Annex 3. Impact examples from Phase 1 Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Urban Poverty and Property Rights Changes in China</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project number</td>
<td>RES-167-25-0005¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigators</td>
<td>PI Professor Fulong Wu, Cardiff University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-I at Cardiff University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>China</td>
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**Highlights**

This project analysed the changing poverty profiles in China describing the impacts of large scale migration from rural to urban areas. It found that the poverty status and coping strategies differed between poor people who have lived in the city for a longer period and those of recent migrants from rural areas. Rural migrants were more likely to accept low-paid work and hence may have lower financial poverty than their urban counterparts. Recent migrants, however, tended to have greater poverty in terms of lacking important social networks and hence may be excluded from the provision of services. It concluded that the legacy of socialist institutions when combined with newly introduced market forces worked together to create social vulnerability, especially in migrants.

The conclusions of this study relevant to policy is that interventions designed to address poverty in an urban context needs to have geographic and social targeting, stressing that policies need to recognise and target specific areas (geographic targets) as well as specific social groups (social targeting). It was suggested that a broad-brush approach to poverty alleviation in cities is unlikely to be effective.

The study also highlighted that some government policies (eg on housing and urban development) may create significant negative (unintended) impacts for the poor who may be restricted or marginalised from the ability to improve their own lives in a rapidly urbanising environment or during the development of a market economy.

These conclusions are highly relevant globally, especially in Africa where urbanisation and economic development are seen as being significant components of potential poverty alleviation.

**Evidence links**

High quality evidence generated through extensive surveys. Data have submitted to ESDS: [http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=6077](http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=6077)


entitlement failure and the impoverishment of landless farmers in China”. Urban Studies 46 (in press) http://usi.sagepub.com/content/46/9/1925
**Project title**: Children, transport and mobility in sub-Saharan Africa: developing a child-centred evidence base to improve policy and change thinking across Africa

**Project number**: RES-167-25-0028²

**Investigators**
- PI Dr Gina Porter, University of Durham
- Co-I at University of Durham

**Countries**: Ghana, Malawi, South Africa

**Highlights**

This project used innovative research approaches to understand the role of transport constraints limiting the access that young people have to social services in Africa. It demonstrated the application of a new model of research involving young people as active researchers and advocates in socio-economic development. It suggested that there is a need for sensitisation of teachers (and other groups) to distance-related and transport work-related lateness (which could substantially increase school attendance and reduce drop-out rates, especially for girls) and road safety training for out-of-school children (which could help reduce child road deaths along routes with heavy traffic).

The general finding – of the significance of travel problems in school drop-out and lower access to health services (particularly for girls) is likely to be generalizable in other countries and regions (in accordance with specific local conditions).

This project is a good example of how detailed field-based research (generating research evidence) can generate progressive policy proposals. The project’s close links to the “International Forum for Rural Transport and Development (IFRTD)”³ has enabled the Children’s Mobility project collaborators to continue to disseminate and promote a child focused approach to transport and mobility to a far reaching and relevant audience comprising academics, policy makers and practitioners engaged in transport and development issues on a daily basis.”

**Evidence links**


journey to school. *Documents d'AnalisiGeografica* 2011

Porter, G., K. Hampshire, M. Bourdillon, E. Robson, A. Munthali, A. Abane, M. Mashiri. 2010
Children as research collaborators: issues and reflections from a mobility study in Africa. *American Journal of Community Psychology* 46,1: 215-227
[http://www.springerlink.com/content/fwm6341q7t0m913v/](http://www.springerlink.com/content/fwm6341q7t0m913v/)

Where dogs, ghosts and lions roam: learning from mobile ethnographies on the journey from school. *Children's Geographies* 8,2: 91-105
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14733281003691343](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14733281003691343)

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/146499340901000206](http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/146499340901000206)

Robson, Elsbeth , Porter, Gina , Hampshire, Kate and Bourdillon, Michael "Doing it right?": working with young researchers in Malawi to investigate children, transport and mobility'. *Children's Geographies*, 7:4, 467 – 480
[http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14733280903234535](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14733280903234535)
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Project title</strong></th>
<th>Marriage, Power and Wellbeing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project number</strong></td>
<td>RES-167-25-0058*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigators</strong></td>
<td>Cecile Jackson, University of East Anglia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countries</strong></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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**Highlights**

This project aimed to improve the understanding of intrahousehold relations in poor rural African communities for more effective poverty reduction and social justice by contributing to support policy and also to test Sen's cooperative conflict model.

The reporting provided by the project details the main achievement of the project being the creation of a large dataset describing 112 individuals (56 married couples) and a further 250 who are divorced, never married or yet to marry.

The End of Award Report described very preliminary analysis of the data and has not been subject to peer review. It is not clear how this data analysis had been conducted and hence since it has also not been subject to peer review, at this stage the results have not been reported here.

The external review cited the creation of the dataset as a major achievement of the project. No evidence of the data could be found on the ESDS data library.

The End of Award report cited as outputs, 7 papers and Journal articles as having been submitted. These could not be located by the SAT. The PI for this project was also involved in a subsequent project (167-25-0251, listed below) and it may be that analysis will continue under that project. It also has not yet reported any peer reviewed publications.

The project was given an overall rating of outstanding by the Scheme’s external review.

**Evidence links**

Articles submitted to journals [from EOA report, no outputs on ESRC website]:

Jackson C (2008) ‘Experimental games in developing countries: what is going on?’
  – **Could not find on WOK, institutional website, Google.**


Jackson C (2008) ‘Experimenting with intrahousehold allocations@ cooperative conflicts in a Ugandan context’ [nominated paper]
  – Nothing Found on WOK, Google led to [https://ueaepress.uea.ac.uk/29328/](https://ueaepress.uea.ac.uk/29328/) which identifies journal submitted to as World Development (2011), but searching that journal reveals no publications. However a search for the author highlights another paper which might be linked to RES-167-25-0251 (discussed below)

Articles reported by the project as being written and yet to be submitted to journals (abstracts in Appendix A of research report)

Jackson (2008) ‘How does the subaltern speak? Gender, speech and participation in development’
  - **Not found on WOK, institutional web, Google**

  - **Not found on WOK, institutional web, Google**

*http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-167-25-0058/read
Jackson C (2008) 'From conjugal contracts to conjugal performance'  
- Not found on WOK, institutional web, Google
Jackson C (2008) 'Thinking about gender and poverty in the C21st'  
- Not found on WOK, institutional web, Google

No outputs are reported on the ESRC website. They may be available elsewhere, but this information was not available to the SAT.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project title</strong></th>
<th>Widening Participation in Higher Education in Ghana and Tanzania: Developing an Equity Scorecard</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project number</strong></td>
<td>RES-167-25-0078²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Investigators** | PI L Morley, University of Sussex  
Co-I is also at Sussex |
| **Countries** | Ghana and Tanzania |
| **Highlights** | The project provided evidence of high levels of exclusion from higher education in Ghana and Tanzania. It found that there were low numbers of women, and students from lower social economic status on most courses. It also found that mature students were most at risk of dropout, and that disabled students lacked structure support in both countries. Private universities admitted higher proportions of women. The project has had high academic impact on the understanding of issues relating to participation in higher education.  
The techniques developed by the project (Equity Scorecards) are being used (and supported by a follow-up ESRC Knowledge Exchange grant). The project’s findings have also had an impact of the case study universities. In Tanzania: UDSM – a Bureau for Quality Assurance has been set up. In Ghana, the project reports changes in organisational practices to include new management information systems in the private case study university to record and monitor student retention and achievement by gender, school attended and age.  
The project has generated a significant data set which has the potential for future analysis to generate more evidence relevant to policy and practice. In addition the project had a strong component of capacity building for in-country research staff who may continue to apply these research skills. |

²http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/res-167-25-0078/read
The main scientific impact of this research has been to contribute new insights and encourage new research approaches into the understanding how pharmaceuticals worldwide are produced, marketed and sold. Of particular interest, and potentially of the greatest scientific impact, is the interaction of these processes with recent and current social, economic and political transformations in South Asia (Nepal and India), as these countries develop their responses to their integration into new global trading and regulatory relationships as part of the WTO inspired reforms, with particular reference to the world market for pharmaceuticals.

In terms of non-academic impacts, the project highlighted the weak empirical base for the estimates of the global burden of disease, especially depression; the inadequate empirical basis for the use of oxytocin in first and second stage labour; the implications of mutual mistrust among patients, government staff and private practitioners for the misuse of rifampicin in TB control; and the elaboration of the mechanisms through which prescription medicines spread in the Indian and Nepali markets. A second set of issues raised relate to the implications for regulation of the mechanisms by which mutual mistrust is increased by key stakeholders in the pharmaceuticals supply chains, including the mistrust of regulatory systems and their poor regulatory capacity.

An example of ways that projects can build impact included the secondment of the Programme Director, Dr Ian Harper for a period of 5 months to co-ordinate Nepal’s National TB Control Programme’s application for funding from the Global Fund. This was requested by the Director of Nepal’s National TB Programme. The project also benefitted from have effective participation of strong local research partners with good links with local policy actors (eg the Indian partners were actively involved in a series of planning activities with the Indian Planning commission and the Indian Ministry of Health.

Evidence links


6http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-167-25-0110/read
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Human development and poverty reduction in developing countries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project number</td>
<td>RES-167-25-0124⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigators</td>
<td>PI: Prof. O P Attanasio, Institute of Fiscal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-Is at IFS and University College London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>Colombia, Mexico, India, Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlights</td>
<td>This project was funded as a contribution to a wider programme of research conducted by the Centre for the Evaluation of Development Policies at the Institute for Fiscal Studies. The ESRC-DFID Grant co-financed a programme of work. The majority of work supported by the ESRC-DFID project was the analysis of data collected previously by IFS working in Latin America. It was designed to describe how individuals responded to fiscal incentives. In addition to analysing existing data from Latin America, the project also supported the collection of new data from Nepal, which had not yet been analysed by the time the project closed. Using pre-existing data from Latin America, the project reports that it developed new measurement tools relevant to their wider research agenda and large scale household surveys. There was also new analysis linked to the evaluation of welfare programmes, including specifically conditional cash transfers (CCTs). The funding allowed continuation of this work and the development of new measurement tools – including questions and tools aimed at the measurement of subjective expectations such as returns to education, social capital, etc. Based on the work analysing CCTs in Mexico the researchers argued that it would be advisable to reduce the grant for primary school attendance and use the savings to increase the grant for secondary schools. The project reports that this suggested reform is now being implemented in two large cities in Mexico and that the researchers are now involved in evaluation of this pilot. This example illustrates a number of challenges when assessing the contribution of early projects funded under the ESRC-DFID Scheme. Its main contribution was research in middle income countries in Latin America (many of them upper middle income) and has produced research outcomes that would be difficult to transfer into other regions or contexts. The project also illustrates the challenge of attribution linked to an emerging impact agenda as described in the REF2014 process. It is clear that much of the impact reported by this project cannot be attributed to ESRC-DFID investment alone. How much can be attributed will define the added value of the Scheme, and this does not emerge from the reporting currently available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence links</td>
<td>Nominated outputs [from EOA report]:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attanasio O.: “Expectations and Perceptions in Developing Countries: Their Measurement and Their Use”, Paper forthcoming in the American Economic Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Submitted with the End of Award Report. – listed below</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Documents listed on the ESRC website</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Berlinski, Sebastian Galiani, The effect of a large expansion of pre-primary school</td>
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⁷http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-167-25-0124/read


*Note – the four previous articles, listed on ESRC website, were described as non-peer reviewed. Thus they were not included in original analysis.*

ESDS Dataset (published):
Human Development and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries, 2007-2008
http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=6562&key=/&flag=true
This project enhanced understanding of the stigma and discrimination associated with Tuberculosis in South Asia. It contributed by providing more detailed understanding of how stigma affects control and treatment programmes for the disease in the region.

The research benefitted strongly from being well targeted on local policy issues with the relevant TB programme managers being active participants in the research (design and implementation) and its use. It is hoped that the application of the research will result in much better control and treatment elements in the region which provide more effective “user-orientated” programmes.

The project supported dissemination and strategy development workshops held in each of the three project countries, and findings were disseminated to all National (and in the case of Pakistan, Provincial) TB Programme Managers. The findings were acknowledged and endorsed by all the Managers. It is too early to ascertain whether this has led to behavioural change (and therefore impact).

A useful follow-up to this research would be to monitor and assess the success of policy initiatives that have been developed through this research.

Evidence links
At this stage, the evidence available to the SAT review was limited. There are three internal technical reports available on the ESRC website.

The SAT will contact the project to determine if peer-reviewed publications are now available.

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8http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-167-25-0142/read
This project has generated a substantial body of data and evidence describing the poverty status of ethnic minorities in Vietnam. It illustrates the importance of collecting socially disaggregated poverty data, and through this highlights some of the reasons for social exclusion in Vietnam, a country currently benefitting from rapid economic growth. This work helps to highlight the risks of social exclusion in a market economy. It demonstrated through quantitative analysis, that ethnic minorities are disproportionately disadvantaged even when allowing for location (eg remote communities). Results demonstrate that minority groups (and groups subject to exclusion) tend to have lower rates of return to key endowments (eg financial and natural resources).

The work has been of significant interest to key development actors in Vietnam, including the Government of Vietnam, bilateral donors and NGOs. Project findings have been cited in the Vietnam Development Report 2008. t. This report is presented to key government ministers. It was not apparent if this had resulted in any change of policy. The end of project report states that “there is evidence that the project’s findings are feeding in the policy dialogue on ethnic minority dialogue in Vietnam”, but there is limited evidence of this (although reports were translated into Vietnamese).

The project clearly benefitted from being very well connected with the policy community in Vietnam and having early and regular engagement with potential end users of research. It is likely that having Vietnamese researchers recognised as active participants in the project helped in this process.

The project has had limited academic impact. No peer reviewed publications could be located during the SAT review.

Evidence links
The ESRC website lists three internal reports which do not appear to have been peer reviewed.
Project title: Averting 'New Variant Famine' in Southern Africa: building food-secure livelihoods with AIDS-affected young people

Project number: RES-167-25-0167

Investigators: PI Nicola Ansell, Brunel University
Co-Is also at Brunel

Countries: Lesotho, Malawi

Highlights

This project adopted participatory approaches working with young people, policy makers and practitioners in Malawi and Lesotho to understand the impact of AIDS on the lives of young people in the region. In addition to generating data describing the link between AIDS and livelihoods, the research also considered the long-term implications on food security.

The research found that AIDS is one of many interacting factors that can affect livelihood options and strategies, but it found that AIDS is unlikely to have a major systematic impact on longer-term food security as suggested by the "New Variant Famine Hypothesis".

The project reports that a number of academic publications were being prepared (in 2009) or under review, but these are not reported on the ESRC website. A number of academic publications (6) are reported on the project’s website, which also lists 14 briefing notes.

Evidence links

[nominated outputs from EOA]

Hajdu F, Ansell N, Robson E, van Blerk L and Chipeta L ‘Sustainable rural livelihoods for AIDS affected young people in Southern Africa – what potential do income generating activities (IGAs) have?’ submitted to Geographical Journal
- Not found on WOK and Google

Ansell N, Robson E, Hajdu F, van Blerk L and Chipeta L ‘Linking AIDS and food insecurity in southern Africa: young people’s current and future livelihoods’ preliminary draft for submission to Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers
- Not found on WOK and Google

[Documents listed on the ESRC website]

- cites ESRC-DFID funding

http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a4363
- cites ESRC-DFID funding. Direct link not available on ESRC website (due to copyright restrictions), had to be searched for through journal website

Hajdu (2009), Socio-economic causes of food insecurity in Malawi, Society of Malawi Journal – Non-peer reviewed, not available online


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Social Movements and Poverty</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project number</td>
<td>RES-167-25-0170 ¹</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| Investigators | PI A Bebbington, University of Manchester  
Co-I also at Manchester |
| Countries | Peru and South Africa |

### Highlights

The research considered the role of social movements in poverty reduction. The main finding was that whilst many movements have a pro-poor agenda, their discourses are generally framed differently, eg around the themes of inclusion, inequality and rights.

The research reports evidence that social movements have induced important changes in government orientation, policy and programmes, across a number of countries. The research also suggested that movements may have direct impacts on poor people’s portfolios of assets, especially those relating to land, shelter, natural resources, social capital and finance.

The project mainly reports academic impacts (and activities), but it is clear that there has also been non-academic impact, especially from local research partners. For example staff involved in the project have been involved with:

- Writing a programme paper for the Poverty Report of UNRISD (www.unrisd.org)
- The Peru research team was asked to give dedicated presentations on the research by social movement and development organizations, including: the National Agrarian Coordinator, the National Coordinator for Mine Affected Communities, the MPQNSR, a movement of people directly affected by Peru’s internal conflict (findings been used in training etc.)
- Following the research in Durban, the Co-PI was drawn into further discussions with the Director of Housing in the city about moving forward community-led housing initiatives (July 2009).
- The key researcher in South Africa was asked to participate in several meetings (2008/2009) held at the South African President’s office.

The project also led to a major proposal for subsequent funding under the 2011 DFID call for a Research Programme Consortium relating to “States delivering for the poor people. Improving outcomes through stronger evidence” based in Bangladesh, Ghana, Malawi and Uganda.

### Evidence links

Paper available (in English and Spanish) on UNRISD’s website ¹²

Evidence of academic papers available at PI’s and Co-I’s websites:

- [http://staffprofiles.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/Profile.aspx?Id=Tony.Bebbington](http://staffprofiles.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/Profile.aspx?Id=Tony.Bebbington)
- [http://www.clarku.edu/academiccatalog/facultybio.cfm?id=816](http://www.clarku.edu/academiccatalog/facultybio.cfm?id=816)
- [http://staffprofiles.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/Profile.aspx?Id=Diana.Mitlin&curTab=4](http://staffprofiles.humanities.manchester.ac.uk/Profile.aspx?Id=Diana.Mitlin&curTab=4)


**Project title**  
Factor Endowments, biased technological change, wages and poverty reduction, can genetically modified crops bring a green revolution to SSA?

**Project number**  
RES-167-25-0187

**Investigators**  
PI Professor Colin Thirtle, University of London  
Co-Is at Imperial, University of Pretoria, Kings College London

**Countries**  
South Africa

**Highlights**

This project examined a highly topical issue of the potential benefits or otherwise of the application of genetically modified crops in Sub-Saharan Africa. At a single location in the province of Kwazulu-Natal South Africa, the project examined the effectiveness and impact of GM maize varieties – pest resistant Bt varieties and Herbicide tolerant HT varieties, where weeding is replaced by chemical weed control.

The researchers expected the Bt varieties to be most useful for poor people as they have built in crop protection which should have improved yields in an environment where farmers tend not to use enough pesticide. In contrast, the researchers hypothesised that that HT developed for developed markets would be less well suited as the genetic modification was designed to reduce the weeding costs but in South Africa these are low. There was concern that the HT variety might reduce rural employment among the poor and hence have a negative effect on overall social welfare in the region.

The main finding was that farmers had a preference for the HT varieties as it was more complementary to prevalent farming practice and resulted in enhanced yields. The expected reduction of labour requirements were not seen, largely because the famers in the region tended to use tractors for mechanised weeding. Attempts to relate the results to Malawi were more difficult because of the different contexts, specifically, the lower usage of mechanised farming approaches.

These results illustrate the challenge of transferring site specific results, especially between middle and low income countries. The results from this study are unlikely to be applicable in most low-income countries in Africa, where farming systems are significantly different from those in South Africa.

**Evidence links**

– No link on ESRC website. Journal is published by ‘The Economic Society of South Africa’, Editorial Policy is ‘under review’, no links to articles on their website. Link here is to the PI’s (corresponding author) institutional website.


– article was not accessible and required payment to view


http://www.agbioforum.org/v12n1/v12n1a08-gouse.htm


– could not find online or on publisher’s website
Project title | Religion and Childhood Death in India
---|---
Project number | RES-167-25-0236
Investigators | PI Sonia Bhalotra, University of Bristol
Collaborator at Tilburg University, The Netherlands
Countries | India

**Highlights**

The project generated substantial evidence of the differential significance of religious and caste-group membership for social development outcomes (child and maternal health, schooling) in India. The research focus on the role of culture in fertility and health transitions is not highly original, but has rarely been investigated this closely.

This project presents evidence that challenges the conventional wisdom on the overwhelming importance of socio-economic status, introducing a systematic role for culture (identified as religion). The research highlighted that in India, whilst Muslims have poorer socioeconomic status than Hindus, nevertheless have persistently achieved substantially higher child survival rates than Hindus. This is in spite of having highly fertility rates, shorter birth intervals and poorer access to public services.

It is suggested that the Muslim groups are benefitting from stronger social and health capitals, whilst tending to have lower educational and financial capitals. It is suggested that these results question the prevalent narrative of income being a key determinant of health.

The policy implications of the research suggest new strategies for reducing overall levels of (and gender differentials in) reproductive health outcomes and reinforces current understandings of religious/ caste and gender differentials in schooling and educational outcomes.

The project reports that research used and cited by the Prime Minister’s Office in India and by UNESCO (Paris). They also report that the PI was appointed to a WHO scientific committee on health equity research and analysis.

**Evidence links**

  - [http://www.efm.bris.ac.uk/ecsrb/papers/JHE.pdf](http://www.efm.bris.ac.uk/ecsrb/papers/JHE.pdf)

**Examples of media engagement**

- Press release issued by the University of Bristol 10 Feb 2010
- BBC world service interview
- Reuters blog
- One World South Asia, an email interview: [http://www.oneworld.net.in/](http://www.oneworld.net.in/)

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15 [http://indologica.de/drupal/?q=node/1000](http://indologica.de/drupal/?q=node/1000)
16 [http://unesdoc.unesco.org/ULIS/cgi-bin/ULIS.pl?catno=186612&set=4DE8BFD3_0_401&gp=0&lin=1&ll=1](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/ULIS/cgi-bin/ULIS.pl?catno=186612&set=4DE8BFD3_0_401&gp=0&lin=1&ll=1)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>The Meaning of Health Security for Disaster Resilience in Bangladesh</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project number</td>
<td>RES-167-25-0241(^\text{17})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigators</td>
<td>Dr Andrew Collins, University of Northumbria at Newcastle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-I at Centre for Health and Population, Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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**Highlights**

This project assessed vulnerability to major disaster events in Bangladesh. It considered how health security influences vulnerability and resilience to disasters. Its research was designed to assess how health security monitoring can facilitate early warning and preparedness for disasters and aimed to evaluate which approaches to health security are likely to help mitigate the potential impact of disaster events.

The results of the study challenged the international definitions of health security, suggesting that a local perspective in health should be process orientated, people centred, dynamic and context specific. The research also suggested that local health security monitoring might help to facilitate early warning and preparedness against changing disaster risks and through that would be one way to offset future risks associated with climate change.

In terms of policy recommendations, the researchers suggested placing health security within a vulnerability context. They recommend that strengthened health may offset potential disaster impact, proposing that providing resources to address health issues might be better than solely attempting to mitigate environmental hazards of climate change, etc. A focus on basic needs, livelihoods and security of health resources was proposed as a component of an integrated, multi-hazard disaster risk reduction strategy.

**Evidence links**

[Details extracted from EOA report – there were no nominated outputs]


– *this could not be found online or on publisher’s website.*

– Another article was found with the same title in journal of Health & Place, see below

A database of natural and technical disasters for Bangladesh from 1997-2006.

– *No real information on this, such as whether data has been submitted.*

– *Could not find on ESDS.*


http://ijc.cgpublisher.com/product/pub.185/prod.54

– *article was not available as it required payment for download.*

– *Publisher’s summary does not say what year the issue was published*

[from ESRC website]


\(^{17}\)http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-167-25-0241/read
**Project title**  
The intra-household allocation of resources: cross-cultural tests, methodological innovations and policy implications

**Project number**  
RES-167-25-0251

**Investigators**  
PI Dr Arjan Verschoor, University of East Anglia  
Co-Is at Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi and University of East Anglia

**Countries**  
Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia, India

**Highlights**

This project has developed new and innovative methods (using analysis of game playing) to understand social dynamics in families and through this substantive new data. The methodological advances have come from the application in a developing country context, of experiments using game playing techniques to study the dynamics of decision making within a family unit. The results discuss the benefits and applicability of this approach which appears to be promising and producing results that may challenge some aspects of established thought.

The research results demonstrate that family members frequently make decisions that do not benefit the family over themselves and that there is less gender difference in these actions than might have been expected.

The policy implications are that the findings may challenge some of the methods used to target financial flows into families.

Final reporting of this project has not yet been completed, limiting the SAT’s analysis at this stage.

Data have been submitted to ESDS, but not currently available online.

**Evidence links**

The project listed a large number of internal and interim publications on the ESRC website.

The SAT review could not find any peer reviewed publications at the time of the review, but acknowledges that these are likely to be in preparation.

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18 http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-167-25-0251-A/read
### Project title
Finance and Formalisation as Mechanisms for Poverty Reduction in Africa

### Project number
RES-167-25-0371

### Investigators
PI Dr Francis Teal, University of Oxford
Co-I at University of Oxford

### Countries
Ghana, Tanzania

### Highlights
This research tested the premise that finance and formality were key elements in enabling poverty to fall in Africa and that finance was a constraint on the formation and growth of firms.

In both Ghana and Tanzania a labour force survey was carried out which allowed the project to assess the extent of income differences between the formal and informal sectors. They report that one of the contributions of this work was to make clearer what makes for formality and informality in urban labour markets and the resulting implications for the incomes of those who work there.

The project reports that their research demonstrates that rapid falls in poverty are possible with a rise in employment in the lowest paying sector of the urban economy. They suggest that the key to poverty reduction in Ghana was not a shift to formality, but a shift to informality in a context where rapid growth of incomes within sectors was possible. They note that the sources of those increases remain uncertain. It was noted that further analysis was necessary and ongoing.

The SAT review of this project noted that some of the conclusions reported as internal working papers could be considered to be open to debate and highlighted the need for this research to be subjected to external peer review so that an objective assessment could be made of the validity of the research approach and conclusions.

### Evidence links

#### from EOA report, nominated outputs

- Paolo Falco, Andrew Kerr, Neil Rankin, Justin Sandefur, Francis Teal. The returns to formality and informality in urban Africa. CSAE Working Paper WPS/2010-03


#### others from EOA

- Paper for Development Policy Yearbook: “Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire: Changing places” (with Markus Eberhardt) to be published by Institute de hautes études internationales et du développement, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.


http://poldev.revues.org/136
http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199575978.do

No journal articles were listed on ESRC website

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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Project title</strong></th>
<th>An Experimental Analysis of Network and Group Formation for Collective Action</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project number</strong></td>
<td>RES-167-25-0372&lt;sup&gt;20&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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| **Investigators** | PI M. Fafchamps, University of Oxford  
Co-I at University of Oxford |
| **Countries** | Zimbabwe |

**Highlights**

This research provides insights into group formation within Community Based Organisations (CBOs). There were three key findings: 1) The poor tend not to be excluded, although they may become involved in collective activities more slowly; 2) Men and women tend to segregate, although not through a lack of trust; 3) Relationships tend to be maintained from one network to another (and beyond).

The study generated data using a lab-type field experiment and a quasi- or natural experiment to investigate group formation for collective action in nineteen African villages. The lab-type field experiment involved a game that mimicked situations in which development agencies, non-governmental organizations interacted with local community groups.

The policy implications of this work include highlighting the need to consider which groups are active in encouraging the establishment and support of many CBOs in developing countries (eg development donors and NGOs).

Follow up work is taking place, looking more closely at land reform and policy research in Zimbabwe. The work is now also being used as a baseline in an analysis of the effects of the on-going socio-economic and political crisis in Zimbabwe.

Additional data analysis is planned.

**Evidence links**

Four working papers have been loaded on the ESRC website.

The project reports that a range of academic papers are being prepared.

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/res-167-25-0372/read](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/res-167-25-0372/read)