

<p><b>Institution: SOAS</b></p>
<p><b>Unit of Assessment: 24B Anthropology and Development Studies: Development Studies</b></p>
<p><b>a. Overview</b></p> <p>SOAS has a long-established community of scholars working on Development Studies. This community primarily draws researchers from three entities: the Department of Development Studies, the Economics Department, and the Centre for Development, Environment and Policy (CeDEP). They unite a common commitment to research excellence, interdisciplinarity, and expertise in studying development within countries and across regions.</p> <p>We are renowned for heterodox analyses of neo-liberalism and development, with 8 focal points: (1) Globalization, Governance and Neo-Liberalism; (2) Labour, Social Movements and Development; (3) Agrarian Change, Rural Labour and Institutions; (4) Money, Finance and Development; (5) Violence, Peace and Development; (6) Migration, Mobility and Development; (7) Agriculture and Health; and (8) Environment and Development. Our Centre for Development Policy and Research (CDPR) coordinates and promotes research, focusing on external funding and users. We also have close links with regional and disciplinary specialists working across SOAS, especially those based in the London Middle East and SOAS China Institutes, and in the Centres for Food Studies, African Studies, Taiwan Studies, Gender Studies, Migration and Diaspora Studies, and Water and Development. We benefit greatly from: the SOAS library, a UK National Research Library; our proximity to the British Library and the University of London's Schools of Advanced Studies; and the London International Development Centre (LIDC), which has been pivotal in promoting collaborative research amongst the 3,000 staff, students and alumni drawn from the Bloomsbury-based Colleges of London University.</p>
<p><b>b. Research strategy</b></p> <p><b>(i) The 2008-13 Research Strategy: Aims</b></p> <p>The chief objective of the research strategy outlined in our 2008 RAE submission was to continue to promote independent and pioneering research. This was to be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustaining small-scale individual projects;</li> <li>• encouraging larger collaborative research efforts;</li> <li>• expanding upon the success of the CDPR, in promoting heterodox, policy-relevant, research and (policy) training;</li> <li>• developing collaborative initiatives within LIDC, which had been created in 2007.</li> </ul> <p>Our 2008 strategy was too general. In response to feedback on our submission, self-reflection across the Unit, and changes both within the discipline and across the globe, we developed the following more detailed aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to <b>organize our strategy around eight clusters</b>. Three of these were identified as being strong in the 2008 RAE (1, 3, and 5, below). We have focused our work on International Economics in the area of Money, Finance and Development. And we prioritised four new areas: Labour, Movements and Development; Migration, Mobility and Development; Agriculture and Health; and Environment and Development;</li> <li>• to <b>maintain the geographical coverage, strengthening in areas of growing global political and economic concern</b>, especially China, and potentially the Middle East;</li> <li>• to <b>increase external research income</b> in order to expand existing research capability;</li> <li>• to <b>improve research quality and increase research outputs</b> through collaborative practices, dialogue with development institutions, activists and other stakeholders, and increased support for staff (mentoring, monitoring and use of research funds);</li> <li>• to <b>uphold our long-established tradition of in-depth country and area specialization</b>, emphasising grounded empirical work and engagement with critical theory and debates.</li> </ul> <p><b>(ii) The 2008-13 Research Strategy: Outcomes</b></p> <p>We have made significant progress towards achieving our overall and specific goals. In terms of <b>research inputs</b>, external research funding has increased from £1.7 million during the last RAE period (RA4 2008) to £4.6 million in the 2008-2013 REF period (see section d). This increase has</p>

allowed us to appoint well-established scholars and exciting young researchers, enabling an expansion in research capacity. The number of research-active submitted staff has increased from 30.5 FTEs in 2008 to 38.65 FTEs in 2013. There are collaborative research agreements with more than 15 universities in the UK, Europe, USA, Africa and Asia, and we are part of the Geneva-based UNCTAD Virtual Institute. Our involvement in LIDC, led by SOAS-based director (Waage), has been especially fruitful. SOAS's staff, students and alumni participate in LIDC cross-college events, workshops and initiatives, including the *Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health* (LCIRAH) project.

This increase in research inputs has enabled a notable rise in **research outputs**, particularly monographs, and peer-reviewed articles in top Development Studies journals. The achievements of our 2008-13 research strategy can be seen by looking at activities over the period within each of the eight research clusters (not all work fits into the eight clusters—there is fertilization across clusters and space for the pursuit of individual research):

### **Cluster 1: Globalization, Governance and Neo-Liberalism**

Much of the work of the Development Studies Unit at SOAS over the last twenty years has taken place within this cluster. Its work has centred on developing a wide-ranging critique of both neoclassical economics and neoliberal interpretations of the economies of poor countries. A key part of the cluster's work has been research on governance, growth and industrial policy (Khan, Di John 2, 3, 4, Fine 4, Chang 1, 3). Developed through research networks on *Growth and Governance* and the *Role of Institutions in Development*, Khan's work in particular has significantly influenced DFID and UN agencies (including UNRISD, UNDP and UNCTAD). The work of Bramall (1, 2) and Lo has radically re-interpreted Maoist and post-1978 economic development in China. It led to Bramall being invited by the UNDP and Viet Nam's Ministry of Planning and Investment to advise on the formulation of Viet Nam's 2011-2020 National Socio-Economic Development Plan. Nissanke acted as co-director (with Eric Thorbecke, Cornell) of the major six year UNU-WIDER international research programme (2004-2010) on *The Impact of Globalisation on the World's Poor*. It convened a conceptual workshop in Helsinki followed by three regional workshops in Asia, Latin America and Africa, with over 60 participating academics. As well as Nissanke's own output, the programme produced three books and three journal special issues (two in *World Development* and one in *African Development Review*) and three Policy Briefs. Other work within this cluster has included research on corruption, poverty, income distribution and food security in the Middle East (Hakimian, Harrigan, Karshenas, Nissanke) in collaboration with LMEI and the FEMISE network in Marseilles; and research on middle income countries in Europe (Turkey) and Latin America (Brazil, Mexico) (Saad Filho 2, Marois, Di John 1). Saad Filho is also the founder and convenor (with A. Paloni), of the *Alternative Economic Development Policies* group of the UK Development Studies Association. The cluster's scholarship has also included a major re-interpretation of the work of Michal Kalecki (Toporowski 1). An important part of the cluster's research has taken place under the umbrella of the *International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy* (IIPPE), whose research is coordinated within over a dozen working groups. SOAS scholars have contributed significantly to IIPPE's work during the REF period, though not all of it has been submitted to the REF (eg the work of Fine and Saad Filho on re-interpreting and extending the work of Marx). Outputs of IIPPE-related scholarship include theoretically-orientated research on the shifting boundary between economics and other social sciences (Fine 1, 2, 3), and on financialization (see Cluster 4). Other IIPPE work has been more policy-orientated eg the analysis of World Bank aid programmes (van Waeyenberge 1, 2).

### **Cluster 2: Labour, Social Movements and Development**

Established in 2010 when labour received scant attention in development, creating this cluster has been justified by recent attention to labour by the main development institutions such as the World Bank (*World Development Report 2013*) and DFID (e.g., the IZA/DFID 2012 *Growth and Labour Markets in Low Income Countries* research programme). The cluster built on long-established expertise in the field at SOAS and has added 5 new appointments since 2008, including a member of the Academy of Social Sciences (Standing). It meets monthly to discuss research initiatives, draft publications and developments in the field of labour research. Publications include 6 monographs (Chang 1, Hanieh 1, Standing 1 and 2, Pringle 1, 2), 3 prize winning journal articles

(Chang 2, Mezzadri 1, Sinha 4) and a special journal issue. Work has been presented at international conferences and in keynote speeches (eg, the 2012 T.H. Marshall Lecture, University of Southampton and the inaugural lecture of the Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies at JNU, Delhi); for international development agencies (World Bank, UNDP, DFID and others), parliamentary committees and ministries (UK, Brazil), and political parties and labour unions (e.g., in Sweden, EU, Tanzania). Research collaboration includes an ESRC-funded seminar series on Forced Labour, and research projects with academics at universities including JNU, Beijing University, and the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Notable projects include the collaborative project on *Labour Conditions in China and India* (£360k, Lerche), as well as work on labour markets in India (Mezzadri 1, 3, Chakravarty 2, 4), Tanzania (Rizzo 1, 3) and Mozambique (Cramer 1, Oya 1). The cluster aims to develop a major externally-funded programme on working lives in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

### **Cluster 3: Agrarian Change, Rural Labour and Institutions**

The agrarian change specialism at SOAS stretches back 50 years, its strength recognised by the 2008 RAE. The cluster's work focuses upon critical research on agrarian political economy, in part through editorship of the *Journal of Agrarian Change* (Johnston, Lerche, Oya, Kay; 2012 impact factor 2.2) and since 2008 it has hosted a bi-weekly international seminar series on 'Agrarian Change' that attracts speakers from across the globe. Members play an active role in the LIDC, the *Future Agricultures Research Consortium* and the SOAS Food Studies Centre; they also lead an IIPPE working group on agrarian change. The cluster's research benefits further from the active involvement of non-SOAS professorial research associates, including Harriss-White, J Banaji (receiver of the Deutscher Prize 2012), emeriti professors Byres and Bernstein, and SOAS Honorary Fellow Breman. Activity includes long-term individual scholarship on the agrarian transition (Oya 2, 3, 4), famine in China (Bramall 4), rural social movements (Sinha 4) and specific cotton sector developments (Poulton 1) funded internally through research leave. The cluster is also engaged in larger collaborative, externally-funded research including a major project on *Fair Trade, Employment and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia and Uganda* (£600,000, Cramer et al.) which will produce outputs from 2014 but which is already having policy impact in Ethiopia.

### **Cluster 4: Money, Finance and Development**

The Departments of Economics and Development Studies have longstanding strengths in financial and monetary economics with particular application to developing countries. Much work, theoretical and applied, has focused on the issue of financialization and been carried out via the *Research in Money and Finance* (RMF) network led by Lapavitsas. Key outputs include a monograph on financialization (Lapavitsas 4), Marois' analysis of financialization in middle-income countries, and work on the financialization of commodity markets (Nissanke 2, 4). A group of RMF researchers led by Lapavitsas produced 3 reports on the Eurozone crisis and a 2012 Verso book. The work has been further strengthened by the appointment of Volz, who focuses on financial and currency issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The pioneering work of this cluster was recognised in 2012 with the award of a major EU research grant under the FP7 programme, initiated from the cluster through IIPPE. The FESSUD project comprises a consortium of 15 partners led by the Leeds University Business School. SOAS was awarded €915,000 for research on the international monetary and financial system, led by Toporowski and Fine and involving van Waeyenberge and research students.

### **Cluster 5: Violence, Peace and Development**

This cluster draws on economics, anthropology, history, geography and political science. It meets regularly for seminars focusing on collaborative work in consolidating methodological, theoretical and empirical resources, particularly on the crosscutting themes of state institutions and conflict, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery, and security. The cluster has pioneered analysis of violence and war in developing countries, rooted in classical political economy rather than the more common peace studies, war studies, or international relations, and produces critiques of analyses and policy recommendations shaped largely by neoclassical economics orthodoxy, and its work is grounded in empirical research. Work has been presented to international development agencies (DFID, NORAD, the World Bank), parliamentary committees and ministries, as well as to the British Armed Forces, SAS, NATO, and NGOs. The research portfolio includes monographs on revolt and

capitalism in the Middle East (Achcar 2, Hanieh 4), political settlement in Venezuela (Di John 1) and security and development in Congo (Marriage 1).

### **Cluster 6: Migration, Mobility and Development**

This cluster branched out from the Violence, Peace and Development cluster in 2010. 3 new appointments have been made to it, including a member of the Academy of Social Sciences. It consists of 6 academics and 5 PhD students, focused on the interactions between forced migration, other types of mobility, and wider development processes, and it works closely with the SOAS Centre for Migration and Diaspora Studies. The cluster draws on detailed regional research experience, notably in the Horn of Africa and East Africa, the Gulf States and Pakistan/Afghanistan. Publications include articles on forced migration and other types of mobility and development (Black 3, Kaiser 1, Hammond), gender and mobility (Hammond, Kaiser) and monographs on remittances and development in Somalia (Lindley 1), and labour migration to the Gulf states (Hanieh 1). Work has also been presented to the UNHCR, FCO, and Norwegian and Netherlands governments, The High-Level Panel of the Global Initiative on Somali Refugees. The cluster has led to the development of the UK's first Masters programme in Migration, Mobility and Development.

### **Cluster 7: Agriculture and Health**

Four SOAS staff (Waage [Director], Shankar, Dorward, Johnston) are on the Management Committee of the inter-disciplinary and multi-institutional LCIRAH. Our academic staff work on all of LCIRAH's major research themes, which include *Agriculture, poverty and health, Agriculture, diet and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in development* and *Value chain approaches in agricultural health research*. They have published on agriculture, health and development in *Phil Trans Royal Soc B Proceedings of the Nutrition Society British Medical Journal, Food Policy* and *Food Security*, etc. LCIRAH organises a monthly seminar programme and has so far run three high-profile annual conferences. Shankar (as SOAS PI) and Poole are also part of an international research consortium (with £7.5m total funding from DFID for 2013-18) working on LANSAs (Leveraging Agriculture for Nutrition in South Asia). *Food Policy*, the leading journal in the agricultural economics rankings since 2008 (2012 impact factor 2.2) is co-edited from the cluster (Shankar, Poulton).

### **Cluster 8: Environment and Development**

Research capacity in this area has been built gradually since 2008, with 3 new academic appointments and 2 more taking effect in 2014. The cluster has a strong profile on water and development (Mollinga 3), Mollinga chairs the SOAS Centre for Water and Development with professorial research associate Allan was awarded the Stockholm Water Prize in 2008. The FESSUD research at SOAS involves a 5-country study (including South Africa and Turkey) of water and housing provision. The second cluster focus, on climate change and development, is so interdisciplinary that, for this REF, the two main researchers have been submitted to the Business and Management Studies panel.

### **(iii) Research Strategy 2014-18**

Our forward strategy will produce world-leading research on Asia and Africa, empirically rigorous, theoretically informed and vital for policymakers. We will increase external income, appointing new early career researchers (ECRs) (both PhDs and post-docs), targeting use of own research funds and research leave, and promoting research-led teaching. More precisely, for 2014-18 we will:

- **increase external income per fte** by enhancing the quality of proposals through more rigorous peer review. We will work closely with the SOAS Research and Enterprise Office, (REO), and strengthen Department-level support for, and scrutiny of, proposals. This will include training in better proposal writing for PIs, and provision of enhanced administrative support for larger bids. Our success will be measured by both the number of bids and proportion of those that are successful;
- **diversify funding sources** by achieving improved success rates in Research Council bids, and a greater focus on European Union and other international funders. We will work with our REO, deepen existing networks, and judge our success by the extent to which we have diversified our funding sources by the end of the five year period;

- **encourage commissioned work.** The SOAS Development Studies community has produced a wide range of high-level advisory and commissioned work (see REF3a). Some of this takes place independently of SOAS, and we will work with REO to bring this in-house, making SOAS-based consultancy more attractive. We also aim to support commissioned and advisory work by supporting travel by staff to key conferences and workshops to raise and maintain their profiles. We will assess our success by the number of advisory posts and commissioned projects undertaken by staff;
- **increase our participation in larger collaborative research grants bids.** Such collaboration will be encouraged to increase the impact of SOAS research, improve bid success and increase the number of ECR posts. This will be promoted through three proven channels: CDPR; SOAS Centres; and other networks such as LIDC and LCIRAH. We will continue to support CDPR through dedicated funding for key positions, and LIDC and LCIRAH through funding and the commitment of staff time. The recent review of SOAS Centres has created an environment that actively sponsors research collaboration. We will measure our success by the number of collaborative bids submitted;
- **develop inter-disciplinary links within SOAS to build on the language capacities and regional expertise of other departments.** Strong links already exist between Development Studies and a number of SOAS Institutes, e.g. Hakimian (Director of the SOAS-led LMEI) is based in the Economics Department, and two of the last three Chairs of the Centre of African Studies have been members of the Development Studies Department. We will strengthen these links and develop new ones, by (for example) integrating our work on China with that of the newly-created (2013) SOAS China Institute;
- **use research leave more effectively.** We will enhance the role played by Departmental Research Committees (DRCs) in helping academics going on leave to develop research plans and funding applications, and in monitoring outcomes. The Unit will actively use Faculty- and School-level funding for seed funding and to support ECRs as they develop their research careers;
- **promote research-led teaching.** There is a close relationship between research and teaching, especially at post-graduate levels. Success in graduate teaching will enable us to hire new research active staff, consolidating the critical mass of research capacity. New appointments will usually add research breadth or allow existing staff to enter new fields for teaching and research, as exemplified above by evolution of clusters.

### c. People, including:

#### i. Staffing strategy and staff development

Staffing strategy has been to maintain existing capacity (both in disciplinary expertise and regional specialization), to expand in a number of priority areas, and to nurture young talent (whether PhD students or early career researchers). The total number of submitted FTEs has increased from 30.5 in 2008 to 38.65 in 2013. Expansion of research capacity has been particularly significant for research on China, where the *de facto* retirement of Ash has been made good by the recruitment of Pringle, Ho, Bramall and Volz to join Lo. Across the School, we have capitalized upon the expertise of retired members of staff working on development, and enriched research culture by appointing academics based at other UK HEIs as research associates, and by inviting visiting scholars. Byres and Bernstein were instrumental in establishing study of agrarian change at SOAS, and they continue to be closely associated with the Unit as emeritus professors; so too Sender, Weeks and Kandiyoti. SOAS currently offers research associate status to 23 scholars of development, including Toye, Kay, Harriss-White, Seguino, Banaji and Allan.

#### ***Mentoring, probation, appraisal, training***

Our staff development policy maximises research time (subject to the constraints imposed by teaching and administration), and improves the quality of research by a process of mentoring, training and appraisal. Research time is protected and equally distributed between senior and junior staff members by the careful application of a workload model that limits the amount of time allocated to teaching and administration, and that rewards staff who take on PhD supervision by reducing their lecturing load. Research quality is maintained and enhanced by mentoring and staff development. All newly appointed staff have a mentor, usually a senior staff member working

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within a similar sub-discipline or region. Individual research plans and training needs are discussed as an integral part of the annual staff development meeting between academic staff and Heads of Department or other senior academic staff. In addition, the clusters within Development Studies play a key role in involving more junior researchers in developing and peer-reviewing collaborative research bids. Several successes have emerged from this process e.g. *Fair Trade, Employment and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia and Uganda* (Cramer); *Labour Conditions in China and India* (Lerche); *FESSUD* (Toporowski, Fine).

**Support for Early Career Researchers**

Nurturing early career researchers is crucial for the sustainability and vitality of Development Studies at SOAS. SOAS abides by the Concordat to support the career development of researchers, and was recognised by the EU for doing so. Academic staff are integrated into one or other of our research clusters, represented on Departmental Research Committees (DRCs), supported in applying for grants, and gain experience of research supervision by working as a second supervisor during their first three years, and by undertaking training in good supervision practice. Those on probation are protected from administrative duties. All research-active staff are allocated a research allowance (£1000 in 2013-14), and early career researchers are allocated additional sums (up to £2000 each in 2013-14) from Faculty research funds to help them to employ research assistants, attend conferences and complete publications. The use of these funds is monitored by Heads of Departments and DRCs.

**Research leave**

SOAS's research leave policy provides one term of leave for every four academic years of service. Staff are also encouraged to apply for external funding to facilitate additional leave. The School looks favourably on unpaid leave intended to develop collaborative initiatives. More senior staff, such as Faculty Deans, Associate Deans for Research and Heads of Department, are awarded a year of research leave at the end of their term of office to strengthen their research profiles; current examples are Johnston, former Associate Dean for Research, and Cramer and Toporowski, former Heads of Department. In recognition of the particular difficulties in maintaining a research profile over periods of maternity leave, the School treats terms of maternity leave as if they were terms of teaching for the purposes of entitlement. In Development Studies, early career researchers who have successfully completed three years of probation are given a year's research leave, boosting research career progress.

**Career progression**

During the annual promotion round, Heads of Department review all members of academic staff. Faculty Promotion Committees assess applications and the central School Promotions Committee meets annually to assess all nominations against stated criteria, with external monitoring and published processes and criteria. Demonstrating achievement in research is central to all successful applications, at whatever level. Feedback and review is provided to unsuccessful candidates to guide research goals.

**Contribution of post-doctoral researchers**

Post-doctoral researchers are involved in the Unit's research via appointment as research associates or academic visitors. Post-doctoral researchers have played a key role in the realization of collaborative research bids (eg FESSUD) and in the work of the CDPR. Seminar presentation, conference participation and joint research activity are the main forms of contribution to the Unit.

**ii. Research students**

Research students within the Unit are based in one of its constituent departments (Development Studies, Economics or CeDEP). Since 2012, however, we have encouraged research students to conduct interdisciplinary work through cross-registration between these entities, with other Departments in the School, and with partner institutions (specifically the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Birkbeck, Institute of Education). This has been aided by the creation of a PhD pathway in International Development (led by SOAS) as part of the ESRC Bloomsbury Doctoral Training Centre (DTC) (which started in 2012); for example, all PhD students on this pathway attend an advanced research training seminar run by LIDC. A new DTC PhD pathway in

Development Economics has also been approved.

### ***Integration of PhD students into the research culture***

A key element in the development of research amongst PhD students in Development Studies is their participation in departmental and inter-disciplinary seminars. SOAS became famous for its Peasants Seminar in the 1970s and 1980s, and that tradition of vibrant debate involving staff, PhD students and outside visitors alike continues today. Development Studies hosts 4 seminar series, in Development Studies, in Economics, in Money and Finance and on Agrarian Change (the direct successor of the Peasants Seminar), and PhD students are active in all of them in contesting the claims of speakers and in presenting their own evolving research. In addition, our students are encouraged to participate in a wide range of other seminars, lecture series and workshops that are interdisciplinary and regionally-focused, organised within a dozen or more regional and country Centres. Research students also play an important role in helping to formulate research policy and research training across the Unit, partly through membership of research clusters. They are represented in Departmental meetings and on Departmental and Faculty research committees and participate in Departmental student forums. They are also encouraged to teach, to share their findings with undergraduate and postgraduate students and thereby gain experience of research-led teaching.

### ***Recruitment and scholarships***

Development Studies at SOAS now offers a substantial number of studentships to finance doctoral research. In 2008-9, there were 19 scholarship holders of various types in Development Studies. By contrast, there were 35 holders of scholarships by 2012-13, 10 financed by SOAS. Many of our PhD students finance their studies with external awards—demonstrating the quality of our students and the confidence of funders in the quality of the PhD training provided within the Unit. There are, for example, 3 ESRC scholarship holders, and 8 scholarships were financed by foreign governments. 5 Mo Ibrahim scholarships are held by students working on Africa and there are 2 holders of Felix scholarships (working on India). The availability of such scholarships has helped increase our recruitment of research students from 16 in 2007 and 17.5 in 2008, to 27.5 and 34 in 2011 and 2012, respectively. Moreover, these scholarships have helped our students to complete their doctorates in timely fashion. During the previous seven year RAE cycle (2001-7), 67.5 doctorates were awarded in Development Studies (RA3a 2008). By contrast, 80 doctoral dissertations were successfully completed within the Unit during the 5 year 2008-12 REF period.

### ***Support mechanisms***

All research students are assigned a 3 person supervisory committee on arrival; the student meets at least fortnightly with the lead supervisor and an electronic logbook records the content and progress of work. Towards the end of the first year an upgrade process from MPhil to PhD considers a plan of the thesis, a plan for fieldwork, and a draft chapter and literature review or equivalents. Initially, a plan is prepared setting out the training needs of the student and the student is matched to the appropriate set of training courses and activities, some of which will be mandatory to the discipline, or be required as generic training, and others will be optional depending upon the student's needs as defined between student and supervisor. The Unit has several department-based research tutors who oversee the progress of all students, and who are alert to difficulties that arise, perhaps personal, that require action such as to provide additional support, or in dire circumstances to interrupt enrolment while a problem is being addressed. Serious problems are dealt with by the Associate Dean for Research who agrees measures to ensure that students are fully supported and able to get back on track.

### ***Skills development***

The establishment of the *SOAS Doctoral School* in 2012 has reinforced the coordination of research training across the institution and provided dedicated workspace in a new hub in Gordon Square. Skills training of a generic kind (writing, project design, surveys, fieldwork methods, ethics) is coordinated at the institutional level, while Departments focus upon disciplinary skills. A wider range of courses and training is provided through the Bloomsbury Skills Network, a cross-college collaboration, and through the ESRC Bloomsbury Doctoral Training Centre, of which SOAS is a member. Within Development Studies, all research students participate in a compulsory weekly

research student seminar. Academic staff as well as students attend these seminars. They focus on exposing the research students to a range of Development methodologies, require research students to present their preliminary research findings, and provide a forum for intensive debate and discussion of this work.

#### **d. Income, infrastructure and facilities**

##### **Research Income**

External research funding has increased from a total of £1.7 million during the last RAE period (RA4 2008) to £4.6 million in the 2008-2013 REF period. Much of this reflects the work of the SOAS REO, and the Unit's own CDPR, which took charge of the successful FESSUD bid and a portfolio of smaller successful bids. We have been successful in securing major funding through a number of often SOAS-led research consortia; large grants awarded include those for LCIRAH (£3.5m 2009-14), FESSUD (€7.9m 2011-16; SOAS share €0.9m), and LANSA (£7.5m 2011-16). Such funding has been supplemented by continuing generous support from SOAS, and significant donations. For example, the London Middle East Institute (LMEI)—which is led by Hakimian and whose primary focus is research on the politics and economics of the contemporary Middle East—received an endowment of £1million from the MBI Al Jaber Foundation in 2013.

##### **Infrastructure and Facilities**

Development Studies benefits from SOAS's superb library, with special HEFCE funding as a National Research Library. The printed collections now number approximately 1.2 million volumes of which over 1 million are online catalogued. On average, 10-15,000 items are added annually. Currently the Library subscribes to over 3,000 print periodicals, and electronic resources provision is growing rapidly with both subscriptions to electronic periodicals and databases. The Library also subscribes to key statistical databases including EIU country data, Indiastat, China Statistical Data Online, and the IMF, OECD and UNIDO databases. All members of staff have their own office on the Russell Square campus, with networked computers and easy access to modern printers. Shared offices are available for research students. These facilities will be enhanced in 2016, when SOAS takes possession of a completely refurbished part of the University's Senate House, equipped with state-of-the-art lecture rooms and audio-visual facilities.

#### **e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base**

##### **i) Collaboration**

The Unit sustains an active research culture by extensive participation in national and international networks, and via collaborative relationships with other disciplines locally, nationally and worldwide. These include longstanding relations with universities, departments and individual academics in all the countries and regions researched, and global networks relating to Research Clusters. In the REF period, more than 20 collaborations have borne fruit in terms of bidding for external research income and academic output. Examples include collaborations with:

- UK partners, such as *LIDC*, *LCIRAH*, and *Human Adaptation to Biodiversity Change* [Universities of Kent and Oxford];
- partners in both developed and developing countries, such as *IIPPE*; *LANSA* [with LSHTM, IDS (Sussex), IFPRI (Washington), MSSRF (India), BRAC (Bangladesh), CSSR (Pakistan)]; *Malawi Farm Input Subsidies* [2006-2016, funded by DFID in collaboration with researchers at the universities of Malawi, California, Gottingen, Michigan State, Lilongwe, and the ODI] and FESSUD [with the universities of Leeds, Witwatersrand and universities in 12 other European countries];
- the World Bank, such as the *Growth and Governance* network and *Role of Institutions in Development* network [coordinated and funded by the World Bank in collaboration with Universidad Diego Portales (Chile), University of California San Diego, University of Maryland, Washington University in St. Louis, Stanford University, University of California Davis];
- UN organisations, including *Impact of Globalisation on the World's Poor* [with Cornell, UNU-WIDER, Brookings, World Bank, University of Tokyo, Catholic university of Rio de Janeiro, Institute of Economic Growth in Delhi, Stellenbosch university, UN Economic Commission for Africa] and *Commodity and Development* [with UNCTAD, ODI, ILO, CIRAD (France), Common

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Fund for Commodities, and universities of Toronto, Oxford, Liverpool and the Open University]. There is also a standing agreement between UNHCR and members of Development Studies (Hammond, Lindley) to provide an independent review of the UNHCR's Eligibility Guidelines for refugee-generating countries;

- Scandinavian institutions, including *Somali Diaspora Research* [involving PRIO (Norway), Davidson College and the Danish Institute for International Studies] and *Exploring Labour Markets for Peacebuilding* [involving DIIS (Denmark), FAFO & CMI (Norway), Folke Bernadotte Academy and Lund University (Sweden)].

Many of our collaborations have been long-lasting and strategic both for the users and for us as academics. We have worked with several global organisations such as Save the Children, ActionAid, Comic Relief, War on Want, Save the Children, Fairtrade International, TREE AID and the Better Cotton Initiative, and with organizations based in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, eg labour NGOs in Hong Kong and China, the Fishworkers' Union in India. Noteworthy examples include the *Basic Income Schemes and the Indian Poor* [Standing; four year collaboration with India's Self-Employed Women's Association financed by UNICEF] and the *Promotion of Trade Union Education on the Global Economy and Development* [Chang; with the Cambodian Labour Federation].

**(ii) Capacity Building**

The Unit has played a significant part in capacity building in Development Studies across the globe. Cramer and others have played a leading role in APORDE (the African Programme on Rethinking Development Economics), a programme of residential schools funded by the Department of Trade and Industry in South Africa and Agence Francaise du Développement. The schools target young researchers in Africa as well as government, civil society and trade union officials and researchers and encourage a network of research on economic development. It builds on earlier DFID (then ODA) funding to create research capacity in economics, provided through Witwatersrand University to which SOAS has contributed via programme reviews, and support for teaching and research from visiting academics and research students. Since 2006, APORDE has also led to the development of specific research programmes, including the promotion of the research careers of African scholars through links with SOAS Development Studies scholars. The Unit has also contributed significantly to the SOAS *Governance for Development in Africa* initiative. It aims to enhance the level of debate among Africans on governance by building skills within an expert academic environment. It is funded by a grant from the Mo Ibrahim Foundation (£1m for the first 5 years, renewed in 2013 with a further £1.5m grant), which finances 3 MSc scholarships and a 1 PhD scholarship annually, as well as African residential schools (in Dakar in 2009, Entebbe in 2010, Maputo and Dar es Salaam in 2011, Addis Ababa in 2012 and Accra in 2013). Other research student training networks participated in include REPOA (Tanzanian research training in collaboration with ISS), the Graduate School at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, Institute of Development Economics Advanced School and JETRO (Japan), Universities of Cagliari and Bergamo, Centre Européen de Recherches Internationales et Stratégiques (Brussels), University of Witwatersrand (as part of a South African Department of Trade and Industry initiative) and the Oxford University Horn of Africa PhD student network. In 2013, members of the Unit worked with the new African School of Leadership at the University of Johannesburg's Soweto campus to develop mixed-method courses for parliamentarians and others from across Africa. Additionally, the Unit has hosted scholars funded by the New York-based Institute of International Education's Scholar Rescue Fund. This fund provides fellowships for established scholars whose lives and work are threatened in their home countries, allowing them to find temporary refuge at universities, colleges and research centres anywhere in the world. The most recent scholar (2011-13) hosted by Development Studies under the Iraq Scholar Rescue Project was Dr Nawfal K Ali.

**(iii) Journal Editorships:** Journals edited by Development Studies staff include *The China Quarterly* [edited by Bramall; it has the highest 5 year impact factor of all the interdisciplinary China journals], *Development Policy Review* [edited by Harrigan], *The Journal of East African Studies* [joint-edited by Jennings], *Food Policy* [currently joint-edited by Shankar, and previously in the REF period by Dorward, and Poulton], *The Journal of Agrarian Change* [co-edited by Oya, Lerche, Johnston and Kay], and *Cambridge Journal of Economics* [co-edited by Blankenburg].

**(iv) Leading Positions on Research Councils and Advisory Committees:** Khan is a member of the Panel of Experts on Policy Implementation, World Bank 2012–. This panel advises the World Bank on its research on Finance and Private Sector Development in developing countries. He is also a member of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), United Nations 2010–. This committee is a UN body that advises the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN on the current academic thinking on governance and institutional reform in developing countries. Cramer (and subsequently Di John) was a member of the PovPeace and NorGlobal research panels of the Norwegian government. Dorward is a member of the advisory committee for the DFID-ESRC funded Growth Programme Directorate. Hammond is a member of the ESRC Grant Assessment Panel, the Swiss National Science Foundation's review panel on Food Security, and the Academy of Finland review panel. She is also Chair (since 2103) of the Independent Advisory Group on Country Information (IAGCI), reporting to the Independent Chief Inspector of the UK Border Agency on UKBA reports relating to country of origin information, member since 2006. Fine was part of the SH2 panel convened by the European Research Council Executive Agency, was appointed to the newly-founded Social Science Research Committee of the UK's Food Standards Agency in June, 2008, reappointed for further three years from April, 2010 and 2013. He was also appointed in September 2010 as Chair of the Meat Controls Working Group, which undertook research to examine and recommend new legislation for reform of meat hygiene as part of an EU initiative, and reappointed in 2013 for further three years. Fine and Nissanke are members of the Advisory Panel of the National Research Foundation of South Africa. Saad Filho served for two years as Senior Economic Affairs Officer in the Unit on Economic Cooperation and Integration among Developing Countries of UNCTAD. Johnston is a member of the Permanent External Committee for Scientific Advice for Centro de Estudos sobre África e do Desenvolvimento (Portugal) and a member of the advisory committee for Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos (IESE) (Mozambique). Staff are on grant review panels for the ESRC, DFID, the Swiss National Science Foundation, Leverhulme, the IDRC (Canada), the South African Research Council, the Estonian Research Council and the Italian Ministry of Higher Education.

**(v) Membership of Professional Subject Associations and Learned Societies:** Advisory Panel for the Association for the Advancement of African Women Economists and the Advisory Council of the African Economic Research Consortium [Nissanke]; Board of Trustees of the Economic Research Network for Arab Countries, Turkey and Iran [Karshenas]; Member of the Council of the Universities' China Committee, London [Bramall]; Vice-Chair of the Royal Africa Society and Chair, Scientific Committee of APORDE, based in South Africa [Cramer]; Board member of the British Institute in Eastern Africa [Jennings]; Executive Committee of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration [Hammond]; Management Committee of the Council for British Research in the Levant [Hannieh]; Founder and convenor of the Alternative Development Policies Group of the UK Development Studies Association [Saad Filho]; Founder member of the International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy [Fine]; Members of the Deutscher Memorial Prize Committee [Fine, Saad Filho]; Member of the United Nations Lead Economists Network [Saad Filho]; elected Academician (2009) of the United Kingdom's Academy of Social Sciences [Standing].