

Institution: University of Manchester
Unit of Assessment: 24b (Development Studies)
<p>a. Overview</p> <p>Development studies (DS) is a large interdisciplinary unit, primarily based in the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IDPM), and also located in the Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI) and in the development economics (DE) cluster in the Department of Economics in the School of Social Sciences. Both IDPM and BWPI are based in the School of Environment and Development, which in September 2013 was joined by Education to become the School of Environment, Education and Development (SEED); one of five schools in the Faculty of Humanities. IDPM conducts both postgraduate teaching and research, the DE cluster undertake teaching and research while BWPI is a research institute.</p> <p>The RAE2008 panel noted our ‘impressive research and infrastructural synergies’. Since RAE2008, our achievements have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustenance of a dynamic research community that rewards individual scholarship, evident from the promotions to 6 chairs and the award of four major research fellowships from Leverhulme and ESRC. • Further improvement in the number and quality of our publications, including 12 books with leading publishers and 26 papers in the discipline’s leading journals. • Improved research support and training mechanisms for ECRs, including a focused mentoring programme, leading to 7 prestigious post-doctoral fellowships awarded by British Academy, ESRC and the University’s prestigious Hallsworth endowment. • Significant success in research grant awards from the British Academy, Leverhulme and ESRC, and the UK government, with seven new large grants (grants over £100,000) awarded in 2008-2013. • An improved PhD training supervision structure, with support from the North-West Doctoral Training Centre, and 10 ESRC scholarships. <p>b. Research strategy</p> <p>In line with our goal of DS becoming a world-leading centre of international development, our overarching research strategy, for RAE2008 had the following goals to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) contribute to the theoretical and empirical development in fields central to development theory and policy at the highest international level; (ii) explore new or emerging concepts from across the social sciences, and; (iii) provide our researchers with independence and resources to pursue important ideas and issues that lie outside our present major themes. <p>DS has successfully achieved these goals as evidenced by a range of indicators, including a significantly improved level of research funding, and increased numbers of publications in the leading journals and a higher level of conceptual and theoretical output. Moving on from RAE2008, DS undertook a thorough review of its research strategy in order to produce a strategy for DS research at Manchester from 2009-2014. This review took particular note of new findings and agendas within international development, our emerging staff profile and expertise, and the views of an external advisor (Harriss-White, Chair of the DS Panel in RAE2008) who reviewed our work in 2009. This review led directly to: i) a re-structuring of the research structure of the Unit (see below); ii) a stronger integration of PGRs into research group activities, and in the research culture of the Unit (see section on research students); iii) strengthening of mentoring and career development mechanisms for ECRs (see section on staffing).</p>

In terms of research structure, our research themes leading into RAE 2008 were a) poverty, inequality and wellbeing; b) governance, institutions and human security, c) environment and development, d) social theory and social development, and e) enterprise, technology and finance. Research activity took place primarily in groups aligned to these research themes. Following the review, research in the Unit was re-organised around five research groups: i) poverty and social justice, ii) state-society relations, iii) environment and development, iv) social theory and development history; and v) enterprise, technology and finance. The re-organisation built on DS's core research strengths in poverty and inequality, environment and development, and enterprise, technology and finance, but expanded the DS's research focus to social justice, state-society relations and development theory. This has helped secure a stronger alignment between our expertise and new research agendas and issues within international development, and enabled us to achieve our strategic objective of advancing theoretical and conceptual debates as well as policy analysis.

The **Poverty and Social Justice** research group moved beyond its earlier emphasis on extreme and chronic poverty (as in RAE 2008) to a research agenda based on a more complete perspective on poverty (prospective, multidimensional, inclusive); and on a broader range of countries, both low income and middle income countries. There is a strategic emphasis on Poverty and Inequality as one of the University's flagship inter-disciplinary research priorities (as evident in the University's 2020 Vision statement), and DS is centrally engaged in this theme. DS also contributes significantly to work on poverty and justice within Cities, another University priority area, via the work of **Mitlin** and also others, including Banks who was recently appointed as an ESRC Future Leader in this field. Research in the group is led by BWPI, with strong investment from the Rory and Elizabeth Brooks Foundation and the University. **A Barrientos** has developed a theoretical framework to understand the emerging social assistance institutions in low and middle income countries combining insights from economics, ethics and politics. The framework, together with a database and classification of social assistance programmes, provided the basis for a more analytical approach to the study of social transfers in developing countries. He also showed that the growth of antipoverty transfer programmes makes a contribution to reducing global poverty and to strengthening the productive capacity of households in poverty. **Mitlin** has shown that urbanisation in developing countries leads to significant changes in the incidence and drivers of poverty, with implications for antipoverty policy. She has reconceptualized co-production in the context of urban social movement activities in towns and cities of the global South showing that it is not simply a replacement for a weak government but a far more fundamental re-thinking of the contribution of organized citizens to poverty reduction. **Hickey** and **Mitlin** have also shed light on the strategies of civil society efforts for social justice in towns and cities of the global South demonstrating the complexities of the rights based approach and the over-simplifications used by theorists of "contentious politics".

In line with the latest findings on the politics of development, the focus of the Governance, Institutions and Human Security research group shifted to **State-Society Relations** as the critical factor that shapes development prospects over the long-term. Research in this group is enhanced by the Effective States and Inclusive Development (ESID) Research Centre, funded by DFID, 2011-2016; which investigates the role of state capacity and elite commitment in delivering inclusive development. **Hickey** has provided a new conceptual approach for understanding of the politics of social protection in Africa. **Sen** has provided a new framework in understanding the political determinants of economic growth, differentiating between the political drivers of different phase of growth.

The **Social Theory and Development Histories** emerged out from post-review discussions to have a stronger engagement theoretically and historically with development discourse and identifies its implications for practice, and to move away from an uncomplicated focus on “how to do development” on to more “why” based questions. **Kothari’s** work has deployed empirically grounded, innovative theoretical and historical analyses to interrogate mainstream approaches to development and to provide non-western perspectives. Using critical social theories, particularly postcolonial analysis, her work has systematically shown how colonial cultures and practices continue to pervade the workings of the post-independence international aid industry. **Jacoby** has theorized state formation in Turkey by applying sociological models previously used only to understand development patterns in the west. He has also contributed to the theorisation of the causes of social conflict and applied these to improve our understanding of political violence - in Turkey, the ‘war on terror’ and beyond.

The **Environment and Development** research group contributed to the understanding of the contemporary political economy of natural resources in developing countries. A leading element of this work is that of **Brockington** and co-workers that has illuminated the linkage between the expansion of areas of biodiversity protection and capitalism, leading to a major contribution to the conference “Nature Inc” in the Hague in 2011. The interplay of land commoditisation and statutory land legislation, originally developed by **Woodhouse** and **Chimhowu’s** identification of ‘vernacular land markets’ has been further pursued through an analysis of the relationship between capital investment in agriculture and land and water rights, both in post-apartheid South Africa and in Mozambique (**Woodhouse**). This work has been recognised and given further scope for theoretical development through funding of the Leverhulme Centre for the Study of Value (**Woodhouse** and **Bracking**), and through **Agarwal’s** recent appointment and Leverhulme fellowship. Earlier work by **Bebbington** on the political economy of extractive industries has been exploited by the ESID project to develop a comparative study by **Frederiksen** in Africa and **Bebbington** in Latin America. **Frederiksen** was recently offered both an ESRC Future Leaders and British Academy award for work on corporate social responsibility within transnational mining firms, opting to take up the latter with further support for fieldwork from the University’s Hallsworth fellowship scheme.

The **Enterprise, Technology and Finance** research group (which also includes the DE cluster from the Economics Department) has developed a more explicit focus in this REF period on how the structural characteristics of developing economies, specifically in relation to the productive sector, have been changing in response to globalisation at the micro, meso and macro levels. **S Barrientos’s** research has provided critical insights into the social and economic challenges of upgrading vulnerable workers and smallholders in global value chain linking producers in the Global South and consumers in the North. **Sen** has shown that economic reforms have an uneven effect on firms in developing countries, exacerbating the inequality between informal and formal firms. **Amann’s** research has expanded understanding of how processes of technological capability are built across developing and emerging country firms. Using a rich base of field data, **Heeks’** research has developed new conceptualised insights into emerging issues in the technology-development relationship. His outputs are foundational for the growing field of inclusive innovation research, explaining how innovation policy, process, structure and strategy differ from traditional models.

Research performance in the Unit is undertaken in line with the School’s strategic plan and operational priorities, which in turn is aligned to the UoM’s planning and accountability cycle, high level research strategy and aims (as described in the University’s ‘Strategic Vision: Manchester

2020'). This is then assessed against target and KPIs within the rigorous Annual Performance review (chaired by the President).

Plans for 2014-2019

To help fulfil our vision of establishing DS as a world-leading centre on international development by 2019, our plans for 2014-2019 are to strengthen the excellence of DS research in three directions. Firstly, to appoint a world-leading scholar to a chair on the measurement of poverty and a research fellow in poverty analysis in 2014. This will position Manchester as an international research hub for accurate assessment of overall progress against poverty, as well as the impact of specific poverty reduction programmes. Secondly, building on its already considerable reputation as a centre of research on conservation and development, and with the appointment of **Agarwal**, the Unit intends to extend research into areas of the green economy and climate change and has lodged a proposal to establish a major ESRC research centre on Conservation and the Green Economy (led by **Brockington** and **Hulme**) from 2014. Finally, with the establishment of ESID in 2011, DS aims to become a leading institution for research on the politics of development. Progress in each of these three key strategic areas will be tracked in terms of increased income-generation from blue chip funding sources; increased publication of high-quality research outputs in leading journals; the number and quality of PGRs recruited; and the generation of impact cases and improved citation levels of our work in each area.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

Staffing Strategy

There has been a relatively low turnover of staff in 2008-2013, with only four departures of permanent staff, including the return of Woolcock to his role of Principal Social Development expert in the World Bank and Addison's departure for UNU-WIDER as Director of Research. In 2012, the Unit appointed the world renowned academic on gender and environment, **Agarwal**. Its policy with respect to the recruitment of new academics, including those on fixed term contracts to enable workload adjustments for those staff awarded fellowships or other major research awards, is to appoint staff on contracts that combine teaching and research, and are not exclusively focused on teaching.

How the Unit develops researcher career development at all levels, including ECRs, PDRAs and established academics.

The Unit has an active policy of recruiting ECRs and PDRAs. There are clear probationary arrangements for ECRs, with annual reviews, and typically, the teaching and service duties for ECRs are half the normal load in the first year, rising to two thirds in the second year. The Faculty of Humanities New Academics Programme (HNAP) plays an important role in ensuring that the University supports new academics in developing their career and, in doing so, also achieves its ambitious goals. All staff benefit from a rigorous and constructive system of peer review that covers both research funding proposals and publications. The University has developed a Concordat Implementation Plan to Support the Career Development of Researchers and received an HR Excellence in Research Award from the European Commission in recognition of this work.

The Simon and Hallsworth funds, which are the largest endowment to the University of Manchester, support the appointment of several prestigious full-time, three-year ECR Fellows, and a number of eminent Visiting Professors. Several of the Simon and Hallsworth fellows were placed in the Unit in 2008-2013: Lombard and Macnachie (2009), Scott (2011), and **Raj-Reichert** (2013), along with 5 Visiting Professors (including Arun Agarwal, editor-in-chief, *World Development*).

DS in the University of Manchester has an excellent record in recruiting and promoting female academics. Around 40 per cent of academics on REF eligible appointments in the submitting unit are women and in the submission period, four of the six academics from IDPM promoted to chairs are women. Around 30 per cent of the current academic staff in IDPM and BWPI are from overseas. The Unit supports the principle of the research sabbatical as a vital part of an academic career and as a way to strategically improve individual and collective research profiles, and the university policy entitles research active staff to apply for one semester of study leave in every seven semesters. During 2008-2013, 48 study leaves were awarded to staff in IDPM.

Our research ethics procedures are governed by a University Code of Good Research Conduct and projects involving human interaction must receive approval from a Faculty/University Research Ethics Committee, with pre-vetting at the SEED Research Ethics Committee.

ii. Research students

Approaches to recruitment

IDPM and BWPI actively seek to recruit the best students in development studies, with the majority of PhD students obtaining scholarships from external sources (e.g. ESRC, World Bank, Commonwealth Scholarship Commission) or the School or other University funding streams. On average, 20 PhD students are recruited every year, with SEED awarding three full scholarships per year to incoming IDPM students. In addition, BWPI awards full scholarships for Doctoral research (two on average every year). DS PGRs have also benefitted from the Development and Humanitarianism Pathway within the new ESRC funded North West Doctoral Training Centre (NWDTC). This has enabled us to offer regular and prestigious ESRC-quota awards to attract high-quality research candidates (10 of which have been secured for DS students), and extended the supervisory pool to include colleagues at Liverpool and Lancaster, whose Research Training programmes we also have access to. All starting PhD students are allocated a main and a co-supervisor. In the case of PhD students in development economics, one member of the supervisory team is usually drawn from the development economics group in the Economics department.

Evidence of the quality of training and supervision for PGR students, support mechanisms, progression monitoring and evidence of a strong and integrated research student culture

PhD students in the Unit are required to take a semester-long course on Research Methodology in their first semester. The course provides both a challenging and supportive environment for SEED students and ensures that IDPM students are exposed to interdisciplinary approaches to knowledge production, as well as providing students with the skills required to successfully formulate a research proposal and to manage the doctoral process. Students are required to produce a revised research proposal for assessment, which in turn helps prepare them for the mandatory Continuation Review Panel (involving two non-supervisory members of staff) which they sit at the end of year one. Advanced training courses on qualitative and quantitative methods are offered in the School of Social Sciences and the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR), an internationally recognised centre of research excellence specialising in the application of advanced quantitative methods in an interdisciplinary social science context. The NWDTC has also integrated PGR support with research career development at an institutional level. The online progression monitoring system, *eProg*, provides all research students with clear directions on the critical milestones for their research degree, and access to a wide range of training opportunities across the University organised by the Manchester Doctoral College.

Each PhD student is assigned to one of the research groups on arrival to IDPM/BWPI, providing

Environment template (REF5)

insights into the conduct, profiling and management of research. Research group convenors (who are mostly senior academics in the Unit) provide strong support to PGRs in their groups by organising workshops for them to present papers, to receive feedback from a discussant and then with further peer-review support to turn their papers into articles. Students also present their research in an annual SEED PGR conference to a diverse set of faculty and students. PhD students are encouraged to publish in leading journals early: an example of this is a special issue of *Progress in Development Studies* (due out 2014) edited by **Jacoby** and **Kothari**, consisting of papers written by current PhD students.

PhD students from the Unit have a high record of success in the job market, a survey of Unit ex-PhD students conducted in 2012 showed that 88 per cent obtained employment prior to or within six months of completion of their PhDs (with 69 per cent of the Unit's PhD students employed in academic institutions). The Unit placed PhD students in centres of academic excellence (Minnesota, Oxford) and policy relevance (World Bank, national ministries) in the REF period.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

The Unit has been very successful in generating research income in 2008-2013, with £10,672,446 awarded in 2008-2012. There has been a 32% increase in per capita research income from £310,567 in RAE2008 to £406,569 in 2008-2013. The research income was obtained from a diverse set of funders, including the British Academy, ESRC, the Leverhulme Trust and DFID (with 69 per cent of total research income from UK central government and 16 per cent from Research Councils in 2008-2011). The Unit has been particularly successful in competitions for large Research Programme Consortia (RPC) and research centres, awarded by DFID and The Leverhulme Trust, research grants from ESRC major research fellowships from the Leverhulme Trust and postdoctoral fellowships from the British Academy, ESRC and University Hallsworth funds.

In 2010, DFID awarded IDPM and BWPI a RPC (ESID) to work on the politics of development (value: £6.25 million), with **Hulme** as CEO, and **Hickey** and **Sen** as Joint Research Directors. The Unit also hosted two more RPCs in 2008-2013: the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (2006-2010) and the Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (IPPG) RPC (2006-2010). The Unit was also awarded a grant from DFID in 2009 to establish an international research network, *Capturing the Gains* (value: £2 million), under the directorship of **S Barrientos**, to examine the role of private sector, civil society, national governments and international organisations in securing gains for poorer workers and producers in the South. In 2013, DFID awarded a £2 million grant to BWPI, in conjunction with the DE group in the Economics Department, (PIs: **A Barrientos** and **Amann**) to examine the lessons that African countries can learn from Brazil's development experience. The Leverhulme Centre for the Study of Value (PI: **Bracking**) was established in 2012 with support from the Leverhulme Trust (total awarded: £509,986) to understand how valuation technologies are designed in order to understand the deficiencies and possibilities of value in political, social and environmental terms.

Grants and Fellowships: Several research grants from ESRC were awarded to the Unit in 2008-2013. These were:

- **Woodhouse:** Farm scale and viability: an assessment of black economic empowerment in sugar production in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa, ESRC-DFID, Large Grant, (Start date: 1 August 2011, End date: 31 July 2014; value: £274,807).
- **Nadvi:** Rising Powers, Labour Standards, and the Governance of Global Production Networks, ESRC Large Grant (Start date: 1 October 2012, End date: 30 September 2015;

Environment template (REF5)

total value: £695,279). An additional £75,075 (£25k as a grant, the rest in the form of a post-doctoral research assistant) has been secured as a result of **Nadvi** being appointed as Co-ordinator of the research centres funded under ESRC's £7m investment in Rising Powers research.

- **Hulme**: Beyond the BRICs: the Emerging Middle and Global Poverty Reduction, ESRC Rising Powers Network Grant (Start date: 1 February 2010, End date: 31 January 2011; value: £72,282.99). The network identified the way in which the current global politics of development are being changed by the emergence of not only the BRICs but also by a second tier of rising powers, including Turkey, South Africa, South Korea and Mexico. Two workshops were organised and an outcome of the journal was a special issue of a journal (*European Journal of Development Research*).
- **Nadvi**: Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network, ESRC Network Grant (Start date: 15 January 2010, End date: 14 January 2011; £81,371). The network has generated a number of academic outputs (2 journal special issues - with Oxford Development Studies and International Business Review). It has also held widely attended workshops directed at both the policy and academic communities in Brazil, India, China and the UK. Finally, the network generated **Nadvi's** new 3 year ESRC funded research project above.
- **Sen**: Economic Reforms and the Evolution of Productivity in Indian Manufacturing, ESRC Pathfinder grant (Start date: 31 March 2010, End Date: 30 March 2011; value: £70,549). This grant generated a high quality journal paper (*Journal of Comparative Economics*), and one edited book (Routledge) as well as a major workshop held in IIT-Mumbai in 2011, bringing together leading scholars and research users on productivity in Indian manufacturing.

Two members of staff in the Unit were awarded major research fellowships from the Leverhulme Trust. They were **S Barrientos**, Gender and Transformation in Global Food Networks, awarded: 2013, value: £255,658, and **Agarwal**, Agricultural Production Collectivities and Collective Action Theory, awarded 2013, value: £256,158. **Brockington** was awarded an ESRC Mid-Career Fellowship (value: £193,000) to work on Celebrity and Development. **Bebbington** held an ESRC Professorial Fellowship from 2007 to 2010 (graded 'outstanding' by the ESRC). **Frederiksen** and **Raj-Reichert** received British Academy post-doctoral fellowships, and Banks received an ESRC Future Leaders award.

Strategies for generating research income: The Faculty of Humanities established the Strategic Investment Reserve Fund (SIRF) in 2004. The SIRF provides seedcorn funding for research institute and large centre building; the preparation of large and collaborative research grant applications and, for early career researchers, support for first grant applications. Three members of the Unit obtained SIRFs during the REF period, with four also receiving smaller grants from SEED's own Research Stimulation Fund. DS colleagues have also successfully bid for funds from the University of Manchester Research Institute, which provides pump priming for new interdisciplinary activities as well as resources ear-marked for established flagship research institutes.

Infrastructure

The School's Director of Research (currently **Hickey**) chairs its Research Committee, which along with the Discipline Research Co-ordinator (currently **Sen**) has overall oversight of research activity across the UoA. The two work closely together to operate the Faculty's pro-active system of peer review to support research quality and staff development: this is mandatory for all bids relating to

Environment template (REF5)

major research council calls, and strongly encouraged for all other funding applications and for outputs being prepared for journal submission or other publication outlets. The Unit also participates fully in the university's ethical approval process and is represented on both the School and University's Research Ethics Committees. The Unit is supported in its research activity by the Research Support Services Hub, which provides professional support for all aspects of research activity for the School as part of a Faculty-wide team. The Hub consists of a team of three Research Support Managers, six Research Support Officers and two Research Finance Officers and has expertise in all aspects of bid preparation and project management.

The University of Manchester Library, as a designated National Research Library, offers a range of tailored products and services to directly underpin research at Manchester. This includes provision of research conducive facilities across campus with a range of IT facilities, providing access to an unparalleled range of electronic resources including over 40,000 e-journals and a complete range of research databases. E-scholar offers a premium resource to deposit and disseminate research outputs as an open access repository. In addition, IDPM has a dedicated section in the Main Library (the Muriel Stott Centre) which has over 10,000 print books on international development. All PhD students are provided with a dedicated work-space and a computer, a range of high quality IT services provided through the campus and generous support for fieldwork overseas.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base*Interdisciplinary Research*

There is a strong tradition of inter-disciplinary research in the Unit, with economists, political scientists, geographers and sociologists collaborating in academic publications and in joint research projects. For example, **A Barrientos**, an economist, worked closely with **Hulme**, a geographer, and **Hickey**, a political scientist, on social protection research in the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC). **Hickey** is working with **Sen**, an economist, as Joint Research Directors of ESID.

National and International Academic Collaborations

DS in Manchester has a wide set of national and international collaborations with leading institutions in international development in the Global South as well as in the North through its research centres and through the research projects of individual academics. For example, ESID has collaborations with the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Institute of Economic Growth, India, Centre for Democracy and Development, Ghana, the University of Malawi, and the University of Cape Town, South Africa. The Leverhulme Centre for the Study of Value has collaborations with Birkbeck College, University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa, and Dartmouth College in the United States. In addition, **Dimova** has collaborations with University of Thies, Senegal, University of Parakou, Benin, University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and University of Cocody-Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire through a British Academy UK-Africa Partnership Grant (value, £29, 135, duration: 2009-2012).

Research Collaborations with Industry and the Third Sector:

The Unit has extensive collaborations with NGOs (for example, **Hulme** with Development Initiatives, Helpage International UK, and Development Research and Training, Uganda, and **Mitlin** with Shack Dwellers International, with joint publications) as well as with private companies around corporate social responsibility initiatives (for example, **S Barrientos** with Cadburys).

Seminar Series and Conferences

DS organised a major conference in Manchester: *Ten years of 'war against poverty': What we have*

Environment template (REF5)

learned since 2000. What we should do 2010-2020, in 2010, with 300 participants from academia, the third sector and international donor agencies, as well as the *Capturing the Gains Global Summit*, in Cape Town in 2012. In addition, **A Barrientos** organised the 2008 International Conference on *Social Protection for the Poor and Poorest* in Uganda, which was the first Regional Conference on Social Protection in Africa. **Brockington** organised major conferences on *Capitalism, Democracy and Celebrity Advocacy* in 2012, and on *Conservation and Capitalism* in 2008. In 2010, the Unit hosted the Second Annual ESRC Development Economics Conference: "*The Effects of the Financial Crisis on Developing Countries*".

Journal Editorship

Several members of the Unit hold editorial positions in leading journals in international development, as well as in their respective sub-disciplines (**S Barrientos**: editorial board of *Journal of Agrarian Change*; **Bebbington**: Associate Editor, *World Development*; **Brockington**: editorial board of *Journal of Development Studies*, and Editor of *Conservation and Society*; *Environment and Society*; and Associate Editor, *Environmental Conservation*; **Dimova**: co-editor of *European Journal of Development Research*; **Hulme**: editorial board of *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* and *Public Management Review*; **Kothari**: editorial board of *Journal of International Development*, and *Third World Quarterly*).

Contribution to Professional Associations, Learned Societies and Developmental Disciplinary Initiatives

Agarwal is President of the International Society for Ecological Economics, previously President of the International Association for Feminist Economics, and a member of the Commission for the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, chaired by Stiglitz. **Amann** is a member of the Latin America/ Caribbean Area Panel of the British Academy. **Kothari** is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. **Sen** is a member of Executive Council of Development Studies Association (DSA), 2008-2014, a member of the South Asia Area Panel of the British Academy, and Chair of the British Association of South Asian Studies, 2008—2011. The Unit hosts the leading development studies journal in the UK, the *Journal of Development Studies* since 2010.

Other Indicators of Wider Influence or Contributions to the Discipline or Research Base:

Agarwal was awarded the *Padma Shri* in 2008 by the Government of India and the Leontief Prize in 2010, and is on the Board of the Global Development Network, and a member of the first Future Earth Science Committee. **Hulme** and **Kothari** were appointed *Academicians of the Social Sciences* in 2013. **Hulme** was appointed to the Board of UNRISD in 2013, is a member of the International Social Science Council's Board for Comparative Research on Poverty, and a member of the Department of International Development Advisory Board, Oxford University. **Brockington** is a Member of the World Conservation Unions (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas. **Amann**, **A Barrientos**, and **Sen** are members of the ESRC Peer Review College. **Hulme** and **Sen** were members of the ESRC-DFID Commissioning Panels in 2011-2013.

Co-operation and collaborative arrangements for PGR training

As part of the NWDTC, the Unit collaborates with the Universities of Liverpool and Lancaster to offer PGR training in the Development and Humanitarianism Pathway. The pathway supports innovative inter-disciplinary research on a wide variety of topics including global health and well-being, poverty reduction, economic growth, environmental sustainability, refugees & internal displacement, humanitarian assistance, peace-building & post-conflict reconstruction, as well as global policy & management. PhD candidates enrolled in this pathway benefit from cross-institutional supervision and support, which includes opportunities to undertake specialized research training across the three contributing institutions.