

Five Years of Research
Four Continents
One Vision

The Nopoor Project



Enhancing Knowledge
for Renewed Policies
against Poverty

www.nopoor.eu



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(Theme SSH.2011.1) Grant Agreement No.: 290752

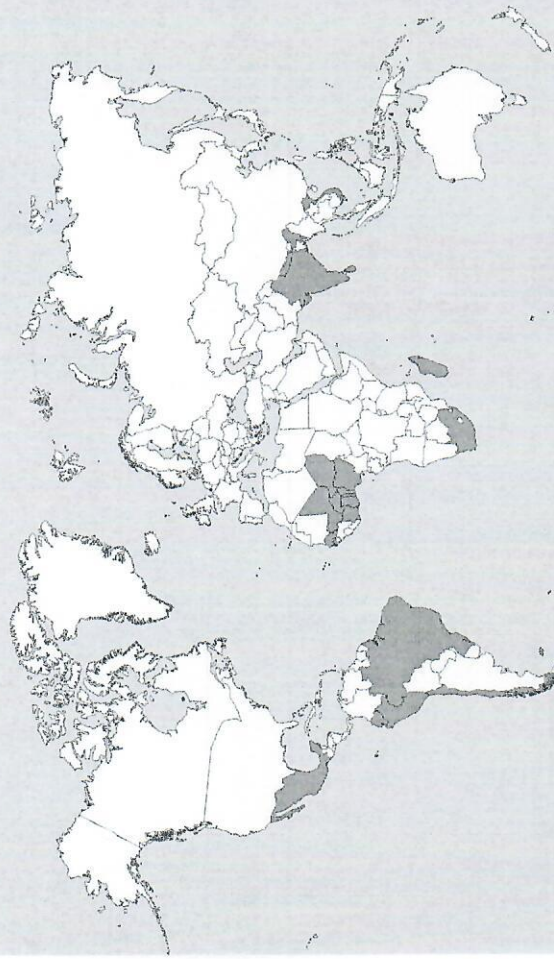
NOPOOR AT A GLANCE

- **Project Type:** EU-funded research project
- **EU Contribution:** 8 000 000 EUR
- **Duration:** 5 Years, April 1st 2012 – March 31st 2017
- **Project Team:** More than 100 researchers from 20 institutions worldwide
- **Project Coordinator:** IRD – Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France
- **Contact:** Xavier Oudin (Scientific Coordinator)
info@nopoor.eu, Tel.: +33 1 53 24 14 53

RESEARCH COUNTRIES

- **Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo
- **Asia:** India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam
- **Latin America:** Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Peru

Research Programmes in 21 Countries



Imprint: October 2013, Vienna. Responsible for content: Heidi Dumreicher, Ina Ivanescu / Oikodrom
Editorial board: Xavier Oudin / IRD, France; Ramon Mahia / UAM, Spain; Regina Amanto / CDD, Ghana; Fatou Cissé / CRES, Senegal; Edgar Aragon / ITESM-EGAP, Mexico; Marta Castilho / UFRJ, Ashwini Deshpande / CDE, India; Rose Page / UOXF-CSAE, UK; Rainer Thiele / IfW, Germany; Gero Erdmann / GIGA, Germany. Graphic Design: Stephan Pfeffer, Austria
The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

Introduction

Scientific Evidence for Poverty Alleviation

Understanding Poverty Dynamics

What can bring some real comfort to the lives of millions of people? Dedicated research is needed to find better answers to this question. As part of the Nopoor project, more than 100 scientists from all over the world explore new areas and innovative methods to fight for better living conditions in Africa, Asia and Latin America.



Nopoor researchers collecting data at a pilot farming project in Senegal (Partner: CRES)

A Comprehensive Approach

The project identifies key dynamics that explain the persistence and intensification of poverty. Causes may differ between countries – this calls for policies and actions to be adapted to each poor country's characteristics, including access to resources, political regime, and living conditions.

Evidence-based Policy Advice

Nopoor brings new knowledge to policy makers around the globe. It complements the EU's agenda through consultations, guidance notes, and policy briefs. The inclusive research design considers the important stakeholders in poverty alleviation – donors and beneficiaries, civil society and researchers, development practitioners and media.

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Cooperative research for innovative approaches: At least 4 institutions cooperating for each main research topic
- Substantial resources to generate new knowledge: 5.6 million Euros for research, more than 100 research topics
- Active dissemination of results locally and worldwide: 1.5 million Euros for policy dialogue and dissemination
- Large geographical scope: Research in 21 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America
- Capacity building for young researchers in Africa, Asia and Latin America: Summer schools, seminars, trainings and joint curriculae

RESEARCH PHILOSOPHY

- A forward looking perspective on how to reduce poverty
- Strong connection and contact with political institutions and national organisations around the globe
- Focus on political and institutional factors explaining poverty
- New knowledge for policy makers dealing with poverty, labour issues, social programmes, and education

New Topics, Original Surveys

Nopoor generates new knowledge from original surveys, existing databases and qualitative empirical work. The researchers collect a multitude of new data on a wide range of topics – from electronic voting to the quality of employment to the effects of globalisation on poverty. The output is based on a mix of quantitative and qualitative analyses and forecasting activities, going far beyond standard analyses of poverty.

Learning from Successful Experiences

Nopoor takes a broad geographical perspective to look at the global challenge of eradicating poverty. The researchers provide new empirical evidence and case studies on poverty from 21 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They identify the aspects of successful policies against poverty in some countries to see if they might also work in another part of the world. Nopoor aims to provide new and accurate analyses explaining the increase, decrease, or persistence of poverty.

NOPOOR OBJECTIVES

1. Improve the measurement of poverty across its many facets
2. Evaluate how globalisation and international aid have transformed the poverty issue in an interdependent environment
3. Examine and draw on lessons from the past and different experiences to improve the effectiveness of domestic policies
4. Identify the role of local interactions between poverty and politics
5. Forecast major, predictable events in the discussion of what comes after the Millennium Development Goals (post-MDG debate), and explore the role of new technologies
6. Recommendations, dissemination of project results and awareness raising

Main Research Topics

Towards a
New Understanding
of Poverty

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- VIETNAM: Poverty dynamics and minorities
Why does policy fail to reduce poverty significantly among the ethnic minorities that are in most need of support? (RESEARCH: VASS)
- PERU: Consequences of residential segregation
Living in a polluted urban environment lacking security and public goods implies lower standard of living. Such circumstances contribute to pass on poverty from one generation to the next. To what extent are unequal opportunities that poor people face based on residential segregation? (RESEARCH: GRADE)
- SENEGAL: Determinants and processes of transitory and chronic poverty
Which factors explain the state of a household in a situation of chronic transitory poverty? (RESEARCH: CRES)



Ethnic minority women in Vietnam sharing experiences (Picture: GVC-project, Source: European Commission)

Multidimensional Approach

Nopoor advocates methods that lead to a deeper understanding of poverty and poor people's vulnerability. Research focuses on non-monetary dimensions of people's well-being such as civil rights and accountability, inclusion or discrimination, as well as environmental concerns. Throughout the project, Nopoor ensures that the applied scientific methods are coordinated and mutually complementary. The researchers identify the gaps in current ways of measuring and understanding poverty and develops concrete indicators to enhance poor people's capacity and participation in decision making processes.

Vulnerability

Accountability of national governments is an important research dimension. Nopoor measures the access of poor people to public or collectively provided goods and services, in particular in the context of spatial or social segregation. The project further explores mechanisms and strategies, at both household and individual levels, that are likely to mitigate poor people's exposure to chronic transitory food insecurity.

The Effectiveness of Foreign Aid

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- **CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:** Non-concessional loans for development Under which conditions should governments of poor countries take out non-concessional loans to increase investment for development and to reduce poverty? (RESEARCH: UOXF-CSAE)
- **VIETNAM:** Aid projects for women's empowerment

What are the beneficiaries' perspectives regarding their social inclusion and empowerment within selected aid projects? Research goes from individual life perspectives to future strategies towards a decent life. (RESEARCH: OIKO)

– CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:

The impact of aid on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Did aid really serve to achieve certain Millennium Development Goals, such as improved access to education? What lessons can we learn for the future? What could be priorities for reform? (RESEARCH: IFW)

Donor Performance

The extent to which donors have been successful in poverty alleviation is controversial.

Nopoor paints a full picture of donor performance. The emergence of new actors in development cooperation such as official donors from Southern economies, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and charitable foundations, affects the functioning of the international aid architecture and raises new questions on aid effectiveness.

Allocation and Effectiveness of Aid

One aspect of aid effectiveness and its impact on poverty is how aid is allocated by the donor. Nopoor investigates the channels (e.g. NGOs, public sector) through which the EU distributes its aid, and the EU's performance in allocating aid. Researchers explore specific problems in the donor-recipient relationship that might inhibit the effectiveness of foreign aid (e.g. corruption), suggesting a new aid allocation formula that combines considerations of needs and governance quality in recipient countries.



The General Assembly of the United Nations discussing Millennium Development Goals (Picture: Marcello Casal JR/ABr, Source: Agência Brasil)

Can Globalisation Contribute to Poverty Reduction?

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- **MADAGASCAR:** The impact of industrial strategies on poverty What are the consequences of the end of the Multi-Fiber Agreement on the local garment clusters? What is the contribution of garment clusters to poverty alleviation in urban areas and their impact on urban/rural migration? (RESEARCH: UA-CEE)
- **ECUADOR/SPAIN:** Exploring the effects of Ecuadorian migration to Spain

What is the connection between migration dynamics and poverty alleviation? How can we address migration and return policies to maximize migration outcome in terms of poverty? (RESEARCH: UAM)

- **CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:** Economic, labour and human rights in relation to World Trade Law

This part of research provides a legal analysis of economic, labour and human rights, and verifies how these rights are applied in the current framework of World Trade Law. (RESEARCH: UPD, ITESM-EGAP)



A public school in Mexico training students to join the growing aircraft industry (Picture: Edgar Aragon)

World Market and Globalisation

What is the influence of globalisation on the living conditions of the poor in less developed countries? How do different strategies of integration into world markets affect poverty at its different levels? Can globalisation contribute to poverty reduction? One aim of this research is to shape a new view on the relationship between integration into world markets and poverty reduction. Nopoor sheds light on policies aiming to compensate eventual negative effects of globalisation on the poor.

Migration

International and internal migration affects poverty by influencing flows of income through remittances, investments (including public goods), knowledge and technologies, and social values. Nopoor research aims to:

- Analyse international migration as a basic characteristic of globalisation
- Understand the dynamic effects of migration and remittances on rural poverty and inequality
- Analyse to what extent migration supports local development

Inclusion and Exclusion in Social Networks, Work and Cities

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

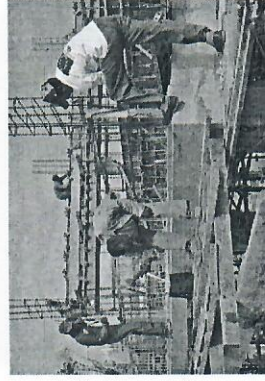
– **SOUTH AFRICA:** Assessing the level of discrimination on the labour market. Lack of access to jobs is a major source of discrimination in South Africa. This undermines the important effort to grant equal access to education across races after the exclusionary policy of apartheid. (RESEARCH: UCT-SALDRU)

– **MADAGASCAR, VIETNAM, NIGER, NIGERIA, BENIN:** The third economy as an alternative?

In the informal sector, households have no access to formal credit or other business facilities. Personal relationships can play an important role in business development and hence affect the living conditions of poor people involved in the informal sector. (RESEARCH: IRD, GIGA, CEPS, UA-CEE, VASS)

– **MEXICO:** Moving from microlending to microsaving

Which options for savings are available to the poor? Do more »formal« policy-oriented programmes provide better options than the »informal« ones currently in place in Mexico? (RESEARCH: ITESM-EGAP)



Construction workers in South Africa
(Picture: Guy Stubbs,
Source: European Commission)

Education and Social Protection to Alleviate Poverty

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

– **INDIA:** To what extent do education and social mobility break people out of poverty?

India has a programme of affirmative action in institutions of higher education for a group of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, which have traditionally faced social and economic discriminatory barriers to acquiring education. Thus, a fixed proportion of seats is reserved for individuals from these groups. (RESEARCH: CDE)

– **CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:**

Comparing institutions, policies and outcomes

Is there a relationship between regime type and policies adopted, and poverty and inequality?

(RESEARCH: GIGA)

– **CHILE, OTHER LATIN AMERICAN**

COUNTRIES: Security and shocks

A study on the feasibility of policies that protect the poor in unforeseen circumstances through structural rather than fiscal mechanisms, thus also protecting them to the greatest extent possible from the fluctuations of fiscal budgets that are equally subject to economic shocks. (RESEARCH: UCHILE)



Pupils in India enrolled in a nation-wide programme to universalise access to elementary education
(Picture: Shanti Jagannathan,
Source: European Commission)

Social Background and Educational Attainment

Social policies can help to combat poverty in an efficient and sustained way. Nopoor focuses on the role of education for social mobility: Does education provide the means to social mobility? Or does it just perpetuate existing inequalities? How effective are existing policies? How do they affect education and learning of poor people? Nopoor examines the role of the social background for educational attainment and the determinants of education quality.

Policies in Support of Social Mobility

Nopoor researches the context in which social policies are implemented. Policies examined are, among others, conditional cash transfers and employment guarantee programmes. These policies do not happen in a vacuum. This is why Nopoor pays as much attention to studying the effects of these policies as to the institutional and social settings in which they are embedded.

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- BRAZIL: Challenges of young democracies

What is the effect of the shift from a traditional voting system (paper ballot) to electronic voting on the reduction of electoral corruption and patronage? (RESEARCH: UFRJ)

- SENEGAL: People, policy space and pro-poor policies

How can the law protect vulnerable people from harmful practices such as child marriage, caste discrimination, female genital mutilation and the exclusion of women from land inheritance?

(RESEARCH: UNAMUR)

- GHANA: Measuring the quality of governance

Does governance quality correlate with the satisfactory formulation of pro-poor governance? Are the relevant institutions effective in delivery of services to the poor and the vulnerable in society?

(RESEARCH: CDD)



Voting in Ghana (Picture: Eileen Delhi)

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- HAITI: The impact of the earthquake Analysis outlines the post-earthquake living conditions and debates the effectiveness of the international aid system. (RESEARCH: IRD)

- MALI: Gender, climatic shock and food security

How can education promote agricultural productivity and thus food security? (RESEARCH: CEPS)

- CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:

Are demographic trends leading to a new kind of poverty?

How can public policies manage windows of opportunities to obtain both societal as well as individual benefits? (RESEARCH: IRD, UAM, ITESM-EGAP)

RESEARCH WITH A FORWARD
LOOKING PERSPECTIVE

- Understand new threats, dynamics and future of poverty in the long term
- Consider predictable evolutions, and uncertainties
- Develop proposals to policy makers which take into account future relevant changes

Windows of Opportunity

The Nopoor project is devoted to exploring future solutions for poverty reduction. A multi-disciplinary working group combines the local with the global approach to prognosis building. Researchers identify new threats and unforeseen situations, anticipating emerging issues. How can unexpected events open windows of opportunities, on the way towards a desirable future? Nopoor applies a variety of empirical techniques to come up with plausible future scenarios.

Emerging Issues and Coping Strategies

Nopoor integrates selected future drivers of change in poverty dynamics in urban as well as rural contexts, such as climate change, demographic trends, or the evolution of structures of power on a global level, into prospective scenarios, including access to education, health and life expectancy, discrimination, access to natural resources, insecurity, unemployment, and inequality. The strategic scenarios take into account the visions of the people about their own future.

A long-lasting Impact

Expected Results

NOPOOR OUTPUT

- Nopoor data warehouse
- Working papers and scientific papers presenting research questions, methodologies and results in detail
- Consultations, guidance notes and handbooks
- Policy briefs with summaries of main findings and recommendations
- Edited volumes on cross cutting issues related to poverty alleviation
- Nopoor documentary film

Future Oriented Questions

- Nopoor research deals with topics such as:
- What are innovative methods to understand and measure poverty?
 - What is the impact of foreign aid? How best to allocate aid money between countries that differ in terms of poverty and levels of governance quality?
 - How does globalisation influence poverty – from the effects of migration to the impact of free trade zones?
 - How can social networks and improved labour market conditions contribute to alleviating poverty?
 - How can new technologies help the poor to improve their lives?
 - Why do national policies and private interventions against poverty fail in some places and succeed elsewhere?

Input for Improved Policies

What is the opinion of stakeholders about the Nopoor research? What are useful results? The researchers discuss the main questions and results in feedback loops with key persons from policy and research fields worldwide.

POVERTY: DIMENSIONS, PROCESSES, INTERACTIONS

INDICATORS, CASE STUDIES, SURVEYS

Social Networks, Cities, Work

Education, Social Protection

Impact of Aid

Impact of Globalisation

States and Political Systems

FUTURE IMPACT

Emerging Issues and Future Perspectives

Policy Recommendations

Capacity Building and Dissemination

Nopoor Project Process

(Graphic: Stephan Pfeffer / Oikodrom / IRD)

Expected Results

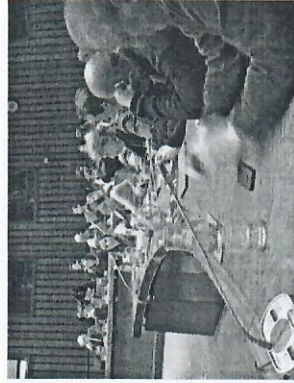
DISSEMINATION EVENTS

- Small and medium scale events in Africa, Asia and Latin America, for local policy makers, NGO representatives, scientists
- Public conferences on selected issues of poverty alleviation
- Training workshops and summer schools for young researchers
- Brainstorming and feedback seminars with policy makers, researchers and development practitioners

Free download of

Nopoor publications and policy recommendations:

www.nopoor.eu



A Nopoor presentation on «Human Development and Decent Work» at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Picture: Nurjij Agloni, Partner: UCHILE)

Policy Recommendations and Dissemination

Global Partnerships

Nopoor cooperates with relevant stakeholders worldwide, including policy makers in both EU and non-EU countries, defining and taking into account various policy needs.

Addressing Stakeholders

- Nopoor delivers results for:
- EU policy makers: the European Commission, the European Parliament including its groups and committees, and the European Council
 - National, regional and local public authorities in Africa, Asia and Latin America
 - International organisations such as

United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, International Labour Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme

- Civil society organisations, from NGOs to trade unions
- Development practitioners worldwide
- Academic realm: researchers, teachers and students, statistic institutions and think tanks
- Media in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America

Education of Young Researchers in Africa, Asia and Latin America

Expected Results

EVENTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

- Summer schools for young researchers from Africa, Asia and Latin America, delivering in depth training in two main fields:
 - Understanding poverty on a multidisciplinary basis: concepts, measurements, qualitative and quantitative methods
 - Policies against poverty including the role of civil society (case studies, assessment methods)
- Joint curricula and diploma for students at Master and PhD level devoted to poverty in development countries
- Special doctoral and research seminars on poverty related topics
- Training seminars for professionals from national institutes of statistics and national administration in partner countries



A research team from VASS and IRD exploring social networks in Vietnam (Picture: IRD / François Carlet-Soulages, Source: NOI Pictures)

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Contributing to a New Development Agenda

Expected Results

Towards a New Framework

In an overall statistical sense, the global standard of living is improving. But a closer look reveals that precarious life conditions and the gap between rich and poor are on the rise. What vision, concept and framework to fight poverty follows after 2015, the target year of the Millennium Development Goals? In this time of new policy orientations and approaches related to poverty, Nopoor contributes to this intense worldwide discussion centering on sustainable development and its implications.

Breaking the Chain of Poverty

Fighting poverty and inequality in the world means to fight, with patience and deliberateness, the many problems that poor people face in their lives and in their environment.

Nopoor research takes into account main global realities and trends, from major macro-economic shifts to population dynamics, from access to education and public services to governance issues, with the aim of contributing to the reduction of poverty.

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Support for Young Researchers

More than a third of researchers involved in Nopoor are young researchers from developing and emerging countries who find support in Nopoor for their professional integration. Nopoor develops programmes for young students and post-graduate researchers from the three continents.

Training Activities

In a capacity building initiative, the 20 project partners – high ranking research institutions from all over the world – commit themselves to reinforce research capacity in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Part of this initiative is to train local national institutes of statistics in new methods to measure poverty.

Capacity Building

A training network established across the Nopoor partners diffuses new knowledge to young researchers. It includes associate partners from Asia, Africa and Latin America in the training and capacity building actions.

»A decent life for all«
The EU vision

»We affirm the collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity on the global level.«

The Millennium declaration, signed by 189 UN Member States in New York in the year 2000

»Eradicating extreme poverty across the globe in a single generation is within reach.

It is not a question of resources, but rather of having the political will and the right framework«.

Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner for Development, 02 / 2013

Nopoor researchers at the
launch of the project
in Paris, June 2012



Nopoor Partner Institutions

CDD	Ghana Centre for Democratic Development Accra, Ghana	www.cddghana.org
CDE	Centre for Development Economics Delhi, India	www.cdeds.org
CEPS	Centre d'Études de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Économiques Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxemburg	www.ceps.lu
CNRS (India unit)	Centre de Sciences Humaines / Institut Français de Pondichéry Pondichéry, India	www.cnrs.fr
CRES	Consortium pour la Recherche Économique et Sociale Dakar, Senegal	www.cres-sn.org
GIGA	German Institute of Global and Area Studies Hamburg, Germany	www.giga-hamburg.de
GRADE	Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo Lima, Peru	www.grade.org.pe
IfW	Kiel Institute for the World Economy Kiel, Germany	www.ifw-kiel.de
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Paris, France	www.ird.fr
ITESM-EGAP	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Monterrey, Mexico	www.itesm.edu
OIKO	Oikodrom – the Vienna Institute for Urban Sustainability Vienna, Austria	www.oikodrom.org
UA-CEE	Université d'Antananarivo Antananarivo, Madagascar	www.univ-antananarivo.mg
UAM	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid Madrid, Spain	www.uam.es
UCHILE	Universidad de Chile Santiago de Chile, Chile	www.uchile.cl
UCT-SALDRU	University of Cape Town Cape Town, South Africa	www.uct.ac.za
UFRJ	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	www.ie.ufrj.br
UNamur	Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix Namur, Belgium	www.fundp.ac.be/en
UOXF-CSAE	University of Oxford, Centre for the Study of African Economies Oxford, United Kingdom	www.csae.ox.ac.uk
UPD	Université Paris Dauphine Paris, France	www.dauphine.fr
VASS	Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences Hanoi, Vietnam	www.vass.gov.vn

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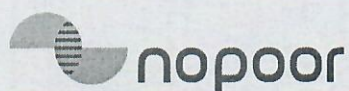
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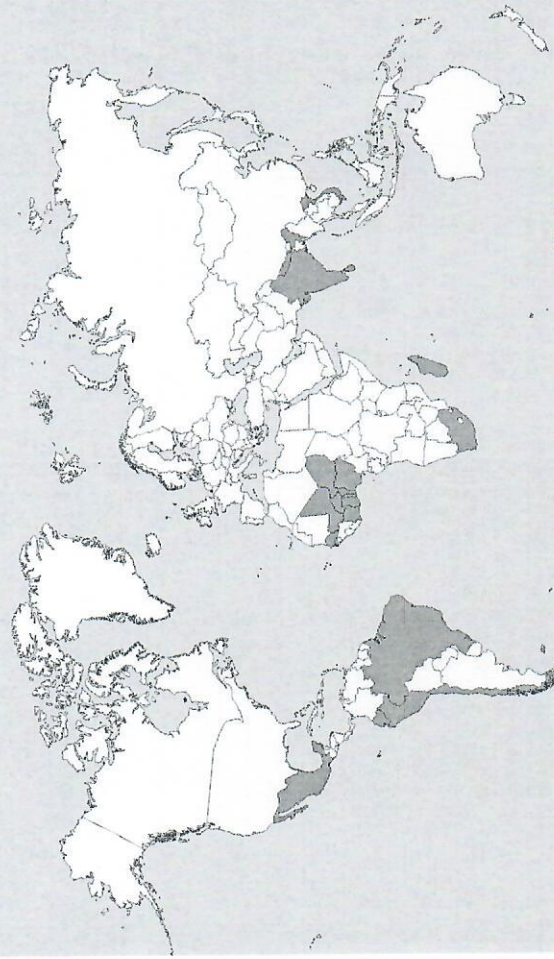
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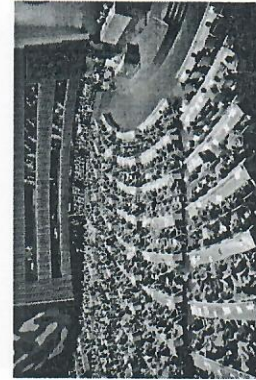
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- **CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:** Non-concessional loans for development Under which conditions should governments of poor countries take out non-concessional loans to increase investment for development and to reduce poverty? (RESEARCH: UOXF-CSAE)
- **VIETNAM:** Aid projects for women's empowerment What are the beneficiaries' perspectives regarding their social inclusion and empowerment within selected aid projects? Research goes from individual life perspectives to future strategies towards a decent life. (RESEARCH: OIKO)

- **CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:** The impact of aid on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Did aid really serve to achieve certain Millennium Development Goals, such as improved access to education? What lessons can we learn for the future? What could be priorities for reform? (RESEARCH: IFW)



The General Assembly of the United Nations discussing Millennium Development Goals (Picture: Marcello Casal JR/ABr, Source: Agência Brasil)

Donor Performance

The extent to which donors have been successful in poverty alleviation is controversial. Nopoor paints a full picture of donor performance. The emergence of new actors in development cooperation such as official donors from Southern economies, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and charitable foundations, affects the functioning of the international aid architecture and raises new questions on aid effectiveness.

Allocation and Effectiveness of Aid

One aspect of aid effectiveness and its impact on poverty is how aid is allocated by the donor. Nopoor investigates the channels (e.g. NGOs, public sector) through which the EU distributes its aid, and the EU's performance in allocating aid. Researchers explore specific problems in the donor-recipient relationship that might inhibit the effectiveness of foreign aid (e.g. corruption), suggesting a new aid allocation formula that combines considerations of needs and governance quality in recipient countries.

Can Globalisation Contribute to Poverty Reduction?

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- **MADAGASCAR:** The impact of industrial strategies on poverty What are the consequences of the end of the Multi-Fiber Agreement on the local garment clusters? What is the contribution of garment clusters to poverty alleviation in urban areas and their impact on urban/rural migration? (RESEARCH: UA-CEE)
- **ECUADOR/SPAIN:** Exploring the effects of Ecuadorian migration to Spain What is the connection between migration dynamics and poverty alleviation? How can we address migration and return policies to maximize migration outcome in terms of poverty? (RESEARCH: UAM)
- **CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:** Economic, labour and human rights in relation to World Trade Law This part of research provides a legal analysis of economic, labour and human rights, and verifies how these rights are applied in the current framework of World Trade Law. (RESEARCH: UPD, ITESM-EGAP)



A public school in Mexico training students to join the growing aircraft industry (Picture: Edgar Aragon)

World Market and Globalisation

What is the influence of globalisation on the living conditions of the poor in less developed countries? How do different strategies of integration into world markets affect poverty at its different levels? Can globalisation contribute to poverty reduction? One aim of this research is to shape a new view on the relationship between integration into world markets and poverty reduction. Nopoor sheds light on policies aiming to compensate eventual negative effects of globalisation on the poor.

Migration

International and internal migration affects poverty by influencing flows of income through remittances, investments (including public goods), knowledge and technologies, and social values. Nopoor research aims to:

- Analyse international migration as a basic characteristic of globalisation
- Understand the dynamic effects of migration and remittances on rural poverty and inequality
- Analyse to what extent migration supports local development

Inclusion and Exclusion in Social Networks, Work and Cities

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

– SOUTH AFRICA: Assessing the level of discrimination on the labour market. Lack of access to jobs is a major source of discrimination in South Africa. This undermines the important effort to grant equal access to education across races after the exclusionary policy of apartheid. (RESEARCH: UCT-SALDRU)

– MADAGASCAR, VIETNAM, NIGER, NIGERIA, BENIN: The third economy as an alternative?

In the informal sector, households have no access to formal credit or other business facilities. Personal relationships can play an important role in business development and hence affect the living conditions of poor people involved in the informal sector. (RESEARCH: IRD, GIGA, CEPS, UA-CEE, VASS)

– MEXICO: Moving from microlending to microsaving

Which options for savings are available to the poor? Do more »formal« policy-oriented programmes provide better options than the »informal« ones currently in place in Mexico? (RESEARCH: ITESM-EGAP)



Construction workers in South Africa
(Picture: Guy Stubbs,
Source: European Commission)

Education and Social Protection to Alleviate Poverty

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

– INDIA: To what extent do education and social mobility break people out of poverty?

India has a programme of affirmative action in institutions of higher education for a group of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, which have traditionally faced social and economic discriminatory barriers to acquiring education. Thus, a fixed proportion of seats is reserved for individuals from these groups. (RESEARCH: CDE)

– CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS: Comparing institutions, policies and outcomes

Is there a relationship between regime type and policies adopted, and poverty and inequality?

(RESEARCH: GIGA)

– CHILE, OTHER LATIN AMERICAN

COUNTRIES: Security and shocks

A study on the feasibility of policies that protect the poor in unforeseen circumstances through structural rather than fiscal mechanisms, thus also protecting them to the greatest extent possible from the fluctuations of fiscal budgets that are equally subject to economic shocks. (RESEARCH: UCHILE)



Pupils in India enrolled in a nation-wide programme to universalise access to elementary education
(Picture: Shanti Jagannathan,
Source: European Commission)

Social Background and Educational Attainment

Social policies can help to combat poverty in an efficient and sustained way. Nopoor focuses on the role of education for social mobility: Does education provide the means to social mobility? Or does it just perpetuate existing inequalities? How effective are existing policies? How do they affect education and learning of poor people? Nopoor examines the role of the social background for educational attainment and the determinants of education quality.

Policies in Support of Social Mobility

Nopoor researches the context in which social policies are implemented. Policies examined are, among others, conditional cash transfers and employment guarantee programmes. These policies do not happen in a vacuum. This is why Nopoor pays as much attention to studying the effects of these policies as to the institutional and social settings in which they are embedded.

States and Political Systems

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- BRAZIL: Challenges of young democracies
What is the effect of the shift from a traditional voting system (paper ballot) to electronic voting on the reduction of electoral corruption and patronage? (RESEARCH: UFRJ)
- SENEGAL: People, policy space and pro-poor policies
How can the law protect vulnerable people from harmful practices such as child marriage, caste discrimination, female genital mutilation and the exclusion of women from land inheritance? (RESEARCH: UNAMUR)
- GHANA: Measuring the quality of governance
Does governance quality correlate with the satisfactory formulation of pro-poor governance? Are the relevant institutions effective in delivery of services to the poor and the vulnerable in society? (RESEARCH: CDD)



Voting in Ghana (Picture: Eileen Delhi)

Pro-Poor Political Institutions

Research assesses the relationship between regime type and its effect on poverty and inequality. It examines related political economy reasons: why do governments not deliver the public goods that the poor require to lift themselves out of poverty?

Specific Aims

- Determine strategies for supporting the building of pro-poor political institutions
- Provide new insights on the quality of elections
- Understand the determinants of political accountability and state legitimacy

Improving Programmes

Researchers draw on the experiences of emerging countries to understand the issues faced by the least developed ones. What are the lessons learnt from current anti-poverty programmes? How can policy makers contribute to make improvements happen? Why do national policies and private interventions succeed in some places and fail elsewhere?

Future Scenarios

Windows of Opportunity

The Nopoor project is devoted to exploring future solutions for poverty reduction. A multi-disciplinary working group combines the local with the global approach to prognosis building. Researchers identify new threats and unforeseen situations, anticipating emerging issues. How can unexpected events open windows of opportunities, on the way towards a desirable future? Nopoor applies a variety of empirical techniques to come up with plausible future scenarios.

Emerging Issues and Coping Strategies

Nopoor integrates selected future drivers of change in poverty dynamics in urban as well as rural contexts, such as climate change, demographic trends, or the evolution of structures of power on a global level, into prospective scenarios, including access to education, health and life expectancy, discrimination, access to natural resources, insecurity, unemployment, and inequality. The strategic scenarios take into account the visions of the people about their own future.

RESEARCH EXAMPLES

- HAITI: The impact of the earthquake
Analysis outlines the post-earthquake living conditions and debates the effectiveness of the international aid system. (RESEARCH: IRD)
- MALI: Gender, climatic shock and food security
How can education promote agricultural productivity and thus food security? (RESEARCH: CEPS)
- CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS:
Are demographic trends leading to a new kind of poverty? How can public policies manage windows of opportunities to obtain both societal as well as individual benefits? (RESEARCH: IRD, UAM, ITESM-EGAP)

RESEARCH WITH A FORWARD LOOKING PERSPECTIVE

- Understand new threats, dynamics and future of poverty in the long term
- Consider predictable evolutions, and uncertainties
- Develop proposals to policy makers which take into account future relevant changes

Expected Results

A long-lasting Impact

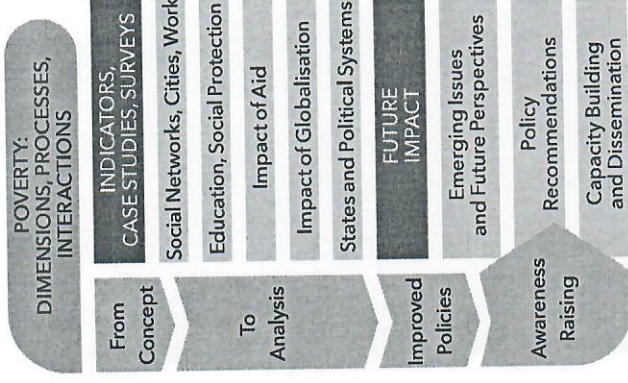
NOPOOR OUTPUT

- Nopoor data warehouse
- Working papers and scientific papers presenting research questions, methodologies and results in detail
- Consultations, guidance notes and handbooks
- Policy briefs with summaries of main findings and recommendations
- Edited volumes on cross cutting issues related to poverty alleviation
- Nopoor documentary film

Future Oriented Questions

Nopoor research deals with topics such as:

- What are innovative methods to understand and measure poverty?
- What is the impact of foreign aid? How best to allocate aid money between countries that differ in terms of poverty and levels of governance quality?
- How does globalisation influence poverty – from the effects of migration to the impact of free trade zones?
- How can social networks and improved labour market conditions contribute to alleviating poverty?
- How can new technologies help the poor to improve their lives?
- Why do national policies and private interventions against poverty fail in some places and succeed elsewhere?



Nopoor Project Process
(Graphic: Stephan Pfeffer / Oikodrom / IRD)

Expected Results

Policy Recommendations and Dissemination

DISSEMINATION EVENTS

- Small and medium scale events in Africa, Asia and Latin America, for local policy makers, NGO representatives, scientists
- Public conferences on selected issues of poverty alleviation
- Training workshops and summer schools for young researchers
- Brainstorming and feedback seminars with policy makers, researchers and development practitioners

Global Partnerships

Nopoor cooperates with relevant stakeholders worldwide, including policy makers in both EU and non-EU countries, defining and taking into account various policy needs.

Addressing Stakeholders

Nopoor delivers results for:

- EU policy makers: the European Commission, the European Parliament including its groups and committees, and the European Council
- National, regional and local public authorities in Africa, Asia and Latin America
- International organisations such as United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, International Labour Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme
- Civil society organisations, from NGOs to trade unions
- Development practitioners worldwide
- Academic realm: researchers, teachers and students, statistic institutions and think tanks
- Media in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America

Free download of

Nopoor publications and policy recommendations:

www.nopoor.eu



A Nopoor presentation on »Human Development and Decent Work« at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Picture: Nurjka Agloni, Partner: UCHILE)

Education of Young Researchers in Africa, Asia and Latin America

EVENTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

- Summer schools for young researchers from Africa, Asia and Latin America, delivering in depth training in two main fields:
 - Understanding poverty on a multidisciplinary basis: concepts, measurements, qualitative and quantitative methods
 - Policies against poverty including the role of civil society (case studies, assessment methods)
- Joint curricula and diploma for students at Master and PhD level devoted to poverty in development countries
- Special doctoral and research seminars on poverty related topics
- Training seminars for professionals from national institutes of statistics and national administration in partner countries



A research team from VASS and IRD exploring social networks in Vietnam. (Picture: IRD / François Carliet-Soulages, Source: NOI Pictures)

Contributing to a New Development Agenda

Towards a New Framework

In an overall statistical sense, the global standard of living is improving. But a closer look reveals that precarious life conditions and the gap between rich and poor are on the rise. What vision, concept and framework to fight poverty follows after 2015, the target year of the Millennium Development Goals? In this time of new policy orientations and approaches related to poverty, Nopoor contributes to this intense worldwide discussion centering on sustainable development and its implications.

»A decent life for all«
The EU vision

»We affirm the collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity on the global level«.

The Millennium declaration, signed by 189 UN Member States in New York in the year 2000

Breaking the Chain of Poverty

Fighting poverty and inequality in the world means to fight, with patience and deliberateness, the many problems that poor people face in their lives and in their environment.

Nopoor research takes into account main global realities and trends, from major macro-economic shifts to population dynamics, from access to education and public services to governance issues, with the aim of contributing to the reduction of poverty.

»Eradicating extreme poverty across the globe in a single generation is within reach.

It is not a question of resources, but rather of having the political will and the right framework«.

Andris Piebalgs,
European Commissioner for Development, 02 / 2013

Nopoor researchers at the
launch of the project
in Paris, June 2012



Nopoor Partner Institutions

CDD	Ghana Centre for Democratic Development Accra, Ghana	www.cddghana.org
CDE	Centre for Development Economics Delhi, India	www.cdeds.org
CEPS	Centre d'Études de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Économiques Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg	www.ceps.lu
CNRS (India unit)	Centre de Sciences Humaines / Institut Français de Pondichéry Pondichéry, India	www.cnrs.fr
CRES	Consortium pour la Recherche Économique et Sociale Dakar, Senegal	www.cres-sn.org
GIGA	German Institute of Global and Area Studies Hamburg, Germany	www.giga-hamburg.de
GRADE	Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo Lima, Peru	www.grade.org.pe
IfW	Kiel Institute for the World Economy Kiel, Germany	www.ifw-kiel.de
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Paris, France	www.ird.fr
ITESM-EGAP	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Monterrey, Mexico	www.itesm.edu
OIKO	Oikodrom – the Vienna Institute for Urban Sustainability Vienna, Austria	www.oikodrom.org
UA-CEE	Université d'Antananarivo Antananarivo, Madagascar	www.univ-antananarivo.mg
UAM	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid Madrid, Spain	www.uam.es
UCHILE	Universidad de Chile Santiago de Chile, Chile	www.uchile.cl
UCT-SALDRU	University of Cape Town Cape Town, South Africa	www.uct.ac.za
UFRJ	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	www.ie.ufrj.br
UNamur	Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix Namur, Belgium	www.fundp.ac.be/en
UOXF-CSAE	University of Oxford, Centre for the Study of African Economies Oxford, United Kingdom	www.csae.ox.ac.uk
UPD	Université Paris Dauphine Paris, France	www.dauphine.fr
VASS	Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences Hanoi, Vietnam	www.vass.gov.vn

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