



February 2010

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Bringing you information about DFID-funded research

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Call for Submissions for Systematic Reviews

DFID is piloting an exciting systematic review project that aims to strengthen evidence-informed decision making. DFID has developed a set of systematic review questions based on policy and practice priorities and is now calling for proposals from interested reviewers to conduct a systematic review.

DFID encourages proposals from researchers based in developing countries, and proposals including such researchers in the study team.

Applications should be submitted by Tuesday, 6 April, 2010.

DFID leads the UK Government's fight against global poverty. It aims to help practitioners and policymakers to increase the use of rigorous evidence in decision-making. DFID's Research and Evidence Division is developing an initiative to strengthen the international community's capacity for evidence-informed decision-making. DFID is calling for proposals from review teams who want to be part of a cutting-edge pilot to increase the use of evidence in policy and contribute directly to shaping international development policy and practice.

The program focuses on developing and disseminating systematic reviews in international development that will map, critically appraise and synthesise international development evidence. As part of a pilot of this approach, DFID has developed a set of over 40 priority systematic review questions. This is an opportunity to work on highly policy relevant research and synthesis and be part of a programme to strengthen evidence-informed policy making. Please download the call for more information.

The pilot will inform a larger programme on systematic reviews in international development whose goals are to:

- Build support for the use of systematic reviews to increase evidence-informed decision making.
- Support the development of an institution to manage the creation and dissemination of systematic reviews as public goods.
- Make it easier for policymakers and practitioners to develop evidence-informed policy by using systematic reviews.
- Increase the value for money of policy by basing decisions on a rigorous understanding of what works.

Download the call [here](#).

Download the list of questions [here](#).

Download the application form [here](#).

New Research Documents

Recent News Stories

About R4D

New Research Documents

Federalism, Decentralisation and Horizontal Inequalities

G. Brown, CRISE Policy Briefing No.3, 2010 4 pages

Federal and decentralised political institutions can appear to have diametrically opposed impacts on conflict according to context: in some cases provoking ethnic conflict, in other cases mitigating its likelihood. This Policy Briefing explains the conditions under which different types of decentralised institutions can affect the likelihood of ethnic conflict, it explores the role that horizontal inequalities play in determining the success of sub-national institutional arrangements, and it offers some policy suggestions.

Key Determinants of Migration among Health Professionals in Ghana

J. Anarfi, P. Quartey and J. Agyei, DRC Research Report, January 2010, 20 pages

This study assesses migration expectations among healthcare professionals and determines some of the factors that push them to seek employment outside Ghana. Questions include: What is the emigration outlook of Ghanaian health professionals? Is it likely to grow or decline? Why do healthcare professionals emigrate? What are the consequences of this emigration on training and other labour-related issues for the Ghanaian health sector? What has been done in the past to curb the situation and what are the policy options available now? What could be done to minimize the risks and maximize the benefits, if any?

Intimate Links: A call to action on HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and rights

S. Mayhew, S. Zaida, Interact Worldwide, 2010, 20 pages

This document is an appeal to strengthen the global response to HIV/AIDS and to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights by maximising synergy in response to these intimately linked issues. It calls on governments, international agencies, donors and NGOs to increase global commitment and momentum, strengthen the evidence base for synergy between the two areas, use existing mechanisms to maximise synergy and deal with barriers, establish a global task force to review legislation, policy, regulation and practice, strengthen capacity, and promote partnership between relevant organizations.

Negotiating with the Taliban: Toward a solution for the Afghan conflict

T. Masadykov, A. Giustozzi, J.M. Page, Crisis States Research Centre Working Paper No.66 (series 2), 2010, 24 pages

This paper discusses the debate on reconciliation and negotiations with the Taliban and the role of the United Nations within it. It outlines the current conflict and discusses the role of the UN and ISAF from both a political and a legal perspective. The paper argues that the fact the conflict has been going on for so long offers opportunities for reconciliation, and analyses the negotiating positions of the different actors. The authors deal with both pro-Afghan government and anti-government players, as well as with international actors, and review in detail past initiatives aimed at reconciliation, offering an explanation as to why they did not succeed.

Tuberculosis Patient Expenditure on Drugs and Tests in Subsidised, Public Services in China: A descriptive study

Qin Liu, H. Smith, Yang Wang, Shenglan Tang, Qingliang Wang and P. Garner, *Tropical Medicine & International Health* (2010) 15(1) 7 pages

China has a subsidised TB control programme but this survey found that patients are still paying for additional drugs and tests irrespective of their income, including 'excessive tests' and prescriptions for 'liver protection' drugs for which there is no research or rationale for use. For patients below the government poverty line, drug and test expenditure was 1.85 times their average household monthly income. Almost a fifth of anti-TB drugs prescribed were inadequate by international standards. Further surveys are needed to confirm these practices are widespread but this needs to be coupled with financing strategies to tackle it.

RECOUN Research Communication Strategy (updated 2009)

22 pages

The strategy was updated in September 2009 and contains a detailed description of the communication strategy, including its objectives, underlying principles, main messages and communication outputs; key communication channels and mechanisms for involving stakeholders; and an activity plan for research communication, agreed by all partners.

State, Business and Growth in Post-Apartheid South Africa

N. Nattrass and J. Seekings, Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth Discussion Paper Series No.34, 2010, 77 pages

This paper explores the relationship between 'state-business relations' (SBRs) and pro-poor growth in South Africa. It outlines the lack of pro-poor growth both before and after the democratic transition, the growth and distributional challenges faced by the postapartheid government, and the structural inheritance that constrained policy options and the way in which SBRs have worked in practice. Large corporations have facilitated democratic transition and the authors argue that the National Economic, Development and Labour Council (Nedlac), failed to live up to its promise as a forum for forging consensual social and economic policies.

Testing a Poverty Trap Mechanism with Tsimane' Panel Data

E. Perge, CPRC Working Paper No.158, 2010, 44 pages

Even if people have asserted the existence of a poverty trap within the forest, it has never been empirically tested that forest and poverty interactions lead to a poverty trap from which poor forest people could not escape (Angelsen and Wunder, 2003). This paper tests whether such a mechanism arises within forest communities and analyses the different livelihoods forest people could implement. Data used are from the Tsimane' Amazonian Panel Study (TAPS 2002–06 – a study of indigenous people in Bolivia) and have been complemented by qualitative data collected in June–July 2008.

Health Care in the Sundarbans (India): Challenges and plans for a better future

B. Kanjilal, P. G. Mazumdar, M. Mukherjee, S. Mondal, D. Barman, Sneha Singh and A. Mandal, Institute of Health Management Research Report, 2010, 106 pages

This document presents the key results of studies carried out in early 2009 in the Indian part of the Sundarbans. It highlights with recent evidence the need for special attention to the Sundarbans' health-service delivery system, and presents the broad framework of a health plan especially targeted to improve the system and make it work more for the poor and vulnerable groups of the islands. Given that the Sundarbans represent a typical fragile and hard-to-reach pocket within a state, this initiative may be a learning platform for other similar fragile states in India and in other developing countries.

School Choice for the Poor? The limits of marketisation of primary education in rural India

J. Härmä, CREATE Pathways to Access Series, Research Monograph No.23, 2010, 60 pages

In recent years India has seen an explosion in low-fee private (LFP) schooling aimed at the poorer strata of society. LFP schooling has experienced considerable growth in rural areas but it is not well documented. Based primarily on a 13-village survey of 250 households and visits to 26 private and government schools in one rural district of Uttar Pradesh, India, this paper explores whether LFPs are in fact affordable to the rural poor and marginalised by examining the key factors in parental decision-making and ultimately discovering whether equity considerations are served.

Saving Newborn Lives: Training female community health volunteers to manage neonatal sepsis

Towards 4+5 Case Study 2, 2010, 1 page

This research trial in Nepal evaluates the impact of female community health volunteers (FCHV) in diagnosing and managing neonatal sepsis at home and in the community. The research is being carried out by the NGO Mother and Infant Research Activities (MIRA). The trial has enrolled 7,000 births in the intervention areas and about 10,000 births in control areas. The network of 50,000 FCHV in Nepal means that scaling-up such an intervention is potentially feasible within a short time frame if it proves successful.

The Mental Health and Poverty Project: Mental health policy development and implementation in four African countries – Communication Plan (2009)

2009, 12 pages

This communications plan outlines the RPC's four objectives and their related strategies.

COMDIS Bulletin 2

L. Brehmer, Winter 2009/10, 1 page

This issue presents news from the 2009 World Lung Conference at which the results of a survey ranking COMDIS third-best for operational research into TB globally were presented. It also features the publication of the second edition of John Walley's book *Public Health: An action guide to improving health in developing countries*, a presentation made by John Walley on TB/HIV integration to a panel of TB and HIV experts, and A/H1N1 prevention control in China.

Social Exclusion: The gendering of adolescent HIV risk in South Africa

K. Hallman, in *The Fourth Wave: Violence, Gender, Culture & HIV in the 21st Century*, J. Klot and V. Nguyen (eds), SSRIC and UNESCO, 2010

This study of 14 to 18-year-olds in KwaZulu-Natal province examined the impact of social capital indices and their components. Young men in cohesive communities were less likely to have a non-consensual first sexual experience. Living in a turbulent community was associated with an increased likelihood of multiple partners for both sexes. Greater perceived trust among neighbours mapped to older age at sexual initiation for young women and lower chances of nonconsensual sex, as did membership in sports, study and religious groups. HIV-prevention programmes for adolescents should incorporate such gendered social determinants of vulnerability.

WFSJ Peer-to-Peer Mentoring Project (SjCOOP): Evaluation and recommendations

M. Graham, 2009, 45 pages

This evaluation was commissioned in February 2009 to assess the project's accomplishments and shortcomings, and to recommend changes for a second phase. Using information from the project and collaborating data from interviews this report summarises what has worked in the project, what requires improvement, what lessons should be learned, and how the experiences of the first phase should be used to improve the design and implementation of the next phase.

Urban Poverty and Property Rights in China: Plain english summary

Fulong Wu, 2009, 2 pages

Since the late 1990s Chinese cities have seen a huge influx of low-skilled rural migrants. In addition, millions of workers have been laid-off by companies affected by industrial restructuring and enterprise reforms. In combination, these two events have resulted in dense urban districts that are particularly poor. This two-page report summarises in plain English the project work on the characteristics of specific poor neighbourhoods and how they are affected by the redistribution of property rights.

The Unlicensed Lives of Antidepressants in India: Generic drugs, unqualified practitioners, and floating prescriptions

Stefan Ecks and Soumita Basu, *Transcultural Psychiatry* (2009) 46(1), 20 pages

The use of antidepressants has been rising rapidly over the past decades. Two main theories have been advanced to explain this. One claims that socio-economic change causes a global rise of depressive illness. The other holds that European and North American corporations are aggressively marketing antidepressants to expand their global reach. Both theories assume that multinational capitalism drives rising depression rates. Based on ethnographic data from India, this article shows that antidepressants are increasingly used in India, but for different reasons than expected.

Children's Schooling and Work in the Presence of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Rural Colombia

O. Attanasio, E. Fitzsimons, A. Gomez, M.I. Gutiérrez, C. Meghir and A. Mesnard, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* (2010) 58(2), 30 pages

This paper studies the effects of Familias en Acción – a conditional cash transfer programme implemented in rural areas in Colombia since 2002 – on school enrolment and child labour. Using a difference-in-difference framework, our results show that the programme increased school participation and decreased participation in domestic work. The programme had no discernible impacts on children's work in more rural areas. Participation in income-generating work remained largely unaffected by the programme.

Stigma and Discrimination Associated with TB in Asia: Full research report

J. Newell, Z. Ullah and S. Baral, *ESRC End of Award Report*, 2009, 10 pages

The overall objective of the research study was to gather new empirical evidence and develop further theoretical understanding of the mechanisms of stigma associated with TB in Asia. The study involved qualitative research methods (in-depth interviews and focus group discussions) and applied the grounded theory approach to develop theory. Data was collected in three countries: Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Similar results were found in all sites, independent of country or urban/rural site.

Marketing and Development Out of Poverty: Introduction to the special issue

Stuart C. Carr, Robert O. Rugimbana, *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing* (2009) 14(2) 6 pages

Reducing poverty by meeting the MDGs is an interdisciplinary undertaking in which marketing science plays a role. The papers in this special issue cover a range of methods, from traditional consumer research experiments (on images of poverty, donation behaviour) and sample surveys on the credibility of celebrity marketing, to observational studies of community values and customs (on micro-finance or agricultural enterprise). Marketing practise and research can contribute to poverty reduction by helping build (1) perspective-sharing, (2) accommodation to local needs and (3) appreciation of socio-economic and socio-cultural behavioural systems.

Poverty Reduction and Social Movements: A framework with cases

A. Bebbington, *Background paper, UNRISD Poverty Report 2009*, 49 pages

This paper argues that there are many causal pathways that can run from movements to poverty, but that the relative significance of any particular pathway depends on the domain of contention in question, the type of social movement involved, and the more general political economy context at any one point in time. The paper will trace some of these different pathways first in a general sense, and then will explore how several of these operate in two particular domains: that of production and that of collective consumption. In doing this it elaborates elements of a framework for considering these relationships.

The Puzzle of Muslim Advantage in Child Survival in India

S. Bhalotra, C. Valente and A. van Soest, *Journal of Health Economics*, 2010

The socio-economic status of Indian Muslims is, on average, considerably lower than that of upper caste Hindus. Muslims nevertheless exhibit substantially higher child survival rates, and have done for decades. This paper analyses this seeming puzzle. A decomposition of the survival differential confirms that some compositional effects favour Muslims but that, overall, differences in characteristics and especially the Muslim deficit in parental education predict a Muslim disadvantage. The results of this study contribute to a recent literature that debates the importance of socioeconomic status (SES) in determining health and survival.

Poverty, Parental Ill Health and Children's Access to Schooling in Rural Gansu, China

E. Hannum, T. Sargent, and Shengchao Yu, *Provincial China* (2009) 1(2) 36 pages

As reforms to China's health care system have raised costs to users in recent decades, studies suggest that ill health has become intimately tied to social stratification as both a precipitant and a consequence of poverty. The problem may be particularly pronounced in China's poorest rural populations. Focusing on Gansu Province, one of China's poorest, this paper investigates the possibility that the ill health of adults also carries cross-generational consequences, through interfering with the education of children.

Variation in Performance Among Members of Parliament: Evidence from Ghana

S.I. Lindberg, APPP Working Paper No.7, 2010, 17 pages

This paper suggests a new method for measuring political survival strategies employed by members of legislatures. The data is used to evaluate established theories of clientelistic politics and incentives created by differing levels of competition in poor, new democracies. The analysis shows significant variation in the use of clientelism and the provision of collective goods as a main re-election strategy. This variation within one country runs contrary to much of the established literature on African politics. Almost half of the incumbent MPs in this study prioritise collective and club goods. The analysis also identifies a few puzzling outcomes – provision of collective goods in a highly clientelistic environment – that should be analysed in a more in-depth study.

Guidelines for Low Bandwidth Websites

A. Jackson, 2009, 4 pages

Bandwidth in many developing and transitional countries can be extremely expensive, and what is available is often unable to meet local demands and support optimal usage. Creating bandwidth-friendly websites can help ease this problem, creating a better experience for the end-user by enabling faster access to, and download of, information. This report gives guidelines for how to make information more accessible to low bandwidth users.

Four Forms of Disconnection: Negotiating gender, education and poverty reduction in schools in Kenya and South Africa

E. Unterhalter, A. North, J. Karlsson, J. Onsongo, and H. Makinda, Gender, Education and Global Poverty Reduction Initiatives Working Paper No.1, 2009, 38 pages

This paper explores data collected in 2008 in schools in Kenya and South Africa which looked at connections and disjunctions between global, national and local policy and practice regarding gender, education and poverty reduction. The larger study will examine the relationship between school-level responses and those articulated in national and provincial departments of education and global and local NGOs. Of particular interest is the inter-play between these different policy sites, the actions taken in each setting, and the interpretations developed. What constrains and facilitates forms of practice that might help realise goals for gender equality in education?

Schooling as Lived and Told: Contrasting impacts of education policies for ethnic minority children in Vietnam seen from Young Lives Surveys

Truong Huyen Chi, Background paper prepared for the Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010 'Reaching the marginalized', 2009, 25 pages

This paper examines the mixed impact of the implementation of education policies aimed at ethnic minorities in Vietnam. It draws on the 2005 Young Lives survey and qualitative research on 23 Kinh (the majority), Hmong and H'Roi children from the Young Lives sample in Lao Cai and Phu Yen provinces in 2008. The paper finds that despite a conspicuous expansion in access to basic education for ethnic minority students the majority–minority gap in educational achievement persists. Case studies suggest that an uneven allocation of resources partly accounts for the varying record of performance across regions.

Combating Infectious Diseases of Livestock for International Development: Media briefing 2010, 19 pages

The CIDLID initiative is made up of 16 projects that will look at some of the most prevalent, damaging and costly livestock diseases in developing countries. The projects will also offer significant benefits to farmers and consumers in the UK.

Good Practice in Humanitarian Financing: Ethiopia's Humanitarian Response Fund Good Practice Paper Series, 2010, 2 pages

The Good Practice Paper series of the 'NGOs and Humanitarian Reform Project' aims to highlight examples from the project's four focus countries (Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe) that contribute to effective implementation of the humanitarian reform agenda. This paper's conclusions about good practices of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) are based on the assumption that an ideal emergency response fund – and therefore a model HRF – is flexible and quick, is shown to improve the effectiveness and coordination of humanitarian response, and ensures access for NNGOs and LNGOs.

Improving Knowledge for Targeting Interventions: Willingness of individuals to participate and a calculation of institutional environment indices

Jorge Rubiano and J. Garcia, CPWF Working Paper 05, 2009, 25 pages

We present a method to calculate individuals' willingness to participate (IWP) and an institutional environment index (IEI) for innovation uptake. An example of the approach, data and procedures is presented using data for municipalities in Bolivia, showing how these two indicators can be estimated using secondary data. The method can be applied to countries with relatively good socio-economic secondary data at municipal level to produce continental or sub-continental pictures of the two key factors. The indicators were developed to provide better information for targeting interventions identified by the implementation of Extrapolation Domain Analysis (EDA).

CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food – Medium Term Plan 2010–2012

2009, 70 pages

The revised objective of the CPWF is 'To increase the productivity of water for food and livelihoods, in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially acceptable, and alleviates poverty for disadvantaged groups'. This document outlines the CPWF's medium-term plan. Plans are presented for the six river basins that are the focus of Phase II: the Ganges, Mekong, Nile, Limpopo, Volta and Andes. Cross-basin learning is discussed in a final section of the Plan.

[More documents](#)

Recent News Stories

Effective health care discussed on ABC Radio National, Australia

The South Asian Cochrane Network, a partner of the DFID-funded Effective Health Care Research Programme Consortium, recently hosted Norman Swan, a multi-award winning journalist from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, at its symposium on Evidence Based Health Care, in Vellore, India. As well as delivering a keynote address and workshop on evidence-informed health care and the media, Norman interviewed researchers and clinicians for his weekly 30-minute radio show on ABC Radio National – The Health Report – resulting in two well researched and topical reports on the ethics of drug trials in India and mental health research.

Delivering Effective Health Care for All: New evidence from health systems research by DFID Research Programme Consortia

Three DFID-funded Research Programme Consortia (RPCs) have joined together to host an event to increase dialogue and debate on equitable access to health services. The conference will be hosted by COMDIS, CREHS and TARGETS RPCs at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on Monday, 29 March 2010. The conference will include panel discussions, debates and group presentations of new evidence from RPC partners working in over 15 countries.

£13m plan to fight animal diseases

UK scientists have announced a £13 million plan to tackle livestock diseases such as foot and mouth disease, bluetongue, and African Swine Fever in the developing world. The Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Scottish Government will fund 16 new projects across Africa and Asia in funding announced on Monday, 15 February.

Will growth in agricultural research help feed the world?

Worries about food security and climate change have led to increases in the funding of agricultural research from a number of major donors, including DFID. DFID has announced a doubling of spending on agricultural research, while other bodies such as the World Bank and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have also increased their spending on agriculture. But in a recent issue of *LINK Look*, Andy Hall and Jeroen Dijkman ask whether this research funding will be enough to make a difference in farmers' fields, and argue that research should be seen as an integrated part of a more broadly conceived capacity for change.

DFID seeks a service provider for research into state building, peace building and service delivery in fragile and conflict affected states

DFID is seeking a service provider for research into state building, peace building and service delivery (including health, education, and water and sanitation) in fragile and conflict affected states. The overall goal is to enable more effective support to equitable service delivery in ways that contribute towards the building of peaceful states and societies. The purpose of the research is to improve understanding among policy makers and practitioners by developing the evidence-base on the role of service delivery within an integrated state-building and peace-building framework, and the implications of different interventions and modalities of service provision in different contexts. **Closing date for applications is 9 March 2010.**

New publication: Biosafety regulation in developing countries

Biosafety and the regulation of genetically modified organisms has been in the news recently in both Ethiopia and India. In India, the commercial cultivation of what would have been its first genetically modified (GM) vegetable crop (Bt brinjal, or aubergine) has been put on hold this week due to safety concerns. And in Ethiopia, the government held a two-day forum last week to hear objections to a Biodiversity Proclamation approved by parliament last July. A new Policy Brief from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 'Delivering genetically engineered crops to poor farmers: recommendations for improved biosafety regulations in developing countries', proposes a flexible approach to bio-regulation is particularly topical at the moment.

Young Lives contributes to 'Reaching the Marginalized: UNESCO Education for All Report 2010'

A decade has passed since world leaders adopted the Education For All goals. While progress has been made, millions of children are still missing out on their right to education. *Reaching the Marginalized* identifies some of the root causes of disadvantage, both within education and beyond, and provides examples of targeted policies that successfully combat exclusion. Set against the backdrop of the global economic crisis, the Report calls for renewed financing commitment by aid donors and recipient governments alike to meet the Education For All goals by 2015.

Inviting applications for Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) Directorate

A call has been issued for applications for individuals and institutions interested in leading the Directorate for the DFID / NERC / ESRC Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Research Programme. The total budget for ESPA is £40.5 million, and the Directorate will hold a budget of £8 million over seven years. **Deadline is 9 March 2010.**

Identification of European academic actors interested in the Pacific region

The European Commission's Directorate General for Development (DG-DEV) wants to identify European researchers, students and universities interested in the Pacific region. The Commission feels that EU-based research initiatives in the Pacific are not well known and not widely accessible. To fill the gap, the 2006 EU strategy for the Pacific included stimulating European research in the Pacific as one of its objectives. Setting up a network between the relevant actors is expected to contribute towards this objective. **The deadline for registration is 31 March 2010.**

Making education equal in South Africa

A quality, equitable and democratic education system has become central to South Africa's shift from apartheid to democracy. Nevertheless, spending inequalities in education remain high because of the high costs required to achieve fiscal parity in education. DFID-funded research carried out by CREATE has underlined a number of challenges faced by the education system in South Africa, especially in relation to 'no fee' schools.

DFID appoints new Deputy Chief Scientific Advisor and Deputy Director of Research and Evidence Division

Tim Wheeler, Professor of Agriculture at Reading University, has been appointed Deputy Chief Scientific Advisor and Deputy Director of Research & Evidence Division at the Department for International Development (DFID). Tim has a world-wide reputation in agricultural research in developing countries and the impact of climate change on agriculture. His experience will help DFID build on its increasingly strong science and research capacity.

How do we improve nutrition in the developing world?

Despite advances in understanding how to tackle malnutrition, it still affects more than a billion people in developing countries. The latest spotlight from SciDev.Net, 'The challenge of improving nutrition', looks at how this knowledge can be turned into action. It explains the underlying causes of malnutrition, highlights the role of micronutrients in preventing infectious disease, considers lessons learnt, and provides advice to policymakers. A background article by Priya Shetty provides the facts and figures which illustrate the scale of the challenge. This is accompanied by a series of articles and commentaries written by international experts:

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About R4D – DFID’s research portfolio on your desktop

R4D contains a searchable database of more than 5,000 project records and the details of more than 21,500 outputs from research funded by DFID’s Central Research Department during the past 10 years. It also includes research activities prior to 2005 in Rural Livelihoods, Health, Social Sciences, Education, and Infrastructure and Urban Development. Every month we add new projects, documents, and outputs.

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