

STUDENTS IN THE FIELD, VOLUNTEERS ON THE GROUND AND KEEPING OLDER PEOPLE HEALTHY **A YEAR IN DEVELOPMENT**



WELCOME

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I wrote last year's Head of School piece for this newsletter just after the EU referendum result at a time when we knew little about what the vote would mean for us or the sort of leadership that would emerge in the UK. A year on and we don't

know much more about what Brexit will bring. With the recent general election, uncertainty remains. DEV has done its best to navigate these choppy political waters and had another successful year by any measure, but there is no doubt that staff and students have at times been extremely concerned by the uncertainty of Brexit and its consequences for our outward facing and international School. Partly in response to this, a number have continued with our long-standing tradition of organising local engagement events to discuss difficult but related issues such as racism, refugees and diversity as they play out internationally and closer to home in Norfolk, in Norwich and at UEA. A special thanks to Ulrike Theuerkauf, Caitlin Scott, Maria Abranches and others who are leading the organisation of these activities.

A notable "first" for DEV in 2017 has been the exciting launch of international field courses to Chile and India. Almost seventy undergraduate geography students participated on three different field courses. Jessica Budds, Kavita Ramakrishnan and Gareth Edwards led the development of these with considerable support from others. We have talked about international field courses in the School for a while and it has been great to see these finally come off...reports from the students have been overwhelmingly positive.

We had a good recruitment last September taking in a similar number of undergraduates and slightly more postgraduate MA/MSc. students as last year. It is of huge value to the School to have such a thriving student body and we are hopeful recruitment will continue to be buoyant next year and beyond. There were no new degrees to launch this year, rather it has been a year of consolidating recent new launches, though we have introduced "year study abroad" variants for all our undergraduate programmes: already proving popular with applicants.

At postgraduate level we are about to launch a new MA programme in Development Management. This is a new interdisciplinary degree, first intake in 2018, that will provide students with a solid theoretical foundation in international development, as well as professional and technical skills in project/programme management. It has been designed to attract development and humanitarian assistance professionals, as well as people interested in working for development agencies, NGOs, aid and relief organisations, charities and the voluntary sector. We hope it will also appeal to a number of our undergraduate students wishing to take a Masters degree in DEV.

The year has been relatively quiet in terms of academic staff turnover but we have appointed five new lecturing staff: Raya Muttarak has been appointed as Senior Lecturer in Geography and Development; Iokiñe Rodriguez Fernandez as Senior Lecturer in Environment and Development; Zhu Liu joins DEV as Lecturer in low carbon development jointly with the Tyndall Center and Nicole Gross-Camp as Lecturer in Environment and Development for two years to cover for Shawn McGuire who is on secondment to FAO, Rome. We have also recently appointed Jeremy Loveless as Senior Lecturer (part-time) in humanitarian response and relief to improve our capacity to teach and work in this area. There are more details on these exciting new appointments over the page. I should also mention that we have had another successful round of promotions in DEV with Bereket Kebede, Ben D'Exelle and Roger Few all promoted to Chairs in the School!

There have been a number of support staff changes: Most notably, I am sad to say that Chris Hall has retired from the General Office after twenty-nine years working in the School! Chris has been a wonderful and supportive colleague for so long and we are still in the period of adjusting to her absence. We wish her all the best for her retirement, however. Gina Neff moved across full time to ECO and Rob Gray has replaced her as full time DEV School Manager. Rob has coped exceptionally well so far and whilst we miss Gina I feel the School is in good hands.

In summary, we remain a strongly internationally engaged and outward-looking School. Our success continues and we are confident that we are well equipped to meet whatever challenges the next few years will bring.

Dr John McDonagh Head of School

VOLUNTEERS & REFUGEES – SEE PAGE 8



Photo: Ludek Stavinoha

Edited by Verity Burton
 Assistant Editor David Girling
 Design by Anne Reekie
 Printed by Barnwell Print Ltd
 Cover photo: Jake Reed

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GOODBYE TO...

Christine Hall, DEV's School Support Assistant. Chris retired in June after 29 years working in the School. She had this to say about her time in DEV:

"DEV has been a great place to work and I know I'll miss the School greatly. I've seen many changes over the years and more students arrived to study here. As a result of this, I've met a lot of lovely people, some of whom have now become lifelong friends. I wish everybody, past and present, a great future, and to those who know me well - please do keep in touch!"

NEW TO DEV



From left: Dr Nicole Gross-Camp, Jeremy Loveless, Dr Raya Muttarak and Dr Iokine Rodríguez

NEW ACADEMICS

Dr Nicole Gross-Camp transitioned in November from a Senior Research Fellow to a Lecturer in Natural Resources in DEV. Nicole identifies as an interdisciplinary environmental scientist focusing predominantly on East Africa. Her postgraduate studies on primate seed dispersal contributed to our understanding of the importance of these animals to tropical forest maintenance and regeneration. Upon joining DEVCo in 2009, Nicole began a broadening of her research interests to incorporate the social dimensions of conservation. Highlights of her work in DEVCo include a pilot payments for ecosystem services (PES) project in Rwanda and an ESRC-funded project exploring the influence of markets on conservation and local perspectives of justice. More recently she was awarded an Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) early careers fellowship (UCL Anthropology) to explore the influence of community-based forest management on human wellbeing in Tanzania. Nicole is delighted to be lecturing and interacting more directly with students in the School and beyond.

Jeremy Loveless joins DEV in August 2017, having worked in international development since 1990. He started as a water engineer, initially in long-term programmes but later in emergencies. His interests have broadened to include food security and general aid policy, and he has held management positions in a range of organisations. He has trained aid workers on-the-job and has previously taught at UEA and at the London School of Economics, as well as working for national governments, NGOs, the UN, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and donors. Much of his experience has been in Africa but he has also spent time in Asia, the Caribbean and the former Yugoslavia. Recently his main focus has been on the Middle East including Syria and Gaza. He has particular interests in the connection between development and humanitarian programmes, and in linking development theory with practise.

Dr Raya Muttarak joined DEV as a Senior Lecturer in Geography and International Development in June 2017. She obtained her DPhil in sociology from the University of Oxford in 2008. Before coming to the UEA, Raya worked as a research scholar at the Vienna Institute of Demography/Austrian Academy of Sciences and the International Institute for Applied Systems

Analysis (IIASA) based in Austria. She was also previously a postdoctoral research fellow at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. Her interdisciplinary research crosscuts and integrates the fields of social inequality, health, vulnerability and environmental change. Her research approach is based on applied quantitative methods. Her recent research projects include: 1) the role of education in climate actions and sustainable development; 2) differential impacts of climate variability on health, migration and child welfare; and 3) climate change perceptions and environmental behaviours. Furthermore, she is also actively engaged in empirical studies on a variety of topics, ranging from the effects of the economic crisis on health, immigrants' integration, to social networks and fertility. Raya is teaching the research method module, field course and other relevant courses with a focus on population, environment and development, migration and health.

Dr Iokine Rodríguez joined DEV as Senior Lecturer in Environment and Development in April 2017. She is a Venezuelan sociologist, who specialises on local environmental knowledge and conflict transformation in Latin America, using participatory action-research. She has worked in Venezuela, Guyana, Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia, building local and institutional capacity to transform environmental conflicts. Her work on environmental conflict transformation focuses on issues of local history, local knowledge, power, environmental justice, equity and intercultural dialogue, with an important part of her work carried out in indigenous peoples' territories and protected areas. She also works in close collaboration with Latin American institutions, seeking to develop a regional specific conflict transformation approach to environmental conflicts. This last work involved training, developing methodological and conceptual frameworks, and assessing on-going experiences on environmental conflict transformation across the region. Iokine first joined DEV in 2013, as a Senior Research Fellow, where she worked in the "Conservation, Justice and Markets" Project, and the (ACKnowl-EJ) "Academic-Activist Co-Produced Knowledge for Environmental Justice" Project.

...AND HELLO TO...



Dr Persephone de Magdalene, who is undertaking the role of Project Development Officer during Hannah Ings' maternity leave, comes to DEV from NBS where she was awarded a PhD in Business Management for her thesis entitled 'Capitalism with a conscience? A feminist-informed exploration of social enterprise and social entrepreneurship in the UK'. Persephone previously worked in REN, MED and the N&N in various administrative roles, and when not in DEV continues to develop her portfolio career working as a freelance copywriter, proof-reader and editor, an Associate Tutor in NBS, and Managing Director of her social enterprise Momentus.



Steve le Grice is the new Research Finance Administrator in DEV having previously worked in a similar role for over three years within Research and Enterprise Services at UEA. Steve will look after the financial reporting of our research and consultancy funding as well as monitoring the DEVCo school accounts. He will shortly be looking to resume his AAT studies following a study break.



Carolina Pozzi joined DEV in March 2017 as the new Finance Assistant in the DevCo Office. She supports the day to day running of the DevCo finances and the Training Office. Carolina is a UEA graduate with a BA in English and American Literature and has spent her years since graduating working in her native Germany and in London.

NEWS AND RESEARCH

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- / VOLUNTEER INFRASTRUCTURES
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- / WID FORUM, VOLUNTEERING AND NEW COURSES



Photo: Peter Lloyd-Sherlock

STAYING HEALTHY

AS LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA GROWS, SO DOES THE NEED FOR RAISING HEALTH AWARENESS AMONGST THIS AGE GROUP

High birth rates across most of sub-Saharan Africa mean that populations remain relatively youthful, even when compared to other developing regions. But that does not mean that there are no older people in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2010 there were 40 million people aged 60 or more, and it is predicted that this will rise to 75 million by 2030. For many people in the region, what we might think of as “old age” starts quite early in life. Healthy life expectancy for someone in their 50s is less than that for a Japanese person in their 70s.

Older people may only make up a small share of sub-Saharan African populations, but they are important as a group. Studies have shown the key role played by grandmothers in caring for younger family members, including those with HIV/AIDS. At the same time, older people are increasingly vulnerable as accelerating economic and social transformations put pressure on families and traditional care arrangements.

International development agencies and NGOs have not neglected older Africans. Their main focus has been on encouraging governments to extend the provision of basic “social pensions”. These have been shown to improve the lives of both older people and their families, but what about keeping older people healthy? This issue has received much less attention.

It is sometimes suggested that giving someone a pension will also benefit their health, since it will enable them to eat well, as well as pay for health services and medicines. At first sight, this would appear to make a lot of sense, but when I put this idea to the test in South Africa the reality was quite different. Why?

One reason may have been the health condition I mainly focused on. This was hypertension (aka high blood pressure). Hypertension might seem like an odd choice, but it is the main cause of conditions like stroke and heart disease, which are now the main killers of adults in low and middle-income countries.

Often, high blood pressure can be effectively treated with cheap and simple medication costing just a few dollars a year –which should not represent a major challenge, even in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite this, only a very small minority of adults with hypertension are controlling their condition, even in South Africa where most people receive generous state pensions and could easily afford treatment. South Africa has arguably the most extensive and generous pension scheme of any low- or middle-income country. It also has the highest rate of uncontrolled hypertension the world has ever seen, causing thousands of easily avoidable strokes, heart attacks and other serious health conditions.

So why are South Africans not using their pensions to pay for life-saving medication? One part of the answer is that many people do not realise that they have conditions like hypertension or diabetes. These conditions do not have obvious symptoms and few people have regular check-ups at health centres (even where those services are available). Another reason is that the medication is often unavailable at clinics, due to stock shortages and distribution problems. People do not always continue with their treatment: it can be difficult to obtain and taking it does not make them feel healthier than before, so why should they bother to persevere with their medication? More generally, knowledge about these health conditions, what causes them and how to treat them is often absent.

Given all of these reasons, it becomes easy to see why giving older people a few dollars every month is unlikely to lead to improved health unless it is accompanied by interventions to raise health awareness and to improve the quality and availability of local health services.

This will be the focus of a new study, which has just started, with support from the Economic and Research Council. Working in Ghana and South Africa and collaborating with a wide range of international organisations, such as the World Health Organisation, we will be assessing the impact of different policies to deliver better health. If we can make these services work for older people, then it is very likely they will help the growing numbers of middle-aged adults in the region with similar health conditions. Over the next 20 years, stroke, heart disease and similar illnesses will take over from infectious diseases as the main causes of death and ill health in the region. It is time to identify effective solutions to these new challenges.

Prof Peter Lloyd-Sherlock

ENABLING IMPACT

THE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT EXCHANGE TEAM (DEVSET)

DevSET is a capacity-building programme helping early-career researchers plan and deliver impact. It aims to:

- **EMPOWER** early career researchers to achieve high impact poverty alleviation strategies.
- **FORGE AND STRENGTHEN** collaborations across the Norwich Research Park.
- **PROVIDE A COMMON LANGUAGE** across life and social science.
- **CHAMPION A CULTURE** of personal development and effective team coaching.

Agricultural development researchers are increasingly aware challenges are not always resolved by new technologies or scientific advancement without considering the implementation. Change demands accurate information of the target challenge, holistic design appropriate to the final location and interdisciplinary strategy of how to ensure the program can reach the intended beneficiaries. The aim of DevSET is to focus on postgraduate students and postdoctoral scientists and help them work effectively with others outside their immediate network, forming teams with diverse skillsets.

Some DevSET members arrived with their own project to work on and share with the group while others came looking to develop a new idea. The 2017 cohort will be working across Kenya, Madagascar and Ethiopia in the next few months. Projects include activities such as engagement with smallholder farmers, exploring barriers to biotechnology adoption, scientific capacity building and increasing visibility for NGOs. All of these projects will incorporate an element of monitoring and evaluation to allow the participants to critically assess and develop their work.

FIND OUT MORE
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In 2010 there were 40 million people aged 60 or more, and it is predicted that this will rise to 75 million by 2030.

AIR POLLUTION – HOW GLOBAL TRADE IS PACKING A MORTAL BLOW

**A NEW STUDY
CO-AUTHORED BY
DEV'S PROFESSOR
DABO GUAN HAS
REVEALED FOR THE
FIRST TIME THE GLOBAL
SCALE OF PREMATURE
DEATHS RELATED TO
AIR POLLUTION FROM
INTERNATIONAL TRADE.**

Each year millions of people die prematurely from diseases caused by exposure to outdoor air pollution. While some studies have estimated premature mortality is related to local air pollution sources, it can also be affected by atmospheric transport of pollution from distant sources.

International trade is also contributing to the globalisation of emissions and pollution as a result of the production of goods and their associated emissions in one region, for consumption in another. The effects of international trade on air pollutant emissions, air quality, and health have been investigated regionally, but this study presents for the first time a combined global assessment.

The research estimates premature mortality linked to fine particulate matter pollution (PM2.5) as a result of atmospheric transport and the production and consumption of goods and services in 13 regions – encompassing 228 countries – of the world. The study focused on deaths from heart disease, stroke, lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Linking four state-of-the-art global data models, the international research team estimates that of the 3.45 million global premature deaths related to PM2.5 pollution in 2007, about 12 per cent were related to air pollutants emitted in a different region of the world, and about 22 per cent were associated with goods and services produced in one region for consumption in another.

Chinese emissions caused more than twice the number of deaths worldwide than the emissions of any other region, followed by emissions produced in India and the rest of Asia region. The researchers argue that if the cost of imported products is lower because of less stringent air pollution controls in the regions where they are produced, then the consumer savings may come at the expense of lives lost elsewhere.

Guan said: “Our results reveal that inter-regional health impacts associated with PM2.5 pollution as a result of international trade are higher than those as a result of long-distance atmospheric pollutant transport. This indicates that premature mortality related to air pollution is more than just a local issue and our findings quantify the extent to which air pollution is a global problem. International trade is further globalising the issue of air pollution mortality by allowing production and consumption activities to be physically separated. In our global economy, the goods and services consumed in one region may entail production of large quantities of air pollution, and related mortality, in other regions.”

The authors suggest that regional policies to regulate air quality by imposing a price on pollutant emissions may be effective, and in some cases a considerable proportion of the overall costs of such policies might be shared with consumers in other regions. However, there is some evidence that the polluting industries have tended to migrate to regions with more permissive environmental regulations, suggesting that there may be tension between a given region's efforts to improve air quality and attract foreign direct investment.

When looking at the distribution of premature deaths due to PM2.5 air pollution produced in China, Western Europe, the US, and India, in each case the largest health impacts of pollution produced in a given region were local, but deaths in neighbouring regions as well as in more-distant areas are also evident due to intercontinental transport, particularly in downwind areas with dense populations. Globally, 16.3 per cent of attributable deaths (or 12 per cent of total deaths) were caused by pollution produced in a different region.

**“INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS
GLOBALISING THE ISSUE OF
AIR POLLUTION MORTALITY BY
ALLOWING PRODUCTION AND
CONSUMPTION ACTIVITIES TO
BE PHYSICALLY SEPARATED.”**

DABO GUAN

“Transboundary health impacts of transported global air pollution and international trade” was published in *Nature* on March 30, 2017.

Photo: Dabo Guan

REDD+: SOURCE OF CONFLICT OR COOPERATION?

Dr Poshendra Satyal

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, and the enhancement and sustainable use of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), is an international policy framework promoted to align forest governance in developing countries with climate change mitigation objectives and to contribute towards poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. It does this through both national policies and concrete projects. Led by Dr Esteve Corbera and Dr Poshendra Satyal, DEV's CoCooR (Conflict and Cooperation over REDD+) project has analysed the extent to which REDD+ has resulted in increased conflict or cooperation in Mexico, Nepal and Vietnam.

The project team have identified divergent claims about REDD+ across the three studied countries at both policy and project levels, resulting in grievances around how much focus the government should put on carbon accounting and monitoring as a means to generate economic incentives for participant communities, and who should control such revenues. The team have also found that the necessary level of participation and informed consent that is required for REDD+ to be legitimate has been uneven, with more related conflict observed in Vietnam and less so in Mexico and Nepal. Overall, the project has unearthed diverse instances of conflict related to either historical struggles over land and forest rights (Vietnam) or unsettled debates about procedural fairness in forest and rural development policies that REDD+ has not yet contributed to resolve.

In order to share the team's findings, the CoCooR project organised a 3-day international workshop on REDD+ conflict and cooperation: Understanding linkages and outcomes at UEA in July. The workshop brought together academic researchers, policy-makers and civil society practitioners to discuss how REDD+ national strategies and (pilot) programmes and projects have brought about, resolved or transformed conflict and cooperation in the management of landscapes and natural resources. It also assembled new theoretical and empirical studies focusing on conflict, conflict transformation or cooperation in the context of REDD+. This included analytical approaches to better understand such dynamics and identify the most relevant research questions and required data, as well as detailed accounts of how conflict or cooperation have been reinforced as a result of REDD+ early implementation.

FOR MORE INFO:

uea.ac.uk/devresearch/research-themes/global-environmental-justice/conflict-and-cooperation-over-redd-in-mexico-nepal-and-vietnam



Kulamawe in Isiolo County, Kenya, the location of some of the life course interviews. Photo: Mark Tebboth

COLLABORATING ACROSS CULTURES BRINGING CONSISTENCY TO RESEARCH METHODS

Over the last nine months, Mark Tebboth (Principle Investigator) has been engaged in an international, cross-cultural research project that brings together researchers from India, Zimbabwe, Ghana and the UK. The project uses a life-course methodology (one-on-one interviews lasting several hours exploring key events in people's lives) to shed light on how and if people use mobility in semi-arid regions of India, Ghana, Namibia and Kenya (see photo) under conditions of environmental change. As a group, the researchers come from very different backgrounds and cultures, but all share a desire to work together, to collectively build each other's capacity in the process of undertaking some innovative and exciting socially-minded research.

The project began in October 2016 and has moved a long way in a very short period. During this time, Mark and his collaborating partners have designed and developed the sampling rationale, collected in-depth, long-form interviews (life-course interviews) in all of the four countries and have begun the process of analysing the interview transcripts. In January, the group got together in Cape Town for the first face-to-face meeting, to take stock of the project's progress, share experiences and develop a collective understanding of the key priorities for the coming six months.

Over the course of four days, the research team achieved a great deal including a practical 'how to' toolkit, sketching out paper outlines and

communication products, and this was down to the willingness of everyone to work together, share their knowledge and experience and support each other – a truly collaborative effort. Of the specific activities, one of the most beneficial was collectively working to develop an initial set of codes (labels to apply to the transcripts) to analyse the interview data. Building up a common understanding of how Mark and his collaborators are analysing (and reading) the data is crucial to ensure the project moves forward coherently, as the initial analytical work is being undertaken remotely by individual researchers.

But, beyond this work-orientated perspective of what a good meeting or a successful project should look like, has been something much more intangible and rewarding. The time together in Cape Town afforded the research team an opportunity to build personal relationships and bonds that often take much longer when meeting face-to-face is not possible. Over the space of four days, the researchers shared, amongst other things, childhood memories of countries that are no longer home, discussed wedding plans and recounted first-hand accounts of coup d'états. Yes, most of the time was spent discussing work, but the team also got to know about each other on a personal level – something that was valued as much as the research itself.

Dr Mark Tebboth

ADAPTATION AT SCALE IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS (ASSAR)

This research project was delivered as part of ASSAR – one of four research programmes funded under the Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAS), with financial support from the UK Government's Department for International Development (DfID) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.

VOLUNTEERS & REFUGEES

INFRASTRUCTURES AND SOLIDARITIES IN EUROPE'S REFUGEE RESPONSE

Dr Kavita Ramakrishnan and
Dr Ludek Stavinoha

After President Trump signed the executive order banning entry of people from seven majority-Muslim countries, the resistance that emerged was powerful, with lawyers providing pro-bono services, activists and ordinary individuals protesting at airports. Amidst those standing up against the blatant bigotry, one particularly remarkable connection took place between an American protesting in front of the Los Angeles Airport, who had previously volunteered at the Souda refugee camp on the Greek island of Chios, and his Syrian friend and refugee, Mohammad. The former live-streamed a video of Mohammad, who rallied the protestors and led a chant of 'F*ck Trump'.

This act of protest and relationship drawn upon at a time of intense hostility towards refugees and Muslims in American and European societies, epitomises the many meaningful solidarities we have seen form between volunteers and refugees across different nodal points in Europe – from Calais, Paris, to Athens and Chios.

The sheer number of volunteers who have dedicated time and energy from the start of the 'crisis' has been astounding. In Calais, volunteers have spearheaded different efforts from basic needs provisioning such as food kitchens and housing construction to local theatre and community gardening. In addition, there is the massive warehouse maintained by *L'Auberge des Migrants*, a volunteer organisation that provides support to refugees in and around Calais and advocates for their rights. In Paris, volunteer organisations such as *Utopia56* and the *Paris Refugee Ground Support* continue to distribute clothing, tents and tea in an ever-more precarious context of coercive policing and harassment of those sleeping on the streets.

In Chios, where thousands of refugees have been trapped since borders to Northern Europe shut in March 2016, volunteers have been filling gaps left by the state and humanitarian INGOs, coordinating boat landings and assisting traumatised refugees as they disembark from their dinghies, distributing

everything from tents, clothes, food, to baby milk and diapers, and providing legal support and informal education for the hundreds of refugee children denied access to Greek schools.

Without overstating or romanticising the role of volunteers – particularly in an informal camp like Calais where refugees have assembled community support, leisure and business activities, thus organically creating systems of support, livelihood and urbanity – the ever-shifting nature of the 'crisis' has demanded a multitude of stop-gap measures which volunteers have rapidly and often resourcefully provided. Thus, the individuals comprising this vast transnational volunteer network have been key to the versatility seen on the ground. For instance, volunteer 'infrastructures' communicate between such seemingly disparate places as the Scottish Highlands, the Basque Country, Calais and Chios to transport much-needed clothing and supplies across borders.

But these 'infrastructures' are also deeply politicised, as volunteers move between camps and cities, share best practices and skills, and engage in dialogues about what their 'help' actually means. These dialogues, in turn, inform the everyday practices of volunteers and their engagement with refugees. Indeed, in volunteer organisational meetings, many volunteers constantly reflect on the tensions and contradictions in their work. These include the idea that they are in some ways enabling the state and humanitarian organisations to take a backseat and that the food and clothing distributions deprive refugees – who are constantly made to queue – of dignity and agency, reflecting the inherent asymmetries of power between those who give and those who take.

Sometimes this politics is more radical, extending to a modern 'underground railroad' of sorts, where refugees who are making their way from Greece to Germany or Spain stop and rest at volunteer homes along their route. At other times, volunteers and refugees have collaborated to expose the farcical 'winterisation' – a term used by UNHCR

for their winter-proofing practices – of camps across Greece. This has implications not only for the border regime, as volunteers facilitate the 'irregular' crossing of borders and help to document the negligence and human rights breaches by local and EU authorities. Crucially, such practices also allow for a reimagining of what refugee-volunteer solidarities could entail.

While the video of Mohammad talking to protestors in LA, mediated by a volunteer, might seem like a fleeting form of solidarity, these connections are what make volunteer 'infrastructures' both versatile and resilient. It is that humanising perspective – one built on empathy, trust and a sense of injustice – that embodies the possibilities of linking the political agency of both refugees and volunteers.

There are of course limitations to these more political solidarities evolving. Refugees are denied political rights and voice, whilst volunteers have limited capacity to influence the asylum procedure or a safe passage out of Greece. Similarly, volunteers often feel constrained or co-opted by the state and the larger humanitarian actors. On Chios, for example, the municipality has begun to impose limits on the work of volunteers and their social interaction with refugees inside the camp through curfews. There are also complex internal dynamics and political struggles within volunteer organisations which further constrain any merging of volunteering with radical politics.



GLOBAL CHALLENGES RESEARCH FUND

BUILDING RESILIENCE

DR CLARE SHELTON & DR CAROLE WHITE

DEV researchers Prof Roger Few, Dr Carole White and Dr Clare Shelton are studying historical trajectories of disaster risk management in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), funded by NERC, ESRC & AHRC under the Global Challenges Research Fund 'Building Resilience to Natural Hazards'. This interdisciplinary project is led by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and brings together social scientists, historians, geologists, hydro-meteorologists and geographers from UEA and other universities and institutes in the UK, Caribbean and Pacific regions. This research is testing the idea that 'all hazards' approaches to building resilience will be more effective if placed within the particular historical and cultural contexts that land use and human settlement patterns were established. Looking at this across long periods, such as centuries, can demonstrate how exposure to natural hazards like hurricanes and volcanoes is created and disaster risk management responses have evolved.

The research focused on Dominica and Vanuatu. These countries face multiple threats from volcanoes, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes and earthquakes. Both countries experienced devastating storms in 2015- Tropical Storm Erika in Dominica and Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu. In each location, the researchers analysed existing data for time periods when social, political or cultural changes coincided with multiple hazardous events to better understand exposure at that time. By comparing exposure during historical periods with that of today, they question whether there are 'root' drivers of exposure related to historical processes and events. These insights can be used to inform future consideration for managing risk to multiple hazards.

Fieldwork in Dominica in March 2017 involved interviews and community workshops attended by over 50 people across two communities, and fieldwork in Vanuatu took place in May 2017, with a community workshop on the island of Ambae. Workshop participants shared the history of their own community and discussed past, current and future challenges for their communities. In addition, this research also involves archival research including colonial documents from Britain and France, diaries from missionaries and newspaper records.



Yet, the practices and experiences that we have observed on the ground suggest the need to sharpen our focus on volunteering and examine how it is both fundamentally reshaping humanitarian responses and challenging our ideas of 'development' in the Global North. For the dire situation on the ground illustrates the potential and importance of these grassroots refugee-volunteer solidarities to jointly resist the increasingly oppressive border regimes on both sides of the Atlantic and the racisms that underpin it.

Photo: Ludek Stavinoha

Photo: Carole White

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE GROUP



You can now follow the group on Twitter @GEJGroup_UEA

CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION THINK TANK

The Think Tank was convened by Iokiñe Rodríguez and Adrian Martin at the end of 2016 and aimed to explore how environmental justice research can become transformative, in other words, how can research empower communities to work towards justice and peace instead of suffering injustice and conflict? The UEA welcomed researchers, practitioners and activists working on environmental justice issues from all over the world to join the Think Tank. The event built on existing links within UEA and also externally. The Think Tank identified four key work areas for potential future collaborations:

METHODS AND ETHICS – develop tools and guidelines to do research with political rigour and high social impact

JOINT RESEARCH – cross learning for action

THEORY – develop cross fertilisations between environmental justice, conflict transformation, alternatives to development and just transitions theory

EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING – help develop capacities to transform conflicts

The Think Tank demonstrated that there is a need for more research on environmental injustice which not only analyses, but also stimulates and facilitates transformations to justice and peace.

There are currently 17 DEV staff involved in the Global Environmental Justice (GEJ) Research Group who meet regularly to move activities forward, including the re-launch of the free online Environmental Justice course this autumn. Here's what they've been up to this year.

TESTIMONIES OF JUSTICE VIDEO SERIES

The GEJ Group has so far recorded twenty five interviews with academics, activists and advocates from around the world as part of the 'Testimonies of Justice' video series. We have recently created a compilation of these testimonies called 'Justice Matters: Perspectives on Environmental Justice' which can be viewed on the DEV's YouTube channel under the 'Testimonies of Justice' playlist.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOOC

We are currently developing a new version of the Environmental Justice MOOC (Massive Open Online Course). The former course was launched in March 2015 and had more than 2,000 active learners. The new Environmental Justice MOOC is being developed by nine staff from the GEJ group, with technical support from staff at UEA's Centre for Technology Enhanced Learning (CTEL). Throughout May and June 2017, we recorded videos and produced digital content at UEA's studios. The course will go live in October 2017.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT US

www.uea.ac.uk/devresearch/research-themes/global-environmental-justice

Group director:
Prof Adrian Martin
adrian.martin@uea.ac.uk

Group coordinator:
Hannah Gray
gej.group@uea.ac.uk

HERE'S A SAMPLE OF OUR RESEARCH PROJECTS

ACKNOWL-EJ project is working towards transformative sustainability from the ground up, emphasising the transformative potential of citizen movements, 'participatory' approaches to environmental politics and new institutional practices born from local knowledge, showing how alternatives often emerge from resistance.

IMPACTS (Issues and Myths in Protected Area Conservation: Tradeoffs and Synergies) aims to enhance understandings of the social impacts of protected areas, and the ways they in turn influence ecological outcomes, in order to inform more socially and environmentally sustainable governance.

MOVING WITH RISK focuses on a critical but under-researched theme in studies of forced displacement: the processes through which people forced from their homes by conflict can commonly become exposed to heightened risk from environmental hazards in the places where they resettle.

PRODJUS Supranational Forest Governance in an Era of Globalising Wood Production and Justice

Our website is regularly updated with information about research projects

Politics focuses on justice politics in the timber and wood furniture global production networks originating in Ghana, Indonesia and Vietnam and ending in Europe.

REDEGN II Rethinking Environment and Development in an Era of Global Norms examines the international politics of justice, which surrounds REDD+ Safeguards and international water law in Sudan, Nepal and Uganda. The project explores the extent to which international carbon forestry and hydropower policies serve to support poor people's claims to sustainable livelihoods. It is also supporting civil society organisations involved in environmental mobilisations through novel forms of engagement.

WHY SHOULD ECOSYSTEM SERVICES BE USED FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION? Establishing the ethical foundations of ESPA looks at how poverty and the governance of ecosystem services are conceptualised and in turn, how related trade-offs (human wellbeing vs. non-human nature; current vs. future generations; the poor vs. the greater good of all humans) may be resolved.



© Andi Sapey

WORKING IN DEVELOPMENT FORUM

Working in Development Forum (WID) | **Gabriela Cerboncini**

When I began my internship with DEV, I didn't anticipate that it would turn into one of the most enriching experiences of my time at UEA. It was definitely a learning process, and I went from being a complete outsider with little experience in an office environment to having a very active role in the organisation and management of DEV's main event of the year: the Working in Development Forum. Of all of the events that the School puts together each year this is the one to watch out for. It draws together DEV graduates and experienced development practitioners to provide insights into their careers within some of the world's leading organisations.

As a student, attending this event proves extremely valuable; it's an opportunity to engage with people who know exactly what it's like to be an international development student, and who know the skills needed to be successful in the field. People come together from different sectors, ranging from the environment and impact evaluation to working in the private sector, each with their own journey and so many inspiring stories to tell.

The Working in Development Forum really helped put everything I was discovering on my course into perspective. I learned that bridging the gap between theory and practice is important. I learned that there is no such thing as a correct order of progression; whether we decide to do an internship, a postgraduate degree or jump straight into employment, every path is the right path as long as we follow our hearts and do it wholeheartedly.

Working in big, renowned organisations might sound ideal but most speakers agreed that working in smaller organisations can often bring greater responsibilities and more rewarding learning outcomes. And when it came to advice on getting started, the consensus was to never underestimate the value of seeking advice and support from the lecturers in DEV. Ultimately, I learned the importance of remaining optimistic and unafraid of being turned down- because sometimes it takes getting turned down by one organisation to find that your calling is at another.

On a personal level, organising the Forum turned out to be a very empowering experience. Surrounded by inspiring people who supported me unconditionally, I was able to free myself of many insecurities and began to trust my capabilities. Given the space and the encouragement to grow, I learned how to push my limits, working hard while keeping an enthusiastic outlook in everything I pursued. It has really shaped my time as a student, and given me the tools and the confidence to develop this next phase of my life.

As I look back on these last three years of involvement with the Working in Development Forum, both as a student and an organiser, I feel incredibly fortunate to have had the opportunity to be part of such an exciting exchange. I hope that future DEV generations will continue to engage not just as students but also as practitioners, sharing insights from their own journeys and where life after DEV will have taken them.

WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO VOLUNTEER TO HELP EXCITING NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHARITY?

MANGOMA – MUTUAL ASSISTANCE FOR NGOS FOR MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

maNGOma is a new and unique international development charity based in Norwich in the UK. Our mission is to fundraise for community development projects which support sustainable change in the Global South. These projects have been created by small grassroots NGOs in those communities. Currently we are working with NGOs in Kenya, Ghana, Cambodia and Cameroon on projects concerned with education, social welfare, and vocational training for women and young people.

We believe that many of the challenges faced by small NGOs are similar the world over, even though the context in each country will be different. So, in addition to our fundraising, we plan to create a network to encourage the sharing of experience and innovation, particularly in the project fields of adult and child education, disability, vocational skills development, environment and enterprise.

Chaired by recent DEV alumni Kieran McElhinney and with a Board of Trustees and volunteers comprising a mix of DEV alumni (Silvia Harvey, Sophie Willis, James Packham, Louise Richmond) and business, educational and fundraising professionals (Chris Hull, Julia La Ronde, Steve Wiseman), we are always happy to hear from enthusiastic UEA students past and present who would be interested in volunteering for us.

To get involved contact
steve@mangoma.org

maNGOMA
mutual assistance · mutual advantage

CHILE

Prof Peter Lloyd-Sherlock

Jessica Budds, Peter Lloyd-Sherlock and Maria Daniela Sanchez Lopez led the field course to Chile. No student in the group had visited the country before and the trip provided a wide range of insights into geography and development issues in a Latin American setting. The first half of the week was spent in Santiago, studying how the city had increasingly shaped, and been shaped by, Chile's complex social and political inequalities. Students went on to visit water-scarce rural areas in Chile's Central Valley, studying how local producers were struggling to sustain their livelihoods in a context of climate change. The next destination was the port city of Valparaiso where activities included a fascinating and thought-provoking tour of the city's most marginalised hillside communities. The final day was given over to a visit to vineyards in the Central Valley, including an inspiring example of sustainable, ecologically sensitive production.

"I thoroughly enjoyed exploring Santiago and Valparaiso, and learning about the historical processes of General Pinochet's dictatorship from 1973-1990, as well as the return to democracy after 1990, that have shaped these two wonderfully diverse cities, and the country as a whole. We also visited an avocado farm and a vineyard called Catrala wineries in the Casablanca Valley, which were both very interesting. A big thanks to our lecturers Peter Lloyd-Sherlock, Jessica Budds and Daniella Sanchez for accompanying us, and to the Chilean lecturers for taking time out of their schedule to help us learn more about Chile!"

Jake Reed | 2nd Year BA Geography & International Development

OUT IN THE FIELD

BA GEOGRAPHY AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIELD COURSES

Photos: Amber Martin (above), Gareth Edwards (below left), Amy Hunter (below right)



SHEFFIELD | Dr Gareth Edwards

Led by Gareth Edwards, Edward Anderson, Sarah Jenkins and Hussam Hussein, the trip to Sheffield was focused around two themes: migration and asylum, and urban renewal and restructuring. Students undertook guided independent group research projects ranging from the perceptions of integration amongst asylum seekers and refugees, to the role of public art in urban regeneration. Students enjoyed having the freedom to develop their projects and gain experience of doing research with support from the staff, as well as building friendships with their peers.

"While we were thrown in at the deep end at the start of the week beginning our research projects, by Friday afternoon we had overcome rejection in the streets, wandered seemingly endlessly around the city finding our way and formed solid friendships with people we may not have expected to. Overall, I enjoyed the trip and learned a few things about fieldwork along the way!"

Beth Rance | 2nd year BA Geography & International Development

INDIA | Dr Kavita Ramakrishnan

Kavita Ramakrishnan, Adrian Martin and Emil Dauncey led the trip to India. The students were able to explore issues of urban migration, women's self-groups and informal housing in Bangalore, alongside coffee farming, Adivasi rights and human-elephant conflict in Coorg. These diverse landscapes enabled students to understand processes of transformation in India more broadly; meeting with different stakeholders allowed them to engage with issues key to their study of geography and development beyond the classroom. The students returned with an excitement to pursue further knowledge of South Asia and to continue to reflect on how local communities perceive the government, employment and their everyday lives.

"It was the best trip I could have hoped for. I was able to experience so much, such as visiting an Adivasi village, meeting migrant workers and hearing their stories as well as talking to local NGOs - none of which I would have been able to if travelling there on my own. It was fantastically organised and I'd certainly recommend it to everyone who was considering taking the field course module in the future. Overall it was an incredible experience which I will never forget."

Amy Hunter | 2nd Year BA Geography & International Development



Vrije Universiteit, The Netherlands

A YEAR STUDYING ABROAD



Clockwise from top left:
Curtin University, Australia
Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
Sophia University, Japan
Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Next academic year sees the start of a new Study Abroad programme in DEV. Under this programme, undergraduate students spend the third year of their degree studying international development and related subjects at a partner university abroad, before returning to UEA to complete the final year of their degree. Studying abroad can be a very rewarding experience, exposing students to new perspectives on important issues, and helping to broaden their horizons and challenge their thinking.

In 2017-18, six undergraduate students are taking part in the Study Abroad programme, studying at universities in Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands. The School is also in the process of establishing a number of new partnerships with other Schools around the world with high quality teaching in international development, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Currently, these include the Division of International Studies at Korea University (KUDIS), and the Department of Geography at the University of Chile.

Dr Edward Anderson

HOW CAN YOU SHAPE THE WORLD?

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT UEA TRAINING OFFICE

From the ability to critically shape the world through impact evaluation to acting against climate change, International Development UEA's professional training courses equip participants with the tools to make a difference. They provide an interaction that goes beyond the strictly academic as well as practical skills to deploy in the field. The training courses have the potential to be beneficial to both early professionals and to policy makers and project managers in governments, NGOs, think tanks and international agencies. This range enables a richer networking prospect for all involved. International Development UEA offers a scholarship for each of its courses, allowing an early career professional working in a developing country to attend. Thanks to the generosity of International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), several more scholarships were available for the 2017 Impact Evaluation course.

This year's Climate Change and Development course examined the scope for adapting to climate change in the context of developing issues and poverty reduction, while the Water Security course brought together key strengths in water politics and climate change to provide participants with a variety of tools and analytical frameworks to aid understanding of this key global issue. September 2017 brings a new course, Ecosystem Services in Sustainable Development. Studying how sustainable management of natural capital underpins human development and well-being, it will provide a conceptual framework to help identify and manage synergies and trade-offs in the natural capital, natural resource management, food security and biodiversity conservation domains.

Maria Zalewska

uea.ac.uk/international-development/professional-training

ALUMNI STORIES TO TELL



Lobitos, northern Peru

/ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
/ BUSINESS SKILLS PUT TO USE
/ HANDS FOR HOPE
/ SELF-SUFFICIENCY

WORKING WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Since graduating from UEA in 2010 with an MA in Development Studies, I have spent most of my time working on issues related to water resources management in various developing regions. First, through my PhD as part of the Water Harvesting Revisited Project (WHaTeR) at Newcastle University and later in my role as International Consultant for the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. In a change to this work, my current role as Research Coordinator in the Institute for Sustainability at Newcastle University focuses on assisting academics to prepare research proposals that address a wide range of global challenges and not just those related to water resources.

This role has allowed me to witness the increase in interest in challenge-led research within UK academia and reflect on the potential impact that this could have on improving livelihoods for poor communities in developing regions. My time at UEA showed me the value of academic research in solving global challenges, such as equitable access to sustainable development and the power it has to transform lives for the better. However, it also taught me of the key role that effective involvement of local stakeholders in this research has in ensuring real and lasting positive impacts on communities. The increase in challenge-led research within the UK and desire to ensure that local stakeholders are part of it is what drove me to start volunteering for EcoSwell, a small not-for-profit NGO based in the rural town of Lobitos, northern Peru.

EcoSwell is run by an enthusiastic and dedicated team of individuals from a range of disciplines whose mission is to design and develop socio-environmental, educational and infrastructure projects with the purpose of guiding the development of rural/semi-rural communities through the path of a sustainable development. EcoSwell believe that a bottom-up and shared value approach that involves stakeholders across all sectors – community, public sector, private enterprise and non-profit organisations – is the key to achieving equitable sustainable development. The organisation's current focus is to make Lobitos a coastal example of sustainability in which stakeholders across all sectors can effectively co-exist by 2021.

EcoSwell recognise the value that the academic sector can bring to their work and actively seek partnerships with researchers to work on a range of sustainable development related issues in the Lobitanean community. To date, they have worked with researchers from a range of national and

international research institutes and universities, including the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Newcastle University and Cambridge University. Research projects that have already been completed and whose outputs have contributed towards the realisation of sustainable development in Lobitos include those related to socio-economic evaluation, the feasibility and installation of solar energy, reforestation of public areas, gender empowerment, sanitation and conservation of rare birds.

One thing my time volunteering for EcoSwell has taught me is the power of young researchers in particular to drive development forward. Although we need to avoid 'voluntourism', I have seen first-hand the genuine passion and ability that young researchers (undergraduates, post-graduates and post-doctoral) have to use their skills to help realise equitable sustainable development. The progress made in Lobitos so far is a clear demonstration of the positive impact that the drive, enthusiasm and innovative thinking of young researchers can have. Ensuring researchers are closely supported by more experienced individuals with an intimate knowledge of local communities is also key to ensuring success and this is a key task of the EcoSwell team based in the town.

EcoSwell's internship and volunteer programme, to which young researchers (and professionals) can apply, not only plays a key role in driving sustainable development forward in Lobitos, but trains its participants to be agents of change that have the potential to create the disruptive transformation necessary for the achievement of sustainable development at the global level. Interns have described their experiences as life changing, with most choosing to continue to collaborate with the organisation in way one or another, long after their placement in Peru.

As any good development researcher or practitioner knows, research alone is not enough and findings need to be fed into policy for lasting and high impact positive change. That is why EcoSwell are also working to influence local and national level policies via their collaborations with Peru's Northern Regional Government, the Municipality of Lobitos and the Peruvian and British Chamber of Commerce. Together with these partners, the organisation is using their research outputs to produce a scalable sustainable development framework with the view of implementing it in other coastal communities in Peru, and eventually, around the world.

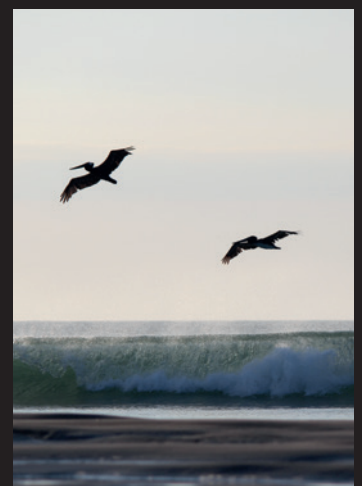
"My time at UEA taught me about the key role effective involvement of local stakeholders has in ensuring real and lasting positive impacts on communities."

LISA BUNCLARK

Lisa Bunclark | MA in Development Studies | 2010

Find out more about EcoSwell:
ecoswell.org

Follow them at:
facebook.com/ecoswell



Photos: Lisa Bunclark

DEVELOPING BUSINESS SKILLS FOR A DREAM CAREER



When I decided to study International Development at the UEA, I was too late to apply for the scholarship from the Japanese government, so I had to ask my mother to lend me the tuition fee. I promised to go back to Japan after graduation and work hard to pay the money back as soon as possible. Even before coming to the UK, I knew I would need to find a job in Japan upon graduation – this was the start of my university life.

As a 3rd year student, I made good use of the career services available at UEA. A range of events and the Career Mentoring service helped me to reflect on my experiences and the skills I developed throughout my time in DEV. I also spent time regularly thinking about the skills I needed in order to realise my dream. My ultimate goal was to empower and develop the Japanese NGOs and social businesses by making it more accessible for Japanese people to learn about international development. I felt I would need to develop a high level of business skills, and the best place to acquire them appeared to be in the consulting industry.

Around the same time, I heard about the Boston Career Forum (BCF). This career forum has been the biggest annual event for individuals with Japanese and English language abilities and leading companies from a variety of industries to meet and discover employment opportunities. After discovering that a number of leading consulting companies would gather and recruit at the BCF, I decided to attend in November 2015.

As I talked with the recruiter of BayCurrent Consulting there, I had a feeling that the position they were offering fitted what I wanted. BayCurrent Consulting is a leading Japanese consulting firm that provides comprehensive consulting services across a wide variety of fields, both in public and private sectors. It supports sustainable growth of the clients by addressing and resolving their key issues in a manner that suits the particular Japanese business culture. It is also constantly sharing its insight based on their research efforts in various fields. After

successfully passing their tests and interviews, they offered me the graduate level position. I believe the transferable skills I developed at UEA, and the practical experiences I gained through the Development Work Experience module, helped me secure the position.

After going through the intense two month training programme at BayCurrent, I started working on global projects mainly in the financial industry. Since February 2017 I have been helping to co-manage a rebranding project, accompanied by M&A. My role involves checking the progression status of all the divisions involved; planning and facilitating the weekly meetings with the project management team and biweekly meetings with all the division leaders to give the most meaningful support for them at the particular time of the project; answering questions related to the project; resolving a range of issues by coordinating with the stakeholders involved; and a number of other tasks which arise from progressing this project. One of the other tasks put to my co-management team was project cost reduction. Alongside my current role, we have also made best efforts to critically evaluate the project cost. Our statistical analysis has helped reduce the project cost by over 100 million yen.

Although my current role often requires me to work for 60-70 hours a week, I haven't lost the UEA spirit of daring to make a difference in the world. I plan to start up a world changing fair-trade business in the future, so I'm looking forward to applying the business skills I'm currently developing more directly into development-related work.

Masahiro Iseki | BA International Development and Economics | 2016

Find out more about
BayCurrent Consulting:
www.baycurrent.co.jp/en

HANDS FOR HOPE

Jake Anderson | BA International Development with Overseas Experience | 2015



Former DEV student Jake Anderson is currently in Uganda, helping to support hundreds of vulnerable children and their families who live in one of the biggest slums of Kampala.

Jake first visited Africa in 2009 while still at school, with a group of fellow students and teachers. They visited several examples of sustainable projects

across Uganda as well as visiting a partner school in the southwest of the country. He returned to Uganda for a second visit whilst in sixth form. These initial trips first opened his eyes to the world of International Development, and Jake eventually decided to study at UEA. 'The first time I visited on the open day, I knew it was the place for me. Walking around, everyone was very friendly and I just felt at home here'.

In addition to his studies, Jake spent his first year at UEA volunteering with READ International, collecting and sorting textbooks for Tanzanian secondary schools which had been donated from schools across the East Anglian region. In the summer of first year, he visited Tanzania to continue the work with READ, carrying out a library renovation to house the textbooks in a

To find out more, visit
www.ugandahandsforhope.org

SELF-SUFFICIENT FARMING



When I graduated I was unsure about the 'right' way to achieve a meaningful development career – the result of a highly critical DEV course – and I became interested in self-sufficiency as a way of trying to have a less negative impact on the world. In an attempt to learn more about living a sustainable life, soon after leaving UEA a friend and I cycled across France and Spain WWOOFing (working on organic farms). This was an amazing experience in which I learnt a lot and gained a deep passion for agriculture, after which I returned to the UK and found a job working on an organic vegetable farm in Devon. Living in a caravan in the middle of winter, carrying out purely manual labour, was at times a questionable decision! However, after a year I came out with some solid knowledge on organic agriculture.

By this time, I had also decided that I wanted to play a more active role in creating change, but still didn't know where to start. Upon running into another DEV graduate in Exeter, I discovered the MSc in Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture at the University of Exeter. I started the course the following September and developed a much clearer idea of what I wanted to do: work in agricultural development.

After several months spent volunteering on agricultural projects in Palestine and working in the UK, I landed my first real job in Development: 'Food Security and Livelihoods Program Manager' in South Sudan for an NGO called ACTED. Although this was not my dream location (I was more interested in long-term sustainable development and South Sudan was in the midst of civil war and famine),

it sounded like a rewarding position that would provide some much needed work experience in the development sector. After nearly 2 years in this fascinating country, I decided it was time for change. I had enjoyed my time in the humanitarian world, but still wanted to do something that created long-term impact and had more of a sustainable agricultural focus.

I eventually came across a social enterprise called One Acre Fund. This organisation has a different model to many other NGO's in that it aims to be financially, as well as environmentally, sustainable. Rather than relying on donor money, One Acre Fund is mostly funded through farmer clients, who take out loans to buy impactful agricultural products. In addition to this interesting model, One Acre Fund has a strong emphasis on agricultural research and therefore had several job opportunities that I was highly interested in. I applied for one of these research positions in Western Kenya and was successful.

I have been here for just over a year now and I am currently working on researching an improved breed of poultry and creating a viable dairy AI program for smallholder farmers. I thoroughly enjoy every aspect of my job and would advise other people who are trying to get into the development sector to keep persevering. Don't expect to land your ideal job straight away and try to get as many relevant experiences as possible. I would also encourage anyone who is highly passionate about agricultural development and interested in possible job opportunities at One Acre Fund to get in touch.



Photos: Lisa Murray

Keira Dymond | DEV's BSc International Development with Overseas Experience | 2010

Get in touch with Keira:
keira.dymond@oneacrefund.org



local school as part of a mixed team of UK and Tanzanian volunteers.

As part of his course, Jake undertook the Development Work Experience (DWE) module. He spent this working for a small NGO in rural Zambia, which supports education and vocational training within community schools. 'Many of the modules I studied at UEA have proved to be very useful in my career so far, particularly DWE and the Development in Practice modules. To have first-hand knowledge and experience of how development works in real life has been extremely beneficial'.

After graduating, Jake spent time at the small, Oxford-based development charity INTRAC. He now lives in Kampala and works for Uganda Hands for Hope. 'Now I'm working for one of the first

organisations I visited when we came over here for the first time, so it's come full circle. I would never have imagined I would be working where I am now but it's a great job and I love what I'm doing'. As manager of the organisation, Jake is himself preparing to host current DEV students on work placement in Uganda this summer.

Uganda Hands for Hope works to support the most vulnerable children and their families living in Namuwongo slum through programmes in the areas of education, health and livelihoods. The slum area is the second largest in Kampala and has at least 15,000 residents. Many of the residents are refugees from Northern Uganda and DR Congo, or from rural areas of Uganda seeking employment in the city. Estimates suggest that over 50% of the population of Namuwongo are children, despite the slum itself

being an extremely dangerous place for young people. Many problems exist including drug abuse, high crime rates, unemployment, poor and insufficient infrastructure and low literacy levels.

Jake and his team first intervene when children are between three and five years old and they remain part of the project as they continue through education. The detailed assessment process for children to join ensures UHfH continues to select those children who are the poorest of the poor and at the lowest levels of the community. 'We started with 9 children in 2008 and now support around 350. Most of the children are sponsored by individuals who pay a monthly amount to cover school fees, medical care, uniforms and school meals, amongst other things'.

DEV CATCH-UP

DEV IS NOW ON INSTAGRAM



Photo: Verity Burton



Photo: Jennifer Leavy



Photo: Rory Walshe



Photo: Lisa Murray

DEV has launched an Instagram account to highlight the everyday activities of staff, students and alumni at the School of International Development.

Get involved at
www.instagram.com/everyday.dev

SHARED HISTORIES TO SHARED VISIONS

LECTURE

Prof Nitya Rao (Gender and Development) gave a special lecture at the Silver Jubilee International Conference on Bihar and Jharkhand: Shared histories to shared visions.

Her talk reflected on 20 years of association with the Santal Parganas, Jharkhand and the key changes during this period. Processes of commercialisation and market development have intensified during the last 15 years, following the formation of Jharkhand as a separate state within the Union of India. These have gone hand in hand with land alienation and distress migration of the poor, particularly the indigenous communities. The growing commodification of both land and labour is also leading to a transformation of people's economic mentalities from one of reciprocity and redistribution to utility maximisation and growth, to use Polanyi's conceptualisation of the great transformation. Alongside this, frustrations are growing, ethnic and class divides sharpening, visible in violent forms of resistance. This is because the very identity of the Santals, as land-owners and cultivators, is now under threat. As labourers, not only do they confront insecurity and uncertainty, and experience new forms of bondage, but their dignity and identity as producers is called into question. Political contestation and the articulation of a different development trajectory are essential if oppositional movements in Jharkhand today are to arrest the rapid rise of intersecting social inequalities of class, ethnicity and gender, while ensuring social and livelihood security to the people.

RESEARCHING WELLBEING

PANEL DISCUSSION

DEV PhD student and Secretary of the Geographies of Health and Wellbeing Research Group (GHWRG) Ailie Tam organised a 'Researching Wellbeing' event in April in collaboration with Professor Sarah White (University of Bath and Development Studies Association) and Andy Power (Chair of GHWRG). The event took place at the Royal Geographical Society and was followed by a networking session. There were four panellists and the programme involved three sessions. The event enabled links to be fostered between the GHWRG and the Development Studies Association (DSA) and also offered cross-disciplinary discussion on the concept of wellbeing and the ways in which it is being researched.

REPLICATION IN ECONOMICS

PRESENTATION

Dr Maren Duvendack presented her paper "What is meant by 'Replication' and Why Does it Encounter Resistance in Economics?" at the Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association held in Chicago, USA. This paper links to the long-standing work Maren has been involved in as part of The Replication Network, which she co-founded – <https://replicationnetwork.com>. The paper was also published in the May 2017 issue of the American Economic Review known as Papers and Proceedings, and can be viewed at www.aeaweb.org/issues/465.

AN AWARD

DEV SUCCESS IN SU TRANSFORMING EDUCATION AWARDS 2017

Congratulations to Professor Laura Camfield who was awarded Postgraduate Research Director of the Year and Dr Martin Scott who won the Inspirational Teaching Award.

Further nominations were received for Dr Vasudha Chhotray, Dr Gareth Edwards, Dr Hussam Hussein and Dr Kavita Ramakrishnan. Nominated by students, these accolades are testament to the hard work and energy consistently displayed by DEV's teaching staff.

HUMANITARIAN JOURNALISM

WEBSITE LAUNCH

November 2016 saw the launch of Dr Martin Scott's research website on Humanitarian Journalism. The website contains, amongst others things, regular blogs about the project. Recent pieces include – 'what makes news humanitarian?', 'is humanitarian journalism in crisis?' and 'how does donor funding influence humanitarian journalism?'

Find out more at:
www.humanitarian-journalism.net

SEEDC 2017

CONFERENCE

In April 2017, the International Development UEA Training Office collaborated with DEV's Dr Pieter Serneels and ECO's Dr Sheheryar Banuri to present this year's Symposium on Economic Experiments in Developing Countries (SEDEC) at UEA. The conference aimed to bring together a community of scholars who employ laboratory experimental economics methods for research in developing countries, and welcomed 81 attendees from 38 different institutions around the world including keynote speakers Macartan Humphreys and Eliana La Ferrara.

WHAT HAVE DEV STAFF AND STUDENTS BEEN UP TO THIS YEAR? LOADS!

CATCHING UP WITH DEV ALUMNI



JAPAN

Dr Paul Clist recently visited Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore to meet with co-authors and present his work at leading universities in the region. The research was conducted in eastern Uganda where the vast majority of people speak multiple languages, and examines how different languages affect the decisions people make. While in Asia presenting his work, he took the opportunity to meet recent DEV masters graduates in Japan and Singapore, and enjoyed hearing about successful careers for local and international NGOs and in academia.



GERMANY

Dr Heike Schroeder caught up with Tim Damon, Pierre Candelon and Anna Pérez Català at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bonn in May 2017.

Heike also visited Aki Onodera, Ryosuke Kurosawa, Saori Imamura, Mizuki Kitagawa, Yohei Hashimoto, Tomohisa Toyoda, Makoto Goda and Saki Sueya over an alumni dinner at Monsoon Café, Tokyo, Japan.



NEPAL

Meanwhile **David Girling** visited Nepal in October 2016 to take part in the Photo Kathmandu Festival.

Whilst there he delivered some training on social media for development for a group of NGOs and gave a lecture to postgraduate students at Kathmandu University. He also met up with several alumni as part of the UEA Global Gathering.

UEA PALESTINE SOC

The Palestine Solidarity Campaign society promotes, directs, and encourages activism against the Israeli occupation of Palestine. We aim to promote the Palestinian struggle and right to self-determination, we call for an end of the Israeli occupation, demand the right of return of all Palestinian refugees to the land of Palestine, and promote the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement.

The Palestine Solidarity Campaign society hosts lectures and campaigns to raise awareness for the Palestinian cause, and a range of assorted events that aim to promote Palestinian culture and build team cohesion. This year we hosted the Palestinian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Dr Manuel Hassassian, to speak on the current situation in Palestine. Additionally, as part of our annual Israeli Apartheid Week, we held a film screening with the St John's of Jerusalem Eye Hospital group and actress Vanessa Redgrave, and hosted journalist Ben White to speak on the current situation in Palestine.

Palestine university societies are one of the most influential forms of activism in the UK against the Israeli occupation, and by joining and participating in our society and its events you help promote the Palestinian struggle for national liberation and the fight against apartheid. By joining the Palestine Solidarity Campaign Society your voice will be heard and you can make a difference!

Max Slaughter | MA Media & International Development

Khalil Alwazir | BA Philosophy, Politics & Economics

BOOKS

CLASS DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Edited by **Jonathan Pattenden, Liam Campling, Satoshi Miyamura, Benjamin Selwyn**

Published by Taylor & Francis Ltd., June 2017

JUST CONSERVATION: BIODIVERSITY, WELLBEING AND SUSTAINABILITY

By **Adrian Martin**

Published by Earthscan, May 2017



PUBLISHED REVIEW

EFFECTS OF CERTIFICATION SCHEMES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTCOMES IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Carlos Oya, Florian Schaefer, Dafni Skolidou, Catherine McCosker, Laurenz Langer

This systematic review, published in March 2017, addresses the extent to which, and under what conditions, CS for agricultural products result in higher levels of socio-economic wellbeing for agricultural producers and workers in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

READ THE REVIEW ONLINE

Funded by 3ie and published by the Campbell Collaboration, it can be viewed at:

www.campbellcollaboration.org/library/agricultural-commodity-production-certification-systems-outcomes.html

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