

Annex 2 2018-19 UEL GCRF projects

| Project Title   | Project Lead                     | Project Abstract (75 words)   | DAC benefitting nations | SDG Goal Addressed               | Status     |
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| Resource insecurity and HIV: How material, psychosocial and medical HIV-relevant resource access and deficits in Zambia and Brazil may contribute to or inhibit meeting the 90-90-90 goals. | Corinne Squire - Social Sciences | The contemporary push to end HIV and AIDS by 2030 in pursuit of SDG 3 involves 90-90-90 interim goals by 2020. These goals may be compromised especially in resource-constrained situations, by medical, psychosocial and material resource constraints. This innovative collaborative research project set out to identify resource gaps and difficulties in Zambia and Brazil, and articulate positive strategies for both countries to reach and people living with HIV to benefit from 90-90-90 targets.      | Zambia, Brazil          | SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing  | Open-ended |
| The Role of Dignity in Improving Menstrual Health (MH) in Rural Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in India  | Meera Tiwari - Social Sciences   | The research focuses on the challenges posed by the SDGs linked to gender, health, and sanitation. Literature on MH in rural India, indicates four key challenges: lack of education and information about MH management; poor MH practices; lack of MH facilities, and taboos around menstrual blood. The project aims to map grassroots perceptions and challenges of MH within a dignity centred approach and develop indicators of dignity relevant for improving MH and sanitation for women in rural India. | India                   | SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation | Open-ended |
| Sharing learning through developing international partnerships in mental health and well-being  | Rachel Tribe - Psychology        | The proposed work is based on 25 years of voluntary research and outreach around mental health conducted by Prof. Rachel Tribe in Sri Lanka. Prof Tribe has provided free training to over 1100 people so far and her work already made a contribution to the economic development of the country through increasing the number of trained mental health workers and up-skilling new ones. Sri Lanka has one of the highest incidents of suicide in the world (WHO, 2018).  | India and Sri Lanka     | SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing  | Open-ended |

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| Development of novel antibiotics to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR)  | Mukhlesur Rahman and Barbara Pendry - HSB | Optimizing prescribing practice and development of new drugs are key areas for future actions to control AMR. WHO has emphasized the use of indigenous medicinal plants to treat various diseases including infections. The project includes awareness surveys in Bangladesh, India and China to alert doctors in prescribing antibiotics and collect data on the use of Ayurvedic and Chinese medicinal plants for treatment of infections.       | Bangladesh, India and China | SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing   | Open-ended |
| Characterisation and whole genome sequencing of multidrug resistant (MDR) bacteria in healthcare settings in Armenia | Hermine Mkrtchyan - HSB                   | Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global public health threat. It reduces the effectiveness of standard treatment which results in prolonged patient illness and increased healthcare expenditures. This project set out to research the MDR population structure and genetic in Armenia. To achive this Dr. Mkrtchyan conducted a surveillance study in 7 hospitals in Armenia. Her data will feed into a National Plan on AMR in this country. | Armenia                     | SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing   | Open-ended |
| Migration Balkan route and its transit societies: Serbia   | Maja Korac-Sanderson<br>Social Sciences   | Serbia has experienced prolonged economic, social, and political crises since the end of the wars of the 1990s and in this context the arrival of migrants poses multiple difficulties for both migrants and local population. This project addresses concerns of both migrant and local populations and support the development of constructive collaborative approaches to conflict resolution and local integration of migrants.                | Serbia                      | SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions<br><br>SDG10 Reduced inequalities | Open-ended |

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| <p>Disaster Resilience (1) Understanding coastal erosion issues with a focus on the alleviation of natural hazards and risk analysis – A case study in Sri Lanka, and</p> <p>(2) Awareness and preparedness of local coastal communities in Indonesia under Level 2 tsunamis</p> | <p>Ravindra Jayaratne - ACE</p>                 | <p>Project 1: Coastal erosion is a major natural hazard in Sri Lanka. Mechanisms and processes in certain areas such as Marawila have not yet been fully investigated or understood by Sri Lankan coastal authorities. Findings will feed into an integrated “coastal zone management plan” to facilitate better management practices by end-users in Sri Lanka and similar developing countries in South Asia.</p> <p>Project 2: Tsunamis are the most significant catastrophic and deadliest natural disaster in Indonesia. This project conducted community field surveys of the affected areas in Lampung Bay, Kiluan Bay, Legundi and Sabesi Islands and the Kalianda coast to prepare local communities for future mega tsunami threats.</p> | <p>Sri Lanka nd Indonesia.</p>    | <p>SDG 14 - Life Below Water</p>          | <p>Open-ended</p> |
| <p>Refugee university education in Jordan: supporting and evaluating the provision of key skills, guidance and support for Syrian refugees.</p>  | <p>Giorgia Dona - Social Sciences</p>           | <p>Young people affected by displacement should be encouraged and enabled to participate in identifying and analysing their situation and prospects. From its initiation, the project took a participatory and collaborative approach, with UEL staff (academics, postgraduate and undergraduate students), partner organisation Mosaik and student ambassadors feeding into the research design and methodology. The project builds on UEL’s ‘Life Stories’ work for refugees and Mosaik’s educational work with Syrian refugees in Jordan.</p>   | <p>Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey</p> | <p>SDG 4 Quality Education</p>            | <p>Open-ended</p> |
| <p>Building capacity among development researchers in Ethiopia</p>   | <p>Susannah Pickering-Saqqa Social Sciences</p> | <p>The project is situated in the context of the Ethiopian national policy reform to widen access to participation in HE. At the same time SDG 17 identifies a systemic issue around capacity amongst LDCs to generate high-quality reliable data. This project aims to upskill researchers in Ethiopia enabling them to design and implement high-quality SDG-focussed research. The project set out to build research methods teaching capacity at two highly-ranked Ethiopian Universities with growing postgraduate programmes in development studies but insufficient staff capacity.</p>   | <p>Ethiopia</p>                   | <p>SDG 17: Partnerships for the South</p> | <p>Open-ended</p> |

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| Enhancing Human Rights Based Approaches to Women's Land and Property Rights in Muslim Communities in India, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia and Morocco | Siraj Sait -<br>Business and Law | Women's access to land and property is vital for livelihoods, security, empowerment and socio-economic developmental outcomes but strategies to enhance women's land rights have had limited success. This project uses Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) model developed at UEL for advocacy, partnerships and capacity development, especially among poorer communities in India, Kenya, Liberia and Malaysia. The project contributed to development of policy initiatives to strengthen women's land rights through the UN system. | India, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia and Morocco | SDG 1 No poverty<br>SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities<br>SDG 17 Partnerships for the South | Open-ended |
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