wives and girlfriends, who were only allowed to be tutors, introduced me to the exciting new wave of 70s feminism. Anti-racism and anti-sexism was a heady combination and my undergrad DEV dissertation on racism in British schools shaped my PhD at Goldsmiths and *Young, Female and Black*, a book still used in schools today was born.

Awarded a landmark Chair in Race Equality Studies at Middlesex University I was able to bring together the underlying themes of DEV - racial and social justice and political and economic equality - though at times we did seem to spend more time digging potatoes and building irrigation systems than human rights! DEV was ahead of the game when it came to climate change and the first book we had to read was Schumacher's *Small is beautiful.* True to my DEV eco roots I still grow my own potatoes in my allotment!

DEV is the gift that keeps on giving. I am now Emeritus Professor of Equality Studies in Education at UCL Institute of Education, honorary Professor in Race Policy at LSE and Visiting Professor of Race Faith and Culture at Goldsmith College. I still treasure the radical intellectual legacy of DEV which I passionately pass onto to my students. In the wake of BLM and Covid 19 my research on decolonising higher education and the intersectionality of racial and ethnic inequalities would not be possible if it was not for DEV's visionary ideal to leave the world a better place. Congratulations DEV on 50 years – we need fifty more!

HEIDI SAFIA MIRZA
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1977 - 1980

Below top: *Gunder and Frank at the Royal Agricultural Show, Sonteleigh, Warwickshire*

Below top: *Boxer and Joe with a load cell and recorder hitched between them and the implement*

Below bottom left: *RTU Farm Trail for schools*

Below bottom right: *The DEV Farm crew go for an early morning stroll around Stoneleigh*

GLENN STRACHAN

MEMORIES OF THE DEV FARM

Before returning to full time education in my mid-twenties, I had spent several years working on a farm. When I joined the Development Studies BA in 1980, I got involved with the practical work on the ogirinal Dev Farm including with the draught oxen (Gunder and Frank). We soon moved across the road to a larger site that was referred to as the Rural Technology Unit.

The work with the oxen and the toolbar development continued with undergraduate and post graduate projects. In 1981 and 1982 we attended the Royal Agriculture Show at Stoneleigh, where Gunder and Frank were introduced to the Queen and the then Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Peter Walker.

During a vacation in 1982 we hosted a draught animal training course for VSO volunteers, who were all going to join projects involving draught animals. This training course gave them an opportunity to handle draught animals for the first time before departing to their various projects overseas.

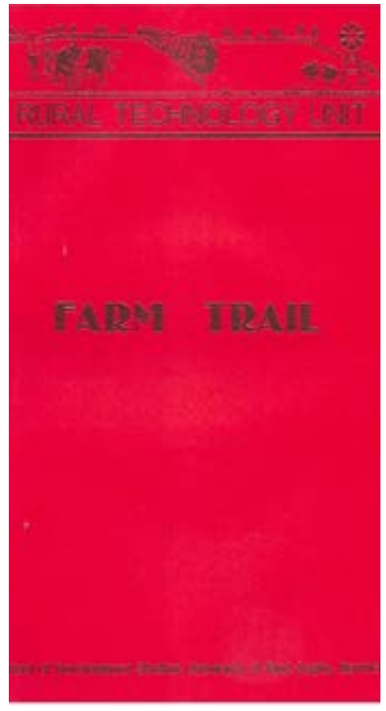
In 1982/83 I spent time at the RTU carrying out research for my undergraduate dissertation. This was a time when there was a debate about what source of draught power was best for small holdings practising self-sufficiency. Using the draft oxen, a pair of Irish cobs (Boxer and Joe) and the Ferguson T20, I used a load cell to collect data on a range of field operations and then compared the energy efficiency, and the economic efficiency, of the three sources of draught power.

After graduating in the summer of 1983, and while waiting to start a PGCE, I worked as the RTU Technician to cover Don's holiday leave. What could possibly go wrong? Nothing except the invasion of the New Age Travellers! Apparently, this convoy of various vehicles had been causing the police a headache as it travelled through Norwich. As they left the city they passed the gate to the lower field of the RTU, at which point they decided to enter and set up camp. We had to get the oxen and the horses out of the field, which meant taking them off site. This was for the safety of the people and the animals, as the travellers were digging latrines and using the fence posts for making bonfires. It took some time to restore order when they had gone.

While completing my PGCE in 1983/4 I developed the RTU Farm Trail, a resource for schools with two activity-based trail sheets for school students. These were piloted in spring 1984 with students from Swaffham High School.

It was a great privilege to be able to work with the animals, especially Boxer and Joe who were previously owned by Mr Seaman on a holding near Beccles. They joined the RTU to take part in the research into draught power and later they went to work with Friends of the Earth in Bristol collecting newspapers for recycling.

GLENN STRACHAN
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1980-1984



Below bottom right: *Back row from left to right: Steven Abbott (DEV), Andrew Cash, John Sexton (DEV), Robin Barton, Sue McMillan. Front row left to right: Charles Underwood (DEV), Alison Cliffe (DEV), Liz Temple-Murray, Barbara Pratt (DEV), Patrick Tucker (DEV). Not pictured: Jonathan & Lynne McIvor (DEV), Colin Picken*

SALLY-ANN WILSON

DEV-INSPIRATION FOR A CURIOUS MIND

As a child in rural East Sussex, I itched with curiosity, desperate to discover the wider world beyond the tiny village. Geography seemed to provide many of the answers. Mountains were my passion, so I applied to read geography at Aberystwyth. But maths wasn't my strong point and I ended up heading for an interview at UEA, via clearing.

Not geography but development studies and a distinct lack of mountains! I had no idea what DEV was. I don't think I was alone. Master's students were already up and running, or rather ploughing behind two huge oxen but 1977 was only the second year of DEV as an undergraduate degree.

IIt seems I also had in mind a rather stereotyped view of a 'professor'. I sat in the DEV common room in the then UEA Village. I chatted to the young man who came to sit next to me, telling him that I didn't particularly want to come to DEV or Norwich, but the low level maths entry requirement made it seem rather inevitable. He suggested we walk over to the main campus. I declined saying that I had an interview. That was when the professor told me that he had just interviewed me! I was still offered the place and came to DEV in the autumn of 1977.

DEV felt wild and radical. The students came from every corner of the globe. Everyone was brimming with politics, ideas and enthusiasm. The subjects were eclectic, post war development of Japan, Indian literature and a good deal of politics and economics. Lecturer Rhys Jenkins helped me overcome my blind spot with maths. I was always drawn to environmental issues and being able to mix modules was a real plus. I studied a number of courses in ENV.

Post UEA I became a broadcast journalist and documentary producer with the BBC, focusing on environmental issues. In 2001, Clare Short, the then Secretary of State for Development, in the newly founded DFID, was concerned about the lack of international coverage reaching UK audiences. To invest in development, she reasoned, people would need to understand the issues. I was appointed to set up a scheme to provide 'seed funding' and support for international documentaries. The project, WorldView, was originally London based. It outgrew the space within months and a chance meeting on a plane with the same professor who had interviewed me brought the project to DEV where it ran until 2013, providing resources for DEV students as part of the project. WorldView supported 500 international documentaries, including Oscar winners and nominees. I was awarded an Honorary Doctorate in International Broadcasting from the University of Bedfordshire.

The project sharpened my focus on the role that media played in international development. I realised that the only place to study the subject in English was Sweden. At DEV's invitation I founded UEA's master's programme in Media and International Development.

My own role changed and in 2010 I became CEO of the Public Media Alliance [PMA] the organisation that had run WorldView. But the links to DEV run deep. PMA is also based at UEA and over the years we've partnered DEV in research and employed a number of DEV graduates.

It's perhaps only now that I can fully appreciate what I gained from DEV. It rooted me in global issues and sharpened my sense of injustice. I stepped down as PMA CEO last year but continue to represent them on the Consultative Network [CN] of the Media Freedom Coalition. Just a month ago I was elected as a Co-Chair of the CN. Forty-five years on and I have nothing but thanks for DEV. Radical yes and surely ahead of its time, it has underpinned my international career. Here's to the next 50 years DEV!

SALLY-ANN WILSON
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1977 - 1980

CHARLES UNDERWOOD

DO DIFFERENT IT SAID – SO WE DID AND ARE STILL DOING!

In 1974 DEV was launched and we were the second intake. Not quite the first ascent of Everest but the ambitions for the course were just as brave. Had we known what we know now would we have been as keen? We like to think so!

UEA was up and coming, Norwich City FC were on the brink of promotion, beer was 14p a pint, there was no internet to help our studies and no Chat GPT to build an essay overnight. Wales were rather good at rugby!

It wasn't an easy time (especially if you were not Welsh). The 1970's brought rampant inflation and industrial unrest to the UK; and the Cold War was a constant theme running through the politics and the mood music of those times.

Yet we were all lucky to be there, especially as we were supported by grants, sponsorships and, sometimes, our long-suffering parents. No student loans! That said, only about 8% of 18-year-olds attended a university in the 70's.

There were many reasons to be cheerful. Not least was the excellent accommodation at ex-RAF site Fifers Lane. In the bar you could enjoy the best jukebox ever and an excellent choice of beverages at premium prices. Not to mention the Z Block ceilidhs, discos, film clubs and pranks days. And sport – whether participating on the field or not you were inevitably part of the action.

DEV was based in the University Village, on Wilberforce Road, a little detached from the main campus. This just helped to add a little mystique. Truly different was the way the faculty operated as a consultancy (Overseas Development Group) that delivered real projects on the ground across Africa, Asia and Latin America as well as the academic foundation for the undergraduate and graduate courses offered. This model featured in a famous Times leader article to extol the virtues of academia working with commercial enterprise to deliver exceptional results.

Our first Dean, Professor Athole Mackintosh, told us that we had done the hard bit in making it to UEA, and to DEV. Grinning he added "the rest is up to you…".

We all lasted the three years, including an infamous DEV field trip to Tunisia; graduated and then went our separate ways professionally, and in life. Substantial careers followed in NHS, RAF, Army, local government, business, police and finance, both in the UK and overseas (Fiji, Middle East, Japan), and more besides. We have a Knight of the Realm, an MBE and a CBE amongst us. Each of us can see how the experiences we gained at UEA, and DEV, influenced and helped us consider how to use a multi-disciplinary approach to problem-solving. To do it differently and, always, to make a positive difference.

A core of us in DEV, and some close friends from SOC, EUR and ENV, have kept in touch and are regulars at reunions, whether organised by UEA or more often just ourselves. We love to return to Norwich and celebrate our great times together. Pensioners and grandparents now but all enormously proud of UEA and, especially, to see what DEV has achieved and the reputation it has built over these fifty years.

CHARLES UNDERWOOD
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1974 - 1977

Below: *Photo of Nigel Ede in the Red Cross*

NIGEL EDE

DEV FORMED AND INFORMED MY CAREER

I joined DEV in 1976, three years after its establishment. Turning up at the university village, a rather parochial teenager, I had no idea how my undergraduate three years would shape the rest of my life.

It was the early days of DEV and the subject matter was new to me. Through the engaging tuition I became familiar with the critical works of Marx and Popper, political economy and the challenges of state capitalism, and the rites of passage of remote ethnic groups in the pacific. It also instilled an understanding of power relations and historical hegemony, its continued grip on poverty and the ability of the disadvantaged to achieve their full potential.

By my second year at DEV, I was sure I wanted to work in development and moved to the main campus to study hydrology and climatology. My studies in the UEA Climate Research Unit clearly demonstrated the increasing dangers of climate change, but it would take many years more before this was widely accepted.

Following completion of DEV I undertook a Masters in soil and water engineering which took me to Somalia, first to assist Ogadeni refugees to grow food and reduce reliance on food aid, and then to the Horn in the remote north, to work with livestock herders and subsistence farmers in rangeland management and erosion control. These were special times, when remote travel and community interaction were not restricted by the security concerns seen today.

Following Somalia, I had the privilege of working with different international NGOs and the UN where, incidentally, job interviews often valued my time at DEV. Knowledge gained during my studies informed my support to community initiatives that strengthened food security and improved access to public health, water and sanitation. The increasing use participatory methodologies at that time reinforced community leadership and decision making, helping them to realise their priorities in a sustainable way.

This was also a period of significant challenges; the catastrophic Ethiopian famine, the emergence of HIV and AIDS that ravaged the African continent, and accelerated desertification from poor land use and changing climate. But there were positives too; high levels of public giving to those in need, and a commitment to the millennium development goals.

DEV also encouraged my move into humanitarian work with the Red Cross; specifically post disaster recovery, where development principles apply and community's own efforts to restore their lives and livelihoods is so important to reinforce. Initially in Northern Sumatra following the 2004 Asian Tsunami, I was able to contribute to recovery programming following the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, the Pakistan floods of 2010, Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, and 2015 Nepal EQ.

After many years overseas we recently moved back to Europe. I now work less and volunteer with the Red Cross.

The global challenges faced today can be traced back to those we discussed as undergraduates in the prefabs of the DEV village. But conflict, displacement and the climate crisis take a more centre stage, increasingly driving poverty and inequality. Development perspectives must continue to shape and inform humanitarian response and I am confident DEV colleagues will continue to play this role.

NIGEL EDE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1976 - 1979

SHOLTO CROSS

DEV WAS AN ENORMOUSLY STIMULATING ENVIRONMENT WITH A TRUE COLLEGIATE ETHIC

I joined the School in 1974 (together with Rhys Jenkins, Tony Barnett and Keith Hinchliffe) from my position as Lecturer in Politics and Development Studies at the University of Zambia. The DEV community at that time were 'villagers' as opposed to 'plainsmen', as we were housed in a somewhat delapidated pre-fab building on the 'wrong' side. of the Earlham Road.

Under the sterling leadership of Professor Atholl McKintosh we quickly jelled together with the first staff intake, who had largely volunteered to join the foundling school from SOC. We were naturally regarded with some suspicion by the plainsmen. Our contracts required us to meet up to one third of the salaries and overheads by way of commissioned research and contracted consulting services. I loved it. It was an enormously stimulating environment with a true collegiate ethic. Chris Edwards was working in Indonesia, Piers Blaikie, David Feldman, David Seddon and John Cameron were engaged in a massive survey of the impact of a new road across the Terai in Nepal, Deryke Belshaw (as ever) was advising the FAO in Rome at a senior level on matters African.

My first work for the ODG was to undertake with Randall Baker an evaluation of the British Volunteer Programme. This took me to Cameroon, Zambia, Kenya and Tanzania, countries which fortunately I knew well. This was followed by many years working for FAO in West, Central and Eastern Africa, mainly in the field of rural development. In the 1970s and 80s DEV was a rapidly expanding and highly successful undertaking. Teaching and research were hugely enriched by the practical experience of commissioned projects and this then fed into an enhanced volume of published work. The flow of financial resources into UEA's coffers also went some way to diminishing the suspicion with which we were regarded.

The reward came for me when, quite unexpectedly, the balloon went up in my home country of South Africa. After 22 years in exile I was able to return in 1991 and was immediately appointed as a senior executive in the Independent Development Trust (IDT), with the task of combating the consequences for the rural areas of the apartheid years. Nothing could have prepared me better for this than my 16 years of detailed on-the-ground fieldwork in Africa for DEV. My colleagues at UEA could not have been more supportive: I was granted unusually generous terms to extend my brief for the IDT, while remaining on DEV's books working more or less fulltime in South Africa, until I took early reirement from UEA in 1994.

I now live in Cape Town and visit Norfolk and old DEV colleagues regularly each year. UEA provided me with a great career and the staff and students of the School of Development Studies with wonderful companionship. And in South Norfolk's rich clay soils, I learned to garden!

SHOLTO CROSS
1974 - 1994

Below: *Robin outside the Ziggurats, UEA campus*

ROBIN IRELAND

FOND MEMORIES IN DEV: OCCUPYING THE VC'S OFFICE!

I graduated from Development Studies in 1978. My time in DEV was punctuated by a lot of political activity including a rather fond memory of occupying the then Vice-Chancellor's office after he banned the UEA gig of the Sex Pistols following their sweary appearance on the Bill Grundy show on Thames Television in 1976.

The Students' Union played 'Anarchy in the UK' on repeat for some time. I managed to see the Pistols when they performed in Cromer later that year. I am proud of my role in supporting Rock Against Racism at this time and organising an Anti-Nazi League gig (featuring Misty in Roots) at the uni. I also set up a Canaries Against Nazis group at Carrow Road. Going to football and watching Norwich City in the 1980s was not always a pleasant experience!

Travelling by bus or bike to DEV whilst it was still on the old site on Wilberforce Road also had some other unexpected benefits. I was squatting at the time in a house in Belvoir Street which had no hot water. The baths and showers at uni were a massive pleasure and source of happiness for an impoverished student. The only time I have revisited DEV's former home was for a wedding of some friends (Tom and Mary) in July 1981. Their party took place at the village and featured an informal cricket match in which I played one of the best shots of my life. I connected with the ball so cleanly that it soared over the next building into the car park behind it. We all raced round worried that it may have hit somebody to find it had struck the late (and legendary) Nick Rayns' car. He was doing the disco that day (wasn't he always?) and I don't think he was impressed.

It was really only years later that I realised the heady melange of anthropology, sociology, politics, economics, geography and international development teaching (and debates) at DEV has helped inform much of my work and career in public health since. My connections with Norfolk remain although a bit tenuous these days. My undergraduate dissertation was about 'Captain Swing' in Norfolk; the story of agricultural labourers rebelling against the introduction of threshing machines into the county in the 1830s. I loved researching this and was so sad to hear that much of my source material had been destroyed in the terrible fire at Norwich City Library in 1994.

Maybe that early enjoyment of research led me to complete my MPH at the University of Liverpool in 2007 and my PhD at the University of Glasgow in 2021. My Masters dissertation and my doctoral thesis both concerned sport and also informed the book that I had published by Routledge in March 2023 ('Sport, Sponsorship and Public Health'). I haven't forgotten either DEV, UEA or Norwich City FC. Thanks to all three for a very formative and entertaining part of my early life.

ROBIN IRELAND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1975 - 1978

Below top right: *Handling the new animals*

Below bottom right: *Roger finishing off the bio digester pit*

ROGER FREDENBURGH

THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF DEV FARM AND THE RURAL TECHNOLOGY UNIT

When we established the farm on 2 hectares in Colney in 1974/5, I was a mature student in Environmental Sciences and I volunteered to help. After I completed my degree in June 1976 I was employed to help run the farm full time.

I was an experienced welder, having served time in the North Sea oil industry and we organised and ran welding classes in the workshop in the Village. These included the training of David Barton and several others.

I helped train and worked (together with Adrian Friggins and Martin Wallis), pairs of bullocks as part of our work on animal traction, made the three-pad collar harnesses, (together with Jo Fredenburgh) designed from Botswana experience, and built the tool bar designed from the drawings of Colin Heslop, from experience in Western Sudan in 1975/6. The bullocks were used to cultivate the land with the tool bar and its attachments. The land was contour planted in a Norfolk 4 course rotation and we had an old railway carriage and a wooden shed for buildings. We also set up a weather station and kept small stock (chickens, goats and geese)

Towards the end of my time running the farm, I built a large bio digester and methane storage tank which was intended to be used to heat a poly tunnel, using bio-waste from the farm. This was on the new site of DEV Farm/RTU 2.

In the summer months, we grew a large variety of organic vegetables on the farm which were sold at UEA once a week with great help from Jo Fredenburgh. It was a very popular move and we were always sold out. My objective was to help students, who may initially have had very limited practical skills and experience, gain the knowledge and skills that would help them in future work overseas or in the UK.

I went to Syria with ODG in Autumn 1977, which was when Don Saunders took over the running of the farm.

ROGER FREDENBURGH
DEV FARM VOLUNTEER
1973 - 1976 (STAFF 1977)

Below: *Photo of Barbara Harriss-White, Delhi University, 1972*

BARBARA HARRISS-WHITE

THE VITAL ROLE THAT DEV PLAYED FOR MY CAREER

When I joined the Cambridge Green Revolution project in 1972, it was not as a research student but as a research officer on the basis of my post grad qualification in agricultural science and agricultural economics and the research I'd already done on new tech in India. After 18 months spent mostly doing fieldwork in Tamil Nadu and 6 months in Sri Lanka, I was asked by Malcolm Adiseshiah, who founded the MIDS, to write a book about paddy and rice markets in Tamil Nadu. This I did and it was quickly published in Madras as one of a large prescient series of books on the development problems of a single state.

By then back in the UK, I knew it was possible to have some kind of life in research without a PhD. But friends in DEV and SOAS kept assuring me that one would be useful. But how, when I had already written the book of the fieldwork? Here DEV came to the rescue and by magic I was allowed to enrol for the final term of a non-existent, four-year, long-distance degree, was able to take that term off work and, after a granular reading of it by my supervisor Piers Blaikie, rewrote the book as a PhD. I think it became the earliest PhD in DEV.

On the day of the viva, having had the fear of god put into me about these ordeals by Piers, I had a Newcastle Brown at lunchtime to calm my nerves, calculating that I would have sobered up by 2 pm. Shortly before 1.30 however there was a knock on my office door.. 'Are you ready? Can you hurry up? Terry Byres wants to catch an earlier train back to London..'... With wobbly feelings, and my heart in my boots imagining that the urgency meant my thesis had sunk like lead, I went for my viva. There were just three questions and then I was out – doctored and completely deflated. I returned home and in the anticlimax of the rest of the day spent planting carrots and beetroot, I wept into the soil. But the advice from DEV friends had been correct and my DEV PhD opened doors I had never known existed - for which I am eternally grateful. Ever afterwards, even if a thesis is excellent and especially if it is not, as an examiner I try never to give it less than 2 hours of discussion in the viva. A doctorate is a massive investment and the viva is a life-defining event!

In about 1975, as a camp follower while employed in Cambridge, I was a squatter in DEV – space was not a problem then – in a spacious office in UEA village, sited in huts by the river Yare upstream of Earlham road. I was busy writing up the two years of fieldwork on rural markets in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka carried out under the Green Revolution project in Cambridge, Madras University and the ARTI in Colombo. A team of assessors descended on DEV from on high to evaluate it as a pioneering and fledgling thematic discipline – what we would now call a disruptive way of organising knowledge. The task force was headed by Michael Wise, a professor of geography from LSE for whom I had great respect. In this 1972 photo, from Delhi University, Michael Wise is in the middle of the back row looking up- you can just see his right eye; Piers is far right front row and I am next to Piers. Entirely unannounced Prof Wise visited my office and asked me what development studies was. Without time to reflect on its breadth and depth, I replied that it was the study of the expansion of capitalism throughout the world and of the ways to counter it and, failing that, to reduce its evil effects. Prof Wise was evidently not expecting this and left briskly.

My feeling about Dev studies hasn't changed very much in all these years and DEV-UEA went on to play a vital role on the big stage in championing that understanding of development. Congratulations to all the survivors!

BARBARA HARRISS-WHITE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES: ECONOMICS,
PhD, INFORMAL CAMP FOLLOWER
1975-1987

Below: *Adrian with the Jersey bullocks, Left and Right*

Below top left: *David barton with VSO student in training*

Below top right: *David Barton sitting on the NIAE rotary ridger cultivator*

ADRIAN FRIGGENS

EPISTEMOLOGICAL WORTH...

I returned to the UK in 1976 after spending two years in Upper Volta (Burkina Faso). It had been an amazing experience, ostensibly training local counterparts in animal husbandry.

It soon became clear, however, that I had little to offer as they already had a sound technical knowledge and, as importantly, an awareness of the local environment and farming system. I fitted in where I could by contributing to the management of the local rural development project. In the process I learned a lot about the local farming system, in particular the introduction and use of animal traction - needless to say these were areas completely outside my previous experience as a dairy herdsman in Wiltshire! Personally, I benefited much from my assignment but I doubted whether Upper Volta gained very much from me. I returned with many questions regarding the point of it all.

What to do now? By chance I met Dr Randall Baker from DEV who was undertaking an evaluation of the British Volunteer Programme. He suggested that I might benefit from taking the DEV undergraduate course.

At the interview, to my surprise, a great deal of interest was shown in my practical experience in working with oxen – it seemed that DEV- David Gibbon, needed someone to train their two Jersey bullocks on the recently created DEV Farm. Jerseys did not strike me at the time as the best choice of breed for bovine draught tillage, being light weight and nervous. However, that's what we had and with other keen participants (Martin Wallis, Roger Fredenburgh) we got on with the training and had some good results.

As the project continued we built and developed, albeit not very successfully, various pieces of equipment for the oxen to pull. The equipment frequently had bits fall off, bent or snapped. I don't think we were ever going to win any design awards. But it was fun and a welcome relief from the more cerebral demands of the course which, frankly, I found challenging.

Others (David Barton, Jean-Paul Renard) soon began to take an interest in the farm, quickly picking up (the ropes) the basic skills in ox handling and making a valuable contribution to the necessary regular exercising of the animals.

For me, the two best aspects of the DEV Farm were:

1) the people I met there. I hope they all enjoyed the farm as much as I did, I certainly enjoyed their company and friendship.

2) the welcome relief it provided from the rigours of, amongst many other tasks, "assessing the epistemological worth of abstract labour and diminishing marginal utility".

I still struggle with that one and I am confused about the whole aid ethic. But the farm was great and I look back on my time in DEV and the Dev Farm with fond memories.

ADRIAN FRIGGENS
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1976 - 1979

DAVID BARTON

DEV FARM MY RECOLLECTIONS

I first encountered the Dev Farm in October 1978 during my first year in DEV. It was a much-enjoyed outlet on Wednesday afternoons for a farmer's boy who needed some time outside, engaged in physical work.

It was then that I first met Adrian Friggins (a 3rd year student) who lived in a caravan on the farm. It was not until my second year (1979-80) that I engaged more fully as I needed a project of some kind for my dissertation. Adrian was a mature student and had stayed on post-graduation as he tried to find employment. Jean-Paul Jeanrenaud and I had a plan to train oxen and to use the experience as part of our joint dissertation, Adrian had been a volunteer in Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) and had learnt how to train oxen there, so he taught us the ropes. We went to look at cattle on a local farm and were able to purchase two 13/14-month-old Hereford x Friesian bullocks. Jean-Paul (or rather his girlfriend, Sally Westwood) immediately named them Gunder and Frank after our DEV Professor. This pair of animals were around for the next 6 or 7 years, and gained quite a lot of press attention, visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Stoneleigh on two occasions, and appeared in the local press, Anglia TV and the Times newspaper. Bovine celebrities!

At this time there was a workshop and office in the University Village and Roger Fredenburgh taught Jean-Paul and me how to arc weld and cut metal with oxyacetylene torch. Once equipped, we built animal drawn tools and toolbars as part of our dissertation project.

We learnt how to cultivate, plough, weed and ridge and tried out a few multipurpose toolbars and 3 pad collar harnesses. Many hours were spent on the farm and in the workshop and this experience proved valuable in future years.

I later, after graduation, linked up with Adrian again when he offered me the opportunity to come and work in Burundi for a year with Action Aid, training NGO workers to train oxen and assisting with the management of a small agricultural workshop manufacturing simple tools. So began a 30-year career working in agricultural development in Africa, SE Asia and the Caribbean.

Both before and after the move across the Watton Road to the new site and a new name (Rural Technology Unit) links were made with other organisations with an interest in draught animal power, Silsoe Research Institute, the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh and the Intermediate Technology Development Group. The oxen proved to be quite a unique resource in the UK to these organisations for experimentation. They were also used to train VSO volunteers before they left for their overseas posts.

I consider the practical experiences of DEV Farm to have been crucial to my personal education and learning without which I would have not had a career in development.

DAVID BARTON
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1978 - 1981

Below: *Martin Wallis DEV cohort 1976 to 1979*

Below top left: *Rwandese refugees cross Rusumo border to Tanzania from Rwanda carrying their belongings even goats, mattresses and cows, May 30, 1994*

Below bottom right: *Kékédina 1990: always a warm welcome. Shukran katir*

MARTIN WALLIS

A ROOM WITH A VIEW AND AFTER DEV

Where was I? Oh yes. Terracotta roof tiles… From the balcony of my top floor flat I enjoy an unobstructed view across the Yare Valley from UEA in the East, the Norwich Research Park to the West… and to the South in the middle distance the NNUH.

This morning, as I sit at my desk and peer over the top of the blank screen of my laptop, lost for words and groping for inspiration, my gaze comes to rest upon the terracotta tiled roof of the Spire hospital on the Old Watton Road, slap bang in the middle of my panoramic view, less than half a mile away as the crow flies. Why is this relevant? Because where the Spire hospital now stands used to be where the BUPA hospital once stood, and – back in the mid-1970s, before BUPA - that was where the old DEV farm stood.

Bizarrely – serendipitously – I now live within sight of and a stone's throw from where I used to plod up and down hour after hour day after day come rain or shine behind Left and Right – the unheralded pioneer oxen of the original 'old DEV Farm' – 47 years ago when I was a DEV undergraduate (1976-1979). Who'd have thunk it!? I can take my morning coffee sitting on the balcony and contemplating my past.

I was a 'mature student' when I started DEV. Twenty-seven. Born and bred in Hastings, I left school with 5 GCE 'O' Levels. I'd done lots of different jobs – from bingo-calling to chef, unskilled labourer on building sites, forklift truck driver, painter and decorator, doorman, window fitter, … but I had never set foot on a farm. That to me was terra incognita. I knew absolutely diddly squat about farming.

I didn't even know about the DEV farm when I applied to DEV. I found out about it purely by accident, talking to a fellow DEV First Year (Adrian Friggens). Out of curiosity I went to have a look at the DEV farm. And decided there and then that farming was for me. Adrian – who had just returned from 2 years' volunteering in Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) where he had learned how to train draft oxen – showed me the ropes (literally and metaphorically) and he and I did a joint undergraduate DEV Dissertation on 'the DEV farm'.

For me, Left and Right were front and centre – if you take my meaning – of the Farm. I have fond memories of spending hours on all fours trying to find bits and pieces that had fallen off the ox-drawn equipment. And knocking down thistles in the paddocks with an oldfashioned scythe. And walking the animals across the Old Watton Road to graze the water meadow on tethers. I have nothing but fond memories of the old DEV farm. That 'experiential' hands-on dirt-under-the-fingernails learning-by-doing stood me in very good stead indeed when I went to Africa to 'teach the Dinka oxen to dance'.

After graduation I went to work on a farm in France to improve my French. My linguistic skills were sternly put to the test when my employer invited me to join him (and about 10,000 incandescent sheep farmers) in Rodez to protest at British imports of NZ lamb. For reasons best known to himself, my companion pointed at me and shouted "*C'est un Anglais!!!*". Which caused a surge of protestors in my direction - "*Dehors L'Albion Perfide!!!*". I held up my hand for silence, then told them at length in faultless *accent du Midi* that my companion was *marteau* (nuts). He, in turn, looked sheepish.

In 1980 I went to Africa, to the World Bank Livestock Development project at Marial Bai, Wau, Bahr-el-Ghazal training the Dinka to 'teach their oxen to dance'. From southern Sudan I went in 1982 to Burundi where I managed a couple of *fermes pilotes* up-country, among other things training the Watutsi long-horn cattle to perform fieldwork and to test prototype tool carriers (made in the project workshop in Bujumbura by ex-DEViants Adrian Friggens and Dr David Barton).

From Burundi I moved in 1984 to Tanzania – Mbuba village in Ngara, Kagera This verdant, bucolic and sleepy village was - ten years later - transformed almost overnight into a teeming transit centre and triage hub for the hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees who flooded across the Rwandan/Tanzanian border to escape the mayhem that descended upon Rwanda in the 1994 genocide.[see .jpg Rusomo].

In Gitega (Burundi) there is a monument to commemorate the deaths in 1993 of 75 Tutsi schoolboys murdered during interethnic bloodletting: the monument bears the invocation, writ large *'Plus jamais ça*" (Never again). Fine words butter no parsnips.

From Tanzania I went to Uganda, which was in the throes of a civil war to oust Milton Obote. My infelicitous introduction to Uganda was to be held up at gunpoint, the muzzle of an AK47 rammed into my left ear, by a bunch of heavily armed 'bandits' on the road from the airport at Entebbe to Kampala. Fortunately I'd had previous experience of this sort of thing in both southern Sudan and Burundi. "*Give me money give me whiskey*" the gunman said. I shot (no pun intended) a sideways glance at my driver. He had turned to stone and was drenched in sweat. I removed the gun from my ear and lowered the barrel, saying in (awful) Juba Arabic that I had no money or whiskey, but that the next time we met I would surely see to it that he would get what he deserved. The element of surprise – he didn't understand a word, and stepped back – was enough for me to seize the initiative and nudge my hapless driver to drive on. And off we tootled *poli poli*.

Perhaps DEV – the School of Global Development - might consider running a 'what to do if you get into a mucky fuddle at a roadside checkpoint' short course for graduates: the 'Don't Panic' seminar - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjxseHuUSYI The rest of my stay in Uganda was rather less eventful until the penultimate day before my departure when I had a serious RTA which effectively ended my career in Africa.

I did have one 'last hurrah', doing 'multidisciplinary' field research in 1989/90 for Oxfam in Chad (Kanem and Lac Prefectures). I did some preliminary desk research, and one article in particular caught my eye - https://www.jstor.org/stable/23076624 - "*Bien des Tchadiens considèrent que le système tributaire prévalant au Kanem est le plus abusif qui ait vu le jour dans les régions musulmanes de leur pays*".

(Many Chadians feel strongly that the system of tribute in force in the Kanem is the most inequitable that has ever seen the light of day in the Muslim regions of their country). When I set foot in Kanem/Lac it didn't take me too long to work out that " *le système tributaire*" was indeed the crux of the issue.

When I arrived at my up-country base in Mao, I was instantly besieged with requests for *'moto-pompes*' (for *ouadi* irrigation) and livestock to reconstitute lost herds of goats, cattle and camels... pleas not from destitute herders or agro-pastoralists who had lost all as a result of a sequence of years of extreme drought... but from half-adozen gentlemen rocking up outside my humble abode in very top-of-the-range *véhicules tout-terrain* (4x4s). I sent for tea, glasses and a sugar loaf, We had a polite but 'frank exchange of views' after which they left empty-handed.

Over the following months I criss-crossed Kanem/Lac prefectures interviewing farmers and herders, knowing that ultimately it was the Sultan of Kanem – Ali Zezerti – who had the last word and who would 'appropriate' any benefits accruing to his *tributaires*.

I wrote my report for Oxfam. Did I change anything, did I move the hand on the dial? No.

I'd love to be able to say that this https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/village-gurus-training-mothers-tackle-hunger-chad was the fruit of my labours but it was not. Though I do remember with pleasure the many times that I was their guest in Kékédina. (see .jpg kekedina).

Back in Blighty I decided that I was no longer either mentally or physically fit enough to do fieldwork. So, with heavy heart, I 'retired hurt' and spent the rest of my working life as a copy and commissioning editor of sundry 'dev. ed.' publications aimed at farmers and growers in the UK and in francophone and anglophone Africa.

Finally, I'm not normally given to talking about stuff like 'pride', but I do think that it should not pass unremarked that UEA – from its modest, unpretentious beginnings – spawned two pioneering Schools - Environmental Sciences and Development Studies - which in the fullness of time turned out to be 'right on the money' and have become global centres of excellence in their respective fields both in teaching and in research/professional activities.

DEV and ENV were far-sighted. Both have accomplished so much. That's something to celebrate. And to be proud of.

MARTIN WALLIS
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1976 - 1979

Below top right: *Photo of David Gibbon*

Below bottom right: *Photo of David Gibbon with Elizabeth II*

DAVID GIBBON

AN EARLY HISTORY OF EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

This is a story about the early days of what a former Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Frank Thistlethwaite, called 'This scruffy project', begun on two hectares of land at Colney.

My initial training was in agriculture and agronomy at Leeds and UWI, Trinidad. Between 1969-71 I was a Lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro. Julius Nyerere was a charismatic leader and his books on socialism and on self-reliance were inspirational. I learned much from students about the growing of small scale vegetables and of coffee growing in the hills. I later worked in Botswana from 1971-74 as an agronomist on the development of cropping systems and equipment for small farm systems using draught oxen and trying to introduce systems with more sustainability. We tried to introduce improved timing into dryland arable cropping systems including the use of chisels and sweeps and other minimum tillage devices that were used in other semi-arid areas of the World. These were tested on a farm scale but the opportunity to work with farmers at scale was thwarted by our station director who forbade us to work off station. This was a big mistake as many lessons were gained from observing the multifunctionality of livestock in small scale farm systems and working with farmers (without permission) on Sundays. We later (1975-6) worked in Western Sudan to simplify and lighten our toolbar designs which were intended for poorer farmers.

I was initially appointed to the School of Development Studies in autumn 1974 when Randall Baker led the NR group. Linden Vincent, Adam Pain, Yvan Biot, Nick Abel, Mike Stocking, Stephen Morse and Jim Sumberg joined us over the next few years. Our students mainly came from urban backgrounds and we felt that they needed real life situations within which they could learn about natural sciences and also gain new practical skills around the management of soils, crops, water and animals. We had an excellent, supportive relationship with John Hovey of the Estates Division which proved to be highly valuable over many years as we lost two farms (to BUPA and to the John Innes Institute) as we were shuffled across Campus, eventually ending up on the old Strawberry Field off Bluebell Lane in the 1990s.

Our first technician, Roger Fredenburgh, help set up the farm, ran welding classes in the village workshop, made harnesses and toolbars and grew organic vegetables. We divided the land into contoured blocks and introduced a Norfolk crop rotation. We bought two Guernsey bullocks, followed by two more pairs and we had a succession of students to manage them and their successors: Martin Wallis and Adrian Friggins, David Barton and Jeanpaul Jeanrenaud and Jane Bartlett and Elisabeth Barrett who studied the nutrition of working animals. Glenn Strachan, Andy Mattick, Jean McClusky, Simon Croxton and Nick Jezzard were also involved.

As we moved across the road to the larger site we added stables and a laboratory block to help with water, soil and crop analysis. We also added a biodigester and an Irish sail windpump which was designed to extract water from the Yare and used to irrigate crops.

We worked with Horses (Boxer and Joe), Oxen (Gunder and Frank) and Donkeys (Bluebell, Limpy and Lumpy). With the oxen we continued the work that we had begun in Africa on the development of lightweight tools for minimum tillage and using low cost, comfortable, harnesses. We had the opportunity of running an animal draught short course for VSO and several graduate students did go on to work in projects with an animal draught component in Africa. We also had a carpenter – student (John Mimms) who worked with visiting groups of disabled schoolchildren to devise and make simple wooden tools for Lumpy to use in the field. We were invited to demonstrate the use of draught power at the 1982 Royal Show at Stoneleigh.

Thanks have to go to Don Saunders who was the Farm technician/manager and with us for almost 25 years with little assistance, except from volunteers. James Adams provided laboratory support. Willie Buhler who, during his PhD on Norfolk wetlands assisted with the supervision of Dev Farm three and liaison with other Schools, notably Bio and Env who shared facilities.

DAVID GIBBON
1974 - 1996

19 80s +HERSTORIES +HISTORIES

Below: *Photo of The UEA Vice Chancellor, Derek Chissold Burke receiving the petition to save the undergraduate Development Studies Degree from the Dev Student President, witnessed by David Gibbon with Gunder and Frank, our famous draught oxen, 1986.*

DAVID GIBBON

THE DEV SCHOOL BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL 1986-87)

The big struggle of my period as Dean was the consequences of Thatcher deciding that Development Studies was a totally unproductive degree as it did not produce graduates that were economically employable or useful to society. In its wisdom, the Universities Governing Body allowed individual Universities to decide how they were to make the massive cuts that were required. The UEA hierarchy decided that Physics, Development Studies and Music were to make 25% cuts.

In Development Studies the senior members of the School drew up a plan which tried to accommodate what the University wanted to do and I was tasked to ask people about voluntary redundancies. (no interest !) We tried to present this at the next Senate meeting and it was clear that people that you thought were friends kept their head down and hoped that we would go away. We were unhappy about this and decided to change tack in a strategy that involved our experienced, organised resistors and demonstrators (led by Jock Cameron and friends – see below).

Many photo opportunities were created. With the appointment of a new Vice Chancellor, Prof, Derek Chissold Burke, we decided to have Gunder and Frank (our draught oxen) pose with him on the main Campus. However, the oxen had other ideas as they refused to cross the low bridge over the Yare and so the VC had to walk down there for a picture.

We had some really constructive meetings with Martin Hollis (Dean of Economics and Social Sciences) and others (including Pat Hollis) and later had some good Senate support. I would call a meeting and 500 people would turn up. What to do? We had coaches to Parliament where we were listened to and we organised demos and letter writing. Meanwhile, Music called on its wonderful Friends Support group in East Anglia and Physics showed to all that it was an essential science underpinning all natural resources teaching. Amongst many actions, the one that perhaps, really upset the University management was the leader article in the Times (when it still was a respected newspaper ?) that our friend Bill Johnson wrote . We also got strong support with a BBC World Service Programme that involved the Governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, saying some very supportive things about our structure and the amount of revenue that we had generated since we had been established. I had the chance to thank him personally when he visited Pakhribas in the Kosi Hills about a year later where I went with ODG next (1987/8).

The other issue that changed the mood of all of us was that the Administration of the University had proposed that itself should be cut at fraction of everybody else.

In the end the pain was spread evenly across all Departments and Administration. Many colleagues in several other Schools, refused to even speak to me for the next year.

DAVID GIBBON
1974 - 1996

JOHN CAMERON

THE DEV SCHOOL BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL (1986-87) CONTINUED

Sandy Betlem – a hero in the struggle to save the Development Studies undergraduate Programme in 1986/7

Sandy was a Master's student in the School and dedicated his life to educating the people of Norfolk about international development. He was a leading figure in the NEAD, an NGO dedicated to disseminating information about development issues in Norfolk, especially to schools.

When the UEA management threatened to close the undergraduate programme in the School of Development Studies, Sandy was a key person in organising the resistance. While much of the campaign was concentrated on gaining written support, and was very effective in doing that, Sandy was a person who also believed in direct action.

So he and I came up with the idea of constructing an informal settlement dwelling to represent the homes lived in by many people in urban Africa, Asia and Latin America. We found materials from skips in Norwich and built the shack next to the UEA Sainsbury Centre which seemed an appropriately ironic symbol for a protest, especially as the Centre was full of artefacts acquired from the 'so-called' Third World' that should be returned to their cultural homelands.

The press were invited to photograph the shanty and to make the event even more photogenic, we planned to bring the two School of Development Studies farm oxen to the site. Unfortunately the oxen refused to cross the bridge leading from the DEV farm to the Sainsbury Centre. But Sandy and I accepted that oxen have minds of their own and that was appropriate to the struggle in which we were engaged.

Sadly Sandy is now suffering from acute vascular dementia, but I still recall his energy and humour as representing the spirit of the struggle to save the DEV undergraduate programme and the cause of promoting development education in the UK. Thank you, Sandy, for your joyous inspiration.

JOHN CAMERON
1972 - 2007

JONATHAN GOSLING

DEV WAS A LAUNCHPAD FOR AN UNEXPECTED CAREER

When applying to DEV I was attracted by the combination of Natural Resource Management and Economics. But after school I'd worked a bit as a lab technician and then went off for a couple of years wandering around India and South East Asia. I came back knowing there are many ways of making sense of what's going on, and plunged into the Anthropology course because there I discovered not a way of explaining the world, but a stance from which to face and savour all explanations. It turned into a career-long affair, and the basis of some of my deepest friendships.

A turning point - literally - was Prof Tony Barnet's decision not to switch to the newly popular digital wrist watch because a circular scale with rotating hands "sustains a sense of time lived through the earth's circles around the sun". I have not gone digital to this day.

During my degree I'd gone off to Sudan and Eritrea, where I worked and made friendships that took me into the front lines of the long-running war with Ethiopia. I realised I was nowhere near ready to do fieldwork in someone else's country, so built a first career in community based mediation and conflict resolution in London. Exhausted by that after 7 years I accepted a fellowship into a management school, and spent the next 25 years in international management education at Lancaster and Exeter Universities, with periods in Canada, China, Denmark, India, New Zealand, Slovenia and many other places. Eventually I ran out of enthusiasm for managing and being managed, so left to run Pelumbra, an OD, research and training company with my daughter Miriam. I'm a Non-Exec director of some companies in the arts, and am Co-Founder of a new Africa-based OD company to support improvements to health and social care.

JONATHAN GOSLING
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1978-1981

Jonathan Gosling, Emeritus Professor of Leadership, University of Exeter.

www.jonathangosling.com

Latest Book:

"Exploring Leadership: Individual, Organisational and Societal Perspectives", OUP, 2023

Below top right: *Photo of Don Saunders pouring dye into the river Yare for river-flow measurements*

Below bottom right: *Photo of Rachel Billings*

RACHEL BILLINGS

DEV WAS THE PERFECT FOUNDATION FOR MY CAREER

I was hooked on DEV when lecturers, Nick Abel and Michael Stocking spoke with infectious enthusiasm about the course. DEV enabled me to meet people from across the world and to learn how development principles may apply in a variety of countries.

For me, the take away message from Economics was that Policy Makers don't really know what the measures they introduce will 'do' in the real world (as illustrated by Britain's short-lived Truss Government in 2022).

Studying Natural Resources: the importance of capturing and managing water resources for food crops/trees/animals, across the world, became obvious.

Plant genetics, when controlled by multi-national corporations, including the development of seeds which could grow into crops producing sterile seeds, thus preventing subsistence farmers from saving seed to grow subsequent crops, was an important lesson in capitalist economics.

Practical work on the DEV farm was always enjoyable, as was measuring the flow of the river Yare and examining soil profiles, learning how to test the (clay/silt/sand/organic matter) content of a soil in the Laboratories.

Between my second and third years, I got a work placement in Tanzania, arranged through Frank Ellis. As a Research Assistant with a Development Consultancy, I supported a range of projects funded by The World Bank and The Food and Agriculture Organisation etc.

For my dissertation, I studied the efficiency of wood and charcoal-burning cook-stoves in Tanzania and Kenya, as deforestation was causing women and children to walk far to obtain wood.

I then back-packed around India with a month's Indrail Pass, travelling through most of India's States by train, stopping off for a few days in major cities and tourist sites to get a feel for regional differences. Monsoon flooding in the East of India caused one train journey to be diverted hundreds of miles inland. My travels in India were where I learned valuable Self Reliance.

Immediately prior to my third year of DEV we had the wonderful opportunity to do 'field studies' in County Clare, Ireland, with David Gibbon. We did group work and individual projects, I chose rural housing, a key part of my work subsequently.

My Degree in Development Studies was a perfect foundation for the career I've had in community and rural development in Britain. Ten years after DEV, a Masters in Social Policy at LSE greatly enhanced my confidence e.g. to respond to statutory consultations on the many areas of Social Policy that affect our lives here.

From 2003 I specialised in work promoting sustainability and for my own interest, I've also attended courses on self-build houses, gaining a greater awareness of different construction methods and building materials for residential properties. I've visited several homes built to "Passiv Haus" standards, super-insulated and with MVHR (Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery), pre-warming incoming fresh air using heat recovered from outgoing air. Several quoted annual energy bills of under £100!

The well-known phrase associated with early sustainability initiatives: "Think Global, Act Local" is an ever-present theme. A heartfelt thank you to Lecturers, administrators and fellow students in DEV!

RACHEL BILLINGS
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1983 - 1987

Below: *Photo credit to Howard White*

HOWARD WHITE

HOW DEV CHANGED MY LIFE

During my second year at DEV I started to wonder what I would actually do with a DEV degree. Looking through the notices on the boards I found one for the Overseas Development Institute Fellowship scheme (the ODI fellowship). The Fellowship scheme is funded by what was then ODA to send young graduates to posts in developing countries with the intention they would come back to work in ODA having got some first-hand experience in a developing country.

The eligibility criteria for the fellowship had just changed from a BA to a Masters. I wrote to ODI asking what sort of masters would be most suitable. I said I can go and do something interesting like Southern African studies at York, or I could do an economics masters. They replied that if you want to get a good job in development you need to learn economics.

So off I went to the London School of Economics to do the MSc in economics. I duly applied for the ODI fellowship. At the interview the first question was asked by the Director of ODI, Tony Killick. The question was: "I see your first degree was development studies. Don't you think that was rather a waste of time?".

I replied that it wasn't. Moreover, I was learning economics in nine months, so I didn't see what people who study it for three years did with their time. And time has proved him wrong. What I learned at DEV has proved useful throughout my career. And, yes, I got the job.

Examples of lessons and experiences DEV start from the very first week. They are both academic and personal. The examples are many, so I will give just a few early ones.

The first seminar paper we all had to write was 'What is Progress?'. One of the readings was EH Carr's What is History? A key takeaways from the book is that a person's interpretation of social facts is a function of their personal experience. This is a point I emphasize to people when talking about qualitative evaluation. When you encounter conflicting narratives about a phenomenon, it's not that one is wrong and one is right. People have a different social perspectives on the phenomenon being discussed. Carr expressed this more prosaically by writing that when an Oxford Don says the standard of living a falling he means he used to be able to afford a housemaid and now can longer do so. I mention What is History explicitly in this blog on why the effects of development programmes may vary from person to person.

More fundamental was my intellectual journey at DEV and how this influenced the work I do. I was attracted to DEV by Andre and Gunder. I do not mean the celebrated underdevelopment theorist Andre Gunder Frank who was a Professor at DEV at this time. I mean the two DEV cows, named after him, on the DEV farm up the road from the village. This wasn't necessarily out of respect, as underdevelopment theory was falling out of favour at this time in academic circles. This was a shock to us new undergraduates who were avid readers of New Internationalist.

But I was persuaded by Bill Warren's Imperialism: Pioneer of Capitalism, which argued that Lenin had corrupted Marxist theory by allying the new Soviet Union with bourgeois nationalist movements in developing countries. For a while that led me to favour the Soviet and Chinese model of rapid industrialization through forced collectivization. But then I read Goran Hyden's Beyond Ujamaa the uncaptured peasantry in Tanzania and the exposition of the articulation of modes production literature in Brewer's Marxist Theories of Imperialism. The nature of the development of capitalism is mediated by the pre-existing mode of production. Like, duh! But a substantial body of literature on the formalist side in the economic anthropology debate denies this. The good guys are the substantivists – I still frequently draw Sahlins's concentric circles showing how economic transactions are mediated by social relationships. Project after project promoting market development fails through the failure to realise this. (A related point are project failures by imposing parallel structures, but I don't have space for that).

Whilst at DEV, I read a lot of English history and still do. Most histories of England are of the thousand year evolution of democracy since the Norman conquest. The word thousand years is key here. Social change is slow. But I work with colleagues, usually American, who say things like "oh yes, it will take a long time to bring democracy to Afghanistan, at least 10 years". We know now how that went.

Back to my story. Having decided to "do development" while still at school, I looked for a development engineering

course given my background in maths and physics. Finding none, I looked at the available development courses. There was only Kent, Swansea, and UEA. And UEA had a natural resource component of their degree. I thought "doing development" meant helping poor people build bridges or do better farming, so I chose DEV. Whilst they didn't disillusion me of my white saviour vision (hopefully today they do) I decided it was better to work in policy – where you can improve or worsen tens of thousands of lives – rather than projects, where you can wreck or occasionally improve just hundreds. So I gave up on Andre and Gunder and focused on sociology, anthropology, and politics. And economics too but that was mainly Marxist theory.

Given my academic orientation, working on policy to me meant policy research, which indeed is largely what I have done. When I mentioned to my father that I would like to become a researcher rather than working on projects he replied "I thought you wanted to actually help poor people rather than study them". But I thought then, and now firmly believe, that research can be the most good you can do; read a blog saying that here.

So I have spent a career "studying poor people" – more specifically, what works to improve their lives, one strand of which has been about involving people in deciding what to do and doing it (part of which is not labelling them "poor people"). And although I did a PhD which was technical economics - macro-econometric modelling of aid impact - this was a deliberate piece of entryism, which is a term from Trotsky I of course leaned at DEV. Having been told you had to do economics to work in development I did that. But with the intention of then working to promote the interests and welfare of those born to less privilege then myself. And to do that I often draw on the knowledge and insights I gained from those years in the UEA village over forty years ago.

HOWARD WHITE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1980 - 1983

Below top: *Monique Raaymakers, Rachel Billings and Robin Iles weeding the plot*

Below middle: *Monique and Rachel Billings carting away weeds from the plot*

Below bottom left: *Suzanne Boeke-Motzkeit sittin on the grass on campus. Below bottom right: Monique Rayymakers, Robin Iles and Vivienne Coleman take a break from weeding*

Below top: *The UEA Village and The Common Room*

Below middle: *View of campus offices and three DEV students digging a pit for the legendary annual DEV BBQ the following day*

Below bottom: *View of the soil labs*

VIVIENNE COLEMAN

MEMORIES OF THE SUMMER TERM OF 1984 IN PICTURES

DEV Farm and Adam Pain's plot experiments.

I remember that each group had a designated plot to clear away all the weeds and it took us ages to dig up all the couch grass. Adam Pain emphasised how important it was to eradicate the couch grass and especially not to break and leave any rhizomes as they would take root – and wickedly demonstrated this to us!

All the weeds and grass were carted away in sacks and, once the plot was cleared, we conducted infiltration experiments (with me rescuing drowning insects in the process).

Later, we collected soil samples and took these to be analysed in the well-appointed Soil Labs. First, we sieved the soil for particle soil analysis, and then baked them in the ovens to calculate organic matter content.

VIVIENNE COLEMAN
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1983 -1987

Below: *Photo of Sandy Betlem*

SANDY BETLEM

RECOLLECTIONS OF A WONDERFUL COLLEAGUE

Sandy Betlem did Philosophy in SOC, and an MA in DEV. In between, he also did a PGCE at Sussex. He worked at Norfolk Education & Action for Development (NEAD) for more than 20 years from the 80s to the noughties. Sandy was a key figure in local work in schools across Norfolk on international issues, such as social justice, BAME, asylum seekers & refugees, international trade & debt; nationally he was active in the Development Education Association. NEAD was a development education centre (one of the largest in the UK), based in Norwich. Its public front was for many years The World Shop in Exchange Street, run by NEAD & promoting Fair Trade. NEAD's mission was 'Think Globally, Act Locally' and its work was all about raising awareness & understanding of global issues, and encouraging action locally. NEAD was supported by many volunteers in all areas of its work.

A big part of NEAD's work was in schools – in primary, secondary, 6th form, and with PGCE students at UEA - and this was Sandy's remit. He secured funding – from the EU, DFID, the National Lottery, Oxfam, Norfolk County Council, among others, initiated & led many projects such as World Voices, Our World Festivals, All Different All Equal, along with a programme of 6th form conferences. Sandy was a great networker and many of the projects involved staff & students from UEA, especially DEV with its international focus and student body.

He also worked closely with the County Council Education Advisers, such as the Multicultural Advisers in Norfolk & Suffolk, and with the Music & Citizenship Advisers in Norfolk to help with the delivery of those areas of the curriculum in schools.

Sandy sought to bring to life people's real, lived experience from around the world to young people in Norfolk who might not normally have had such opportunities. For example, the Our World Festivals were a celebration of cultures such as dancing, music/drumming, storytelling, arts & crafts, and brought together hundreds of pupils from schools across Norfolk in a vibrant and enriching setting.

The World Voices project supported people from other cultures & countries, including many students from DEV, to run workshops and share their experiences in schools.

Sandy coordinated many 6th form conferences across Norfolk over the years. He also masterminded 6th form day schools which were organised annually with DEV. Many of these involved students in role play activities and workshops on issues such as refugees, international trade & debt, climate change, and food.

Sandy had a strong sense of justice that he built his work around, and a mischievous sense of humour. He was mostly seen with a crumpled shirt & a very strong cup of coffee in hand.

Written by Sarah Gann and Lisa Hardman, former colleagues of Sandy's at NEAD

SANDY BETLEM
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1986 - 1987

19 90s +HERSTORIES +HISTORIES

Below: *Photo credit to John Mims*

JOHN MIMS

STRANGERS IN THE MEADOW

The DEV farm was clearly visible when driving along Watton Road, and I had been intrigued by it before I knew it was connected with UEA. When I was accepted onto the Development Studies BSc as a very mature student in 1993/4, I was keen to get down there, being of the generation that were convinced that low-impact technology could solve many of the problems and hardships in the world without creating new ones.

As undergraduates, we were introduced to river flow measurement, soil and water sample analysis, design and execution of crop trials, animal traction, and shown the workshops for implement design and production.

I was aware of the universal need for weed control in crop systems and had some experience of horse-drawn vehicles, so when it came to choosing my third year dissertation project, I settled on attempting to design a simple, donkey-drawn multi-row hoe. The criteria were that it should be simple, easy to construct and repair, be lightweight, and most importantly should make weeding effective, faster and less demanding. Don helped me come up with a few designs and we settled on a prototype using dowelled or wedged mortice and tenon joints that could be fashioned with hand tools. The wedged tenons made it possible for the hoe to be disassembled for storage. I had some seasoned ash in my workshop and set to constructing it. Whilst researching blade design for the hoe blades, I stumbled on a new design by Kongskilde for blades that were self-levelling so that they sat at the required depth effortlessly. I wrote to Kongskilde, a local firm, explaining the project and requesting a contribution of four of their hoe blades. Perhaps not surprisingly, I didn't hear back, and in the end used tines from a horse-drawn spring-tine harrow that I had in my garden. The tines had large feet and the little hoe worked well in the light soils at the RTU, although the trials were hampered somewhat by the obstinacy of the two donkeys, Limpy and Lumpy, and the fact that for animal welfare reasons, Don insisted that we should not use bits in their bridles. Limpy had an unusual gait, Lumpy had a foul nature. They were adorable and friendly to anybody that didn't try to work them.

I spent a lot of time at the farm and worked there as Don's assistant during vacations, supporting mostly overseas post-grads with their trials, which was instructive to me, and, I hope, a help to them. Being a late arrival to the farm, I only knew one of the draught Herefords, Frank – huge but docile and obedient. On the command "Walk on, Frank" he would slowly get himself into gear and resolutely head off, his arthritic joints clicking audibly. Visitors always wanted to see the draught animals.

I always thought the farm was an invaluable resource. It gave established researchers the facilities to expand their work and, perhaps more importantly, provided the opportunity for newer students to gain the practical experience that could help them better understand the issues they would encounter in their academic studies and subsequent careers. 'I do and I understand' has always worked for me.

One closing anecdote. When Don was on holiday, I was left in charge and one summer evening I was locking up and making sure the animals were OK when I saw two strangers wandering over the sheep meadow. I went to see who they were and sensed that they were off their faces on something and getting quite agitated and pushy. I asked them if they would like to see the animals. When they saw Frank they were amazed by his size and asked what he was. When I told them he was a Hereford, one of the visitors went all dewy-eyed and said he was from Hereford himself. Suddenly the mood turned all rosy and they left happily. So Frank saved the day there.

JOHN MIMS
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1993 - 1996

Below top: *Christmas dinner with PhD friends, 2001*

Below bottom: *At graduation, with Maria Farah Quijano, from Colombia, 2008*

NITYA RAO

MY DEV STORY: LIFE-CHANGING

I first came to DEV in 1993 when DEV was only 20! Following a postgraduate programme in rural management in India, I had been working for 8 years with women's rights-based organisations in India, confronting numerous challenges, but also on a fast learning curve. I wanted some time to read and reflect. I applied for a Chevening award to study for a Masters in Gender Analysis. IDS, Sussex was well-known in India and that was my first choice. The Commonwealth Foundation however provided me a placement at DEV. And that changed my life.

The MA in gender analysis was convened by two well-known academics in the field – Ruth Pearson and Cecile (Sam) Jackson. The Masters' gave me a sense of freedom: to question, to think creatively, to listen to and benefit from different perspectives, but also give voice to my own feelings. At the end of the year, in September 1994, Sam and Ruth organised a gender conference at DEV – in preparation for the- 4th International Women's Conference to be held at Beijing in 1995. It was an exciting introduction to the field of 'gender and development' – to meet the many scholars and researchers who had contributed to the making of the field. Most of them were actively engaged in their local contexts, seeking change where possible. The 'personal' was truly 'political'. Academia and activism seemed to blend well.

Both Ruth and Sam wanted me to stay for a PhD, but I was rearing to get back to my work, inspired by lots of new ideas and tools. I returned home and got straight into working with indigenous women in Eastern India, thinking anew about what empowerment meant to them, and how I/we as educated, middle class women, could enable this process. And, in fact, this led me to my PhD. The indigenous women (Santals) were keen to establish their own identity and organisation, but lacking English, were struggling to get resourced. To help them get started, I needed to be present on the ground, and this was the start of my PhD journey. Here DEV took the decision for me, granting me a scholarship for my studies. And 5 years after my Masters', I was back. I had wonderful supervisors (Sam Jackson and Ben Rogaly, now at Sussex), great friends and a very flexible work environment. I was able to stay away for long periods of time for field-work, maintain, albeit part-time, a very interesting education advocacy job, as long as I fulfilled the requirements of a PhD within the allocated time. Little did I realise that this PhD would end up changing my career, drawing me from the world of full-time activism to that of academia.

As I submitted my PhD thesis, DEV advertised the post of lecturer in Gender and Development. Sam Jackson, my supervisor, mentor and dear friend, advised me to apply. I did and got the job. And the rest is history. For the past 20 years I have tried to motivate and mentor students and researchers. I have seen to completion 30 PhD students from across the world, several in senior academic positions. One of my first PhD students Vusiliswe Thebe from Zimbabwe is now a Professor at the University of Pretoria in South Africa, and Minh Nguyen at the University of Bielefeld in Germany.

Directing the MA in Gender Analysis over the past many years has also been a fulfilling experience, and not without surprises. I was in Nigeria in 2008 on a research project, and in an official meeting, a woman dressed in traditional grandeur came and hugged me – a former MAGAID student, working then at the Women's Commission. Alongside teaching, I have been lucky to have opportunities for research that have helped keep a foothold in the messy world of development. I have to thank DEV for the wonderful memories and warmth through the years.

NITYA RAO
1993-PRESENT

Below: *DEV Graduation class 1992-1995, photo provided by Peter Dwyer*

PETER DWYER

MAKING FRIENDS FOR LIFE

Returning from the 'meet and greet' with some of the faculty at induction, I plonked myself on my bed in Norfolk Terrace and I thought 'what the hell have I let myself in for.' I was 27, had no A-levels and had not studied since I was 16.

I had been working and then travelling around the world, with my then partner Sarah Park, who also joined DEV, and I had been involved with trade unions and Greenpeace. However, academically, I felt utterly out of my depth and was on the verge of packing it in before it started. But DEV, and the Admissions Tutor at the time Ken Cole, took a huge gamble on me, kept reassuring me that with hard work and organisation, I could do this. I done everything they told me. I got super organised, I read everything I was advised to read (and more) and I worked really hard. And I did it. I became the second person in a big family, to get a degree, And for that I will be eternally grateful. I was more surprised than anyone when Ken Cole and David Seddon suggested I do a PhD in DEV, which I duly self-funded through working and studying full and part time.

I loved studying and being part of DEV and I am still proud to say I went to the first School of Developments Studies in the UK. I can't begin to tell you about the wonderful and inspiring (and some uninspiring) staff I met. Those I was taught by and got to know had a major influence on me and some still do; Tony Barnett, Piers Blaikie, John Cameron, Chris Edwards, Sam Jackson, Rhys Jenkins and Ruth Pierson. Whilst I did not agree with some of what they wrote and said, they encouraged me to think in an interdisciplinary way, to think for myself and think critically. Also, not to stay in an ivory tower, to get out in the field and listen and talk to the people.

I tried to do that in my subsequent work on social movements in key parts of Africa whilst working at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Ruskin College in Oxford and the University of Warwick. This brought together a number of strands since leaving DEV, a key one is the centrality of the agency of the popular classes and the social movements they create and recreate in their attempts, however messy, to try and forge change in post-colonial Africa.

Amongst my undergraduate and postgrad peers, I made a bunch of friends for life, some of who I've known for over 20 years and speak to regularly. One of whom, Steve Archibald a working-class guy from Edinburgh died far too young having done some magnificent work across Africa. Like me Steve was always a huge fan of the NHS, and towards the end of the pandemic there was only one place I wanted to work. I now work at Oxford Health Foundation Trust teaching leadership and management to people who are my heroes. I still have one foot in the academic world. Since 2014 I have been on the editorial board of the Review of African Political Economy. In the spirit of DEV and thinking and doing differently, as part of our commitment to decolonising research and publishing, we have made a pathbreaking decision to break from the giant publisher Taylor and Francis. From next year we will be the first major academic journal to go independent and move our editorial and production work to Ghana with a clear plan to make a journal that is about Africans, led and produced by Africans.

PETER DWYER
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1992 - 1995

Below: *Photo of Sharon Truelove*

SHARON TRUELOVE

DEVS MULTI-DISCIPLINARY LEGACY

30 years at the forefront of multi-disciplinary humanitarian, recovery and development.

I was told when I graduated in 1990 (and it could be wrong!), that I was the first woman to graduate with a first class BSc In Development Studies and Natural Resources (and the first 1st for 6 years!). In those days, DEV prided itself (as I still do!) on the multi-disciplinary nature of its degree, and my studies included Economics, Natural Resources, Agricultural Policy Analysis, M&E, Gender in Development, Southern African Development, Agricultural Production Economics, Resource Assessment & Evaluation and Land & Water Resources Development. I went on, like many to do an MSc. in Land and Water Management (Irrigation Option) at Silsoe College (now Cranfield).

The multi-disciplinarity of my DEV studies has meant, that I have been able to work for almost 30 years across almost all sectors (apart from Health!) and have experience across the emergency relief, recovery and development continuum in Africa, Asia, MENA, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, Latin America and the Caribbean. Believe me it hasn't always been easy and has been a bumpy ride as a woman particularly (I once lost a job after telling them I was pregnant…only to get it back after complaining to my MP!). I've mostly worked for the Red Cross, Red Crescent Movement, NGOs and as a consultant for UN, FAO, WFP, World bank and most major donors and in the natural resources, food security, nutrition and sustainable livelihoods sectors. I have specialised more recently in household economic security (HES & HEA), social safety nets and cash and voucher assistance (CVA), market analysis (EMMA) and gender and resilience.

At times I have often found myself working in the early days of developing new, cutting edge, cross cutting approaches from first principles. I just don't think I would have been as effective or even able to attempt this without having had the multi-disciplinary first principles that DEV founded. It has allowed me to be at the forefront of the development of Cash and Voucher Assistance and Markets thinking. In 2010 I was the first ever CaLP cash coordinator during the Haiti Earthquake response. Designing The British and American Red Crosses Cash and voucher approach and multiple CVA coordination and assessment tools including the first ever joint agency M&E tool that has gone on to be used globally to generate evidence of CVA programme strengths and weaknesses. I then went on to author, many training materials, tools and supporting literature in CVA, Pre-crisis and labour market analysis, Response Options Analysis and Planning, gender and recovery, including for the CaLP Level 2 Advanced Cash Transfer Programme course which has been a globally acknowledged successful training package and advocacy tool for the last decade.

It was really hard getting started in development (and getting back after having a family). Though I'm still on a Red Cross emergency registers. These days, I mostly do consultancies producing tools, guidelines or conducting evaluations or strategic reviews for agencies and donors ((DFID/FCDO, ECHO, USAID, GAC etc). It never ceases to amaze me the diversity of skills you need to work in humanitarian relief, recovery and development. You need to have humility and the ability to talk to government ministers as well as people in crisis. You need to be able to able to research, pull together and evaluate complex information from the expertise of diverse experts, partners and sources and produce easy to use reports, step by step guides and short, clear, and concise reports, manuals, and training materials. It can be very tough, you hardly ever get to see the outcome of your work, but it's hardly ever dull.

Over the years I've bumped into many DEV graduates in all sorts of roles, and for me it is this multi-disciplinary understanding that has set them apart as the very best.

I have a lot to thank UEA and DEV for, not least because my daughter is now studying one of the toughest humanitarian roles, midwifery at UEA!

SHARON TRUELOVE
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1987 - 1990

Below: *Photo of Kunal Sen*

KUNAL SEN

TEACHING UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAD A REAL COMMITMENT TO CHANGING THE WORLD FOR THE BETTER

Here a few sentences on life in DEV and after. I joined DEV in 1999 as a lecturer. Coming to DEV from an Economics department in New Zealand, the inter-disciplinarity of DEV was exhilarating, and I learnt a great deal from colleagues in other social and natural sciences as well as the economists there (sadly, two of the economists I was close to at that time, Ian Livingstone and John Thoburn, have passed away).

Also, having classes of principles of macroeconomics to over 500 rather dis-interested undergraduate students at a time in New Zealand (who had to take the course as part of their business degree), it was a pleasure teaching bright and motivated undergraduates (and post-graduates) in DEV, who had a real commitment to changing the world for the better.

I left DEV in 2006, and moved to the Global Development Institute, in the University of Manchester (what was called IDPM at that time), with a Chair in Development Economics. Manchester did not have under-graduate students in the department I moved to, and I missed the natural curiosity and open-ness to new ideas that such students have. I also missed the conviviality and close interactions with colleagues in DEV, when almost everyone came to the department every day (this was far less likely in a large metropolis like Manchester). In September 2018, I moved to Helsinki, taking over the Directorship of UNU-WIDER, a development economics research institute in January 2019. It was an opportunity for me to put into practice some of the issues I felt strongly about when I was in DEV, on building capacity on research in Africa and elsewhere in the Global South as well as on influencing policy thinking in the UN and beyond. My years in DEV certainly influenced my thinking on development economics, including the importance of bringing in insights from other disciplines into my work, and being open to other approaches in economics. I owe a great deal of my own trajectory as a development economist for the period I spent in DEV.

KUNAL SEN
1999 - 2006

20 00s +HERSTORIES +HISTORIES

Below: *Photo of Wardah Hasyim*

All photos below: *Photos of Wardah Hasyim*

WARDAH HASYIM

MY CAREER SINCE I LEFT DEV ALMOST 20 YEARS AGO

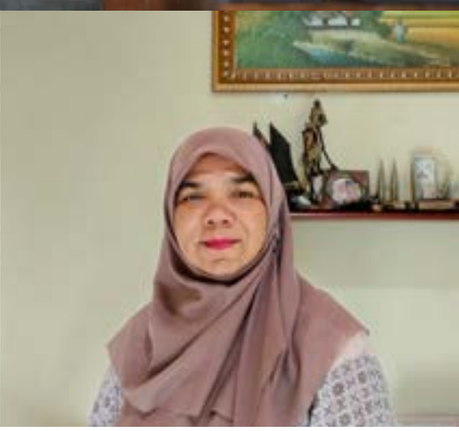
I studied the MA Program in Rural Development at DEV in 2003-2004, Funded by International Fellowship Program - Ford Foundation. Upon completing my studies, I become committed to support and empower rural communities and my passion to do so has since become stronger. My study at DEV helps me to develop a critical understanding of social development and rural development policy.

Before I studied at DEV, I work for a humanitarian organisation, that provided support for rural communities affected by conflict in my hometown. Since I left DEV, my commitment to rural people's empowerment and supporting disadvantaged groups has become stronger.

Not long after I completed my study in 2004, my home town, Banda Aceh of Indonesia, was hit by the boxing day tsunami 2004. This area was affected by a long-term conflict before the tsunami. Then I returned home and worked as a Livelihood recovery coordinator for the OXFAM GB tsunami Response Program. A year later, with support from a friend from Norwich and several friends from home, I established a charity organisation, Yayasan Pusat Pemeberdayaan Penyandang Cacat Aceh (Aceh Disability Centre), with the main focus on supporting people with disabilities which resulted from the Tsunami and the conflict. The organisation facilitated access to health care, artificial limbs, assistive devices, cash-based support and livelihood recovery support for those in needs, as well as advocacy for their rights to access public services.

I have been very lucky to pursue my study after DEV, by undertaking a PhD program at the Natural Resources Institute of The University of Greenwich in 2008, focusing on Livelihood recovery in the tsunami and conflict-affected areas in Aceh-Indonesia.

Studying in a developed country (the UK) has strengthened my commitment to return home and contribute to the development of my people. This commitment has been a focus of my career. In the last 15 years, I have been working as an independent consultant as a social researcher and Evaluation consultant of various Social development projects of different International Development Organisations (INGOs) in my country. Since 2016, I have been working as a Program Consultant and Producer support and relation of Fairtrade International in Indonesia. I am supporting over 20 Fairtrade Certified Coffee farmers organisations in my hometown, covering about twenty-three thousand coffee farmers. I found this to be a really rewarding job, where I can contribute to the improvement of smallholders' welfare and support their participation in global markets**.** My Main roles are supporting certified producers to understand and able to implement this global Voluntary Sustainability Standard**,** thus they can then enjoy the benefits of this ethical trading movement**. For me, this is what Rural Development is about**, where small producers from remote areas are able to take part in global markets and enjoy fairness in the supply chain. Fairtrade made this possible and I am very happy to be part of this movement.



WARDAH HASYIM
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
2003 - 2004

Below: *Photo of drying fish, Coastal Odisha, India*

Below top left: *Day out on Chilika Lake, Odisha, India*

Below bottom right: *With Roger Few, Fieldwork, Odisha, India*

VASUDHA CHHOTRAY

I FOUND MY INTELLECTUAL HOME IN DEV

It was the summer of 2006, and I had just boarded a train back from Norwich to Manchester where I used to work as a postdoctoral researcher. I had been interviewed about an hour earlier for a job as Lecturer in Development Studies. My phone rang. It was Professor Mike Stocking. His words offering me the position, delivered crisply in that unforgettable baritone will always stay with me. 17 years on, I'm still here.

In some ways, I think it was extremely symbolic that it was Mike who offered me my job. As a distinguished soil scientist, Mike represented the outstanding environmental research that DEV is known for. Back in Manchester, when news of my move to UEA became public, a colleague congratulated me, 'You should be very happy you are going to DEV. It's one of the few places that takes Development Studies seriously. They bring in the best of interdisciplinarity to their teaching and research'. I must confess I did not realise the significance of what he was saying fully then. Growing up in India with straight degrees in Political Science, I was still so new to Development Studies, even after obtaining a doctorate in it at SOAS in London. I struggled at times to understand how to connect my disciplinary training in politics to the broader environmental questions that interested me, while not losing sight of the larger inequalities and differences that mark the terrain of Development Studies.

At DEV, I met extraordinary scholars that had defined the field of political ecology. Early on, I met Professor Piers Blaikie whose book 'At Risk' had enormously influenced my thinking, even as I began research on the long-term trajectories of change following the 1999 supercyclone in my home state Odisha in India. A few years later, my friend Thomas Sikor brought in exciting new influences with his unmatched energy, co-founding the Global Environmental Justice (GEJ) group with several other wonderful colleagues. Over the years, we have grown, and stayed together, despite movement and departure. Feminist and decolonial perspectives that DEV has long nurtured have enriched our group further. Here I have found an intellectual home where I am able to ask questions inductively, without dogma, amidst a supportive and engaged community of the finest minds. It's a special anchoring. My reminiscences about DEV would be incomplete without a mention of my students, always inquisitive, and not only about academic things. One year, a few of them learnt about my attempts at gardening, and brought me a set of garden tools as a thank you present! I think of them every time I am pulling out weeds and raking the soil, feeling astonished at the connection I have with this place, and its constant promise.

VASUDHA CHHOTRAY
2007 - PRESENT

Below: *Photo of Rodrigo Neira*

RODRIGO NEIRA

DREAMING OF BEING A CHANGE AGENT FOR MY COUNTRY AND THE WORLD

I arrived at UEA in 2014, dreaming of being a change agent for my country and the world. My year at DEV was the biggest length of time where I was focused on learning more about the world social problem, potential solutions and what actions were needed towards better economies and social structures.

From my lectures I realize that social development can also be made from private initiatives. After graduation I contributed in the growth & development of a payment getaway called Culqi, a startup focused on creating solutions for small & medium companies that didn't have the opportunity to provide online transactions, after helping more than 10K peruvian companies and more than 11 Million online transactions, Culqi was acquired by the biggest peruvian bank, the first peruvian startup exit in 2018.

Maintaining my development ideals, I managed to be part of the creation of the first peruvian neobank (B89) & the first peruvian crypto exchange (agente btc) companies that focus on creating financial access towards credit record for immigrants and young population and to tokens and crypto currency. I also funded the first Peruvian green mobility parking software (Vizi), which focuses on providing parking space management for green vehicles such as bicycles.

Being part of the DEV committee, creating events and representing the graduate students while learning methodologies to help create better social schemes in DEV, allow me to be an entrepreneur that blends social gains and private profits.

RODRIGO NEIRA
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
2014 - 2015

DANIEL WROE

MY MEMORIES FROM DEV, AS A UG, PGR, AND LECTURER

My first experience of DEV was when I arrived as an undergraduate student in 2007. Growing up I had been influenced by Christian teaching about poverty and injustice, and the Jubilee 2000 and Make Poverty History campaigns had also made an impression on me as a teenager. I was excited, if somewhat apprehensive, to learn about development in a place that was so well regarded. Sixteen years later, having completed my BA, MA and PhD in DEV, I am a lecturer in the School.

While rather wearied by challenges that have arisen in recent years, both at UEA and in UK Higher Education more broadly, I am still excited by the research and teaching that goes on in DEV. I think these three vignettes capture something of why I have valued being part of DEV for the vast majority of my academic life.

As a second-year undergraduate I attended a lecture on religion and development by Ben Jones, who had recently arrived as a lecturer in the School. Ben's lecture made a big impression on me; it was more critical than narratives about religion, religious organisations and development than I'd heard in other settings. At the same time, it was not dismissive of religion as something that matters to very many people around the world. It was stimulating to have a new window on organisations and issues that I had taken interest in prior to coming to UEA. I could name several other undergraduate lectures by DEV staff of the time that had the same effect on me, and that I still remember now.

The cohort that I was part of when I was doing my PhD in DEV also sticks in my mind, particularly a writing and discussion group that we started together, with support from Ben, Laura Camfield, and other staff in the School. As a PhD cohort we were a varied bunch in terms of our disciplinary and personal backgrounds, and our research topics. This made for challenging and stimulating discussions as we reflected on each other's draft thesis chapters. The sense of camaraderie that developed as we grappled with the different challenges each of us faced in our research remains a fond memory.

One of the most vivid memories I have from my time as a lecturer in DEV is of a seminar I gave for a group of Masters students. One of the articles I'd assigned for the seminar was a short piece I had written myself. I was expecting criticism of it, but I was not quite prepared for the demolition that took place! As much as the clarity of critique, I remember the good-natured way in which the students delivered it.

On its 50-year anniversary my hope is that DEV can be a place where all these kinds of exchanges can continue to happen for a long time to come.

DANIEL WROE
2007 - PRESENT

Below top: *Photo of Ryosuke Teraoka at the UN-Habitat Inauguration Ceremony for Social Housing*

Below bottom: *Ryosuke at WFP, Mali*

Below left: *Martin Scott with Sally-Ann Wilson, Kristian Porter at the 2019 UEA Impact Awards*

Below right: *Martin Scott with ex-England footballer, Rio Ferdinand, at the Parliamentary launch of Martin's recent 'charity washing' research, September 2023*

RYOSUKE TERAOKA

SO MUCH MORE THAN JUST A DEGREE

First of all, I am honoured to contribute my story on this special occassion of DEV 50th Anniversary. Through my study at UEA and campus life in Norwich, I did not just learn about International Development, but also acquired the relevant essential skills, including complex communication skills with diverse people with their diverse thoughts.

I mainly studied education and development, the subjects including education policy and practice in development; methodologies for education research and evaluation; and rural policies. My research of dissertation was "Vocational education in Morocco and Tunisia: A comparative case study".

Apart from the above-mentioned academic modules, I proactively engaged in the other courses, including French, Proposal Writing, and Financial Management. I also proactively participated in the various events such as DEV organized events, house parties, sports, and it helped me to establish great friendship and networking with the DEV students which still have lasted until now. There was also a great love romance happened to me though, I am not going to mention it here… Maybe another time.

Upon the graduation from UEA I worked for British and Japanese consultant firms over nine years in programme/project management and development as well as education domains. In January 2019 I joined the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) as the Head of School Feeding Programme based in Bamako, Mali. I was in charge of supervising the school feeding programme supporting the most vulnerable children, particularly in the conflict affected areas. In December 2020 I joined the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) based in Erbil, Iraq and since April 2023 I have been appointed as the Head of Kurdistan Region of Iraq Office.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the protracted wars in Iraq upon the collapse of previous regime. The UN and its partners estimate that 2.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022, including 1.7 million returnees. UN-Habitat reiterates its commitment to continue supporting the people of Iraq by working towards long-term development solutions. Iraq programme is the biggest operation of UN-Habitat in the globe and it provides integration of activities linking physical reconstruction activities to vocational education and livelihoods initiatives.

I am truly proud and appreciate the experience I had at DEV and the fact that it has led me to this present moment.Last but not least, I would like to thank my wife and two little sons who fully support and encourage me to pursue my dream and all the people I met who I am still in touch with.

RYOSUKE TERAOKA
EDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
2009-2010

MARTIN SCOTT

REPRESENTING DEVELOPMENT

I was in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean, on the island of St. Helena, when I first decided to move to Norwich and study in DEV. My wife and I had been teaching there for a year and - having realised I wasn't cut out to be a secondary school teacher - we decided to move back to the UK so I could study for a Masters in 2006.

Six years earlier, I had almost chosen to study in DEV for my undergraduate degree. But, having underestimated how long it would take to drive to Norwich to attend an open day, I arrived too late for DEV's introduction talk. Instead, I just remember walking round the concrete campus in the rain, failing to find a farm.

I've always been interested in how the media shapes our understanding of the world. So, during my Masters, I combined modules in DEV with those in other Schools at UEA focussed on media and communications.

Thanks to encouragement from Bryan Maddox, John Street and others, I stayed on to do my PhD in DEV researching media representations of development and their influence on audiences. One year before finishing, my supervisor, Sally-Ann Wilson, convinced DEV to set up an MA in Media and International Development – the first of its kind in the UK.

In 2009, I was lucky enough to be appointed DEV's first lecturer in Media and International Development – to run this MA (whilst also desperately trying to finish my PhD). Since then, this Masters programme – and the BA in Media and International Development that followed in 2015 – has provided me and its many students with a unique space to explore media's role in development.

Our graduates are now working around the world in journalism, fundraising, advocacy, campaigns, and community engagement. We've had PhD students studying digital media and environmental justice, literary journalism in China, participatory communication in humanitarian response, and much more.

I've been joined by other colleagues – David Girling and Ludek Stavinoha – with expertise in humanitarian communication, social media for development, digital migration, and freedom of information. The 'media and development' curriculum we have developed in DEV has been adopted by many of the growing number of courses in this area in the UK and around the world.

DEV has also given me the space to pursue my own passion for understanding media's role in development, through research projects on media freedom, international journalism, media capture, and media's influence on aid.

All of this was only possible because of DEV's commitment to interdisciplinarity, which allows us to connect previously disparate disciplines, like media studies and international development.

MARTIN SCOTT
2006-PRESENT

Below: *Filming for What Is Development MOOC outside the Amref Health Centre in Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya*

Below top: *Presenting at a Social Media Conference in Kampala, Uganda*

Below bottom: *Meeting up with alumni in Accra, Ghana. Left to right: Doris Akobrika, Abdul-Razak Yakubu, Adams Bryma, Mercy Osei-Konadu, David Girling, Rosemary Gaisie*

DAVID GIRLING

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEV

I was delighted to be involved in the DEV rebrand as part of its 50th anniversary. In fact, it was sort of my idea, and the School embraced it. That is the thing I love about DEV – in fact I'm going slightly cold writing this – DEV is a School that continually innovates and never stands still.

I have had several jobs in my career and none of them come close to the personal development I have gained whilst working in the department. I have always been amazed at the encouragement I have received to develop ideas, but also myself. I have been trusted with various roles and been fortunate to lead on undergraduate and postgraduate admissions, employability, professional skills, postgraduate induction as well as leading modules on Media Production for Development, Development Work Placement and Media and Development in Practice. I also travelled to Uganda and Kenya to produce two MOOCS.

As part of the Media and Development in Practice module we have worked on some wonderful live briefs with some fabulous organisations. I'd like to thank those organisations right now: Action Aid, Amref UK, Amref Africa, Anti-Slavery International, BBC Radio Norfolk, BBC Voices, Content Consultants, DFID, Disability and Development Partners, Future Radio, Girl Effect, Save the Children and WaterAid. I have learnt so much whilst mentoring students on this module, and I hope they have too. Some might not love the group work aspect, but I bet many will remember it for the rest of their lives. This year one student introduced me to the Culture Map in their reflective report. The book helps individuals navigate through cultural differences and decode cultures foreign to their own. I was fascinated with teamwork when I was at university (Belbin, Margerison-McCann) and have continued to be interested in this area, especially when working with multicultural teams. On the module this year we had students from Afghanistan, China, Colombia, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, Japan, Nigeria, Syria, UK and Ukraine. What a fantastic opportunity to work in teams with people from literally across the globe – bringing together ideas and sharing their cultural, professional and personal knowledge. Sure, there's some conflict, but that's life and the majority of us will deal with some kind of conflict in our work life too. I learn so much every year from our students. They share experiences during class discussions that enrichen my life and for that I'm grateful.

I can't deny I've had lots of fun in DEV too – in lectures, seminars, 1-2-1 discussions, garden parties, boat trips, course socials, staff pub visits and many research/recruitment trips away. I've met some fascinating people and feel more connected to the world than I ever did before. Some of the stories I've heard from colleagues and students are priceless. Stories you'd never ever get to hear in other careers. I've kept in touch with many past students and some I now consider friends. The same with DEV colleagues and people I've met whilst working on professional skills courses and the MADIP module.

I know I'm not still fully developed. I still make errors (many) but I believe that DEV has always been a supportive and close-knit community (one of our 50th straplines) which nurtures experiential learning. "Tell me and I will listen; Teach me and I'll remember; Involve me and I will learn" (Franklin, B).

A special thank you to the three Heads of School; Steve Russell, John McDonagh and Laura Camfield who have helped me develop my career and have been so inspiring. I truly appreciate that support – even though I may not always show it. A special thanks to Martin Scott – my informal mentor – it could be hard working alongside a colleague that all the students adore and worship. But I never feel jealous because I agree with them 100%.

#DEVLOVE

DAVID GIRLING
2012-PRESENT

Below: *Photo of Olasoji Fagbola*

OLASOJI FAGBOLA

MY JOURNEY: FROM DEV TO A CAREER IN HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

In the words of Alice Waters she said, 'The decisions you make are a choice of values that reflect your life in every way", my decision to study in the UEA has apparently helped and added value to my life which is reflecting in all that I have accomplished till date. In fact, I make bold to state that my UEA educational pursuit was not a coincidence, but a springboard and platform that have helped to impact humanity positively.

Been selected a finalist in the Social Impact category of the 2016 UK Alumni Awards Nigeria reignited the drive in me to be of more impact to my immediate community and my country at large. My UEA education shaped and influenced my resolve to pursue a career path in humanitarian interventions.

The plight of internally displaced persons has made me to focus more on seeking partnerships for humanitarian emergencies. A recent outbreak of cholera in Borno and Yobe states (Nigeria) brought to fore the despicable living conditions of the victims of insurgency and conflicts in the IDP Camps. I took required action and acquired a partnership and funding of almost $100,000 for humanitarian emergencies in the Northeast region of Nigeria.

Currently, I serve as the Country Director for Mon Club International where I oversee the UNICEF funded humanitarian emergencies across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States in the Northeast with particular focus on WASH, Health, Nutrition and Education. Coordinating over 100 staff and volunteers in field operations, to respond to acute crisis through a Rapid Response Mechanism in priority locations and hard-to-reach areas. This has further enhanced emergency response delivery in the region.

The UNICEF Humanitarian Emergency Response interventions through Mon Club International ignited "waterfalls in Soye". The returnees had to fend on their own with no Food, Health, Nutrition, or Protection interventions. Women and young girls were mostly affected having to stay for days without bathing as they barely had access to potable water to drink regardless of colour, taste, or potability; thus, bathing was leisure they could not afford daily. All these led to the outbreak of cholera in the camps leading to the fatalities of young children and adults.

The partnership provided access to clean and potable water to over 2,000 individuals in Soye having rehabilitated boreholes in the camp. 48 latrines (40 newly constructed and eight rehabilitated units) were put in place ensuring enhanced sanitation for the beneficiaries.

Improved nutrition to hundreds of infants and children who suffered from severe acute malnutrition through treatments administered to them.

Continually exhibiting the mindset of a creative and intellectual community that is aspiring not just to do different - but think different and be different speaks lot I spearheaded the coordination of the planting of seventy trees to commemorate 2022 World Environment Day across three locations in Nigeria. I planted 70 trees to commemorate 2023 World Environment Day. Winning the Sink Our CO2 Challenge where I evidently displayed my capabilities to proffer evidence-informed solutions to the global problem of climate change and ways of mitigating it for human survival lent credence to my UEA education.

OLASOJI FAGBOLA
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2009 - 2010

20

10s

HERSTORIES + HISTORIES

Below top right: *Photo of Renee Karunungan*

Below bottom right: *Photo of Renee Karunungan at Graduation*

Below: *Photo of Dorice Agol at the Queen's Anniversary Prize, February 2010. From left; Jane, Adrian, Dorice and Lydiah at Buckingham Palace*

RENEE KARUNUNGAN

LEARNING THE THEORY BEHIND MY PRACTICE

I fell in love with UEA at first sight. When I first came in 2016 to do a short course in Climate Change and Development, I was sure I was going to do my masters in this university. It was hard not to love the nature that surrounds the campus, and taking my masters in Media and International Development in 2017 did not only leave me with wonderful memories but has allowed me to be where I am today.

I chose the UEA's Media and International Development course for many reasons but my main motivation was to learn the theory behind my practice. I've been working in communications in the development sector for six years before I did my masters and I was lacking the foundation I needed to ground my work. The degree gave me this, and more.

"I would never do a PhD," is what I once said to myself. But my modules on social media and development made me interested to do more research about the topic, where studies about Asian countries were few. After my masters, I got into a PhD programme at Loughborough University's Centre for Research in Communication and Culture where I worked on the topic of the role of influencers in shaping the narrative of the Duterte era in the Philippines. My time at the UEA studying the impacts of social media in different countries inspired me to look at my own country. My research paves the way for future projects, both inside and outside academia, on the evolving landscape of digital media and how society can respond to the challenges posed by digital media in democracies.

I was also inspired by my classes on media and development, and particularly how participatory communications can transform development work. Since then, I have worked with many international climate organisations to reshape the way development communications work. I have worked with organisations like Climate Action Network and The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, to ensure climate change narratives truly reflect the lives of people in the frontlines of climate change impacts. I now run my own consultancy business here in the UK that puts participation at the heart of development communication.

When I was finishing my masters degree, I also decided to do the development work placement with the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. My placement has led to me becoming the communications officer of the Tyndall Centre where I now produce and host a podcast, manage online communications, and work with the world's leading climate scientists to communicate their research to the public. Tyndall's Executive Director and now Norwich Climate Commission's first co-chair, Asher Minns, has also given me the opportunity to develop the Norwich Climate Commission's website. All of these opportunities stemmed from the work placement I did, which the School of International Development offers for its students.

My masters in Media and International Development gave me the knowledge and skills – as well as the courage – to do what I've always wanted to do: use the power of stories to transform the world. As Paulo Freire said, "There is no true word that is not at the same time a praxis. Thus, to speak a true word is to transform the world."

RENEE KARUNUNGAN
MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2017 - 2018

DORICE AGOL

MY MOST MEMORIAL MOMENT IN DEV

The Queen's Anniversary Prize at Buckingham Palace, 19 February 2010. One afternoon in 2009, I received Email from Mandy Holland the DEV PA then, which read "Dear Dorice, you have been selected as one of the people to go to Buckingham Palace to receive the 2009 Queen's Anniversary Prize Award". I was excited and ran upstairs to find my best friend Maria to break the news. We stood in the corridor and I said to Maria "Guess what? I am going to Buckingham Palace to meet the Queen". Maria looked puzzled and confused and asked with her Spanish accent " Why you are going to meet the Queen? Is she going to be your external examiner for your thesis?" and we both burst out laughing.

I remember vividly the trip to Buckingham Palace, and how I was excited to be a part of the team to receive the Queen's Anniversary Prize. I had been outside the Palace some years back, and hung around hoping to catch a glimpse of Queen Elizabeth. So it was quite special to go through at the Palace gates this time round.

I remember going to the cloakroom and being surprised to find a bottle of sparkling wine and glasses as if to say, "have a drink to calm your nerves before meeting the Queen".

The highlight of my visit was of course the moment when I met the Queen face to face. There were representatives from other universities and after the prize giving ceremony, we all went into a large room, with beautiful paintings to mingle, have canapés, nibbles and drinks.

At our UEA stand, we were chatting and enjoying the lovely atmosphere when someone rushed over and said "prepare, the Queen is here to meet you". We quickly organized ourselves and stood in a semi-circle and within seconds, she arrived. I had only seen her on TV and never imagined just how small she was.

I was standing at one end and the Queen approached as she carried a small handbag. In that moment, everyone went quiet and all eyes were turned towards the two of us as if we were on stage. The Queen looked at me from head to toe and I wasn't sure whether she was admiring my African outfit or not. I didn't know what to do or say because I wasn't expecting to have such a close encounter. For what seemed like an age, the Queen and I had an eye contact with neither of us saying anything. I was excited but also nervous!! Her eyes were gentle. She didn't show any emotion and I thought for a moment that she wasn't fully human. Everyone was still watching our silent show!!!

It was after only about 30 seconds when the Queen began to chat with me, asking me my name, country, what course I did and so on. And that's when I opened up and talked about my PhD research on water resources. She seemed really interested and we carried on so that nobody else in our booth got much of a look in!. And then off she went….

My encounter with the Queen was memorable and Bruce Lankford asked me to share it when we had a party back in Norwich to celebrate Dev's Queen's Anniversary Prize!! So that's how an overseas PhD student from Kenya met our late Queen!

DORICE AGOL
PHD SOCIAL SCIENCES
2006 - 2010

Below left: *Post-graduate students visiting working livestock farm, Norfolk*

Below top right: *Students walk to areas of farm vulnerable to both drought and flood*

Below bottom right: *Emily Evans explaining history of her family working on the farm*

EMILY EVANS

THE OPPORTUNITIES DEV PROVIDED ME WITH

In 2019/20 I studied for a MSc in Climate Change and International Development at UEA. Having grown up on a family-run livestock farm in Norfolk and with a background in refugee support, I came to these studies with interest in both the implications of climate-induced disasters for the livelihoods of farmers around the world, and for people forcibly displaced as a result. My time at UEA was very empowering; the understanding gained continues to shape my working practises and evolving career. I enjoy keeping up with friends made from all over the world – some of whom are now colleagues! In particular, I owe a huge thanks to Dr Johanna Forster of DEV, as without her ongoing support, many subsequent opportunities would not have come about.

Doors began to open immediately after my studies. In the summer of 2020, and despite the ensuing pandemic, I was fortunate to complete an adapted Development Work Placement with a diversified farm business in Norfolk to initially gauge their GHG emissions and then to identify and implement opportunities to mitigate these on farm. This opportunity later led to an invitation to stay with the farm team in the newly created role of Environment Lead to continue work initiated.

In early 2022, I was encouraged to represent UEA and DEV as a Researcher when Norwich Research Park hosted the Nuffield Farming Scholars Conference. This event was attended by 122 industry leaders from 15 different countries and my role was to provide insight and critical thinking as participants discussed challenges faced by global agriculture today. The scholars then went on to present their conclusions to parliament in London. This experience, as well as being a brilliant networking opportunity, gave me confidence and optimism for the future of agriculture.

One of my favourite legacies having studied at UEA is that we as a family now host an annual trip for masters students from DEV and ENV as they conduct livelihood and/or environmental vulnerability assessments using our farm enterprise as a case study. This event brings people from 20+ countries and with this many different perspectives to visit and has become one of my favourite days of the year.

Alongside the above, I have continued to work for the British Red Cross Refugee Services to provide casework support to asylum seekers and refugees in Norwich. More recently, I have moved into the role of Project Officer with BRC's national Family Reunion Travel Assistance team where we work collaboratively with the International Organisation of Migration and United Nations to reunite refugee families across the world. Going forward, I aspire to reach a level whereby I can be deployed to provide humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of climate-induced disasters. I am fortunate that these new roles, which are both hugely impactful and fulfilling, are also largely remote and so allow me to keep in touch with the family farm, Norwich and ongoing research at UEA – something I hope can continue well into the future.

EMILY EVANS
MSc CLIMATE CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2019-2020

Below top left: *Chloe and Mia Shah, celebrating their 'Dynamic Duo' win at the UEA Student Media Awards, 2017*

Below top right: *Chloe, recording soundscapes in a remote village in Madagascar during DWE, 2018*

CHLOE HOWCROFT

MY BIGGEST HIGHLIGHT IN LIFE SO FAR WAS IN DEV

I hadn't originally applied for Media and International Development when I first submitted my UCAS application, but it is without doubt one of the best changes of heart I've had to date.

Not only was I taught by a whole faculty of passionate and expert academics, and gained a first class degree, I had the flexibility and freedom to shape my degree and delve into key areas of interest, from humanitarian communication and media development, to politics, health and anthropology.

I had one of my biggest highlights in life so far while at DEV: spending two months in Wateraid's Magadascar country programme.

As part of the overseas placement part of my degree, I worked with WaterAid Madagascar's Communications Specialist for two months, traveling across the island nation to capture the voices of people living in communities with and without clean water. I learnt lots - not only about the power of storytelling, but also the part we can all play as agents of change.

It's also the extra curricular activities I took part in (many hours spent in student media and salsa), the experiences I gained, and the lifelong friends I made across the three years that made my time in DEV at UEA so special.

DEV opened the door to my first job in media development, working with the Public Media Alliance. Since then, I have been exploring my other interest: addressing how to tackle and prevent health inequalities.

DEV is really what you make of it, and in return it teaches you to venture outside of your comfort zone and learn more about the world - whether on a hyperlocal or international level. I try to continually adopt this curiosity in post-grad life.

CHLOE HOWCROFT
MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WITH OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE
2016 - 2019

20

20s

+HERSTORIES HISTORIES

Below top left and bottom right: *Photos of Deborah Adesina at Graduation*

Below top: *Photo of Deborah Adesina*

DEBORAH ADESINA

MY DEV STORY BEGINS WITH A BABY AND ENDS WITH A PROPOSAL. . .

I remember lazily checking my inbox one morning in 2021, to see that I had been awarded a commonwealth shared scholarship to study at UEA. It was mid-September, barely 5 days after I returned from the hospital with a newborn in my arms. Naturally, I thought 'those medications must be messing with my eyes! Because, whaaaaaat!'

'Debby, calm down and take a deep breath' I counselled myself. It was an almost useless piece of advice; having knocked on countless scholarship doors the last 5 years my excitement was uncontainable! But sowas my dread of impending separation from my family.

Thanks to the incredible support I received from my husband and DEV staff, I was able to start studying remotely. Few months later though, I had to make the heart-rending decision to leave my newborn behind and travel to the U.K.

My first ever live in-person class was for David Girling's Media and Development in Practice (MADIP) module; my most memorable lessons were Dr. Martin Scott's Critical Discourse Analysis - Global Media Studies Module. For my final semester, I chose a dissertation over work placement. The experience of working with Dr. Iokine Rodriguez not only rekindled my interest in research, but equipped me to do it better.

Learning in DEV went beyond mere theories and fancy debates. It was practice-oriented and up-to-date, and so were the assessments and projects we wrote (I don't miss those 3pm assessment deadlines however, lol). I liked being able to pick and mix my modules, allowing me invest my time on what I considered most relevant. Yet there was the option to audit other modules and acquire extra knowledge. All these were crucial to the success of my community development campaign - GlobeUp Africa.

At UEA, I enjoyed access to quality resources and opportunities for my career development and other pursuits, including a Turing-funded trip to the European Forum Alpbach in Austria, where I began to explore social entrepreneurship. I would later go on to participate in the UEA Changemakers Challenge and win the People's Prize Award, for my social enterprise - Joy Place.

My journey in DEV is incomplete without reference to the quality friendships I got to build with people all around the world! From Nigeria to Norway, America to China and more, DEV must be the most diverse place in UEA! What a blessing to have met so many amazing people - staff and students alike. With Ayo, Ebi and Grace, however, DEV gave me more than friendship, it gave me a family!

Finally, after 12 months at DEV, and with a master's degree in Media and International Development (distinction) my husband must have thought 'boy, how blessed I am to have this girl in my life!' And just to make sure the whole world knew this, he chose my graduation day to re-propose - wrong ring, wrong finger and with another baby obviously peeking out.

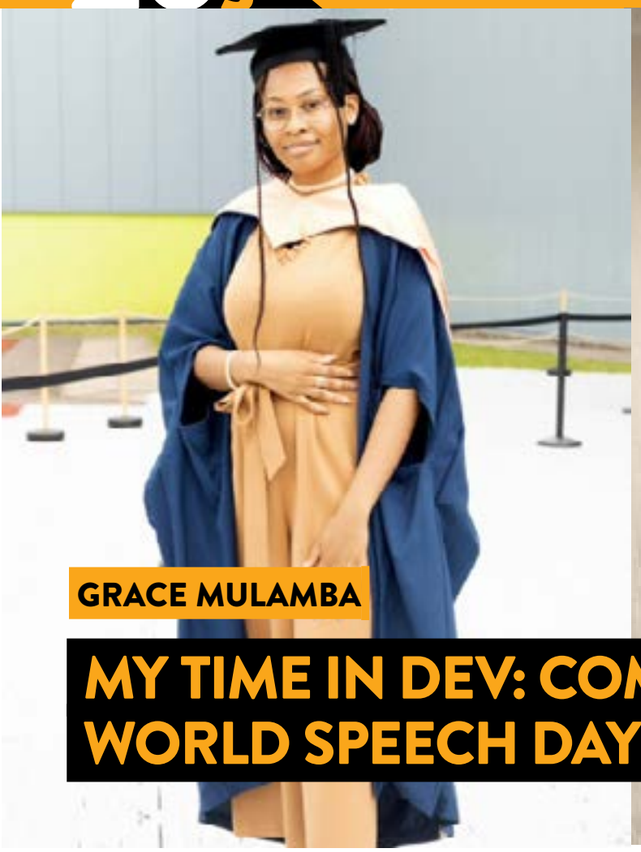
Of course I said . . .

'I'll think about it!'

DEBORAH ADESINA
MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2021-2022

Below top left: *Photo of Grace Mulamba at Graduation*

Below top right: *Photo of Grace Mulamba*



GRACE MULAMBA

MY TIME IN DEV: COMPETING IN WORLD SPEECH DAY

The DEV course allowed me to practically and theoretically explore the potential of media to change global societies, which is precisely what I wanted to do.

Beyond the classroom, DEV outlined the meeting point between Media and International Development by providing relevant, comprehensive modules and a placement experience with the non-profit Anti-Slavery International, one of the oldest international human rights organizations in the world advocating against slavery headquartered in London. This experience offered me practical, first-time experience with an INGO. The dissertation gave me free rein to personalize my placement experience and apply my knowledge from the course to real-world experience, which really highlights the course's value.

DEV's professors played key roles in helping me grasp key tenants of Media and International Development. They were often eager to help and work with me to help me succeed in the course. I also firmly believe that I have learned extensively through conversing with my international colleagues whom I've met throughout DEV and by performing personal research because learning does happen beyond the classroom. I believe collaborating with my colleagues was the greatest benefit of joining the course.

One of my most notable experiences was participating in UEA's World Speech Day Competition and having the journalism school broadcast my speech online. This opportunity allowed me to creatively use my knowledge of the media for a personal cause. And I got the chance to sharpen my PR and public communication skills. The production process required me to collaborate with different community members for feedback to create a culturally sound product. The extensive preparation paid off—resulting in smooth verbal delivery and overwhelmingly positive feedback from viewers and experts.

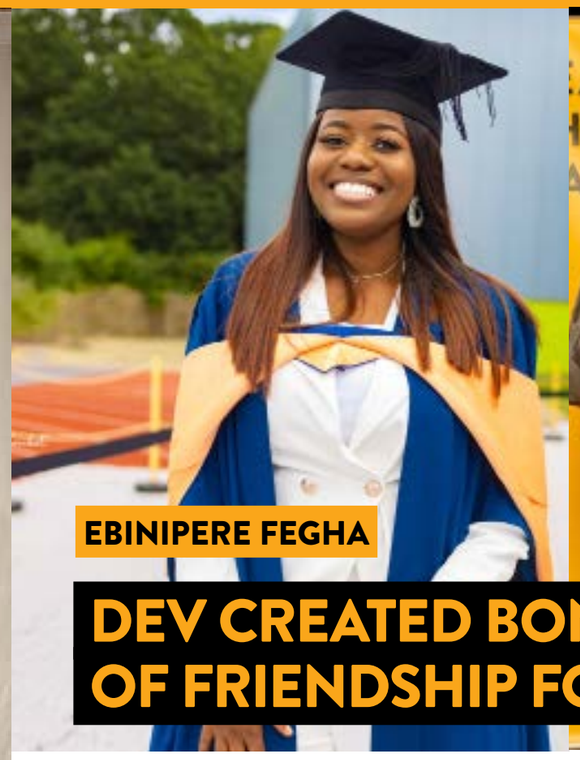
I was very pleased with the outcome of the project and am now even more confident in my abilities as a communicator. After the post-production interviews were done and the speech was released, it was a great feeling to see my work inspiring people and leading them to ask critical questions about society.

Overall, DEV was a valuable experience that I'm glad to have had.

GRACE MULAMBA
MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2021-2022

Below top left: *Photo of Ebinipere Fegha at Graduation*

Below top right: *Photo of Ebinipere Fegha at UEA Change Makers*



EBINIPERE FEGHA

DEV CREATED BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP FOR LIFE

During the initial term of 2021, I pursued my studies online. However, my most significant experience occurred in 2022 when I returned to on-site learning. Within the mosaic of classrooms, one stood out like a hidden gem – Professor David Girling's Media and Development In Practice Class. This class wasn't just about lectures; it was a hub of connections, birthing friendships and forging alliances that went beyond the curriculum.

It was in these spaces that the seeds of friendships were planted and the sparks of alliances ignited. As we exchanged ideas and collaborated on projects, I discovered a sense of belonging that transcended journals and lectures. Beyond the transfer of knowledge, there was an exchange of experiences and dreams, the foundation of camaraderie that would come to define my DEV experience.

Amidst this, the MADIP course emerged as a crucible of learning, demanding determination. While knowledge was gained, the friendships formed during MADIP became the highlight.

Yet, it wasn't until those "I-can't-do-this-anymore" moments that the true power of these friendships emerged. They anchored me amidst academic chaos, providing support when self-doubt crept in.

We weren't merely students coexisting within the same institution; we were a united crew navigating the waves of our academic sojourn. With each challenge conquered and each milestone celebrated, our ties grew stronger. The classroom transformed into a haven of laughter, shared ambitions, and mutual growth. These people, once strangers, had become an integral part of my journey.

The DEV experience gifted me not only with knowledge and skills but also with the treasure trove of friendships. These friends, who were once just classmates, became my confidants, my motivators, and my family. They enriched my journey, coloring it with shared experiences and unforgettable memories.

As DEV marks its 50th anniversary, it's a time to raise our glasses in tribute. Let's toast to the memories we've etched, the bonds we've woven, the friendships we've nurtured, and the obstacles we've overcome. Here's to the chapters of growth, discovery, and making an indelible impact on the world – in the next 50 years and beyond.

EBINIPERE FEGHA
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2021-2022

Below top left: *Photo of Amy Nwobi*

Below top right: *Amy Nwobi next to UEA sign*

Below top left: *Photo of Amy Nwobi and friend*

Below top right: *Photo of Amy Nwobi, UEA campus*

Below bottom right: *Photo of Amy Nwobi, UEA campus*

AMY NWOBI

LEARNING THE THEORY BEHIND MY PRACTICE

When people ask, "Why the UK?" I always tell them, "The UK was never my first choice, but here I am". I will always be grateful to God for the journey since I received my acceptance letter on December 11th, 2020, until the day I graduated on July 18th, 2023.

Last year, I took part in the 10-question challenge conducted by the School of International Development, and when asked about my time at UEA, I gave the acronym 'GAIT' Grey, Adventurous, Inspiring, Thankful. There are highs and lows in life, and no matter where you are, there will always be good and bad times that help create the memories we would forever cherish.

I was committed to getting a master's degree when I left home, but I also made a vow to step outside of my comfort zone and take advantage of any opportunities that came my way. This vow was made without considering the emotional impact of leaving home. The first action I took to keep that vow was to volunteer to be a Course Representative for my department (after receiving the email twice, I finally accepted on the third invitation). Serving DEV and running for the Welfare post—even if I lost—was one of the best decisions I've ever made because it allowed me to build relevant connections and skills like resiliency, problem-solving, communication, and graphic design.

As a student new to DEV, navigating the coursework was challenging, but the connections I built before arriving in the UK and throughout the first few weeks helped. The lecturers and students in DEV have unparalleled industry expertise and experience and are kind and helpful. From the Lecture Theatre to Nelson Court, from The Street to the Scholars Bar, and from campus to the city centre, UEA was the beginning of a challenging but exciting and satisfying adult adventure that included classes, sleepless nights, cries, laughter, campaigns, social gatherings, and vacations.

Thank you to the lecturers & coursemates who made the journey less daunting. Thank you to the friends who made me experience life outside the classroom. To my family and support system, thank you for your constant love, prayers, and encouragement. To God, thank You, for without You, all this would have been a dream.

I always advise prospective students who connect with me on various social media platforms; moving to a foreign country does not guarantee a bed of roses; you will work hard to survive. However, if you are confident in your decision, remain focused, seize opportunities, and hold on to your values, success is yours.

Since 2020, my family's slogan has been "UEA, here we come!". Indeed, we came, we saw, and we MASTERED!

I was allowed to study at the HomeoftheWonderful, and I couldn't be happier with my decision. I don't know what my future holds, but I am confident that UEA will have a significant impact on it.

To the next 50 years, here's to a world full of hope and new opportunities to create change.

AMY NWOBI
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2021-2022

Below top left: *Photo of Ayoola Jolayemi at documentary screening of When The Dust Settles at The British Academy, London*

Below top right: *Photo of Ayoola Jolayemi at documentary screening of When The Dust Settles at Cinema City, Norwich*

Below bottom right: *Photo of Ayoola Jolayemi filming with David Girling and Laura Camfield for the 50 Years of DEV documentary*

AYOOLA JOLAYEMI

DEV HAS TRANSFORMED MY CAREER

When I embarked on my educational journey at the School of International Development, I was honoured to receive a partial scholarship to pursue my passion for Media and International Development. From the beginning, I made a solemn commitment to maximise this opportunity and, in return, contribute to the legacy of the school.

The outset of my academic journey was marked by the challenging circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first semester was conducted entirely online, and I couldn't help but feel a sense of sadness, wondering if I would ever get to utilize my media skills effectively. However, as fate would have it, the second semester brought a change as we returned to physical classes.

During this transformative period, I had the privilege of attending a lecture by David Girling. I seized the opportunity to share my skillsets and discuss how they could be harnessed for the betterment of the department. David, recognizing the potential in my work, took the time to review my portfolio and oversee a couple of trial projects. To my delight, he felt that I exceeded all expectations and recommended me to DEV's communications team.

This experience vividly illustrates the passion and dedication that instructors like David have for their students. Thanks to his recommendation, I landed a paid contract to work with DEV's communications team. My role involved creating films and pitching social media ideas, a job that was not only exhilarating but also an invaluable opportunity to hone my media skills in a professional setting – my first in the UK that directly related to my passions.

As I continued to grow professionally, I also embarked on an internship with WaterAid's filmmaking department as part of my Development Work Placement module. Little did I know that this was just the beginning of my journey. Due to the outstanding work I had been producing for the School of International Development, I caught the attention of a researcher at the school. Subsequently, I was commissioned to create a documentary focusing on the plight of refugees.

The documentary not only shed light on the pressing issue of refugees but also garnered recognition, as it was selected for The British Summer Showcase and screened in select cinemas. This achievement filled me with immense pride and reinforced my commitment to using media as a tool for social change.

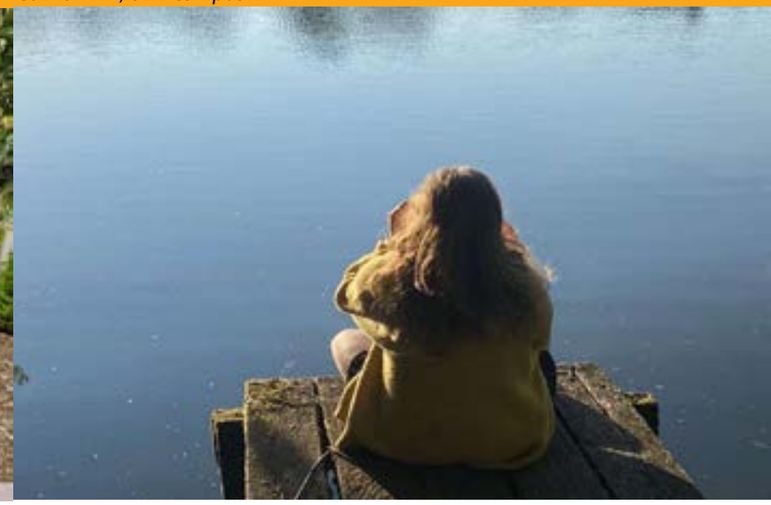
Today, I find myself in the exciting role of directing and filming the documentary for DEV's 50th-anniversary celebration. It is an opportunity to reflect on the school's rich history and contributions to international development while looking forward to a future where I can continue making a positive impact through my chosen medium.

In conclusion, my experience at the School of International Development at UEA has been nothing short of transformative and fulfilling. I owe a significant debt of gratitude to DEV for providing me with the platform to grow, learn, and make a meaningful impact through my work.

AYOOLA JOLAYEMI
MA MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
2021-PRESENT

Below top left: *Photo of Harriet Foote walking on campus*

Below top left: *Harriet Foote on A-Level results day, smiling at the prospect of going to UEA!*



Below top right: *Photo of Harriet at The UEA Lake*

Below bottom right: *Photo of Harriet on Colman Hill, UEA Campus*

HARRIET FOOTE

I NEVER WANT MY TIME IN DEV TO FINISH

The last two years studying International Development at UEA have been the best years of my life, and, believe it or not, I'm excited to work hard in my final year as an Undergraduate. DEV has shifted my perspective and outlook on life (causing some existential crises between lectures in the library!) My friends and family at home will agree that DEV has shaped my personality, and made me a more grounded, well-informed, conscientious and

As President of the International Development Society in academic year of 2022-2023, I was able to immerse myself in the truly amazing, close-knit community that is Dev. I organised social events such as formals and club nights as well as fundraising and guest speaker lectures that truly demonstrated that to be a student in Dev means to be part of a group something bigger than yourself. It was an absolute pleasure and an honour to head up the society in the year that Dev turned 50, I feel so lucky to have been involved in my own small, relatively insignificant way, in a community that is so momentous and meaningful to so many people. I appreciate it's a cliché, but I feel I've become part of something bigger than myself. My course friends have undoubtedly become friends for life (a friendship so strong that I hiked the entire coastline of Suffolk with a fellow DEV student in the summer after 1st year!). I'm so grateful for the opportunities I've been given, such as being involved in the 50th Anniversary of the School of Development, and the re-brand change from 'International' to 'Global' Development. It was a real 'how on earth did I end up here' moment when I found myself explaining this name change to the new Vice-Chancellor in a visit he was making to various Schools in the Faculty of Social Sciences. I muddled my way through the explanation that what may seem a subtle name change is actually part of a complex effort to de-colonise our studies whilst wondering why the various esteemed members of academic staff in the room were not answering the question instead of me.

During Sixth Form and earlier in my academic studies, I really didn't know what I wanted to do at University. Throughout Covid, I considered studying; Law, English Literature, History, Psychology, Anthropology or German. No course at University seemed to encapsulate my varied interests and broad passions, and so, if I couldn't find anything that was perfect, I wasn't going to apply to University, when I found International Development at UEA. It immediately just felt 'right', a moment of realisation and excitement that many people I've spoken to have also experienced. In my time at UEA so far, through my studies, I have found what I am truly passionate about. The School of Dev has truly become a home, and the support and encouragement I've received to pursue my passions, both intellectual and vocational, has been amazing. The opportunity to study Anthropology, Media, Communications, Economics, Politics, Gender Analysis, Wars and Humanitarian Crises, Migration, Research Methods, and more, all in one degree is such a privilege.

Looking forward, I am hoping to study MA Conflict, Governance and Global Development. I want to prolong my time in Dev as much as possible; the thought of graduating and leaving in less than a year is something that doesn't bear thinking about. I wish to continue my journey of studying in a school that has been so life-changing. I don't think the current first years would appreciate having me hanging around forever, though!

Thank you, DEV, for making me who I am today.

Here's to another 50 years!

HARRIET FOOTE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICS
2021-PRESENT

1st DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Times Higher Education
REF 2021 Analysis

#madein1973

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Emma Rowles
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