

<p><b>Institution: Coventry University</b></p>
<p><b>Unit of Assessment: 21</b></p>
<p><b>a. Overview</b></p> <p>The Unit comprises a single group of researchers who focus on Human Security and who share a common purpose and commitment to achieve excellence through the creation of a stimulating, highly active and multi-disciplinary research environment. Achievements in the REF period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a major contribution to the discipline through research conducted in demanding conditions;</li> <li>• the development of new and innovative research methodologies;</li> <li>• a vibrant research student community - PGR completions have more than doubled;</li> <li>• extensive use of research by leading intellectuals and important actors in the global arena;</li> </ul> <p>a scholarly community in demand, closely connected with researchers the world over.</p>
<p><b>b. Research strategy</b></p> <p><b>Achievement of strategic aims since RAE 2008</b></p> <p>The Unit's RAE2008 aims were to enhance applied and collaborative research activities, to promote postgraduate research, and to deepen the research environment. The Unit has sharpened its focus on 'Human Security' as the over-arching conceptual framework for structuring research activities; this domain is a thematic priority within the University's overall research strategy and therefore underpins those activities. With the development of economic globalisation and open, social networks the worlds of humanitarianism, development, human rights, social justice, conflict and business are now necessarily integrated with agendas traditionally focused on military security and territorial issues. As global challenges evolve, the Unit has concentrated on two, inter-related dimensions of Human Security: <b>peace and conflict transformation</b>, and <b>governance structures and identities</b>. Research is frequently carried out in demanding conditions and is wide-ranging in geographical scope. A key methodological approach is to focus on relationships between local and non-local/international actors in order to move beyond assumed problem identification and inferred community needs towards more participatory and demand-led modes of research and action. The Unit's outputs show how research conducted in very challenging environments – in conflict and post-conflict contexts or involving highly sensitive socio-cultural issues – has produced significant methodological advances; they also demonstrate how new insights, understandings and interpretations have been generated by taking novel approaches to the analysis of Human Security issues. There has been considerable success in diversifying the sources of research funding, with grants won from several significant awarding bodies, and from a range of relevant public, private and third sectors (details in section d). A more than doubling in the number of doctoral degrees awarded is another significant achievement.</p> <p><b>Demanding fieldwork research, methodological advances</b></p> <p>Advanced insights have been produced into the effective use of methodologies for non-violent conflict transformation in the context of protracted armed conflict. For example, <b>Özerdem</b> has undertaken research (commissioned by the Canadian government) on the highly political and sensitive mediation process for the complex and problematic cross-border management issues between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Research findings on the connections between security-sector reconstruction and conflict transformation formed the theoretical underpinning of the assessment recommendations. As the cross-border management framework involved multiple tasks (law enforcement, customs, counter-narcotics and connecting government to people through socio-economic development), the research took an unconventionally wide angle to security conceptualisation. The evaluation identified tangible outcomes for cross-border management and proposed a methodology for dealing with similar disputes elsewhere in the world (<b>AÖ1</b>). <b>Thiessen's</b> research, also conducted in the challenging environment of Afghanistan, uses a participatory methodology that has allowed Afghan peacebuilding leaders to define what an improved relationship with the international community might look like on the journey towards increased local ownership of peacebuilding project work (<b>CT1</b>). <b>Lee</b> has produced a new conceptual typology and qualitative empirical evidence relevant to the role of perceptual limitations in civil war peace negotiation (<b>SYL1</b>). <b>Barrett</b> has pioneered a new culturally-sensitive approach to ending the practice of female genital mutilation amongst the African diaspora in the EU by combining a community-based, participatory methodology with health behaviour change models.</p>

**Environment template (REF5)**

The research analyses the role of men in decision-making as well the differing belief systems surrounding female sexuality and identity (**HBa2,3**).

The Unit has made a critical contribution to relevant epistemologies. **Murshed** has adopted an innovative time-series econometrics, to examine the peaceful effects of multilateral trade on India-Pakistan relations (**SMM3**). **Lis** has blended applied economics and political science methodologies to study patterns of terrorism and effects of the Global War on Terror, including externalities created by counterterrorism policies, allocations of foreign aid, and developments in post-invasion Iraq, where traditional distinctions between domestic and international terrorism is questioned (**PL1**). **Thomson** has facilitated a deeper understanding of transitional justice processes in this country and beyond, through an innovative methodology of working with grass-roots community groups in Zimbabwe, challenging elite discourses and praxis (**AT4**). Research on the international relations of apartheid has, hitherto, been based solely on US-located materials. Thomson has employed a methodology which analyses a wider range of available archive sources, and as a result a more nuanced appreciation has emerged (**AT1,2,3**).

**Innovatory approaches to research, new understandings**

The Unit has studied the shortcomings of liberal peace agendas in building social capital in war-torn societies. Approaches have been articulated which merge 'hard' and 'soft' peace-building measures, explored the role of communities and families in the recruitment of combatants, and radicalisation in general. For example, **Özerdem** has analysed the role of long-ignored 'actors' in peace-building such as youth, women, faith and rising powers (**AÖ2**). Of particular importance is research undertaken on state and non-state policing and justice in the developing world, especially in post-conflict environments. Policing reform orthodoxy, with its focus almost exclusively on transforming state agencies, has been consistently challenged. **Baker's** research findings have led to the increasing academic interest in the study of non-state actors (other than the customary entities), and in the growing adoption of multi-layered policing as the preferred reform approach (**BB1,2,3,4 and case study 21.3**).

Research has provided novel interpretations on the outbreak of violent internal conflict. Though both greed and grievance have been shown to be necessary ingredients, they are not sufficient. **Murshed's** research has identified that the outbreak of internal war requires a breakdown of the 'social contract' – the economic, political and moral, formal and informal institutions of conflict management (**SMM1**). **Hunter's** research on corporate citizenship and ethical supply chains has broadened Human Security debates beyond traditional discourses (**AH3**). Cultural dimensions of Human Security, especially with reference to China, have been investigated. Notwithstanding China's engagement with security conceptualisation, as a framework 'Human Security' is hardly known. By collaborating with the highly-ranked and unique Centres for Peace Studies (Nanjing University) and Non-Traditional Security (Zhejiang University), ideas have been disseminated in an environment where debate and research is limited. **Hunter's** work, requested by Zhejiang University, is one of the first expositions of Human Security in Chinese, implicitly questioning the Chinese state's monopoly on violence (**AH4**). He has also conducted research on religion, situating prospects for inter-faith dialogue within the broad complex of Eurasian religiosity and on China's soft-power rhetoric, comparing it to that of others such as Russia and the USA (**AH1,2**).

Research on governance structures and identities has achieved considerable results. **Pimbert** has carried out research on how to facilitate and strengthen citizens' direct participation in the design of policies and institutions for food security. In West Africa, citizens' juries and participatory methods allowed hitherto excluded farmers and pastoralists to recommend policies for the democratisation of the governance of agricultural research (**MP3**). In Peru, outcomes of participatory research with women who run barter markets for food directly challenge the foundational assumptions of mainstream economics by emphasising reciprocity, gifts, and solidarity as a basis for economic exchanges (**MP2**). In India, participatory video methods allowed marginalised women farmers to highlight the huge mismatch between the priorities of national agricultural policies and the livelihood priorities of the rural poor (**MP1**). **Wright** has undertaken unique research on Cuba's internal food and farming systems and the implications in relation to global, fossil fuel depletion (**JW2**). She has carried the theme of sustainable agriculture and its relationship with natural and man-made disasters through to other novel contexts: that of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa (**JW1**); of conflict and trade in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka (**JW4**); and to global climate change scenarios (**JW3**).

Aspects of criminal justice policy on homicide have been investigated. **Mitchell**, in collaboration with Professor Roberts (Oxford) casts serious doubt on the long-held assumption that the mandatory life sentence for murder is overwhelmingly supported by the public (**BM3**). This undermines one of the principal rationales for the current law in jurisdictions which recognise the mandatory life sentence; it confirms the experience of other jurisdictions which have moved away from it with no apparent adverse effects. Arguments have been advanced for the creation of guidelines by the Sentencing Council under a reformed sentencing law for murder that makes life imprisonment discretionary (**BM1**). **Mitchell's** research has also addressed policy implications for less culpable homicides by exposing weaknesses in recent statutory attempts to reform voluntary manslaughter (**BM4**), and by providing original empirical evidence of the unduly broad range of contexts and culpability in involuntary manslaughter (**BM2**).

The debate in International Relations on the connections between classical realism and critical theory has been illuminated: a focus on commonalities allows an understanding of the profound analyses of crises and the importance of the normative aspirations for a return of the human in politics. Challenging common assumptions about classical realism not only offers new interpretations of present-day crises, it also provides a vision and strategy for responses to some of the most pressing problems of twenty-first century world politics. **Rösch's** research looks into conceptualising the public sphere, power, and aspects of social criticism as well as considering them in the interrelationship of world politics and popular culture (**FR1,2**).

**Kazamias'** research on political identity formation (based on new and extensive archival research and sources in four languages), questions dominant theoretical and interpretative assumptions on the post-Civil War Greek state, diaspora identity in colonial Egypt, and the causes of the 'Arab Spring' (**AK1,2,3,4**). **Beider's** research on white working class communities, and grassroots alliances between different low income groups, interrogates the rationale for focusing on visible minority groups in the discussion of race relations. By inverting this, the views of disconnected white communities on neighbourhood change are analysed. In challenging conventional wisdom on race, identity and community, the work has generated considerable interest in academic domains and beyond (**HBe1,2,3,4** and **case study 21.1**). **Thurnell-Read's** ethnographic research has given priority to embodied and emotive aspects of the social interactions of tourists and others in contested spatial settings in Poland. This work explores multiple facets of identity which are expressed and negotiated in stag-weekend tourism, including the critical study of gender, belonging and friendship and the interaction of personal, national and international identity (**TTR1**). Another new field has been opened by proposing that the long-observed, large deprivation-related differences between administrative areas in children's life-chances be re-conceptualised as 'child welfare inequalities'. The analysis of officially-published data has provided new evidence of the extent of inequalities in key markers of child welfare, and their relationship with deprivation. **Bywaters'** reading across from the field of health inequalities has opened up new directions for child welfare policy, practice, theory and research internationally (**PB1**). **Daly's** critique of the championing of choice in the governance of public services has led to a new understanding and helped to shape the political direction of state support for older people in terms of prevention, and health and social care users more generally in terms of choice and personalisation (**GD2**). His research on older people's perspectives of community services and preventative, 'upstream' activities, as well as disabled and other service users' perspectives of personalisation initiatives, has involved the collection and analysis of data in demanding circumstances (**GD1,3,4**).

**Powell's** contribution to epistemological developments includes the theoretic interrogation of the relationship between social theory and professional power (**JP4**), the application of Foucaultian analyses to gerontological concerns of the health and welfare of older people (**JP2**), the development of the understanding of risk as it applies to older people and aging populations (**JP1**), and the implications for the 'autonomy' of nation states to address social, economic and political issues for older people (**JP3**). **Hunt's** innovative fusion of previously untapped local archival material with national collections has resulted in unique and gendered perspectives on the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century development of the British labour movement (**CH1,2,3,4**). **Jones'** research explores the political identity of the British Liberal Party and Liberal Democrats by tracing the ideological development of organised, party Liberalism in Britain from the 1950s to the present. Using a variety of primary sources, the work demonstrates a clear pattern of continuity of Liberal values, themes and policy (**TJ1**).

### Future Strategic Aims and Goals

As Human Security is conceptualised as a dynamic and fluid domain, the central strategic aim will be to facilitate research that will both respond to, and help shape, changes in the theoretical and methodological landscape. In the five-year cycle following submission, new and emerging areas of growing importance in the field will, therefore, augment existing research. One focus will be on interventions - the mobilisation of a much wider cross-section of social groups to secure social justice, mitigate security problems and build peace. Key questions such as how to empower people and communities to build better state-society relations by participating in the resolution of security problems will be considered. A further aim is to deepen the extensive academic, public and third-sector relationships, working with organisations to sustain both existing and emerging research, with a focus on empirically-based policy determinations. The University will invest substantially over five years to support three, trans-disciplinary research groups. A research group on **'Trust, Transformations and Peace'** will consider whether trust can become an active and effective tool in creating more resilient or prepared communities – the extent to which attention on the building, maintenance and management of trust can more effectively help to move communities from being relatively reactive/passive places into more proactive and thus better able to adapt and cope. A second, on **'Agroecology, Water and Resilience'**, will develop knowledge on the linked nature of social and ecological systems and the role of communities in mediating resilience to change through technologies and institutions, including self-organisation. The third will focus on **Social Inequality and Social Justice**, particularly the role of identity, demand, supply and outcome factors related to social welfare systems, and law-based and human rights issues. The mechanisms for monitoring targets, and enabling and strengthening this strategy will operate under the auspices of the cross-University Human Security domain.

Specific research in **peace and conflict transformation** will aim to:

- develop a public and professional dialogue on the current state of the art of peace-building and Human Security, critically review progress made in recent decades, and reflect on the intellectual trajectory of debates (e.g. by means of the annual Istanbul Human Security Conference and the annual Global Peace Workshop in Turkey);
- apply behavioural economics techniques to study conflict at the localised level, and how a cessation of hostilities impacts on the livelihood decisions of conflict-affected households. The research will combine survey data and standard socioeconomic characteristics to examine subjective (psychological) information regarding trust, trauma, current perceptions of the risk of future conflict and objective data on past conflict experience;
- examine, in the context of policing as an important part of post-conflict security, what the minimum requirements are that resource-limited state agencies should provide, what can be successfully delegated to non-state actors and what the optimal relationship is between state and non-state to maximise citizen safety and justice.

Specific research in **governance structures and identities** will aim to:

- analyse how location-specific events or actions of one agent can quickly affect the lives of people in remote regions, and how technological advance - the dynamics and increasing power of social media – may result in more decentralised security threats and conflicts;
- study patterns and root causes of domestic terrorism and the role of regional disparities, by translating and analysing foreign data sources including social media and official statistics;
- apply ethnographic techniques, exploring the links between leisure, consumptive practices, the ethics of consumption and identity, with an emphasis on consumer resistance;
- develop theoretical and applied knowledge to investigate the nature and sustainability of democracy in relation to the intersectionalities of class, race, gender and communities (of place and interest), and analyse the impact of relevant policy formulation and implementation.

#### c. People, including:

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

In the current cycle the Unit has increased the number of staff submitted by more than 50%. A vibrant research culture has been sustained with the retention of several staff returned in RAE 2008 supplemented by new appointments, which have strengthened research capacity at professorial level (**Murshed, Özerdem, Daly, Bywaters**) and in other academic posts (**Jones,**



**Lee, Rösch, Lis, Thiessen, Thurnell-Read**). New staff have been recruited from a range of governmental, consultancy and civil society backgrounds, thereby helping to stimulate a productive discourse between academic and policy-oriented bodies of knowledge and expertise. Recruitment of new staff comprises both those with a strong research profile and those who demonstrate their potential to develop such a profile with Unit support (e.g. **Thurnell-Read** who has recently been awarded a PhD). The profile of the Unit is a sustainable blend of senior, mid- and early-career researchers.

Staff research is encouraged through extensive funding support (£400k) for fieldwork, conference and workshop attendance for presenters as well as for representation at significant, national and international conferences. A centrally-funded Visiting Professor scheme attaches distinguished international scholars to the Unit to develop long-term relationships, provide opportunities to research, publish and prepare funding bids (examples include Professor Kyprianos, University of Patras, 2009; Professor Zhicheng, Zhejiang University, 2009; Professor Cheng, Nanjing University, 2010). Significant financial support is also provided for holding seminar series, workshops and conferences, public lectures, international video-conferenced seminars, and research student fora. Active support and significant financial investment in the Unit's staff is provided by 12-week sabbaticals for early and mid-career staff to undertake research (e.g. **Hunt, CH4**), and the University's Research Sabbatical and Applied Fellowship Schemes which provide lengthier release from regular university duties to conduct research, frequently hosted by international partners, and to complete a research project (e.g. **Thompson, AT1,4** and **Kazamias, AK3,4**).

#### ***Early-career researchers***

The Unit places a strong emphasis on supporting early-career researchers (ECRs) to develop their skills to become independent researchers, in order to promote a sustainable and forward-looking research environment which includes succession planning. Senior researchers provide support to those at earlier stages of their careers: mentors (**Barrett, Beider, Hunter, Özerdem**) are matched with all the Unit's ECRs (**Lis, Thurnell-Read, Thiessen, Lee**) to give support in networking, collaboration, in preparing research grant applications and in submitting articles for publication. A dedicated, university staff-development programme on supporting ECRs provides the basic awareness and knowledge required to give new researchers the essentials to get started. A pump-priming fund has awarded £87k to ECRs (**Lis, Thurnell-Read, Thiessen, Lee**) over the REF period.

#### ***Career development of Unit staff***

Annual performance reviews help to determine research objectives, salary and identify career-development needs. Researcher development is aligned to research career stages. Illustrative examples of the over 100 programmes on offer are: Leading Research Groups; Media Skills; Managing Ethics in Research; and Intercultural Research Team Leadership. A key part of the staffing strategy includes implementing the principles of the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers. The University was awarded the European Commission HR Excellence in Research Award as a result of its Concordat submission in January 2013. Implementation of the plan is monitored by the Concordat Sub-Committee and overseen by the University Research and HR Committees. Current priorities include the development of a new web-based researcher career development portal and the extension of the researcher progression ladder. The University participates in the CROS (Careers in Research Online Survey) and PIRLS (Principal Investigators and Research Leaders Survey). The results go forward to dissemination workshops where an action plan – part of the Concordat Implementation - is formulated. The University offers a range of schemes and policies to support Equality and Diversity. The Unit facilitates debate about the potential socio-economic barriers facing women and the strategies for change, for example by funding relevant research seminars such as 'Women and work: learning from the past' (£1k, **Hunt**). Coventry has been awarded the Bronze Award at University level of the Athena Swan Charter and is a Stonewall Diversity Champion.

In order to comply with the University's Research Governance Policy (aligned to the Concordat to Support Research Integrity), staff are required to gain ethical approval for research, prior to commencing data collection, via an online ethics review system which assesses levels of risk relating to ethical standards, health and safety. Reviews are undertaken by experienced researchers, and the process overseen by the University Research Committee and the Director of Research. Staff engaged in externally-funded research are closely supported by the University's

post-award team which monitors project delivery against budget, project plan and deliverables.

## ii. Research students

Staff interact with research students as an integral part of the Unit's vibrant research community and in order to strengthen an ethos of working across disciplines and research themes. Students participate in internal and external conferences, workshops and seminars designed to build confidence, provide constructive feedback and develop experience of academic engagement. Students, as well as their supervisors, conduct fieldwork in exacting conditions; when working with communities, supervisors ensure students are appropriately equipped to consider questions of positionality, ethics and health and safety. Unit staff and students co-author conference papers and also journal publications (e.g. **AÖ4, GD1**). Staff/student research degree symposia are organised annually where research students present papers or posters. The best contributions at Faculty-level are awarded financial prizes; the students go forward to the University-level event where again financial prizes are awarded. Facilities to support students include the Statistics Advisory Service provided by Sigma (the award-winning Mathematic Support Centre), the Centre for Academic Writing (for constructing discipline-specific arguments and writing styles), Skills Development Programme (developing research-specific, professional and career skills), Careers, Employability and Enterprise Programme, and Global Leaders Programme (help in developing a global mind-set).

There is a robust and effective doctoral training programme. All research students have a formal review every 12 months; progression depends on what has been achieved in the preceding stage. Milestones and 'deliverables' include mandatory induction and research methods training, a selection of subject-related courses in the early stages, the production of draft thesis material and, in latter stages, conference papers. Reviews involve a chair and subject expert – both independent of the supervisory team – and take the form of a mini viva. Outcomes are logged in the student records system. Supervision is by experienced teams (usually of three staff who must have a record of successful completions), and meetings with students occur regularly. Staff are required to attend introductory and follow-on training. Students are encouraged to take additional, voluntary modules where appropriate; many students undertake undergraduate teaching, within prescribed limits, and are then required to take the 'Introduction to Teaching in HE' accredited module.

## d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

The Unit has engagement with an extensive and diverse range of funding bodies. These include:

**Research Councils**, such as the ESRC-funded theoretical and empirical assessment of the membership, strategies and tactics of dissident Irish republicanism (£157k); other projects include 'Faith-based conflict prevention and early warning scoping project' and 'Examining the relationship between maritime insecurity and sustainable development, Seminar Series' (**Özerdem**).

**UK Government**, for example the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills who funded a project to assess the role of universities and colleges in promoting community cohesion in relation to their local communities and neighbourhoods (**Beider**, £189k). Other UK government sources include the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Department for International Development.

**Foreign governments and international authorities**, including the United Nations Development Programme, who funded research into the Sudanese election (**Özerdem**, £27k). Other sources include the Canadian Government, and the Dutch Foreign Ministry.

**European Commission**, including Daphne Programme, that funded the REPLACE2 project which researched ways to help address gender-based violence linked to harmful practices (**Barrett**, £485k). Other sources include Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship Scheme, International Fellowship Scheme, and International Research Staff Exchange Scheme.

**Charitable and private-sector organisations**, such as the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, who funded research on community cohesion (**Beider**, £95k) and Birmingham City Council, on Comparing Race and Community Activism in Birmingham and Chicago (**Beider**, £50k). Other sources include Rockefeller Foundation, Nuffield Foundation, Sasakawa Foundation; Stephen Lawrence Foundation, Mines Advisory Group, International Organisation for Migration, Open Society, Shell International, Japan Foundation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Daiwa, and the Allan & Nesta Ferguson Trust who, together with the University, funded a Research Professor (**Özerdem**) and Research Fellow in peace-building.

The University has invested £5M in an infrastructural refurbishment programme to provide fully

networked, open-plan accommodation specifically for Unit staff and visiting researchers to enhance trans-disciplinary working. Dedicated facilities are reserved for research students, visiting researchers, meetings, quiet space and hot-desking. Support is provided for bid-writing, conference management, marketing and project management. There are also SKYPE and video-conferencing rooms for immediate communication with colleagues around the world. The Unit utilises the services of dedicated Business Development Managers and centralised pre- and post-award teams. To facilitate colleagues working with data (**Lis, Murshed, Barrett**), the Unit has access to the University's cutting-edge high-performance computing (HPC) facilities - a total of around 1700 CPU cores and 40 GPU boards as well as associated storage and backup facilities.

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

**i. Examples of wider influence – disciplinary and interdisciplinary collaboration**

**Özerdem:** Marie Curie IRSES-funded work with St. Petersburg Polytechnical University, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo Brazil, Sun Yat-Sen University, China, Loyola College Society, India, Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Turkey, Università della Calabria, Italy, Universidad de Alicante, Spain, and Kadir Has in Istanbul; Marie Curie IRSES, with Stellenbosch University, focusing on the role of leadership in conflict transformation with specific reference to South Africa and Turkey; and research in Afghanistan, Liberia and Turkey involving a number of academics from different disciplines; **Beider:** works with Tohoku, Meijo and Tokyo universities, Japan, which has led to a symposium comparing multiculturalism in Japan and UK, hosted by the British Council in Japan and the basis for research funding from the Daiwa Foundation; **Baker:** works with African universities and Institutes in South Africa, Uganda, Liberia, Rwanda, Congo; **Hunter:** works with universities such as Nanjing in China, Nairobi and Makerere in Africa, and the Arab American University in Jenin; **Barrett:** works with the Universities of Ghent, Nairobi, and Makerere; **Rösch:** research networks include, 'Reorienting Realism: Context, Crisis and Critique' Network funded by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and 'Classical Realism meets Critical Theory: Crisis, Modernity, and the Return of Humanity' – a five-year project funded by the Leverhulme Trust.

**ii Examples of wider influence – third sector/research-users collaboration**

**Baker:** organises an annual International Conference on Africa in partnership with Chatham House (2009-), with whom there is an on-going research programme. High-profile international speakers from Africa, America and Europe debate an important topic with an audience of NGOs and other practitioners, business leaders and academics. Exploiting the collaboration with Chatham House to disseminate research widely and to benefit from advice, exemplifies the Unit's approach to realising its aims. Similarly, the idea of multi-layered policing is an accepted reform programme advocated by donors (DFID, Dutch Foreign Ministry; Danish Foreign Ministry; USAID), think tanks (the Washington-based Africa Center for Strategic Studies, Center for Complex Operations, Center for Naval Analysis, and US Institute of Peace), and international organisations (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee). Advice on security and justice is given to HMG's Stabilisation Unit and NGOs, and also to donor justice programmes (DFID, USAID). **Özerdem:** following an international conference in Ottawa, 2011, works with Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; research work with practitioners from international and national NGOs in Mindanao, Philippines. **Özerdem/Hunter:** conference, 'Community Tensions, Dialogue and Peacebuilding', 2012, in partnership with the University of Nairobi, Department of Educational studies, Makerere University, Uganda, the British Council, Kenya, the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, and the National Cohesion & Integration Commission. **Barrett:** works with NGOs such as Forward (UK), FSAN (Netherlands), CESIE (Italy), AFN (Portgal), Gabinet (Spain) as part of REPLACE; also CSWP (UK), OPA (Bulgaria), and (Lithuania) as part of COMBAT programme funded by EC Daphne programme in human trafficking; work with the Lok Sanj Foundation Pakistan on gender and food security. **Beider:** works with Columbia University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois in Chicago, and the Urban Institute, Washington D.C., which has led to £100k project 'Comparing Race and Community Activism in Birmingham and Chicago', publications and a study visit; also with the University of Illinois, Chicago, which has led to two symposia, academic and policy exchanges. **Bywaters:** co-wrote the International Federation of Social Workers international policy on Health, 2008, ratified unanimously by the IFSW Congress in Brazil.

**iii. Examples of membership of peer review panels or other external bodies**

Peer Review Colleges - **Barrett, Beider, Thomson:** ESRC; **Barrett:** MRC; **Beider:** JRF; **Hunter,**



**Thomson:** AHRC; **Barrett:** President of the Geographical Association; **Özerdem:** Open Society Institute's Selection Committee of the Global Supplementary Grant programme, President of Centre for Strategic Research and Analysis; **Rösch:** reviewer - Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation; **Murshed:** Dutch Scientific Research Council (NWO), Norwegian Scientific Council. **Pimbert:** Member of the High Level Panel of Experts of the Commission on Food Security at the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, and IUCN Commission on Environment, Economic and Social Policy.

#### ***iv. Examples of journal editors/editorial boards***

**Beider:** Guest editor, special issue - Housing Studies, 'Rethinking Race and Residence'. **Kazamias:** Editorial Board - Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies. **Murshed:** Co-editor - International Journal of Conflict, Economic Development and Peace Science; Editorial Board - Civil Wars, Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy, International Area Studies Review. **Özerdem:** Chief Editor - Journal of Conflict Transformation and Security; Editorial Board - Journal of Dialogue and Journal of Studies of Changing Societies. **Rösch:** Co-editor - Palgrave Macmillan Pivot book series, Global Political Thinkers. **Pimbert:** Editorial Board - Action Research. **Thurnell-Read:** Associate Editorial Board - Sociology.

#### ***v. Examples of journal peer review activity***

**Murshed:** American Journal of Political Science, American Political Science Review, International Studies Quarterly, Comparative Political Studies, World Politics, Development and Change. **Thomson:** Journal of American History, Canadian Journal of African Studies. **Thurnell-Read:** Journal of Consumer Culture, Sociology, Nation and Nationalism, Culture, Society and Masculinities. **Özerdem:** Civil Wars, Disasters, International Journal of Transitional Justice, Journal of Peace Research, Political Studies, Progress in Planning, Third World Quarterly, Voluntas.

#### ***vi. Examples of fellowships and awards***

**Baker:** Research Fellow with Centre for Excellence in Policing, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia. **Kazamias:** Visiting Research Fellowship, the Centre for the Advanced Study of the Arab World (CASAW), University of Edinburgh. **Lee:** Research Fellow, Peace Foundation, Seoul, South Korea. **Rösch:** attachments at the Centre for Transatlantic Relations, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University; Kansai University, Osaka, Japan; Social Sciences Research Institute, International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan; Tokyo University of Foreign Studies; Jean Monnet Centre for Excellence, Newcastle University. **Hunter:** Visiting Professor for Human Security, Kyoto, 2012, 2013, funded by Japan Society for Promotion of Science. **Barrett:** Geographical Association's Award for excellence, 2008, for work on HIV/AIDS.

#### ***vii. Examples of conference organisation and keynote addresses***

**Özerdem/Hunter:** international conference on *Peacebuilding and Human Security*, co-funded by Daiwa Foundation and Japan Foundation, 2009; *Istanbul Human Security Conferences*, 2011, 2012 and 2013, organised jointly with the World Humanitarian Studies Association, and *Community Tensions, Dialogue and Peace*, Nairobi, 2012, in partnership with Nairobi University. **Murshed:** keynote address at the Australasian Development Economics Workshop (ADEW), University of Western Sydney, 2010, on 'The Saliency of Conflict for Economic (Under) Development'. **Beider:** co-organiser, with Professor Janet Smith (UIC, Chicago), of two symposia on race and community politics held in Chicago, 2011, and London, 2012; keynote speaker in Columbia University, New York, 2013; organised international research workshop in New York with partners including Columbia, UIC, Open Society, 2013. **Pimbert:** co-organised the conference on *Agroecology for Sustainable Food Systems in Europe: a Transformative Agenda*, European Parliament and Brussels Free University, Belgium, 2013. **Jones:** public lecture, 'Beyond the Westminster Model?', at the Defence Academy of the UK, 2011; co-speaker, with Professor Andrew Gamble, University of Cambridge, at Liberal Democrat History Group meeting on 'The Liberal Party, Co-Ownership and Industrial Relations', National Liberal Club, London, 2012.

#### ***viii. Examples of doctoral external examining***

**Barrett:** Universities of Liverpool, Leicester and Sheffield. **Kazamias:** University of Birmingham. **Murshed:** Aberystwyth, Wageningen University (Netherlands), Free University of Amsterdam, Trondheim (Norway), University of Western Sydney, and University of New South Wales. **Özerdem:** SOAS, Warwick, Lancaster and Bradford. **Hunter:** Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield.