

<p><b>Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science</b></p> <p><b>Unit of Assessment: 24B: Anthropology and Development Studies: International Development</b></p> <p><b>a. Overview</b></p> <p>Staff and Ph.D. students at LSE's Department of International Development (ID) pursue empirical, theoretical and conceptual research within six thematic clusters: humanitarianism in war-torn societies; comparative political analysis of development; governance, civil society and informal politics; the politics of global healthcare; development management; and development economics. The department engages in a style of scholarship that allows staff members from different disciplines to conduct research within the problem-oriented context of International Development, and then to use this experience to advance debates within both Development Studies and other disciplines.</p> <p>The department, which has almost doubled in size since the start of the REF period, houses major externally funded research units, including the Justice and Security Research Programme (JSRP), the Civil Society and Human Security Research Unit (CSHSRU), and the Non-Governmental Public Action Programme (NGPA), as well as numerous smaller externally-funded research projects. In addition, it is a significant stakeholder in the DFID-funded International Growth Centre (IGC), a joint venture of LSE and Oxford University. These research activities involve specialized research fellows and some non-permanent faculty members, and provide arenas for research, publishing, and policy advocacy for the Department.</p> <p><b>b. Research strategy</b></p> <p>ID's research strategy is to generate world-class scholarship that applies LSE's strengths in different social science disciplines to the policy-relevant field of International Development.</p> <p>ID was originally established in 1990 as a cross-disciplinary institute in the LSE (the Development Studies Institute, or DESTIN) as part of an LSE-wide policy of encouraging research and collaboration between discipline-based departments. ID became a department in 2009 partly in recognition of its success in achieving its objectives, winning big grants, and attracting large numbers of high quality post-graduate students. The department holds a weekly research seminar where researchers from the department's different analytical approaches present to each other. The large and lively Ph.D. cohort has its own research seminar series (also attended by staff), and there are also frequent public events involving internationally renowned speakers.</p> <p>ID is committed to hiring outstanding researchers in robust, globally-open competitions. At first, ID appointed staff jointly with other LSE departments. It began to appoint full-time faculty in the late 1990s and has grown rapidly. The number of tenured or tenure-track staff grew from 13.5 in January 2008 to 25.5 in October 2013, during which time ID also recruited additional teaching and research fellows. Slightly under half of the tenure track faculty are (Full) Professors.</p> <p>The research of the department is guided by four main ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the continued production of high-quality research that generally seeks explanations through comparative analysis at national and sub-national scales;</li> <li>• To facilitate engagement between and across different social science disciplines to achieve a more holistic understanding of development challenges, not least as they are experienced within developing countries and by those on the receiving end of projects and programmes;</li> <li>• To ensure the application of this research by seeking influence on national governments, international and non-governmental organizations, and donors;</li> <li>• To provide alternative, evidence-driven perspectives to the perceptions and assumptions associated with normative agendas and established models of social change in developing regions.</li> </ul> <p>The department strategy also takes into account two other factors: it cannot seek to cover <i>all</i> aspects of International Development; and that International Development (or Development Studies), as a discipline, is still growing and poses inter- or multi-disciplinary challenges by being problem-oriented rather than driven through specific methodologies alone.</p>
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To ensure these ambitions are met, the department has gradually developed six research clusters (listed above) where it can hope to achieve critical mass both in terms of fundamental research and of impact. These clusters are not separate entities with different seminar series or self-contained teaching, Ph.D., or research programmes. Rather, the clusters form a convenient and productive way for staff to combine their own research activities with more communal outputs and discussion that unite different analytical approaches to multi-faceted development problems. Staff within clusters also develop more personal research, currently ranging from the governance of international trade and international organizations such as the World Bank, to state theory and its application in fields such as democratization and taxation; economic growth and infrastructure; neglected tropical diseases; agricultural and urban livelihoods; adaptation to climate change and other environmental risks; theories of gender and empowerment; information technology; the relationships of donor aid and civil society; and decentralization and service provision. Staff are also encouraged to participate in disciplines contributing to International Development, such as anthropology, demography, economics, political science and sociology, and to collaborate with staff members and attend seminars in other LSE departments specializing in these disciplines.

Cluster members with relevant interests also contribute to the specialist research programmes. The Justice and Security Research Programme conducts grounded research on the experience and resolution of violent conflict in South Sudan, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, and several African countries (in collaboration with The Asia Foundation). The Civil Society and Human Security Research Unit researches specifically non-governmental innovations concerning human security and political reform in post-conflict South-eastern Europe and the Caucasus, north Africa, Iraq, and Afghanistan. The Non-Governmental Public Action Programme has worked on transformations in civil society-state relations in Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia. And the International Growth Centre conducts demand-led research into economic development and poverty reduction in thirteen countries across sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Some of these units have built on the research and advocacy of the DfID-funded Crisis States Research Programme, which was located in the department from 2000-2010; together, they form flexible ways of organizing differently funded, but mutually supportive, research projects and dissemination activities.

In support of these objectives, a key strategic objective is for ID to hire staff with particular interests in problem-oriented research, and a demonstrated willingness to work alongside colleagues from diverse disciplinary backgrounds and a commitment to public outreach and impact. A further objective in hiring is to seek staff with significant experience in developing countries, and the ability to make linkages between problem-solving at the local scale, or among vulnerable and poorer populations, and wider debates about global political economy, national development plans, and institutional design. ID has a good track record of attracting large pools of well qualified candidates for posts, as we discuss at c (i). Moreover, ID seeks to improve its research quality and outputs by linking members to the externally funded research programmes, and using these programmes to forge links with LSE's major partner universities – Columbia University in the USA, the University of Cape Town in South Africa, Peking and Fudan universities in China – and with a range of other institutional partners. For example, the JSRP works in partnership with the Social Science Research Council in New York, the Conflict Research Group at the University of Ghent, and the South Sudan office of the African Security Sector Network; and the CSHSRU has collaborations with research organizations in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan.

### **c. People, including:**

#### **i. Staffing strategy and staff development**

The department has adopted a position for some years of hiring staff who can demonstrate evidence of their ability to produce research that is internationally excellent, and with a view to being world leading. Research excellence is indicated by the ability of younger staff to publish high quality papers and books, and by the ability of more advanced staff to gain a strong reputation within their specialism. Interviews and presentations during hiring are designed to allow all ID members to engage and ask critical questions to candidates in order to identify staff who can contribute successfully to a department that is not defined simply by a single discipline.

There has also been a desire to hire staff who can bring diverse experiences and language skills in order to help facilitate policy-relevant and easily understood research findings, as well as to carry out fieldwork in challenging locations. For example, ID staff include individuals who have undertaken previous career work in development agencies (such as the World Bank or the United Nations), private-sector business (such as oil companies), journalism, and the British Army (with special reference to security and development in Iraq and Afghanistan). Staff have been recruited from various countries, including developing and rapidly-industrializing countries. The department houses staff with native languages or skills and training in languages from Africa (Acoli, Arabic, French, Hausa, Igbo, Madi, Setswana, Swahili, Yoruba); Asia (Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Bahasa Indonesia, Mandarin Chinese, Punjabi, Tamil, Thai, Urdu); and Latin America (Portuguese and Spanish), as well as additional European languages (e.g. Italian, French and Swedish).

The Department has lost only two tenured or tenure-track staff during this REF period, both for personal reasons (for example, Dr Stephen Kosack left LSE to join the Kennedy School at Harvard, in part to be with his spouse). Set against this there has been significant and sustained investment in ID by LSE, so much so indeed that during the REF period ID has been proportionately the fastest growing Department at the School. Professor Howell moved within LSE from Social Policy, as did Dr Madon from Management and Professor Quah (both on joint appointments, respectively with Management and Economics). Professor Kaldor gave up a 50:50 appointment with Government to be full time in ID. Professor Mkandawire joined ID when Professor Jo Beall left us. Cathy Boone also joined ID as a Professor (from the University of Texas-Austin in 2013). At Lecturer (now Assistant Professor) level, ID has been strengthened by the hires since 2008 of Dr Mayling Birney, Dr Tasha Fairfield, Dr Stuart Gordon, Dr Elliott Green, Dr Kate Meagher, Dr Sandra Sequeira, Dr Mahvish Shami and Dr Rajesh Vengopal – all as full time, career-track faculty members. The appointment of Dr Miriam Abu-Sharkh on a major European research contract has further improved the gender balance and overall diversity of the ID faculty: female members of staff now make up close to 40% of the ID population, whereas they made up less than 15% of the permanent faculty in 2007. Staff retention continues to be high, and reflects the perception that the Department is well supported by the LSE and that staff have the ability to contribute to a communal research identity while also maintaining progress in their own specialisms. Recent hires of junior staff have sought to strengthen the Department's work in the fields of humanitarianism and governance (e.g. Dr. Gordon, Dr. Venugopal), as well as in political science and political economy (Dr. Green, Dr. Shami). Meanwhile, senior appointments have boosted comparative politics of development (Prof. Boone and Prof. Kabeer [based in the LSE Gender Institute]), and two Centennial Professors bring expertise in informal economic development (Prof. Hart) and heterodox economic development (Prof. Perez).

Departmental staff have also achieved considerable success in gaining personal fellowships and awards from external organizations. Prof. Dyson is an elected fellow of the British Academy, and won an ESRC Research Fellowship 2008-10. Prof. Howell won a professorial ESRC Fellowship from 2009-10. Prof. Keen and Dr. Shami won mid- and early-career Leverhulme Fellowships from 2007-9 and 2012-14. Dr Weinhold won a Nuffield Career Development Fellowship (2008-2011: to assess connections between economics and anthropology). Dr. Abu-Sharkh is a holder of an EU three-year research award. Prof. Forsyth won the Lee Kong Chian Fellowship at Stanford University and National University of Singapore in 2013. Dr. Faguet won the Corporación Andina de Fomento International Research Paper Prize in 2013, and was awarded the Political Studies Association WJM McKenzie award for the best book in political science of 2012. Prof. Wade was the recipient of the Leontief award in Economics in 2008.

In line with new LSE policy, all staff now undergo regular career development meetings with the Head of Department, in which research performance and research trajectory are appraised and critical but constructive feedback is given. These meetings take place annually for all pre-Major Review staff and for staff up until five years after Major Review, bi-annually for non-Professorial staff beyond five years post-Major Review and every three years for Professors. These meetings come on top of mentoring meetings: pre-Major Review staff have a mentor, with whom more informal discussions about research performance and trajectory are frequently held outside the formal career development meetings.

To help facilitate research activities, pre-Major Review staff have lower teaching and administrative loads. All staff have research leave entitlements (currently one term accrued for every eight terms of service, subject to how many staff request at the same time). Staff are also encouraged to apply for fellowships (see above), and teaching buy-outs; indeed 10 staff members have achieved a total of 5 years FTE years of research buy-out since 2008. In addition, all staff are allocated an annual research fund of (on average per year) £850 from the LSE central funds, which they can spend at their discretion, and an additional annual conference attendance fund of £650 from the department (making a usual total of £1,500). The LSE also offers a seed fund for initial work on larger research grant applications, as well as small grants offered by the LSE's Suntory and Toyota International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) (see below in d). ID research units also help pay for research assistants that contribute to research leading to publications; conference attendance, access to data, and fieldtrips.

Clear and explicit promotion criteria and guidelines are made annually available to all staff. Non-professorial staff submit CVs once a year to a meeting of the Professoriate which looks at all staff for potential Departmental sponsoring of promotion requests, whether individuals have requested consideration for promotion or not. Staff can self-sponsor promotion requests to the School if they fail to gain Departmental sponsoring (although this has never happened in practice).

The LSE offers Equality and Diversity Training (built into the Academic Induction Programme), and related equality training events are held year-round for research and academic staff (this office also offers advice and consultation). The LSE Teaching and Learning Centre offers a year-round series of interdisciplinary workshops developed in line with Vitae's national Researcher Development Framework designed to support early career researchers (doctoral students and research staff) in communicating and managing research, strengthening impact, and managing their career. The LSE also offers accessible, flexible working policies to staff returning from maternity leave or reducing their hours of work due to caring for others, disability, etc. Career and mentoring schemes are offered to research staff who have had an interruption from academia. The European Commission awarded the 'HR Excellence in Research' badge to the LSE in December 2010. Moreover, the LSE has implemented and monitored the development of the revised *Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers*.

LSE attaches great importance to the maintenance of high ethical standards in the research undertaken by its academic and research staff and students (whether supported directly by LSE or from external sources) and recognizes its obligation to ensure that research undertaken under its auspices is conducted to appropriate standards and to generally accepted ethical principles. Indeed, new guidelines have enforced these requirements, and have been especially followed in ID where research usually focuses on foreign countries, conflict-ridden societies, and poorer, vulnerable social groups. Researchers are required by the LSE Research Ethics Committee to consider fully the ethical implications of their research and their means of resolving any ethical issues, bearing in mind that this is only one part of the ongoing process of conducting all research in an ethically sound manner.

## ii. Research students

Ph.D. students are considered an integral part of ID's research culture. Between January 2008 and October 2013 the department produced 42 successful Ph.D. graduates, and in October 2013 it had 39 active and registered Ph.D. students. There is a single Ph.D. programme in the department, and so students share the same multi-discipline training sessions. Until this current academic year, Ph.Ds. have usually been funded through LSE or ESRC Scholarships; or financial assistance from external donors (usually trust funds from national governments). From this year, however, the new LSE is moving to fully funded Ph.Ds. only, and has moved to a new LSE scholarships scheme that offers finance for more Ph.D. students, hence reducing students' financial uncertainty, and improving Ph.D. completion rates simultaneously.

Research students are informed at registration that their objective at LSE is to achieve a quality thesis, and to gain expert training in a field of research that will define their careers. They are also encouraged to benefit from each other and staff members of ID and other LSE departments.

Training in the first year includes a full unit of methodology coursework (from the LSE Department of Methodology), an advanced seminar in Development Studies Theory and History, and a dedicated research student seminar where students are exposed a variety of research approaches presented by top scholars and present their own research for discussion and feedback. Research students are encouraged to attend and contribute to the Departmental seminar series as well as other LSE seminars in specific disciplines. Research students are supervised by two departmental faculty members and are evaluated annually.

Prospective Ph.D. students can take the department's M.Res. programme, which has been updated from the 2013-2014 academic year. Students now take three full units of coursework covering advanced methodology and subject-specific theory, as well as a seminar on research design that will result in producing a Ph.D. research proposal. This new format aims to maximize benefits from the best MSc. courses, and to boost coursework. Students who pass and receive approval of their proposal will be admitted to the PhD programme with full funding. There are also LSE-wide procedures and opportunities. The Regulations for Research Degrees and the MPhil/PhD Handbook are distributed to all research students. Students' progress is monitored by ID annually and reported to central assessors. Students can also learn transferable research skills from the LSE Academic and Professional Development Division (APDD) and Teaching and Learning Centre (TLC) including time management, research skills, ethics, academic publishing, writing a research grant proposal, research project management, writing for the media, managing supervisors, and viva preparation. TLC also offers its own Higher Education Academy accredited Postgraduate Teaching Certificate, which all Doctoral students in the department must acquire. The Centre for Learning Technology provides further skills training for Ph.D. students in new technologies for research, including a six-week core-skills course in bibliographic and information handling skills (covering finding and evaluating quality internet sources, effective use of digital open access repositories, and Endnote). Students can also attend an advanced information literacy course with practical training sessions on new technologies for research outputs, including blogging and collaborative writing.

ID hires teaching fellows each year to assist with class teaching. Fellows are selected from open competition from the Ph.D. students within the department who are close to finishing, and who would benefit from working collaboratively with staff on teaching. Research students also assist staff in research activities on an ad-hoc basis, especially for ID's research units. Ph.D. students are invited to attend faculty job-search talks and discussions. ID offers financial assistance for research, travel, and conferences where there is evidence these will enhance research and networking opportunities. There is also a budget for social events, and small bursaries to assist students in financial hardship. Students are allocated open-plan offices to facilitate interaction, which are located close to faculty to foster collaboration and a sense of community with staff.

ID's research students have also enjoyed considerable success in achieving employment in well-known or competitive locations, with recent graduates taking both tenure-track positions in the Carleton University in Ottawa; University of Guelph near Toronto; University of Leeds; Royal Holloway, London; Wesleyan University in Connecticut; and Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts; and in international organizations such as the UN's Centre for International Forestry Research; International Institute for Environment and Development; International Tropical Timber Organization; the Finnish Institute of International Affairs; and World Bank's BRAC (Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee) research division. The quality of our research students is internationally recognized: for example with one of the first year students recently receiving the highly competitive and internationally prestigious Parkes Foundation grant in Anthropology. The department has also hired two Ph.D. candidates as full-time teaching staff in 2010 and 2012, after these candidates had demonstrated their ability to publish at a high level, win prestigious funding, and contribute successfully to teaching (Dr. Green and Dr. Shami).

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

##### ***UOA income***

(**Note:** The distribution of income between funder categories in the data presented in REF4b understates non-EU other income and correspondingly overstates non-EU charities income. The total income figures for each year are unaffected. E.g. in given figures, non-EU other income for

2008-13 is currently stated as £2,777,979; this figure should be: £3,761,963).

International Development at the LSE has achieved notable success in research funding, including the especially-large grants from the DfID for the JSRP (of some £4m over five years, led by Prof Allen); the ESRC NGPA (£5.2m, led by Prof Howell); and the European Research Council Advanced Grant to the CSHSRU (of €2.4m over five years, led by Prof Kaldor). Before 2008, the department received two tranches of funding from DfID (amounting to some £5m) to the Crisis States Programme. ID also participates in the IGC, based on DfID funding of £100m over 10 years, where two staff members are closely involved (Dr. Sequeira and Prof. Corbridge). These funds suggest that the UOA has a visibility and trust among DfID, ESRC and the EU.

Individual research income for departmental members has been boosted by personal fellowships (see above). Furthermore, ID members have also won additional funds in open competition for research projects including from the Australian Research Council (Prof. Howell); AXA Research Fund (Dr. Faguet, €120,000 2012-2015); (ESRC (Prof. Howell); European Union (Profs. Howell and Kaldor), Gates Foundation (Professor Allen), Ford Foundation (Profs. Allen and Howell); KCP World Bank grant (Dr. Sequeira: two projects totaling \$600,000); Natural Environment Research Council Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation framework (Dr. Weinhold). Other ID members have won numerous small-fund amounts from bodies including British Academy (Dr. Green, £7,500; Dr. Madon, £30,000 2011-2014); Islam Research Programme of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Russell Sage Foundation; the UK Big Lottery Fund (Prof. Forsyth, £5000); Columbia University Initiative for Policy Dialogue (Dr. Faguet, \$40,000); and WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing) (for example, Drs. Madon and Meagher). Some department members have additionally benefitted from internal funding from the LSE such as the International Growth Centre of the LSE Department of Economics; or the Suntory and Toyota International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) (e.g. Dr. Sequeira, £20,000). The HEFCE Higher Education Investment Fund has also made three awards (totaling £105,000) to Prof. Howell and members of the CSHSRU 2009-2011.

It is also worth noting that individual researchers without large funds have also produced high quality research and publications based on annual allocations of research assistance. The LSE has also, from 2013, increased incentives for research staff to apply for funds by allowing staff to control a larger share of income and by increasing administrative support.

#### *UOA infrastructure and facilities*

ID is housed within the main LSE buildings, close to the LSE library, numerous study and teaching rooms, and IT and administrative support. The LSE is also in the process of redeveloping its campus (spending more than £250 million over the next ten years on new buildings). The LSE's Library (the British Library of Political and Economic Science) is world-class, and offers individual assistance to researchers, also producing LSE Research Online (LSERO), LSE's institutional repository, which makes LSE research available free of charge to the public via the internet. ID has its own Academic Support Librarian who can assist with various tasks such as intellectual property rights, citation analysis, and bibliometric techniques. The Library also employs a full time Data Librarian who assists with data management plans, third party datasets, and a planned repository for LSE research data. The collection in the Library consists of more than four million separate items as well as extensive electronic research collections, access to 50,000 e-journal titles, and more than 200 datasets – including many international and government / official publications and data. It is funded by HEFCE as one of only five National Research Libraries in the UK and carries Designated Status from the Arts Council as being of outstanding national and international importance. The Library has made significant investment in the LSE Digital Library, which assists primary research of the future involving born-digital materials such as archives of emails, personal papers and web-based publications.

The Library also provides support for PhD students, such as a separate quiet study room with 56 seats and training (see c (ii) above). Online training materials are also delivered through Moodle in the form of the Library Companion for Research Students. Academic Support Librarians offer one-

to-one consultations to all research students in the departments they support. In addition, ID has its own study rooms and a core set of books and readings that are accessible to staff and students. It also benefits from its location in central London, which makes it close to the British Library, and several collaborating organizations such as DfID; the Overseas Development Institute; International Institute for Environment and Development; Chatham House; as well as charities such as ActionAid, Amnesty International and Save the Children; as well as other universities. ID collaborates with various development organizations for research and dissemination, and providing projects for MSc. students. Major media organizations (including radio, television, and print) are located within a short walk or taxi ride; thus enhancing ID's ability to be visible.

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

The department has undertaken various steps of building knowledge and research within International Development. The Department is one of the institutional members of the UK Development Studies Association, and is encouraging staff to participate in this forum. One of the key Development journals, the *Journal of Development Studies*, has had successive editors and members of the editorial board based within the department for more than ten years (Prof. Shadlen is a current co-editor). Another member of the department was one of the founding editors of the journal, *Progress in Development Studies* remaining in position until 2010, and editor of the half-million word Routledge *Encyclopedia of International Development* (reissued in 2011) (Prof. Forsyth). Other recent volumes that build the discipline include The Routledge *Development Reader* (Prof. Corbridge), and *Reconstructing Development Theory* from Palgrave (Prof. Brett). Prof. Howell edits the book series on Non-governmental Public Action published by Palgrave.

Members of ID are also actively involved as editors, or editorial board members for these other journals: *Africa*, *African Affairs*, *Afrika Spectrum*, *Africa Studies Review*, *American Political Science Review*, *Asian Public Policy*, *China Non-Profit Review*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Comparative Politics*, *Conservation and Society*, *Critical Policy Studies*, *Development and Change*, *Global Environmental Politics*, *Global Governance*, *Global Policy*, *Government and Opposition*, *Journal of Civil Society*, *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, *Journal of Modern African Studies*, *Nations and Nationalism*, *Social Movement Studies*, and the *Stability Journal*. (These activities include Prof. Allen, Prof. Boone, Prof. Forsyth, Dr. Green, Prof. Howell, Prof. Kaldor, Prof. Mkandawire and Dr. Meagher). Prof. Howell is also an editorial board member of two Chinese language journals on civil society. Prof. Mkandawire is on the Advisory Board of the UN Human Development Report. Some ID staff have also been guest editors of special journal issues: for example, of *World Development* (on decentralization, Dr. Faguet) and *The Journal of Eastern African Studies* (on Uganda's borderlands, Prof. Allen). Prof. Mkandawire has been awarded Honorary Doctorates by the University of Helsinki and University of Ghana.

ID members are also active participants in various academic and professional organizations, and have organized panels at annual conferences and occasional workshops. These include the American Political Science Association (Profs. Boone and Shadlen, where Prof. Boone is also in a coordinating role for the Association), African Studies Association (Prof. Boone), the Latin American Studies Association (Drs. Faguet and Fairfield), the International African Institute and Royal Anthropological Association (Prof. Allen), the Nordic Africa Institute (Prof. Mkandawire), the Science and Democracy Network based at Harvard's Kennedy School (Prof. Forsyth), the United Nations Committee of Development Policy (Prof. Mkandawire), the International Social Science Council (Prof. Mkandawire), and the Social Science Research Council (Prof. Mkandawire).

Members have also undertaken assistance, consultancy, and trusteeship at various non- and inter-governmental organizations or think-tanks including the UN Centre for International Forestry Research, Durham Global Security Institute, the Hertie School of Governance, Institute for Global and European Studies (Budapest), International Institute for Environment and Development, the Karen Hilltribes Trust, Overseas Development Institute, Stockholm International Peace Research, WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing). Prof. Kaldor has also advised the World Policy Forum under ex-Soviet president Gorbachev and was awarded the Global Citizens Award at Tufts University for her precedent-setting perspectives on global governance, intervention and security. Prof. Allen has provided advice to the Prosecutor's office of the

International Criminal Court. Members of the JSRP have advised ex-US President Carter and ex-South African President Mbeki on the South Sudan peace process. These activities demonstrate a wide range of collaboration, which brings the research and experience of the department into new arenas, and allows the department to gain knowledge of the activities of these organizations. This work is based on official appointments or contracts, and therefore stands alongside additional collaboration or advocacy with NGOs and IGOs listed in the 'research impacts' information (REF3a).

The department has also built various successful linkages between its own academic standing and networks of development practitioners in order to create useful cross fertilization of ideas and experience (as discussed above under section b). In addition to these, Prof. Corbridge has established a research collaboration with the Tata Institute of Social Science in Mumbai, which funds continuing research and has produced an edited collection. Manoj Srivastava, a co-author with Prof. Corbridge, was the first Jamsetji Tata Fellow in Pro-Poor Governance in ID, and currently holds the rank of Chief Secretary in the Government of Bihar.

In addition, ID engages in various forms of outreach and engagement with individuals in developing countries. The Programme for African Leadership was established in 2011 as an in-house residential course of one year to provide in-depth training, discussions, and project work for some 20 nominated people per year from Africa who have demonstrated potential for leadership within economic and social development. This programme has been funded externally in ID by an African donor, who has agreed to increase funding after 2013.

There are also outreach and communication opportunities arising from ID's MSc. teaching activities. The MSc. degrees in Development Management and International Development and Humanitarian Emergencies collaborate practically with donors, think-tanks and charities such as DfID, Overseas Development Institute, and ActionAid that allow ID students to gain employment in International Development as well as allow organizations such as these to inform and fund research activities in the department. Departmental staff also use social networking such as Facebook, Twitter and a departmental blog to achieve greater connectivity between ID and past and present students, and external organizations in order to keep a presence in the field of International Development. These activities have increased ID's contribution to public debate (see REF3a).

ID also seeks to contribute to long-distance learning about International Development in the developing world. The department contributes strongly to the University of London International Programmes by designing and coordinating a postgraduate diploma and B.A. in International Development, which has allowed various ID staff to author study guides, and with a particular interest in recruiting students from Africa. Staff members have written easily accessible study guides to assist study of international development, which are widely distributed in countries with students, as well as videos on YouTube. Some students who have passed through this programme have gone to gain funding and acceptance for MScs. in ID or elsewhere (see REF3a). The LSE is a popular venue for well-known speakers and in recent years the department has hosted lectures or seminars by – for example – the President of Argentina, the Secretary General of the United Nations, section-heads at the World Bank, as well as eminent academics such as Amartya Sen, Jeffrey Sachs, and the Grameen Bank's Muhammed Yunus.

The main contribution towards the discipline of International Development, however, lies in its significant and wide-ranging research and publishing; in its extensive engagement with policymakers; in its editing of journals; in its engagement with professional networks; and in its production of large numbers of MSc. and Ph.D. students trained each year. The 21st anniversary meeting of the department (or previously, Institute) in 2011 was testimony to this contribution by the presence of so many active and influential departmental alumni, and the willingness of international academics to attend and contribute. These activities provide clear evidence that ID delivers high-quality social science research, both academically and in terms of policy and practice.