

Institution: The Open University

Unit of Assessment: C24 Anthropology and Development Studies

a. Overview

International Development at The Open University (ID@OU) analyses development in the Global South as integrally linked to processes operating internationally and is built on our commitment to development research as a co-productive trans-boundary North-South endeavour. ID@OU is headquartered in Development Policy and Practice (DPP) and encompasses staff from Economics, Systems and the cross-faculty Innovation, Knowledge and Development (IKD) and Innogen research centres. Our research focuses on three interdisciplinary themes: **Science, technology innovation and development; Asian drivers in African development;** and **Equity, health and human wellbeing.**

b. Research strategy

Our research strategy, as set out in RAE 2008, had overarching objectives to: shape research agendas that widen the international knowledge base in Development Studies; exploit the OU's unique platform for dissemination and communication; increase, develop and deepen international research networks in our interdisciplinary research areas; and ensure professional development and mentoring of early and mid-career staff to increase the vitality and sustainability of international development research in the OU and worldwide. The quality of our research depends crucially on our integration of knowledge and expertise on, with and from both the South and the North. We work across disciplines, engaging with national and international public, private and third sector research partners. This co-productive collaboration broadens and deepens our Development Studies evidence base and knowledge.

Since RAE 2008, we have successfully developed our existing strengths, while pioneering new directions in **three research themes**. The first, on **science technology, innovation and development**, is rooted in our continuing leadership in this field of research. Our global network of research partners and influence has grown through the second five years of the ESRC Centre for Social and Economic Research on Innovation in Genomics (Innogen), a collaboration with the University of Edinburgh, and will be sustained by the successor Innogen Institute. Our continuing success is built on our approach to combining science, technology and social science in research on innovation in life sciences and development, and has laid the foundation for our lead role in creating the global network on research in inclusive innovation. The second, on **Asian Drivers in African Development**, is a dynamic and influential area of research that was signalled in 2008 as an area of growth. The research focus has shifted towards greater recognition of African agency in the China-Africa encounter, and set the framework for a large body of international analysis of the impact of the Rising Powers. Emerging themes of this lively research group include the role played by China and India in infrastructure and low cost technologies, particularly in Africa. Our third research theme, on **equity, health and human wellbeing**, brings normative theories of social justice and capabilities to bear on policy and practice in fields including migration, commercialised health systems and governance of genomics. Since 2008, ground-breaking research on the measurement of human capabilities has created an influential and expanding body of work on innovative measures of human wellbeing.

In the following sections, we evidence ID@OU successes in meeting and exceeding the strategic targets set out in RAE2008, which provides a sound basis for strategy leading to REF2020. Highlights include: 64% increase in research income relative to the previous period; extending our established research in our three thematic areas and setting new agendas (24 new grants spread among 16 staff); supporting and mentoring early and mid-career staff (5 early career staff launched into research careers; and 9 promotions since 2008); integrating all doctoral students into our ID research programmes, and using research in postgraduate curriculum to support broader capacity building globally (41% increase in PhD completions with 100% completion rate); and greatly expanding collaborative links with other global research institutions, such as the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and Globelics.

i. Science and Technology Innovation and Development

RAE 2008 recognised OU Development Studies as having '*internationally excellent and world-leading outputs... across the diversity of research themes, and especially evident in the research theme, science, technology, innovation and development.*' Strategically, we continue to shape research agendas nationally and internationally, based on partnerships that integrate knowledge and expertise between North and South. Over the last decade, ID@OU has successfully put innovation systems research on the development map, mainstreaming innovation and development within academic and policy communities, and pioneering analysis of science, technology and innovation well beyond the existing development studies focus on science application. We have produced new knowledge showing that more 'open' and inclusive forms of innovation produce positive development outcomes. By 'open innovation', we mean how widely-distributed knowledge from scientists, innovators, policymakers, regulators, citizens and advocacy groups can and must be brought to bear on development problems, emphasising that science is not the only, or the usual, source of innovation.

The ESRC Innogen Centre pioneers research on innovation in the life sciences. Work on global pharmaceuticals demonstrates the increasing instability of the 50-year pharmaceutical innovation model that is challenged by open innovation and concomitant policy responses (**Chataway, Wield**). Our research on the bioeconomy evidences how the maturation of big pharma has brought new forms of production and governance, with a complex and co-evolutionary mix of innovation networks (**Wield Chataway, Parris, Kale**). We have mapped major changes in agricultural, health and eco- biotechnology in the North and South. This research, together with our lead role in research on value chains (**Kaplinsky**), on innovation from Southern nations and leading developing country firms (**Kale, Wield**), and on innovation capabilities in the South, has brought major insights in open innovation, such as public-private partnerships (PPPs) for neglected diseases. As one of the first groups to research PPPs as global systems of governance, we have identified new innovation frameworks that go beyond traditional innovation systems approaches by examining the politics and power of innovation for combating diseases of poverty (**Hanlin, Chataway**). A key finding has been the growth of multi-partner research networks, such as the partnerships between major foundations like Gates and Wellcome with public development agencies and private companies. Our research on land use, agbiotech and bioenergy (**Clark, Mugwagwa, Levidow, Papaioannou, Oreszczyn**) reveals diverse societal agendas underlying innovation trajectories and regulatory regimes that influence North and South development. A novel research focus has been on networks of practice, especially farmers' knowledge exchange, as a central means for developing innovative agronomic practices. Work on advanced and accession country policy and emergence of effective biosafety standards demonstrates the interdependence of convergent sectoral, national and cross-national regulatory frameworks (**Huzair, Robbins**). We have also analysed how education and learning practices can improve national science, technology and innovation (STI) policy and foster more effective natural resource management (**Hanlin, Johnson, Ison, Berardi**). We have taken the lead global role in identifying the significance of inclusive innovation as a contributor to inclusive growth, and have contributed to this discussion in a series of high profile papers on 'below the radar', 'social technologies' and 'Schumacher meets Schumpeter' innovation trajectories (**Chataway, Hanlin, Kaplinsky**). We brokered, lead, and will continue to lead a global inclusive innovation research network.

ii. Asian Drivers in African Development

In RAE 2008, the OU declared the intention to deepen research on the entry of the Rising Powers, and China in particular, into sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) through the OU Asian Drivers (AD) programme (**Kaplinsky, Mohan, Lampert**). We have created a dynamic area of research that combines theory and concepts from economics, geography and political economy. We developed a now widely-used framework for assessing the impact of the AD economies on other economies; identifying the importance of different vectors of interaction; and distinguishing competitive and complementary impacts and direct and (largely unrecognised) indirect impacts (**Kaplinsky**). Working within this framework, the AERC and the OU produced 14 in-depth country studies assessing the macroeconomic impact of China on Africa. Our work on the nature and determinants of African agency began with a focus on governance relations and migrants (**Mohan with external colleagues Tan-Mullins and Power, Lampert, Brown**). This research shows that too

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much influence has been accorded to Asian actors, whereas African actors, both inside and outside the state, determine the direction and scale of the development impacts. Recent research has also explored three emerging trends: (i) social and ecological impacts of China's large infrastructure investments across low-income economies, which is moving our focus beyond Africa (**Mohan**); (ii) empirical research on the role China and India play in providing low cost and 'appropriate' (but often environmentally-damaging) technologies to East Africa; and (iii) the role played by seven key emerging economies (China, India and 5 others) in the development of infrastructure across the continent (**Kaplinsky**).

iii. Equity, Health, and Human Wellbeing

In RAE 2008, we submitted a body of work on health system commercialisation and operationalisation of human capabilities measurement with a focus on equity. We have since produced research that integrates philosophical investigation of normative frameworks of social justice and human capabilities with policy-relevant research. Employing theories of justice as both normative guides and practical instruments of developmental action, **Papaioannou** and **Yanacopoulos** show that framing poverty and inequality as problems of global justice has been key to successful campaigning. Work on Hayek (**Papaioannou**) demonstrates that the development and preservation of justice institutions depend on a politics of the social good. Research on the links between immigration and equitable development, beyond the dominant 'remittances' discourse, focuses on the interplay between the 'lived' culture of migrants and processes of cosmopolitanism and development (**Mohan, Lampert, Ugochukwu**). Ground-breaking research (**Anand**) has demonstrated that Sen's theory of capabilities can be applied practically to the measurement of human wellbeing, creating frameworks for survey analysis that are being adapted to low and middle income country contexts. Research has responded to the widespread need for better evidence and novel indicators for measuring human wellbeing that go beyond income-based metrics.

Our RAE 2008 field-based research in health systems commercialisation has been developed strategically into a pioneering body of equity-related empirical investigation and conceptual analysis of low-income country medicines markets, pharmaceuticals production, access to medicines and equity-related implications of innovation in low-income health systems (**Mackintosh, Hanlin, Mugwagwa, Chataway, Banda, Levidow**). The vitality and originality of this work comes from linking field-based health system expertise to our research track records in industrial organisation and finance and in bio-innovation. Following on from our RAE 2008 research that argued for the need to bridge the gap between health systems and industrial policy, we analyse the constraints on effective regulation of medicines markets and the scope for equity-promoting NGO intervention, and we identify the importance of, and constraints on, local pharmaceutical production for medicines access in SSA (**Mackintosh, Banda**). We investigate the scope for inclusion-promoting ('below the radar') innovation under these constraints (**Chataway, Mugwagwa**), and research how public action can shape the generation and diffusion of innovations in agbiotech and bioenergy in directions compatible with global justice and sustainable development (**Levidow, Papaioannou**). We also demonstrate how better water supply, sanitation governance and management of private concessions at local, municipal and national levels can contribute to improved public health (**Ison, Robbins**). On-going projects explore the interface and potential synergies between industry, innovation and health systems (**Mackintosh, Mugwagwa**).

ID@OU Future Strategy to REF2020: Our future strategy to 2020 has three primary and integrating components, building on our accomplishments since 2008. The new **Innogen Institute** will provide the institutional base for our work in **science, technology, innovation and development** and will collaborate with other groups in the UK and globally. It will: (i) develop new strengths in life science innovation (eco-innovation, environmental sustainability and energy); (ii) expand our repertoire of quantitative and qualitative methods to research in science and innovation systems; and (iii) broaden and deepen inclusive and evolutionary approaches with a focus on global health and agriculture, bioeconomy governance and industrial innovation. Our **Asian drivers in African development** research trajectory will focus on the following strategic areas: (i) the ADs as a source of pro-poor innovation, closely integrated with the team working on innovation; (ii) the deeper exploration of the extent to which African economies can make the most of the

China-fuelled commodities boom; (iii) the nature of Chinese financed and built infrastructure; and, (iv) the growing presence of other Rising Powers, moving beyond China's impact on Africa. Our work on **equity, health and human wellbeing** will continue to address the challenges of integrating OU innovation and health system expertise to: (i) assess the extent to which innovation systems generate inequitable development; (ii) analyse the role of public action, including health system restructuring, in generating innovation for socially equitable ends; (iii) bridge the gap between industrial and social policies to generate synergies for inclusive development; (iv) build on our capabilities measurement research to generate new indicators of human wellbeing, especially in the South; and (v) develop further work on the impact of international and intra-national mobility on inclusive growth and human development.

Grants from ESRC, ESRC, DfID, RCUK, Leverhulme, AHRC and other funders are already in place for supporting post-REF research in these areas. We shall increase our efforts to diversify funding, make PIs of every researcher, and increase our doctoral mix. Since we prioritise impact, we will build on and consolidate our past success in working with a range of policy stakeholders from the public, private and civil society sectors in both the North and South. Within the OU, ID@OU will continue to integrate activities, including BBC programming on public understanding of development, and increase our policy and public impact. Given the interdisciplinary nature of our work, our research strategy prioritises research co-produced with various public and civil society organisations, and will produce theoretically embedded, empirically grounded and policy relevant knowledge. We will further integrate PhD students into our research programmes and increase and strengthen our research collaborations with private sector and government organisations.

c. People

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

ID@OU will continue its active strategy for supporting the research careers of research active staff. Since RAE 2008, the strategy has developed through its constituent faculties and lead group, DPP. This is underpinned by the 'OU Code of Practice for Research', which outlines detailed structures and activities by which research quality is maintained, including the University's mechanisms for ensuring the University's Ethics Principles for Research involving Human Participants are followed.

ID@OU has enhanced staff capacity at all levels. At senior level, **Anand** and **Mohan** have been promoted to personal chairs and **Papaioannou** and **Robbins** to readerships. **Brown** and **Hanlin** were promoted to senior lectureships, and **Parris** was appointed to a senior lecturer post. At entry level, **Kale** has been appointed to a lectureship, and we have increased our research capacity with the appointments of **Banda**, **Huzair**, **Lampert** and **Mugwagwa**, together with two RAs. In all appointments equality procedures were applied in recruitment and selection. These appointments and promotions support our key research areas, with some staff contributing to more than one: **Anand**, **Banda**, **Hanlin**, **Huzair**, **Mugwagwa** and **Papaioannou** in Equity, Health and Capabilities; **Brown**, **Lampert** and **Mohan** in Asian Drivers; and **Hanlin**, **Huzair**, **Kale**, **Mugwagwa** and **Papaioannou** in Innovation. We have strengthened our research capacity, extended our networks and enhanced our research impact. We have broadened and deepened our research management expertise; 14 members of staff served as PIs of research projects during this period, which bodes well for further generational renewal in the next period. Since RAE 2008, three staff (Honwana, Mazzucato, Hanlon) have moved to other posts or retired; in their role as visitors, they continue to collaborate closely in areas such as inclusive innovation, and extend our networks into organisations such as the Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) at Sussex University.

The OU provides a supportive and fertile environment for enhancing staff capability. All staff are provided with an academic mentor on appointment, and a staff member who supports them through their probationary period. In the annual appraisal process, colleagues are encouraged to review and plan their longer-term goals, including a research and scholarship plan. There is a generous allocation of one research day per week, plus two months annual sabbatical leave. Junior staff act as co-supervisors in supervision teams, supported by an OU-wide training scheme which prepares them to be lead supervisors. We also strongly encourage them to both become co-applicants on bids for funding and bid for their own funding; examples include: **Huzair**, **Kale**, **Lampert** and **Mugwagwa**, who won an ESRC Future Leaders award in 2012. Early career members have also been involved as co-editors of special journal issues (**Huzair**, **Mugwagwa**).

There is a well-developed OU training programme for research bids, and those seeking more than £30K go through a rigorous internal review process. To foster continuity between projects, faculties provide bridge funding, which enables PIs to retain talented named researchers. Leaders of major research projects and programmes are also able to adjust their teaching loads. The European Commission awarded the OU the 'HR Excellence in Research' badge recognising the University's support of researcher career development, and the OU is a signatory to the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers, monitoring and adapting procedures to conform to its seven principles. In April 2013, the OU was awarded its first Athena SWAN bronze award for good practice in supporting women's STEM careers in higher education and research.

Our future strategy on staffing is to continue: (a) research leadership development for early and mid-career staff, as we undergo generational renewal over the next five years; (b) to enable staff to work in policy environments; (c) to use the OU's generous study leave allocation procedures to organise staff teaching to benefit research production of the highest quality. The University has a thematic investment focus in energy and environment that complements our research and staffing strategy.

ii. Research students

We have always seen doctoral candidates as *'the lifeblood of new ideas and an important source of primary research material'* (RAE 2008, RA5a). We have actively sought to expand numbers, increase quality, secure more external funding, and promote more cross-faculty supervision. We have ESRC studentships in Innogen, and other studentships have come from the ESRC, International Development Research Centre, alumni endowments, and collaboration between the OU and developing country agencies, such as African Centre for Technology studies (ACTS), International Potato Centre (CIP) and Kenya Medical Research Institute, and developing country universities, such as Cape Town and Ghana. The OU provides competitive studentships and fee waivers that have enabled us to recruit gifted students from developing countries, and oversees the doctoral programmes of the MRC and Wellcome Trust in Africa and Asia.

The diverse background of our students, both geographically and in terms of career stage, makes for a highly supported group. Our students work in teams and have their own peer-training group, which promotes co-learning, helps to build team-working skills and is an incentive to early submission. Diverse collaborations and funding sources result in a thriving and diverse community. Our students are approached as researchers first and foremost, and are tightly integrated into our research strategy and teams. This is one reason for our exceptionally high four-year completion rates (84%) and high student research publications and output rates (see below). Students appreciate that they are treated as staff members. A recent alumni survey included the following: *'a distinctive feature of doing a doctorate at DPP is that you are completely integrated into the unit, in the same way as academic staff'* and, *'I was made to feel that I am a researcher – like everyone else around me – as soon as I signed up for my PhD studies...'*. All doctoral students are provided with at least two supervisors; full office and administrative support; encouragement and financial support to present at conferences; support for fieldwork; and workshop presentation experience.

Supervision practices are guided and informed by the University's Code of Practice for Supervisors and Research Students. There have been 29.83 completions during the period and we currently supervise 21 doctoral students. Over 76% of doctoral students have been from overseas, 52% from developing countries, and of these, 100% are from LICs, most with OU scholarship support. We are proud of the high proportion of African students and of their extraordinary professional successes. Completed doctoral students registered during 2008-13, from their doctoral research, have published 5 books, 39 peer reviewed articles and 14 book chapters; gained 8 competitive postdoctoral fellowships; obtained 7 research grants (in addition to the above fellowships); and presented more than 70 conference papers, of which 2 obtained prizes. The employment rate of these graduates is 100%, and the professional roles played by our doctoral researchers on graduation include (for those registered during 2008-13) a wide range of academic posts (11 postdoc fellowships, 2 lectureships, 4 senior lectureships), and major policy and management posts around the world (Kenya, Vanuatu, China, Stockholm).

ID@OU (**Oreszczyn**) has been instrumental in the development of a high quality state-of-the-art Virtual Research Environment (VRE). This dedicated web portal, built to OU's world leading standards, provides access to a range of academic, training and professional development resources, ensuring parity of experience for all OU research students regardless of physical location. Our future strategy on research students is to a) develop the VRE to be used in cross-institutional doctoral training, b) increase our student numbers by a third and c) further embed our highly successful cohort-based approach to supervision.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Our research is underpinned by internal and external support. We have attracted 41 external research grants and £3.49m in research income (and an additional £2.21m in research-related and internal research support) over the assessment period. ID@OU obtains its grant income from the most competitive sources, and during the period the main funder has remained the ESRC. Since RAE 2008 our strategy has been to diversify our funding and we have obtained significant grants from Leverhulme (£521k), DFID and DFID-ESRC (£617k), and the Wellcome Trust (£276k), as well as from the European Commission (£1.1m). The largest grant has been for the ESRC Innogen Centre (£2.3m to the OU over its lifespan from 2002 to 2013, together with 4 linked research studentships). The science, technology innovation and development focus of this research has led to a very significant grouping (16 academics, 5 postdocs and 12PhDs) over the period 2008-13. This group has also won further grants of £2.7m from GAVI, Wellcome, Leverhulme, UNITAID, WHO, DFID, DFID-ESRC, EC, British Academy, ESRC and NERC/ESPA. Significant funding has also been secured for work in Asian Drivers in African Development, with 5 ESRC grants won in the REF period, totalling £587k and additional funding from IDRC and UNIDO. ID@OU research on equity, health and human wellbeing now integrates 14 academics and has attracted £1.1m in grants over the REF period, with major grants for the next period. In winning research funding we draw heavily on the skills of the senior professoriate, a research officer and business managers from two faculties. We also run our own 'in-house' seminars and workshops on grant-getting and publishing in journals. One indicator of the success of these measures is that 95% of the staff in this submission have won external peer-reviewed grants as PI or Co-I. Future research will be sustained by 8 new and recently acquired grants totalling £1.2m.

Our **infrastructure and facilities** are excellent. In 2008, DPP, the headquarters of ID@OU, moved into the Chambers Building, entirely restructured and refurbished at a cost of £4.3m. The building was redesigned to our specification and ESRC Centre requirements, with particular focus on open architectural elements promoting interaction amongst staff and doctoral researchers, including generous public spaces; break-out rooms; and electronically-bookable meeting 'pods', which can be used for confidential interviewing. Since RAE 2008, the Open University has made heavy investments in research infrastructure and information-technology support. Research administrators are assisted at Faculty level by a Research Office that supports external income generation activities engendering a vibrant research environment where seminars, workshops and conferences around our three thematic areas of expertise occur regularly.

The University has created a technologically rich and sophisticated virtual research infrastructure. Within a five-minute walk of the Chambers Building is the world-class OU Library. The OU Library provides staff and research students, wherever they are, with online access to over 85,000 academic journals, half a million books and a vast selection of newspapers, images and audio-visual resources, with 24-hour helpdesk support, a range of face-to-face and online training sessions, and study and discussion spaces. OU multi-million pound investments in online services include one of the UK's largest open access research repositories, Open Research Online (23k OU publications with 40k visitors per month from 200 countries) and substantial research content in the OU's iTunesU site, one of the largest and most popular in the world. A new research grant-handling tool enhances support given to academics during the development of funding applications and increases the quality of post-award support given to investigators.

e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

Collectively ID@OU has a distinctive Open Development Approach, grounded in intellectual reputation and technological capabilities. It resonates strongly with the University's social justice mission and world profile; all our work has scale and reach, largely due to the OU's reputation and

use of technology and networks; and we work in stable and reliable partnerships with institutions and scholars of the Global South, generally built up over years. Such engagement enhances the intellectual rigour of our research.

i. Interdisciplinary research

Arrangements to support interdisciplinary research include interdisciplinary research units – the Innovation, Knowledge and Development Centre (IKD) and Innogen. A SPRU bibliometric study showed that Innogen research had ‘remarkable breadth’ of interdisciplinarity and ‘exceptional degree of cross-citation’, particularly linking the social sciences with public health and biological sciences. The research culture is driven by regular interactions across disciplines, supported by seminars, workshops, working papers and reading groups.

ii. National and international research collaborations

The OU is distinctive in its degree of networked research collaboration, especially with groups from the South. The networks here are in addition to those already mentioned, such as Innogen. ID@OU is linked with **14 UK universities** (examples include: Oxford; Cambridge; SOAS; Sussex; Manchester; LSE) and to **31 overseas organisations across 5 continents** (examples include: African Genome Education Institute (South Africa); Canadian Institutes for Health Research; Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania); CODESRIA (Senegal); Council for Scientific Industrial Research (India); Swiss Tropical Institute; Institute for Democratic Governance (Ghana); National Centre for Animal and Plant Health (Cuba); *Progresso* (Mozambique); *Real Instituto Elcano* (Spain); RAEN Africa (Namibia). We are also linked with **32 governmental and intergovernmental organisations** (examples include: Scottish Government (Cross Party Group of Life Sciences); UK Government (FCO, NHS, ONS, House of Lords S&T Committee); European government (AKIS, EESC, ESF); World Economic Forum; South African Department for Trade and Industry; African Union; OECD; UN Agencies; African Development Bank; African Import Export Bank; Economic Commission for Africa; Cuban, Kenyan and Namibian Ministries for Education). We also collaborate with **33 overseas universities** (examples include: Brasilia, Campinas; California (Berkeley and Santa Cruz); Erasmus; Ghana; Harvard; Helsinki; Indian Institute of Management; Kolkata; KwaZulu Natal; Lund; Maastricht; Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences; Dar es Salaam; Seoul National; Stanford; Tsinghua; Tufts; UNU-MERIT; Witwatersrand).

iii. Research collaborations with the private sector

ID@OU is distinguished by the wide range of research collaborations with the private sector, which go beyond knowledge exchange to interactive co-production of knowledge. Over the REF period, we have collaborated with over 400 private sector firms in fourteen industrial sectors (agriculture, mining, industrial and services) and 16 countries in 4 continents. **Mackintosh’s** research has included collaborations with pharmaceutical and other industrial producers, retailers and wholesalers, private health facilities and industrial associations. We have regular contacts with a group of 7 multinational pharmaceutical and biotech firms concerning public-private partnerships. **Banda** has collaborated with banks and manufacturers in Zimbabwe on finance for local pharmaceuticals manufacture. **Kaplinsky** and **Hanlin** collaborate with mining companies on building local manufacturing capabilities in Africa. **Kaplinsky** has organised industrial benchmarking exercises with the South African auto component, textile and clothing sectors. **Wield** has collaborated with Forbes-Marshall of India on improving innovation management in developing countries. **Clark** has worked over a five-year period with small and medium firms concerning how to bring the private sector into technology development in Africa. **Chataway** was invited to be part of GSK’s external faculty and attended its 2012 forum. In 2012-13, she also led a project for GSK on clinical decision-making on Hepatitis C.

iv. Research collaborations with the third sector

Mugwagwa’s work on the harmonisation of life science regulation in Africa facilitates links between NEPAD, the Southern African Development Community, the African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation (ANDI), and the Pharmaceutical Industry Association of South Africa. Collaboration with RAND Europe (**Chataway, Hanlin, Kale**) led to a project on learning and evaluation with African Institutions done in partnership with the Wellcome Trust. **Johnson’s** research has informed co-operative union policy in Malawi. A large research project on non-

governmental public action and access to medicines formed part of the ESRC's Non-governmental Public Action research programme, and findings were widely debated within the NGPA conferences and networks (**Mackintosh**).

v. Seminars, conferences, CPD, journal editorial boards

We organise a continuously revised portfolio of research events, including weekly seminars and regular workshops and conferences. **CPD** contributions include those done with ACTS, with funding from the British Council (**Hanlin, Clark, Johnson**), to develop technology policy and innovation research skills within the private and public sectors in East Africa. Since 2008, we have held **8 memberships on conference organising/scientific committees**, examples include: Cross Party Group of Life Sciences, RCUK Beacons of Public Engagement (**Wield**); ESRC Impact & Evaluation Committee, Office of National Statistics Task Force (**Anand**); Nuffield Council on Bioethics Working Party on Biofuels (**Chataway**). Sixteen ID@OU academics have held **30 journal and book series editorial roles (editor, editorial board member, etc.)** These include: **Editorships** – *International Journal of Technology Management, Sustainable Development and Biopolicy International (Clark)*; *International Journal of Technology Management (Papaioannou)*; *Journal of International Development (Johnson, Papaioannou, Robbins)*; *Review of African Political Economy (Mohan)*; *Science as Culture (Levidow)*; *Theory and Decision, Journal of Socio-Economics (Anand)*; book series editorships (**Mohan, Yanacopulos, Wield**). **Editorial board memberships** – *Journal of Socio-Economics (Anand)*; *Trends in Biotechnology (Chataway)*; *European Journal of Development Research, Innovation and Development, Perspectives in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Nutrition and Natural Resources*; (**Kaplinsky**); *International Development Planning Review, Antipode, Political Geography (Mohan)*; *Review of International Studies (Brown)*; Mbari (**Ugochukwu**); *Technology Analysis and Strategic Management, (Wield)*.

vi. Other contributions to the professional associations and the wider social sciences

ID@OU members have had an impact in DSA Council (**Mohan, Johnson, Mackintosh**), and as Chair of the Board of Directors, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford (**Kaplinsky**). **Johnson** was elected Academician of the Social Sciences in 2013.

vii. Cooperation and collaborative arrangements for PGR training

ID@OU researchers have run the Doctoral Training Workshops Programme at the OU for 20 years. The face-to-face workshop programme is built around the OU co-published book *Doing Postgraduate Research*, alongside a supporting DVD and website. Peer-to-peer support and learning are particularly important, and provided through a research student support group facilitated by ID@OU academics. This group provides both discipline specific and academic career training, covering topics that include research bidding, publishing, dissemination and impact.

viii. Other indicators of wider influence

Since 2008, 7 books and articles (**Kaplinsky, Ugochukwu, Wield, Johnson**) were translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Igbo, Italian and Spanish. **Kaplinsky** is the most widely cited author in the *European Journal of Development Studies*. ID@OU researchers have given 162 presentations (external to The Open University) since 2008. These include **91 keynotes, plenaries and invited talks (international)** given by 15 people in 25 countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Namibia, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, UAE, USA). Finally, 7 people delivered **37 keynotes, plenaries and invited talks in the UK**.

To conclude, ID@OU is an international centre of excellence for research in international development with research foci in science, technology, innovation, Asian drivers, health, equity and human wellbeing in International Development. Committed to a co-productive partner-based approach, we work collaboratively to produce impactful, world-renowned research of the highest calibre, as evidenced by the indicators presented here. Our research and staffing strategies articulate the ways in which we have built on our strengths to meet our RAE 2008 strategic targets and plan for continued excellence in research to 2020 and beyond.