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| <p>Institution: University of Oxford</p> |
| <p>Unit of Assessment: UoA24B Development Studies</p> |
| <p>a. Overview</p> <p>UoA24B (Development Studies) in Oxford is centred on the Oxford Department of International Development (ODID) and includes academics from colleges and other departments who work directly with the Department or on one of its research themes. ODID, or ‘Queen Elizabeth House’ as it is often known, is a distinct multidisciplinary faculty within the Social Sciences Division. It is known internationally for original, critical and rigorous research and doctoral training, strongly grounded in analytical theory drawn from a range of social science and humanities disciplines.</p> <p>The Department itself hosts some 80 active researchers (including visiting professors and research-active emeriti) and over 80 doctoral students working on four broad themes: Economic Development and International Institutions; Migration and Refugees in a Global Context; Human Development, Poverty and Children; and Political Change, Conflict and the Environment (further details are given in Section b). Individual researchers and six externally funded research groups work on these themes: International Growth Centre (IGC); International Migration Institute (IMI); Refugee Studies Centre (RSC); Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI); Technology, Management and Development Centre (TMD); and Young Lives (further details are given in Section d).</p> <p>The Department is a major provider of research methodology, advanced training and empirical evidence for development policy. Fostering the interdisciplinary approach necessary for our subject area is a high priority, and is reflected not only in the disciplinary range of our staff but also in the composition of our four research themes and the research methodologies of our six research groups.</p> <p>The 2008 RAE stated that ‘the research environment was judged to be highly conducive to research of outstanding quality’ (graded 60 per cent 4* and 40 per cent 3*). Since then, we have invested further in this environment with new premises, dedicated support for Early Career Researchers (ECRs) and a clearer focus for our research themes. The active research body has grown by half since the RAE and the Department has both more than doubled its annual external research income and diversified its sources of funding, while enhancing both academic quality and public impact. We now have close doctoral training and research links with other Oxford departments and play a key role in the ESRC-funded Doctoral Training Centre for the Social Sciences.</p> <p>The Department performed well in the 2008 RAE, but this was largely due to a generation of distinguished senior faculty, since retired. A central feature of the research strategy is now to maintain this leading position by supporting the emerging principal investigators and a new generation of ECRs. In order to maintain our external research income level for the next decade, the Department continues to explore new sources of funding.</p> |
| <p>b. Research strategy</p> <p>The Departmental Committee (made up of all established academics and senior contract researchers) and the General Purposes Committee (the executive body of the Department) discuss research strategy on an annual basis and set directions as part of the four-year planning cycle of the Social Science Division and the University itself. The post of Research Director is exercised by the Head of Department, because this is a research-driven department.</p> <p>In the 2008 RAE, Oxford was a leader in the Development Studies field (UoA 43) with 35 per cent of the overall submission judged as 4* and 30 per cent as 3*. The sub-panel stated that ‘excellence was well spread across the [D]epartment’. At the time of the RAE2008 submission, research at the Department was organised into eight ‘clusters’: the panel report noted that ‘excellence was ... particularly evident in the “international economics and global governance” and “poverty and human development” research clusters’. However the panel also stated that ‘the research strategy for the [D]epartment was presented convincingly but the discussion of the future was considered to be somewhat limited.’</p> <p>In 2010, after a period of intense internal debate on this future, the Department decided that the previous eight clusters (with fewer than four Category A researchers each on average) were too many to create critical intellectual mass or to generate effective collaboration across disciplines or topics. The Department decided to consolidate the wide range of research initiatives, while respecting the objectives of individual researchers, and concentrate on four themes in which ODID has existing or potential comparative advantage nationally and internationally.</p> |

The two research areas praised in the RAE continue as Themes 1 and 3, respectively. Migration is now a clear strength of the Department and constitutes Theme 2 (including RSC and IMI), excellence in this field having been enhanced since the RAE by new appointments and research funding. Theme 4 reflects a concerted effort by the Department to bring together outstanding individual scholarship, new appointments and growing doctoral interest in the politics of developing countries. The four themes are large enough to have critical mass, and bring together both externally funded research groups and individual scholars, across disciplines. Faculty and research group seminars provide fora for the definition and elaboration of the themes, and are complemented by doctoral seminars. More details on each theme, and on their associated projects, can be found at <http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/research>.

Theme 1: Economic Development and International Institutions: Development economics is a long-standing strength of the Department, with innovative work emphasising the testing of analytical models on primary empirical data and ranging from rural poverty and enterprise technology, through macroeconomic policy and aid strategy, to international trade and foreign investment. In recent years, a new focus on the international economic institutions has emerged, addressing issues of global governance, international taxation, environmental regulation and economic diplomacy from a complementary international relations perspective. Theme 1 includes two externally funded research groups (IGC and TMD) and individual scholars, totalling 14 Category A staff (*Adam, Bjola, Chaara, Dercon, FitzGerald, Friedrichs, Fu, Gollin, Labonne, Platteau, Rotunno, Sánchez-Ancochea, Van de Sijpe and Zanello*) and one Category C (*Malik*).

Theme 2: Migration and Refugees in a Global Context: Migration has become a central feature of international development in its economic, political, legal, social and cultural dimensions. The Department has recognised strength in the fields of refugee and international migration flows, both between developing and developed countries, and within developing regions themselves. Theme 2 includes two externally funded research groups (RSC and IMI, which focus on forced migration within the developing world and 'voluntary' migration and development, respectively). These work closely with the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) at the School of Anthropology, which mainly investigates immigration to Europe, so that Oxford is now a leading international locus for migration studies (www.migration.ox.ac.uk). There are 13 Category A staff in Theme 2 (*Betts, Chatty, Cohen, Czaika, De Haas, Ersanilli, Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Flahaux, Gibney, McConnachie, Parsons, Sheringham, Toma*). In addition, one member of staff, *Costello*, is being submitted with UoA20 Law.

Theme 3: Human Development, Poverty and Children: Human development and poverty reduction have been core strengths for the Department since the pioneering work of Paul Streeten and Frances Stewart, both previous directors of QEH. Our approach is noted for its integration of economic with non-economic dimensions (health, education, exclusion, ethnicity) and innovative measurement methods. ODID staff have participated in the UNDP flagship *Human Development Report* since its foundation in 1990. Building human capabilities necessarily starts with children, and in recent years the Department has built up strength in quantitative and qualitative longitudinal surveys of children in developing countries. Two externally funded research groups (OPHI and Young Lives) integrate the six Category A staff who now work on Theme 3 (*Alkire, Boyden, Georgiadis, Krutikova, Roche and Singh*).

Theme 4: Political Change, Conflict and the Environment: Research on development requires a critical approach to the state and dominant institutions, focussing on how power is created and exercised, and the resistance of excluded groups. Between 2003 and 2010, the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE), funded by the Department for International Development (DFID), built on pioneering work in the Department during the 1990s on the relationship between war and underdevelopment. Theme 4 benefits from strong disciplinary roots in history, politics and anthropology and is composed of individual academics with small teams of research students and postdoctoral researchers. The task for the Department now is to ensure the effective interaction of these teams to produce a sum that is greater than the parts. These efforts include seminar series, joint teaching of research methods and, in the future, joint funding applications for research projects. Fourteen Category A staff work on Theme 4 (*Alexander, Amos, Bano, Bloomfield, Gledhill, Gooptu, Mustapha, Owen, Pinheiro-Machado, Rival, Roy, Sud, Tendi and Zamchiya*).

The Department has addressed the issue of the sustainability of these four themes in the light of three criteria: (i) intellectual coherence and excellence; (ii) research leadership; and (iii)

funding resources. In view of the major generational renewal currently under way (see Section c), this debate has been driven by the younger faculty rather than the retirees.

In relation to the epistemic criterion (i): Themes 1 and 2 are well established and have international reputations; Theme 3 has traditionally been a standard bearer for the Department and continues to be so, but the concept of human development itself is changing rapidly due to the rise of 'emerging powers', the recasting of international development cooperation post-2015, and the declining influence of the UN; while the growth of Theme 4 reflects the changing agenda of development studies in the UK. In relation to the leadership criterion (ii): Theme 1 includes the statutory chair (development economics) and four further professors promoted by research distinction; Theme 2 has two distinction professors; Theme 3 has one distinction professor at present and the UNDP is currently fundraising with the Department to endow a chair in human development; and Theme 4 has a core of outstanding researchers but only one distinction professor at present. In addition, three Junior Research Fellows (JRFs, i.e. postdoctoral researchers) were appointed in this theme in 2012. Finally, in relation to the financial criterion (iii): Themes 1 and 2 have substantial long-term external funding in place; Theme 3 has long-term funding for work on children, and renewable short-term funding for poverty measurement; and Theme 4 is building up a grant portfolio from research councils and overseas governments.

Investment in these four themes underpins the Department's agreed research strategy for 2013/14–2017/18. Our aim is to maintain a leading international position in development studies, although the range of research will evolve in response to the intellectual concerns of the Department's members rather than to a single agenda set by the University or external funders. This open-ended approach to the topics of future research reflects the Departmental Committee's strategic decision to make staff appointments based on research excellence within specific disciplines, rather than expertise in predetermined subjects.

A good example of these investments is the upgrading of the Sanjaya Lall Programme for Technology and Management for Development into a fully-fledged research centre in 2012, under the leadership of Xiaolan Fu, with current funding from ESRC-DFID and (from 2014) the European Commission (EC) and negotiations for major funding from the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

A priority area for the Department has been to develop mechanisms to support all research staff in effective grant-seeking. These include: research funding discussion meetings at Department and research group levels; a dedicated officer to assist in the preparation of proposals, supported by a team at the divisional level; internal seed funding for 'proof of concept' fieldwork; the opportunity to explore and discuss research ideas and funding prospects and seek feedback from senior colleagues; academic peer review of draft proposals; practice interviews for PIs whose grant proposals have been short-listed for interview; and debriefing sessions to consider panel/reviewer comments on unfunded proposals.

We will make greater use of the increased support facilities and human resources from the Social Science Division, for instance for RCUK bids, knowledge exchange and fundraising. In addition, we hope to appoint a second IT officer to enhance our research-related capacity. We also plan to integrate impact objectives more firmly into research planning (see REF3a).

PGR numbers are not expected to grow in coming years because the current ratio of doctoral students to faculty (about 4 to 1) guarantees effective personal supervision by an active research leader in the field. We plan to further integrate doctoral thesis topics into the four research themes outlined above and to extend support from the research groups, particularly for fieldwork and peer networking.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

Our RAE 2008 submission warned that a 'major opportunity – and challenge – for our research strategy over the coming years is the demographic regeneration of academic staff.... During this period four professors and two readers retire from the established academic staff, as well as four research professors. This transition thus involves nearly half the active researchers in this RAE submission, including the intellectual leaders who constructed [the Department] in its present form.' The RAE panel stated that '[s]ustainability issues were addressed, and the sub-panel commended the staffing strategy'. This generational renewal has been a central driver of academic staffing policy for the Department since the RAE, and is now almost complete. Nine professors and readers have retired (or are about to do so), two professors and six lecturers have been appointed, while five academics have been promoted to professor by the University. A major development in

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staffing strategy has been the appointment of ECRs as JRFs or departmental lecturers (11 people have been appointed during the REF period) as the first stage in academic careers which in the majority of cases will continue elsewhere. All early career research staff have a mentor to support their career development.

In consequence, as of 31 October 2013, the Department had 108 staff members in total, including staff on part-time contracts, of which around 70 are academic or academic-related. The number of Category A researchers submitted has risen from 28 in the RAE to 47 for the REF. The Department does not expect the number of established or externally funded staff to expand as rapidly during the next REF period, due to anticipated resource constraints. Meanwhile the average age of Category A staff has fallen from 48 to 41 years and the proportion of ECRs submitted has increased from 28 to 43 per cent. The Department appoints in a wide range of academic disciplines, including economics, politics, international relations, history, anthropology and sociology as well as development studies itself. Of our established academic staff, just over 50 per cent are professors and readers. Most of these senior appointments are distinction awards made by the University in periodic research-led 'recognition of distinction' exercises, which are internationally benchmarked and externally reviewed. In addition, a number of early career academics have won prestigious individual awards, including an ESRC/AHRC Fellowship on Ideas and Beliefs (*Bano*) and two ERC Starting Grants (*Bano, De Haas*).

The diversity of our academic staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: around 40 per cent are women, as are a majority of departmental office-holders, including the Head of Department, the Director of Graduate Studies and the Directors of four of the six research groups. However, gender bias is still evident at the more senior level and will need to be addressed in future recruitment and promotion.

Category A Staff Composition

| | Male | Female | Total | UK | Europe | ROW |
|--|------|--------|-------|----|--------|-----|
| Head of Department | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Professor | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Reader | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| University Lecturer | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Departmental Lecturer | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Research Officer | 9 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Postdoctoral Researchers | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Research group heads and major project PIs | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Total Cat A-eligible staff | 32 | 27 | 59 | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| Cat A staff entered for REF | 28 | 19 | 47 | 12 | 17 | 18 |

Note: totals include four REF-eligible academics from colleges/other departments who work directly with ODID or whose research is closely aligned with our research themes; columns do not sum as some staff are entered in more than one category.

Central to our staffing strategy has been the expansion of early career posts, which are necessarily short-term, although we mainly appoint on a three-year basis (see also Section e). RAE 2008 commended the staffing strategy 'whilst noting a relatively high proportion of Category A staff on short and/or fixed term contracts'. As of 31 October 2013, there were 19 research officers in the Department on externally funded fixed-term contracts. During the REF period the Head of Department played a key role in the development and application by the University of a *Code of Practice for the Employment and Career Development of Research Staff* (based on the national *RCUK Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers*), for which the University was awarded a European Commission HR Excellence in Research Badge.

Evidence of the success of this policy is that many of our departmental (i.e. temporary) lecturers go on to tenure-track posts at Oxford and other universities, and the Department has made this career development a priority for support of less experienced staff. For instance: Wahhaj, Lecturer in Economics, University of Kent; Goodwin-White, Assistant Professor, University of California at Los Angeles; Ukeje, Reader in International Relations, Obafemi Awolowo

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University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria; *Sud*, University Lecturer in Development Studies, University of Oxford. Also among research officers: Barr, Associate Professor, University of Nottingham; Brown, Lecturer in Development Studies, Bath; *de Haas*, Lecturer in Migration Studies, ODID; Gamlen, Associate Professor of Migration Studies, Wellington; Guichaoua, Lecturer in Politics & International Development, East Anglia; Hart, Lecturer in Development Studies, Bath; Langer, Assistant Professor of Politics, Leuven; Sigona, Birmingham Fellow, Birmingham; Venugopal, Lecturer in Development Studies, LSE; Yalonetzky, Lecturer, Leeds Business School.

A potential cause for concern has been established or mid-career staff on external project funding, whose contract length is limited by the funding source. However, there are now only three Category A staff still in this position; of these, one has a contract until retirement and two have multi-year contracts underwritten by the Department. Although we cannot convert established externally funded posts into tenured posts (these must be filled by international competition), the Department does make a special effort to support the future employment of this small (but highly valued) group.

Research ethics plays a central conceptual and practical role in development studies. All projects by researchers and doctoral students involving human subjects are assessed by the Interdivisional Research Ethics Committee, of which ODID is a member. The Department also advises the University and beyond on good practice for survey and interview research in developing countries. For example, Young Lives is internationally recognised in research ethics for child studies and is the only case study featured in the current ESRC *Research Ethics Framework* (2012, pp. 49–51). With a large number of young researchers and research projects, the Department is particularly concerned with issues of academic integrity and rigorously applies the University's *Code of Practice and Procedure on Academic Integrity in Research*. Given the scale and sensitivity of our fieldwork by both researchers and students, the Department is now in the process of establishing its own Research Ethics Committee.

All established academic staff members have a statutory right to sabbatical research leave for one term in seven. In addition, the Department provides extra periods of research leave after burdensome administrative duties or where there is a strong case for additional leave with high research dividends (e.g., for fieldwork or writing up).

ii. Research students

In the RAE 2008, 'a doubling of research student numbers over the assessment period was noted': the doctoral programme in International Development, which began in 1998, was then relatively new and expanding; it has since grown from 59 students (on the RAE census date) to 89 today. Across the REF period, 64 students have completed the ODID programme and a total of 74 have graduated under departmental supervision (see REF4a) when our supervisees registered in other faculties are included; this represents a significant contribution to the profession in the UK and internationally.

About half of our doctoral students transfer from our own PGT degrees, while the other half are recruited internationally; there are over 100 applicants who meet Oxford entrance requirements a year, competing for 15 places. The Department's entrance norm is a distinction in a social science master's at a world-leading research university. We have close doctoral training and research links with other Oxford departments (particularly economics, area studies, anthropology, politics, population health, geography and education) and play a key part in the ESRC Doctoral Training Centre (DTC) established in 2011, within which ODID holds five studentships: two in the Development Studies training pathway and three in the Migration training pathway. The Department has also won two ESRC studentships by open competition since 2008.

Our research students are drawn from across the world, with around 40 per cent from the UK/EU, 20 per cent from North America and 40 per cent from the rest of the world in 2013. Our objective is to increase the proportion from developing countries, with a focus on countries with weak postgraduate systems, but this is inhibited by a lack of funding. As a Department, we have invested over £400,000 from our own funds in scholarships for research students from the developing world over the REF period, as well as contributing over £350,000 towards ESRC studentships (for pre-doctoral as well as doctoral students). In addition to the seven three-year departmental scholarships and 25 ESRC studentships awarded since 2008, some of our students also received other Oxford-based awards in the REF period, including three Rhodes and two Clarendon scholarships. Over a third of our doctoral students are now on scholarships associated with Oxford and the Department; we would like this to be at least half in the medium term future.

The Department has developed a successful policy to ensure that doctoral students take no more than four years to complete their studies (including extensive fieldwork), creating the post of Director of Doctoral Research to coordinate support and monitor progress. As a result, students who matriculated in 2007 took 12 terms on average to complete their studies, compared with 16 terms for those who matriculated in 2004. Doctoral students are provided with individual carrels in a separate dedicated zone of the building, with full IT (and catering) facilities. They participate in an initial induction process and are encouraged to work with a broad range of faculty members and research groups beyond their immediate supervisor. They undergo termly monitoring and an annual progress assessment meeting, allowing the Department to identify and address difficulties in a timely fashion. Improved monitoring of progress has been combined with greater financial support for students, including funding for fieldwork, conferences and publication in their last year, and assistance in cases of hardship, totalling over £200,000 across the REF period. Support for publication has resulted in more than 30 books, articles and other outputs since 2008.

The Department also developed for the DTC a prizewinning course on designing and carrying out fieldwork in underdeveloped countries or areas in conflict. The Fieldwork in Hot Places course brings together researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds to share their experiences of conducting fieldwork in difficult circumstances. The Department also provides a bespoke fieldwork safety training course, which is obligatory for research students going to developing countries.

ODID research students may attend the specialised research methods courses provided for our five master's degrees, particularly the MPhil in Development Studies, a two-year fieldwork-based degree designed to lead on to doctoral work. Additional research methods workshops are organised for research students, the objective of which is to discuss a variety of research methods, especially inter-disciplinary ones, with an emphasis on the practicalities of designing research and of fieldwork, including ethics, politics and safety issues. Both experienced and early career academics present their own experience, their choice of methods and their personal 'coping strategies' for fieldwork. The workshops are flexible, with a strong emphasis on responding to the research methods' needs of doctoral students, and are designed in the light of specific suggestions from students. In addition, the DTC offers a range of other research training courses in other departments that are open to and attended by our students.

The Social Sciences Division organises an Academic and Professional Development Programme (APDP) covering a range of relevant transferable skills, which research students are encouraged to attend. Information about training and other courses offered across the University is available through the University SkillsPortal. This site includes a searchable database of skills training opportunities, links to articles on subjects such as project management, teaching and career planning, and message boards for asking questions and discussing issues with other researchers. An online Personal Development Plan system is also available.

The University has established a Centre for Excellence in Teaching and Learning (CETL), which will support the development of research students who wish to follow an academic career, including training in teaching skills. Doctoral students wishing to teach in the University must take an initial course offered by the CETL. ODID has a Graduate Teaching Coordinator who collates teaching opportunities, both within the Department and across the University, including at undergraduate level, to match these with research students who would like to teach, and arranges teaching skills training.

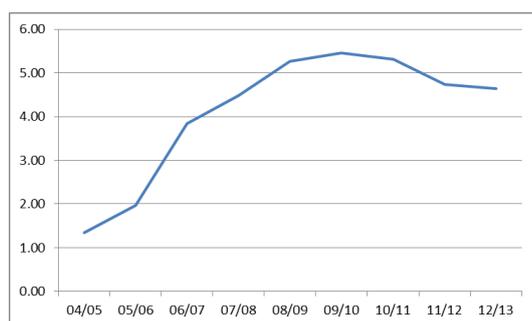
Careers advice is provided by both the Department and the University. A recent survey of doctoral graduates in international development since 2007 shows that of 29 respondents 22 are in junior academic and research posts (four at the Department) in the UK and abroad; five at international development agencies (official and NGOs) and two in the private sector.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

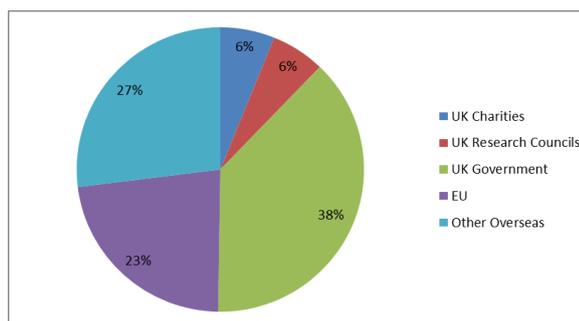
Income. The RAE 2008 stated that 'The research funding record from both research councils and UK government sources was very good, as was the number of studentships'. A sustainable research funding model for the Department has been established, based on full-cost teaching fees, a large scholarship programme and full economic costing of research grants, within the decentralised financial system at Oxford, which has allowed the Department to flourish and determine its own institutional strategy. As of 1 October 2013, the Department held a total grant portfolio of £25.2 million. Between 2009/10 and 2012/13 the Department made 159 grant applications of which 40 were successful, a success rate of 25 per cent.

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The charts below indicate the scale and composition of external research funding (including overheads), which accounts for about half the Department's gross annual income – the rest being mainly student fees. The annual funding level has more than doubled between the RAE and the REF (from an average of £1.84 million across the RAE period to £5.1 million during the REF), and appears to be sustainable for the next five years, at least when the existing contracts and funding applications are taken into account. However, the Department is concerned that (a) while DFID research funding for the sector will probably be sustained because of the HMG aid commitment, it would be unwise to rely on one funding source, however generous; and (b) HMG funding for research is unlikely to rise and may even fall in real terms under current fiscal pressures, while inevitably becoming even more competitive. In consequence, the Department has adopted a strategy of rebalancing towards US and European funding sources with considerable success: examples are funding from US foundations (RSC, OPHI) and the EC (IMI, TMD and *Bano*), while TMD also has strong funding potential in China and India.



Research Income 2004/05–2012/13 (£m)



Sources of Research Income 2012/13

A particular concern for the future is that the new generation of PIs should raise research funds in an increasingly competitive market. The Department has prioritised support for this initiative, with considerable success: examples include *Bano* (EUR1,376,700 from the ERC and £339,183 from the ESRC); *Fu* (EUR632,000 from the EC and £480,713 from ESRC-DFID); *Betts* (£457,141 from the Hunt Foundation); *Alkire* (£386,848 from ESRC-DFID); *de Haas* (£912,899 from the ERC and £549,855 from the Sloan Foundation); and Bakewell (£235,294 from the MacArthur Foundation).

Infrastructure. The RAE 2008 panel report stated that our 'research infrastructure was very impressive': this infrastructure has since been strengthened both materially and institutionally. A key feature is the role of the externally funded research groups, which articulate research programmes, generate external funding, and lead our engagement with the non-academic world (see REF3). The Department has a clear strategy to ensure the sustainability (or orderly windup) of these groups. During the REF period, three of those included in the RAE have concluded: CRISE, due to the end of its DFID centre funding and two retirements (Stewart, Thorp); International Gender Studies, which has transferred to an Oxford college (Lady Margaret Hall) to ensure funding and outreach; and the Finance and Trade Policy Centre, which was wound up due to the end of funding (MacArthur, Leverhulme) and the promotion of the PI (*FitzGerald*) to Head of Department. One new group (TMD) has been established, and two others (IMI, IGC) have renewed their long-term funding. There are now six groups (in alphabetical order):

International Growth Centre (www.theigc.org): The IGC aims to provide practical help to promote growth in developing countries through demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. It is directed and organised from hubs at the LSE and at the Economics Department and ODID, Oxford (*Dercon, Adam, Gollin*), and comprises country offices across the developing world.

International Migration Institute (www.imi.ox.ac.uk): IMI was founded in 2006 and takes a long-term and forward-looking perspective on international migration. IMI is a member of the Oxford Martin School, which supports interdisciplinary research on twenty-first century problems and opportunities. IMI is directed by *de Haas* and Bakewell, and funded by the Martin School, the ERC and a number of European governments.

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (www.ophi.org.uk): OPHI works on broadening poverty measurement methods, improving data on poverty, and building policy capacity. Established in 2007, and grounded in the capability approach of Amartya Sen (senior adviser), this group is led by *Alkire*. OPHI works with UNDP, UNICEF and a number of governments worldwide. It is funded mainly by US foundations and an ESRC-DFID grant.

Refugee Studies Centre (www.rsc.ox.ac.uk): The RSC was founded in 1982 to build knowledge and understanding of the causes and effects of forced migration in order to help improve the lives of some of the world's most vulnerable people. RSC also organises an annual International Summer School in Forced Migration, for those involved with humanitarian assistance. Led by *Chatty*, *Gibney* and *Betts*, RSC has had recent funding from DFID, the ESRC, and the Hunt and Mellon foundations.

Technology & Management for Development Centre (www.tmd-oxford.org): TMD was founded as the Sanjaya Lall Programme for Technology and Management for Development in 2005 and designated a centre in 2012. Led by *Fu*, with a current ESRC-DFID grant and EC funding from 2014, TMD researches international trade and foreign direct investment, industrial policy and industrialisation, innovation and technological capabilities, managerial capabilities and corporate development.

Young Lives (www.younglives.org.uk): Led by *Boyden*, this DFID-funded project seeks to improve understanding of the causes and consequences of childhood poverty by tracking the development of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh), Peru and Vietnam through quantitative and qualitative research over a 15-year period since 2002. No longitudinal research of this size, scope and complexity has ever been undertaken in the developing world.

Research support. The Department holds five weekly research seminar series of its own, and jointly hosts another five with other departments (Area Studies, Population Health, Education, Geography, History and Social Policy): in the academic year 2012/13, 161 individual sessions were held. These seminars play a key role in generating new research initiatives, testing preliminary findings, and disseminating results. For example, the 2010 IMI seminar series on 'The Impact of Diasporas: Connection, Contestation, Convergence' led to the establishment of the Oxford Diasporas Programme, a five-year project funded by the Leverhulme Trust. Another example is the September 2013 special issue of *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 32 (2), on 'Conceptual Problems in Forced Migration', edited by *Chatty* and Marfleet (East London), which resulted from their co-convened 2011 Public Seminar Series under the same thematic title. As well as the seminar series hosted at ODID, the disciplinary departments hold series which often discuss development-related topics (particularly area studies, politics, economics and geography) and further deepen the intellectual environment. ODID also runs a number of regular lecture series that bring distinguished academics to the Department. Recent guests have included Dani Rodrik (now Princeton); Jeffrey Sachs (Columbia); Bina Agarwal (Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi); Wu Jinglian (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences); Antonio Gutierrez (UN High Commissioner for Refugees); and Filippo Grandi (Commissioner-General, UNRWA).

Early funding for 'proof of concept' research is provided by the competitive internal Fell Fund Awards scheme sponsored by Oxford University Press: the Department has gained 17 of these awards worth £360,000 since 2007; seven of them for ECRs. The Department operates its own internal fund for fieldwork, research assistance and attendance at conferences to present results: this has disbursed some £100,000 over the REF period and is particularly important to ECRs and individual scholars working outside the externally funded research groups. Administrative and support staff assist researchers in the securing of external funding, project management and results dissemination. The Department employs a full-time research facilitator to identify funders, help prepare proposals and administer grants, who in turn is supported by University Research Services and the Division on specialised topics such as European research funding, research integrity and information management, and University research policy.

The Department fully supports open access publication by all researchers, wherever appropriate. All of the research centres deposit their outputs with the institutional repository hosted by the Bodleian Libraries, the Oxford Research Archive (<http://ora.ox.ac.uk>) and in other open archives where possible (for example DFID's R4Dev), a strategy led by Young Lives, which was one of ORA's 'early adopters' in 2007. Young Lives was also one of the research programmes consulted by DFID when it developed its own open access policy for researchers.

The Social Studies Library absorbed the Departmental Library in 2006, as part of a University strategy to concentrate all social science holdings on one site, and is now the largest freestanding social science library in the UK, with considerable printed and digital strengths in development studies, as well as the unique Refugee Studies Archive. The SSL has a specialist librarian for development studies and offers IT and library training facilities for both our doctoral students and our ECRs This is complemented by the world-class resources of the Bodleian Library

Environment template (REF5)

and the satellite libraries in Area Studies, particularly Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Department's own IT provision includes a PC and/or laptop for each staff member with a high speed connection to the internet and access to secure file storage and printers. The University has a wide range of site-licenced software available and there are University and departmental services to support the exchange of files and data with internal and external research partners (Sharepoint, Weblearn, OXfile, WebDAV, OwnCloud, etc). The Department also has a full range of audio/visual resources to enable researchers to record and present their material, and academics are offered training in press appearances and for grant interviews.

Facilities. In 2008, the north wing of the Department was refurbished to provide doctoral student work space and offices for departmental lecturers and research officers. In 2009, the Department added a new wing spread over four floors, which accommodates a number of research groups as well as a 100-seat lecture room. The cost of this refurbishment and the new build totalled around £4 million (including £1 million from a successful bid to the HEFCE Science Research Investment Fund Round 2). Academic, research and support staff – previously scattered over five Oxford sites – thus now enjoy a single common space. These buildings are now officially known as Queen Elizabeth House in commemoration of the founding Royal Charter granted in 1954 to the predecessor institution of the Department.

Nonetheless, the expansion of research funding and the appointment of new research officers and departmental lecturers have meant that these facilities are already insufficient, so in 2012 the Department acquired further space nearby in the University Science Area to house two externally funded research groups. Thus, as of 31 October 2013, the Department had 1,905 sq ft of space to house just over 100 staff and some 240 students.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base

In the 2008 RAE, '[v]ery strong evidence was provided of international collaboration and of impact on policy'. ODID has expanded national and international collaboration with academic institutions further during the REF period as part of its strategy of engagement (see REF3a).

The Department participates in a number of international research networks in developing regions, particularly the African Economic Research Consortium (*Adam*, UK representative), the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (*Mustapha*, council member), and the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (*Sánchez-Ancochea*). The Department can also grant external collaborative researchers 'Virtual Academic Visitor' status, which gives them remote access to Oxford's electronic library resources. This facility has been particularly valuable to research colleagues in resource-poor universities in developing countries.

Our research groups all work closely with partner institutions in developing countries as part of their capacity-building mission. For example, Young Lives works with: the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and Save the Children-UK, Ethiopia; the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalam (Women's University) (SPMVV) in Tirupati and Save the Children India; Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) and Instituto de Investigación Nutricional (IIN) in Peru; and Centre for Analysis and Forecast, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences (CAF-VASS), General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Save the Children-UK, Vietnam. The Technology and Management for Development Centre signed an agreement in 2012 to pursue joint research and teaching with the Centre for Innovation and Development (CID) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS).

Examples of collaboration on individual research projects include: *Adam*, A theoretical analysis of the effectiveness of the monetary policy transmission mechanism in low-income countries (with Steve O'Connell, Swarthmore; Peter Montiel, Williams College; Grace Bin Li and Andy Berg, both IMF); *Gollin*, The agricultural productivity gap in developing countries (with David Lagakos, University of California at San Diego; Michael Waugh, New York University); *Gooptu*, Enterprise culture in India (with P. Chakravarti, Jadavpur University, Calcutta); *Mustapha* Islam Research Project (development Research and Project Centre (dRPC), Kano, Nigeria); *Platteau* The impact of land scarcity on farm structure (with Catherine Guirkingier, University of Namur); *Rival* with Ecuadorian researchers on the Yasuní-ITT Initiative, Ecuador; *Sánchez-Ancochea*, Mission impossible? Building a successful welfare state in the periphery (with Juliana Martinez Franzoni, University of Costa Rica).

Many of our academics form part of collaborative research teams located elsewhere in Oxford and they also supervise doctoral students in other departments. Our collaborative work in the University encompasses Area Studies, the Blavatnik School of Government, Economics,

Politics and International Relations, Geography, Anthropology, the Said Business School, and leading research centres, such as the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), COMPAS, and the Oxford Research Network on Government in Africa (OReNGA).

The Department is committed not only to disseminating its research results, but also to making available its databases to researchers and practitioners worldwide. The quantitative data from the Young Lives survey is publicly archived in the UK Data Service (<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000060>) and Young Lives uses relevant networks and newsletters to make other researchers aware of the data. It also runs data dissemination workshops in each study country to encourage others to use it. Young Lives was also involved in testing the University's infrastructure project for hosting data, the Data Management Rollout at Oxford project (DaMaRo), currently under development. OPHI's dataset from the Multidimensional Poverty Index can be accessed via its website (<http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-data-bank/>). IMI's Determinants of International Migration project and its sister project, the Drivers and Dynamics of High-Skilled Migration provide comprehensive data on international migration flows and policies, showing how policy measures interact with other factors in the determination of migration movements (<http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research-projects/demig>).

Another example of service to scholarship is the Oxford Latin American Economic History Database (OxLAD). This database (*FitzGerald, Sánchez-Ancochea*) was established in 2002, with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank and the Hewlett Foundation. It contains statistical series for a wide range of economic and social indicators covering 20 countries in Latin America for the twentieth century and beyond, and is now the leading online source for economic and social historians worldwide. In 2012, in a collaborative international project, the administration of the site (now renamed MOXLAD) was transferred to the Universidad de la República, Montevideo (<http://moxlad.fcs.edu.uy/>).

The Department hosts one of the leading scholarly journals in the field, *Oxford Development Studies*, a multidisciplinary journal, originally founded in 1972 aimed at the research and policy-making community. *ODS* was edited by Emeritus Professor John Toye between 2006 and 2009; and since then by Emerita Professor Frances Stewart. It is currently co-edited by *Gollin, Gooptu, Mustapha, Sánchez-Ancochea* and *Toma*; and the editorial board is made up of senior ODID academics. The journal is published by Taylor and Francis and in 2012 had over 1,700 subscriptions (including online sales agreements) and around 13,000 full-text downloads.

External editorial board memberships include: *Alexander* Journal of Southern African Studies; *Adam* Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics (Co-Editor), Oxford Review of Economic Policy (Co-Editor), Oxford Economic Papers, Tanzania Economic Review; *Betts* Migration Studies (Associate Editor); *Boyden* Childhoods Today; *Chatty* International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care, Journal of Nomadic Peoples, Refugee Survey Quarterly; *Cohen* Global Networks (Co-Editor); *FitzGerald* Economía Mundial (Spain); Principios (Spain); *Fiddian-Qasmiyeh* Journal of Refugee Studies (Reviews Editor); *Fu* Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies (Editor-in-Chief); *Gollin* Journal of African Economies (Co-Managing Editor), Agricultural Economics (Associate Editor), Journal of Development Economics (Associate Editor); *Platteau* Journal of Development Studies; *Sánchez-Ancochea* Journal of Latin American Studies, Development Policy Review; *Tendi* (Journal of Southern African Studies).

Examples of book series edited by ODID academics include: *Adam* Africa: Policies for Prosperity (Oxford University Press); *Alexander*. Readings in African Studies (Indiana University Press); *Bjola* New Diplomacy (Routledge); *Chatty* Studies in Forced Migration (Berghahn); *Cohen* Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship (Palgrave Macmillan); *Fiddian-Qasmiyeh* Religion and Global Migrations (Palgrave Macmillan); *Gooptu* Diversity and Plurality in South Asia (Anthem Press).

Examples of leadership in professional associations include: *Alkire* Human Development and Capability Association (Vice President); *Boyden* British Association for International and Comparative Education (President); *Chatty* Council for British Research in the Levant (Honorary Secretary), Standing Committee for the Dana Declaration on Conservation and Mobile Peoples (Chair); *Fu* Chinese Economic Association-Europe (President), Chinese Economic Association-UK (President); *Gooptu* European Association of Development Institutes (Directors' Committee); Development Studies Association (Directors' Committee); *FitzGerald* Asociación de Economía Mundial Scientific Committee (Advisory Board Member), Tax Justice Network (Senior Advisor), Red Espanola de Estudios de Desarrollo; *Platteau* European Development Research Network (President)