



**UK Collaborative on
Development Research**

Annexes for UKCDR Report:

UK-Funded Research on Climate Change and International Development

The scope and reach of UK
ODA and Wellcome-funded
research (2015 – 2020)

 **Making research work
for global development**

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Annex 1 – Steering Group membership

The project Steering Group contained the following representatives:

- Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) – James Brown and Adam Kidson
- Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) – Maria Baker and Sofia Poni
- Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) – Sophie Durrans
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) – Andrew Shaw
- UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) – Sarah Webb
- Wellcome – José Siri

Annex 2 – Detailed Methodology

This detailed methodology builds on the Methodology Overview in part 2 of the report. It sets out the methods used for the following tools:

- Portfolio-level analysis
- Stakeholder interviews
- Case studies
- Survey
- Workshop

A.2.1 Portfolio-level analysis

A.2.1.1 Data collection

Data for the portfolio-level analysis were obtained from the three UK government departments with the largest Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocation, whom collectively account for more than 95% of the total ODA research budget¹ (namely BEIS, Department for International Development (DFID)², DHSC) and Wellcome (the UK’s largest charitable foundation) – all of whom are UKCDR member organisations. Additionally, data were collected from DEFRA, and data from BEIS-funded research programmes were collected via their Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) and Newton Fund delivery partners.

The full list of funding organisations providing data for the analysis can be found in Table 1.

Table 1 - Funder contributing data to analysis of UK ODA and Wellcome funded research on climate change and international development (initiated between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Funder
Dept. for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy* <i>Data obtained via delivery partner†:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Academy of Medical Sciences</i> • <i>British Academy</i> • <i>British Council</i> • <i>Met Office</i> • <i>Royal Society</i> • <i>UK Research and Innovation</i> • <i>UK Space Agency</i>
Dept. for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs*
Dept. for International Development**
Dept. of Health and Social Care*
Wellcome

* indicates data obtained from ODA-funded research

† Non-exhaustive list of BEIS-delivery partners for ODA-funded research

¹ According to estimates by UKCDR for the period 2016/17 – 2020/21

² In September 2020, DFID merged with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office to form the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). Any references to activities prior to this merger (for example, the portfolio-level funding analysis which focuses on funding initiated between Financial Year (FY) 2015-16 to 2019-20) will refer to DFID. Any references to activities after the September 2020 merger will refer to FCDO.

Since the data collected was prior to DFID's September 2020 merger to form FCDO, the data analysis refers to DFID.

A.2.1.2 Inclusion criteria

To be considered for the analysis on UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research on climate change, research projects were required to meet the following inclusion criteria:

- Research projects that are funded by any funder listed in Table 1
- Research projects that are funded using ODA
 - This requirement does not apply to Wellcome who were instead requested to provide data on research projects that are relevant to international development
- Research projects with a clear and substantial focus on climate change
 - To aid funders without a systematic way of categorising climate change-related research, a set of relevant keywords was developed in consultation with the project's Steering Group for members to query their respective portfolios against. The set of keywords can be found in section A.2.1.6. The relevance of each project selected using this method was then assessed individually by UKCDR
- Research projects that were first awarded funds during the five-year period financial year (FY) 2015-16 to 2019-20.

A.2.1.3 Data Fields

UKCDR requested funders to provide details on as many of the data fields listed in Table 2 as possible.

Table 2 - Data fields requested as part of portfolio-level analysis of UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research on climate change and international development (initiated between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Data Field	Description
Abstract/Technical Summary and/or Lay Summary	Abstract/Technical Summary: Scientific summary of the project. Lay Summary: Non-technical summary of the project.
Amount awarded	Total amount (in GBP) awarded by the responsible funder for the duration of the research project. Or Total expenditure (in GBP) of the research project over its duration (if already completed).
COI Institution	<i>Co-Investigator Location</i> - The name of the organisation where the COI is based.
COI*	<i>Co-Investigator</i> – Name of investigator assisting the PI in the leadership of the research project.
Countries of focus	A list of all countries identified as primarily benefitting from the project and/or location where funded activity takes place.
End date	End date of the project.
Funding Partner	The name of any other funder listed in Table 1 providing additional funding to the project.
Fund name	The name of the research programme funding the project.
Impact statement/summary	A summary of the intended socioeconomic benefits of the project and pathways to achieving them, as provided by the PI.
Keywords	Funder-specific keyword descriptions for each project.
Lead institution	The name of the organisation that holds the grant and is leading the research.

PI*	<i>Principal Investigator</i> - Name of the awarded project's lead investigator based at the lead institution
Project ID / reference number	Identifier of the research project (unique for each funder).
Project title	Title of the research project
Start date	Start date of the project.
Thematic area(s)	The subject area of the research that comprises a significant amount of the project's focus. While funder-specific sets of thematic areas were acceptable, preference was given to the use of <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i> (SDG), if already used by funders to categorise awards.

Data fields marked with an asterisk (*) indicates that personal data was obtained as part of the data request and were solely used for data-cleaning and quality-control processes only, such as disambiguation screening and avoiding duplicate entries. The analysis does not include any personal data.

A.2.1.4 Data Analysis and Quality Control

A variety of summary statistics and data visualisations were used to present the data outlined in Table 2 across multiple and individual funders using a tested methodology that was developed in consultation with, and approved by, UKCDR's Data Mapping and Analysis Group (D-MAG). This approach has previously been used to produce other UKCDR-authored reports examining UK ODA and Wellcome research funding.

To ensure the accuracy of the findings, funders were given the opportunity to review how UKCDR used the provided data. They were offering the chance to comment and request amendments, particularly on which projects met the inclusion criteria and for those areas where UKCDR assigned additional detail.

A.2.1.5 Data Limitations

Financial Information

Many UK research funding schemes are designed such that grants are typically awarded to lead institutions based in the UK. While the lead institution may then disburse funds to partner institutions, including those abroad, it is not possible to obtain figures on in-country expenditure as this is not presently collected systematically across funders. Therefore, this report involving UK ODA does not make an analysis of financial flows to low and middle-income countries (LMICs), instead focusing on the number of projects when reporting on metrics involving LMICs.

DFID Data

Data obtained from DFID were given at the 'component level' which is the most granular level of detail available on DFID's monitoring system. Each component may comprise of several research projects and while information could be provided for each component as a whole, additional detail on individual projects (such as abstracts or the number of projects in a given component) could not be obtained by the department. In this regard, each 'component' will likely have funded multiple research projects meaning that the reported number of research projects on climate change funded by DFID should be considered as the minimum.

A.2.1.6 Keywords for data selection

Table 3 – Combined climate change keywords

Combined climate keywords: "climate" OR "environmental change" OR "global warming" AND...		
"adaptation"	"agriculture"	"Antarctic"
"anthropogenic"	"atmospheric"	"average" AND "temperature"
"Awareness"	"carbon cycle"	"Carbon Dioxide"
"Carbon"	"carbon"	"CO2"
"COP" AND "21" OR "22" OR "23" OR "24" OR "25" OR "26"	"cyclone"	"deforestation"
"desertification"	"Disaster Risk Management"	"Disaster Risk Resilience"
"Disaster"	"Disaster-Risk Management"	"discourse" OR "rhetoric"
"District cooling"	"drought"	"early warning"
"ecological change"	"economic**"	"ecosystem**" OR "biodiversity"
"Ecosystems"	"El Niño"	"Emissions"
"energy"	"extreme event"	"Extreme Weather"
"extreme"	"famine"	"finance"
"fire"	"flood"	"food systems"
"forecast**"	"geothermal"	"Glacier"
"Global Mean Temperature"	"Global Temperature"	"Global Warming"
"Green infrastructure"	"Green space"	"hazard"
"health"	"Heat plan"	"heat"
"hurricane"	"ice" AND "cap" OR "extent" OR "flow" OR "loss" OR "sheet" OR "shelf" OR "stream"	"Impact"
"Informal settlement"	"Land use"	"livelihood**"
"low-carbon"	"marginal communities"	"market opportunit**"
"methane"	"migration"	"Mitigate"
"Mitigation"	"model**"	"natural climate solutions"
"Natural Disasters"	"natural resources"	"Natural Systems"
"Nature based infrastructure"	"Nature based solution"	"Nature-based infrastructure"
"Nature-based solution"	"nitrous oxide"	"ocean acidification"
"Ocean Warming"	"ozone"	"palaeo**"
"paleo**"	"Photovoltaic"	"planetary health"
"policy"	"politic**"	"Pollution"
"preparedness"	"rainfall" OR "precipitation"	"reforestation"
"refugee"	"Renewable"	"Resilience"
"Rising Sea"	"risk"	"scenario**"
"sea ice"	"sea level" AND "change" OR "rising" OR "rise"	"sea surface temperatures" OR "SSTs"
"sea-level"	"sea-level"	"sheet retreat"
"Slum"	"solar"	"storm"
"sustainab**"	"systemic risk"	"technology"
"temperature"	"tornado"	"transport"
"tsunami"	"typhoon"	"uncertainty"
"Urban heat island"	"urban"	"volcan**"
"vulnerability"	"vulnerable population"	"Warming"
"water stress"	"water" OR "hydrology"	"weather system**"

Combined climate keywords: "climate" OR "environmental change" OR "global warming" AND...

"weather"	"wind power"	
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Table 4 - Individual climate keywords (used in addition to keywords in Table 3)

Individual climate keywords		
carbon sequestration	Carbon storage	Changing climate
"Changing Weather Patterns"	"Climate Action"	"Climate adaptation"
"climate change**"	"Climate crisis"	"Climate Mitigation"
"Climate Refugees"	"Climate resilience"	"Climate strike"
"Climate variability"	"environmental migrant"	"environmental stress**"
"global heating"	"global warming"	"greenhouse gas**"
"Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change"	"Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change"	"IPCC"
"Low Carbon"	"Low-Carbon"	"Nationally Determined Contribution"
"NDC"	"Paris Agreement"	"SDG 13"
"SDG13"	"Sustainable Development Goal 13"	"UNFCCC"

A.2.2 Stakeholder interviews

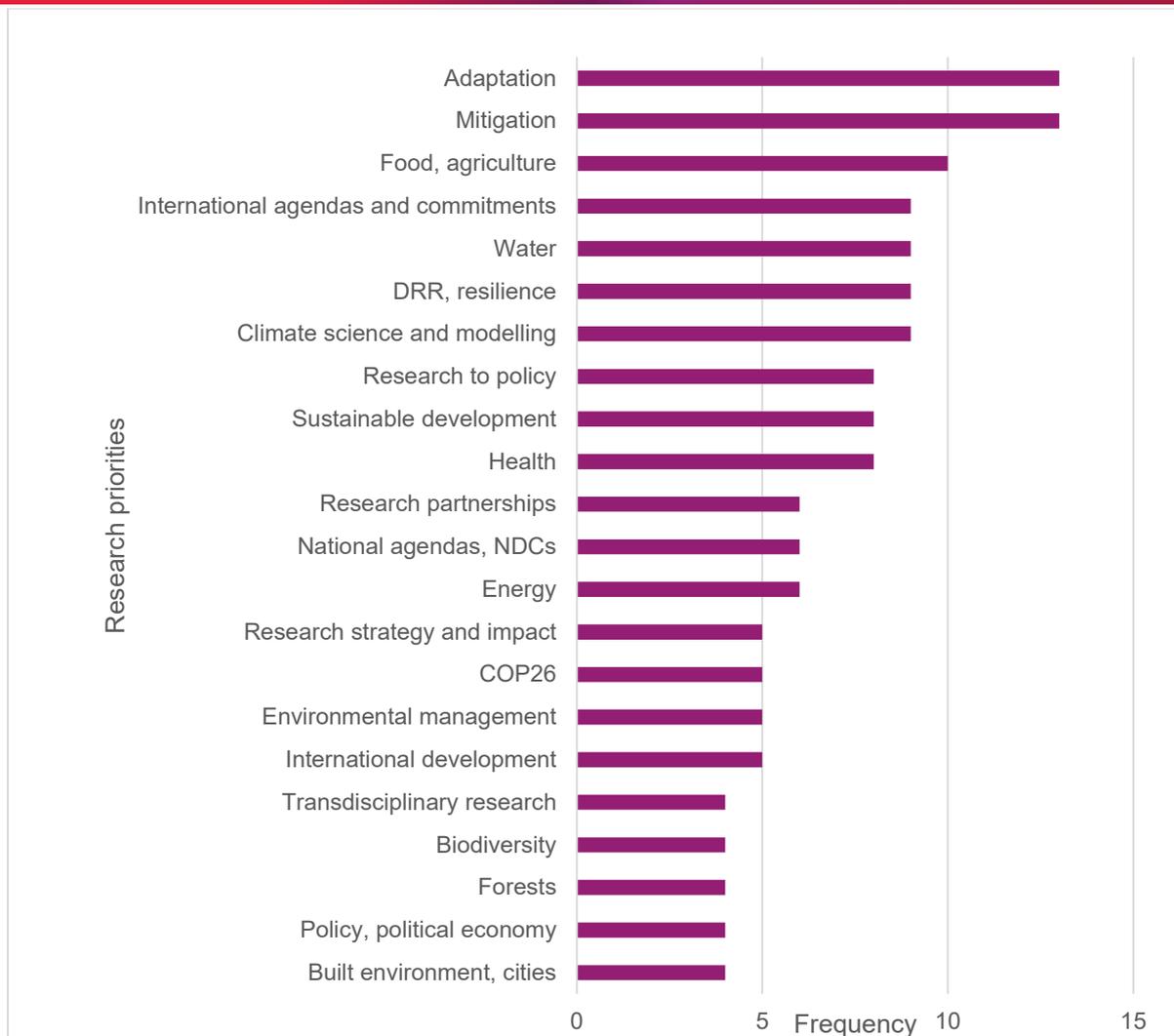
A.2.2.1 Stakeholder selection

Interviews were conducted with **30** UK and in-country stakeholders from **27** selected organisations. The stakeholders were selected in consultation with the project Steering Group and Specialist Advisor, based on the following criteria:

- Significant experience or focus on climate change and international development research for/in LMICS;
- High profile, thought leaders, recognised expertise and/or a regional perspective; and
- Representatives from a range of stakeholder types, thematic specialisms and geographic regions.

These stakeholders were from the following groups: UK funders (six in the UK), other government departments/public sector bodies (one from the UK), academic networks/centres of excellence (ten in Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia, Jamaica, South Africa and the UK), civil society/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/think tanks (three in UK, India and Kenya), international community (four representing perspectives from Europe, the Caribbean, UK and international), regional networks (one representing perspectives from Africa) and policymakers (two from Costa Rica and Lebanon). Stakeholders represented a broad range of organisational priorities in research on climate change and international development as seen in Figure 1. The most common stakeholder research priorities listed by interviewees were adaptation, mitigation, food and agriculture.

Figure 1 – Interviewees’ stated key organisational priorities in research on climate change and international development



A.2.2.2 Data collection

Interviews were conducted virtually, using a semi-structured approach based on the project's research questions. The interviews lasted approximately one hour. UKCDR received rich responses from different regional, country, sector and organisational perspectives.

A.2.2.3 Interview questions

The following interview questions were shared with interview participants in advance. Where possible (based on interviewee time constraints), all interviews addressed the following questions:

A. Background

1. (a) What are your key organisational priorities in research on climate change and international development?
(b) How has this changed over the last five years?

B. UK Strengths and Weaknesses

2. (a) What are the strengths of UK-funded research on climate change and international development?

(b) What are the weaknesses?

3. How does the scale and scope of UK research funding for climate change research and international development compare to other countries?
4. (a) What is the UK's role in global and in-country fora or networks for climate change research and international development? e.g. committees, panels
(b) Are there gaps where the UK should be involved?

C. Impact

5. What impact has resulted from UK-funded research on climate change and international development over the past five years (e.g. policy impact, commercial output, uptake, implementation, capacity strengthening, collaboration)? *Please include examples or share existing case studies if available.*

D. Current and Future Demand and Opportunities for UK-funded Research

6. (a) What are the current research needs/demand for climate change and international development from your perspective?
(b) What needs/demand are expected to emerge in the future?
7. (a) To what extent is UK-funded research meeting current demands?
(b) Please comment on any current enabling factors or barriers to UK-funded research meeting demands.
8. (a) What are the research capacity strengthening (RCS) needs in research for climate change and international development?
(b) What RCS activities are currently being funded by the UK?
9. Where might UK-funded research have the greatest impact in the future and how? (e.g. Geographic/thematic focus? Intellectual frontiers? Impact potential?)

A.2.2.4 Data analysis

Interview responses were entered into a data matrix which allowed analysis by respondent, by grouping based on stakeholder type, and by interview question across all interviewees. Inductive coding frameworks were developed by UKCDR for responses to each interview question. The data was coded against these frameworks to identify the most commonly raised themes, and to explore where appropriate where certain stakeholder types were positioned to give specific insights. Quotes were selected for each coding framework category for each question, to provide a more detailed insight into the different perspectives provided by the interviewees within each category.

UKCDR presents the themes highlighted through stakeholder interviews under each of the questions of focus for this report, and discusses the top 2-4 themes raised in each case. Recognising the richness and diversity of the responses received, UKCDR has the detailed full coding frameworks for each of the interview questions available on request. These contain illustrative quotes for all themes, including those mentioned less frequently, with the hope that these may provide useful insight for those seeking to understand the research questions in more detail.

A.2.2.5 Data limitations

The views expressed in the responses serve as a starting point to explore some of the perceptions and impacts of UK research funding on climate change and international

development. However, they should not be considered to embody the general views of the groups which those stakeholders represent. Given the small sample size these findings are not generalisable across all the stakeholder groups represented by respondents

A.2.3 Case Studies

A.2.3.1 Data Collection

UKCDR invited the submission of exiting case studies, or information on research projects that could be developed into a case study, from the project's Steering Group members. The Steering Group was made up of UK Funders of international development research, namely BEIS, DEFRA, DFID/FCDO, DHSC, UKRI, and Wellcome.

A.2.3.2 Inclusion Criteria

UKCDR set out the following criteria for case study submissions:

1. Research explicitly related to Climate Change and International Development
2. Research funded as part of the UK ODA allocation **OR** research explicitly related to one or more Development Assistance Committee (DAC)-listed country (or countries)
3. Research funded by one or more of the organisations listed in Annex section 2.3.6
4. **EITHER** Individual research projects **OR** Portfolios of research (**ONLY** where they can demonstrate a clear causal pathway to impact from the research)
5. **EITHER**
 - a. Research funded in the last five financial years (2015-16 – 2019-20) that has **EITHER** achieved impact **OR** can evidence potential for impact **OR**
 - b. Research funded in the last ten financial years (since 2009-10) that has achieved impact within the last five financial years (2015-16 – 2019-20)

UKCDR left 'impact' undefined in the inclusion criteria to facilitate case study submissions that demonstrated a broad range of impact types.

A.2.3.3 Data Fields

UKCDR requested funders provide details on as many as possible of the data fields listed below:

- Grant/project reference
- Project title
- Funder(s)
- Lead institution
- Partner institution(s)
- Start date
- End date
- Amount awarded (per funder where relevant)
- Country (or countries) of focus
- Thematic area(s) in terms of SDGs
- Climate change pillar(s) (i.e. mitigation, adaption, or resilience) (where relevant)

- Impact type
- Research project summary
- Impact summary
- Additional links demonstrating evidence of impact
- Link to existing case study (where relevant).

A.2.3.4 Shortlisting Process

UKCDR collated the submissions from the Steering Group in a case study longlist. UKCDR received a total of 50 submissions (see Annex 3). From this longlist, UKCDR shortlisted six case studies to highlight in the final report, which were agreed with the Steering Group. UKCDR set out the following criteria for shortlisting:

- Two case studies from each of the following categories: mitigation, adaptation & resilience, and climate science
- Case studies that demonstrate past/current impact (as opposed to future/potential impact), with evidence of a clear pathway to impact
- Geographic diversity across the shortlisted selection
- Impact-type diversity across the shortlisted selection (e.g. policy and planning, implementation, research capacity strengthening, community resilience, partnerships and collaboration etc.)
- Academic discipline/research field diversity across the shortlisted selection
- At least one case study funded by each UK Funder represented on the Steering Group

Once the final selection had been shortlisted, UKCDR completed desk-based research to develop the resources provided by the Steering Group and Principal Investigators/Programme Managers for the selected projects. The final case studies were written by UKCDR and then shared for validation with the funders and data providers.

A.2.3.5 Data limitations

- *Generalisability.* The impacts presented in the case studies represent only the impacts reported in the context of the specific projects, and cannot be generalised to other projects or scenarios, or UK-funded research more broadly.
- *Exhaustiveness.* The case studies may not reflect all impacts resulting from the project in question, as some impacts may emerge only over longer periods of time, or may not have been identified by the research team and/or research users.

A.2.3.6 Funding organisations considered for inclusion in case studies

- Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
- Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)
- The Wellcome Trust
- Academy of Medical Sciences
- British Academy
- British Council
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

- Government Office for Science
- Royal Society
- Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW)
- Met Office
- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
- Northern Ireland Executive
- Research England
- Royal Academy of Engineering (RAEng)
- Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)
- Scottish Funding Council
- Scottish Government
- UK Space Agency

A.2.4 Survey

A.2.4.1 Data collection

UKCDR developed a survey to explore perceptions of the impact and future priorities of UK-funded research for climate change and international development. It was aimed at those involved in the delivery or use of research for both climate change and international development, including research funders, academics, research delivery partners, regional networks, civil society, policy-makers and NGOs.

The survey was developed with the project Steering Group. The survey questions are in section A.2.4.2 below. The survey was circulated using a snowballing technique, via the project Steering Group, stakeholder interviewees, UKCDR's newsletter and funder fora, and other stakeholders identified during the project. Recipients were encouraged to share the survey further with colleagues or contacts involved in the delivery or use of research for climate change and international development. It was made clear that UKCDR were particularly keen to hear from respondents in LMICs.

The survey was open from Friday 9th July to Friday 24th July 2020. 282 respondents took the survey during this time, of which 49% were from LMICs. Most respondents were primarily based in the UK (41%), Africa (29%) and Asia (14%), with small numbers (12 participants or fewer) of other respondents from other European nations, South America, North America, Australasia, Caribbean and Middle East and North Africa (MENA). A further 29% of respondents stated that they had worked in countries in Africa which were not their primary base over the last five years, 18% had worked in countries in Asia, and 10% had worked in countries in Europe (excluding the UK).

Respondents were asked to specify their role, provide details of their subject specialism or area of expertise, and to self-assess their level of expertise in relation to climate change and international development research. Most respondents (63%) listed at least one of their roles as "Research practitioner/academic". The next most common responses were "Academic network" (28%), "Research delivery partner" (16%), "International community" (13%) and "NGO" (9%). Subject specialisms were coded, and a total of different 31 subject specialism categories were identified. Respondents' specialisms could be coded against more than one group. The most common subject groups were: Disasters, resilience and DRR (19% of

respondents); Food, food systems and agriculture (16%), Mitigation and emissions reduction (16%); Climate science, services and modelling (12%), Natural capital and environmental management (12%); Adaptation (11%) and Energy (11%). A total of 91% of survey respondents rated their level of experience and expertise in climate-development research as either “High” (defined as “I work primarily in an area related to climate change and international development research, and/or have a high understanding of this subject or a related discipline”), or “Medium” (defined as “I work in an area related to climate change and international development research, and/or have a moderate understanding of this subject or a related discipline”).

Respondents were asked to self-assess whether in the last five years they had been involved in or aware of research projects on climate change and international development. Only those that had been aware of or involved in UK ODA- and/or Wellcome Trust-funded research (40%) were asked to comment on the strengths and weaknesses of UK ODA and Wellcome funded research. These respondents who were aware of any UK-funded research (UK ODA, Wellcome Trust and UK funding from other sources) (67% of respondents in total) were asked to give their perceptions of UK-funded research. All participants were invited to give their perceptions of the future climate-development research priorities.

A.2.4.2 Survey questions

GDPR Privacy Statement

Q1) GDPR Privacy Statement

Background

These questions help us to understand more about the perspective which you bring to research on climate change and international development

Q2) How would you describe your role in relation to research projects on climate change and international development? (*Select all that apply*) [Checkboxes]

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - Research funder | - Civil society |
| - Research delivery partner | - NGO |
| - Research practitioner/academic | - Think tank |
| - Government department (policy lead) | - International community |
| - Government department (other) | - Regional network |
| - Public sector body | - Policy-maker |
| - Academic network | - Other [Free text option] |
| - Centre of excellence | - Not applicable / prefer not to say |

Q3) In which country do you primarily perform this role? [Free text box]

Q4) If applicable, please list any other countries in which you have worked in this role over the last five years. [Free text box]

Q5) What is your subject specialism or area of expertise in this role? (*For example, disaster risk reduction, food systems, low emissions technologies, built environment etc.*) [Free text box]

Q6) How would you rate your level of experience and expertise in climate change and international development research? [Radio options]

- High - I work primarily in an area related to climate change and international development research, and/or have a high understanding of this subject or a related discipline

- Medium - I work in an area related to climate change and international development research, and/or have a moderate understanding of this subject or a related discipline
- Low - I do not work in an area related to climate change and international development research, and/or have a low understanding of this subject or a related discipline
- Don't know / prefer not to say

UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research

Some questions in this survey relate specifically to UK ODA and Wellcome-funded projects. This section makes sure you only see questions which are relevant to you.

Q7) In the last five years, have you been involved in or aware of research projects on climate change and international development funded by UK Official Development Assistance (ODA), the Wellcome Trust or other UK sources? [Radio options]

- Yes, research funded by UK ODA and/or the Wellcome Trust [Respondents given questions 8-14]
- Yes, research funded by other UK sources (but not UK ODA or the Wellcome Trust) [Respondents given questions 10-14]
- No, none of the above [Respondents given questions 12-14]
- Don't know / prefer not to say [Respondents given questions 12-14]

UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research (part 2)

These questions relate to research on climate change and international development funded by UK ODA and/or the Wellcome Trust over the last 5 years. Please respond based on your own experience and expertise. If you have not been involved in or aware of any relevant research, please type N/A in the boxes below.

Q8) What do you see as the **strengths** of UK ODA and/or Wellcome-funded research on climate change and international development? [Free text box]

Q9) What do you see as the **weaknesses** of UK ODA and/or Wellcome-funded research on climate change and international development? [Free text box]

Impacts of UK-funded research

These questions relate to research on climate change and international development funded by UK actors (including ODA and the Wellcome Trust) over the last 5 years. Please respond based on your own experience and expertise. If you have not been involved in or aware of any relevant research, please select N/A in the boxes below.

Q10) Rate the statements below from strongly agree to strongly disagree. [Radio options: Strongly disagree; Disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Agree; Strongly agree; Don't know or N/A]

Over the last 5 years, UK-funded research on climate change and international development has³:

³ To attempt to reduce acquiescence and extreme response biases (where respondents may be more likely to select "agree", or to consistently select either very positive or very negative responses), half of the statements were phrased negatively ("Not..."), and distributed at irregular intervals during this question. To make the results more comparable, a "positivity indicator" was developed for analysis

with adjusted values based on average differences between the responses which agreed with positive statements or disagreed with negative statements.

- Addressed important knowledge gaps
- Not been conducted where it is needed most
- Not led to implementation or uptake in practice
- Led to local or national impact
- Led to international impact
- Not achieved its intended impact
- Not increased public engagement
- Led to innovation
- Not strengthened capacity of research actors in LMICs
- Achieved, or is likely to achieve, a legacy

Q11) Please comment on how the impact of UK-funded research on climate change and international development could be improved.

Future priorities for research on climate change and international development

These questions explore future priorities for research on climate change and international development. Please respond based on your own experience and expertise.

Q12) What do you consider to be the research priorities for climate change and international development over the next five years? [Free text box]

Q13) To what extent is UK-funded research meeting current demands? [Radio options]

- Not at all
- To a small extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a great extent
- To a very great extent
- Don't know or N/A

Q14) Finally, some of our analysis for this project is mapped against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Which SDGs do you consider to be priority areas for research on climate change and international development over the next 5 years?

- SDG 1: No Poverty
- SDG 2: Zero Hunger
- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4: Quality Education
- SDG 5: Gender Equality
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequality
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- SDG 14: Life Below Water
- SDG 15: Life on Land
- SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
- SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal
- Don't know / not applicable

A.2.4.3 Data analysis

A variety of summary statistics and data visualisations were used to present the quantitative data generated by the survey. Where survey respondents gave open responses, these were coded using the same method as the stakeholder interviews. The resulting coding frameworks were compared to the frameworks generated from the stakeholder interviews. As with the stakeholder interviews, UKCDR has the detailed full coding frameworks for the survey questions available on request. These contain illustrative quotes for all themes, including those mentioned less frequently, with the hope that these may provide useful insight for those seeking to understand the research questions in more detail.

Analysis of perceptions of impact

The 189 respondents who self-identified as having been involved in, or aware of, UK-funded research projects on climate change and international development in the last five years were asked to rate how strongly they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements on different types of impact. To attempt to reduce acquiescence and extreme response biases (where respondents may be more likely to select “agree”, or to consistently select either very positive or very negative responses), half of the statements were phrased negatively (“Not...”).

To make the results more comparable, a “positivity indicator” was developed based on each total “Strongly agree” and “Agree” responses for all positively phrased statements, and each total “Strongly disagree” and “Disagree” responses for all negatively phrased statements. These were then adjusted based on the average difference between the positivity indicators for all positively phrased statements and the positivity indicator for all negatively phrased statements to form an “adjusted positivity indicator”. The same process was followed to form an “adjusted negativity indicator” based on all “Strongly disagree” and “Disagree” responses for all positively phrased statements, and all “Strongly agree” and “Agree” responses for all negatively phrased statements. It is made clear in the report where these adjusted indicators are used for comparisons.

A.2.4.4 Data limitations

The views expressed in the survey responses serve as a starting point to explore some of the *perceptions* of impact and future priorities of UK-funded research. While these are rich sources of insight into how UK-funded research is perceived by respondents, and where those respondents consider that UK research investment might be needed in the future, the responses should not be mistaken for being a record of actual impacts, or a reliable predictor of future demand. In addition, since the survey was circulated using a snowballing method, the responses are not generalisable across the entire research sector for climate change and international development.

A.2.5 Workshop

A.2.5.1 Data collection

UKCDR hosted a virtual workshop on the afternoons of 3-4th December 2020. The purpose of the workshop was to consult with selected stakeholders on the report’s recommendations based on the

project's early findings, and to reflect on the impact of COVID-19 on the research landscape for climate change and international development. This workshop was the latest opportunity to generate new content for the report prior to publication.

30 stakeholders were invited to participate in the event. These were selected in consultation with the Steering Group and based substantially on the stakeholder interviewees engaged earlier in the project. This allowed an opportunity to validate the messages understood from the interview analysis, and to develop them further into substantive recommendations. The workshop content was based primarily on UKCDR's draft findings, with additional input from selected presenters and recordings from UKCDR's showcase webinar *Supporting the COP26 priorities through research on international development and climate change*.

The workshop was conducted virtually due to COVID-19 restrictions, which allowed greater participation from in-country stakeholders. The workshop was delivered with a team of facilitators to support engagement in a virtual setting and was based on a combination of plenary presentation and discussion and focused small break-out groups. Participants were given the agenda and break-out group themes (see A.2.5.2 below) in advance and invited to state which groups they would most like to join. Participants who expressed no preference were allocated groups to maximise diversity of participants in each group in terms of experience, geography and area of expertise, and to ensure that participants were able to engage with different stakeholders in each breakout session.

A.2.5.2 Workshop agenda and breakout group themes

Day 1: Thursday 3rd December 2020

Focus: Consultation on recommendations based on the emerging draft findings

Agenda:

- Welcome and introductions
- Context: Sharing key findings from the report
- Breakout groups 1: *Thinking about the key findings and your own expertise, what do you think the research community should be doing next?* All breakout groups had the same theme.
- Plenary and open floor
- Stakeholder video inputs
- Breakout groups 2: *What one recommendation would you make (based on the theme of your break-out group) to maximise the value of UK-funded research on climate change and international development?* Breakout group themes:
 - Thematic research priorities
 - Overarching funding strategy
 - Partnerships
 - Research mechanisms and enablers
 - Wild card – participants were encouraged to think creatively any other topics which might be relevant.
- Plenary
- Next steps and close

Day 2: Friday 4th December 2020

Focus: Consultation on impacts of COVID-19 on the climate-development research landscape

Agenda:

- Welcome and introductions
- Overview of recommendations from Day 1
- Stakeholder video inputs
- Breakout groups 1: *What is the impact of COVID-19 on the research landscape for climate change and international development?* Breakout group themes:
 - Impact on thematic research priorities (x2)
 - Impact on research methodologies and funding approaches (x2)
 - Wild card - participants were encouraged to think creatively any other topics which might be relevant.
- Plenary and open floor
- Breakout groups 2: *From your perspective, what would you like to see happen next?* All breakout groups had the same themes.
- Plenary
- Next steps and close.

A.2.5.3 Data analysis

Discussion notes from the breakout groups were written by UKCDR breakout group hosts, and agreed with breakout group participants. The plenary sessions and open floors were recorded. Both the notes and recordings were analysed alongside the report findings to develop recommendations and the chapter on the impact of COVID-19 on the climate-development landscape. The draft recommendations and COVID-19 chapter were then shared with workshop participants for comment and validation.

A.2.5.4 Data limitations

In the rapidly changing landscape of COVID-19, the findings can reflect only the insights of our stakeholders on the dates of the workshop (3-4th December). The workshop was held as late in the project process as possible, to ensure that these findings would be as up-to-date as possible at publication, but they do not reflect developments following the workshop date.

Annex 3 - Case study longlist

The following shows the full longlist of case studies which were nominated by the project Steering Group for inclusion in this report to demonstrate impact relating from UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research on climate change and international development. Links to project information have been included where they were provided by the nominating funder.

Table 5– Case study longlist

Project Title	Funder	Hyperlinks
Future Climate for Africa: IMPALA: Improving Model Processes for African cLimAte	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	https://futureclimateafrica.org/news/new-climate-model-gives-clearer-rainfall-projections-for-west-africa/ https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FM017214%2F1
Future Climate for Africa: AMMA-2050	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	https://futureclimateafrica.org/news/online-climate-tool-to-support-west-african-agricultural-planning-goes-live/ https://futureclimateafrica.org/resource/wiser-co-production-policy-brief/ https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FM020428%2F1
Future Climate for Africa: HyCRISTAL: Integrating Hydro-Climate Science into Policy Decisions for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Livelihoods in East Africa	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	See 'Voices for action in the climate conversation' case study: http://www.reading.ac.uk/research/impact/research-engagement-awards-2020.aspx https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FM02038X%2F1
Future Climate for Africa: Uncertainty reduction in Models For Understanding development Applications (UMFULA)	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	Broad range of case studies featured here: http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Current-and-future-climate-of-central-and-southern-Africa_Learning-from-UMFULA.pdf https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FM020398%2F1
Future Climate for Africa Programme: Future Resilience for African CiTies And Lands (FRACTAL)	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	Range of Impact Stories here: http://www.fractal.org.za/2020/03/06/impact-stories-highlight-fractals-learnings/ https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FM020347%2F1
EI Nino Programme: Monitoring the impact of the 2015/16 EI Nino on rural water insecurity in Ethiopia: learning lessons for climate resilience	NERC-DfID (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP004881%2F1

Sustaining Water Resources Programme: Sustaining Himalayan Water Resources in a Changing Climate (SusHi-Wat)	NERC (Newton)	https://www.ukri.org/files/international/newtonfund/himalayan-water-case-study-pdf/ https://www.newton-bhabha-swr.org/sites/default/files/SusHi-Wat.pdf https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FN016394%2F1
Science for Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience Programme: Climate service for resilience to overheating risk in Colombo, Sri Lanka: a multi-scale mapping approach (COSMA)	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	
Discovery Science ODA Programme: EverDrill: Accessing the interior and bed of a Himalayan debris-covered glacier to forecast future mass loss	NERC (other ODA)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP00265X%2F1
UKRI-GCRF Grow Programme: African Science for Weather Information and Forecasting Techniques (African SWIFT)	NERC/ESRC (GCRF)	https://www.leeds.ac.uk/news/article/4594/the_storm_chasers_making_life-saving_forecasts?header=1 https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP021077%2F1
Building Resilience Programme: Between a rock and a wet place: exploring historical trajectories of exposure, governance and tenure to build resilience to multiple hazards in SIDS	NERC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP015719%2F1
Building Resilience Programme: Patterns of resilience among young people in a community affected by drought: Historical and contextual perspectives	NERC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP016057%2F1
National Capability ODA Programme: Polar Expertise Supporting Development	NERC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FR000107%2F1

Hydromet Hazards in SEA Programme: Philippines Groundwater Outlook (PhiGO)	NERC (Newton)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FS003118%2F1#/tabOverview http://region6.dost.gov.ph/ribbon-cutting-ceremony-of-iloilo-wells-installed-with-a-real-time-sensor-network-as-part-of-the-philippine-groundwater-outlook-project https://twitter.com/phigo_project?lang=en https://www.dailyguardian.com.ph/public-private-partnership-to-address-iloilos-water-critical-areas/ https://www.facebook.com/PHGroundwater
Peruvian Glacial Retreat Programme: CASCADA - Toxin or Treat?	NERC (Newton)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ntwl9kvnDFo&list=PLi0uXyN1LcmG9wFVWyzms-KAVh1tQ2_xl&index=8&t=0s CASCADA also features as part of Hay Festival animation: https://www.hayfestival.com/green-hay/transmission-ii/confluence https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FS013288%2F1
STFC Award: Thermal infrared technologies for supporting environmental assessment and decision making in the Ganges Basin	STFC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=ST%2FR00286X%2F1
Unlocking the Potential for Groundwater for the Poor Programme: Building understanding of climate variability into planning of groundwater supplies from low storage aquifers in Africa - (BRAVE2)	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FM008983%2F1
Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Programme: ALTER - Alternative Carbon Investments in Ecosystems for Poverty Alleviation	NERC-DfID (other ODA)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FK010441%2F1 https://espa-alter.hutton.ac.uk/
Building Resilience Programme: Socio-ecological resilience to soil erosion driven by extreme climatic events: past, present and future challenges in East Africa.	NERC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP015603%2F1

Building Resilience Programme: Enhancing Resilience to Agricultural Drought in Africa through Improved Communication of Seasonal Forecasts (ERADACS)	NERC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FP015352%2F1
Open Innovation 2018 Call: From local roots to global branches: making NDCs work for Blue Carbon at three different levels (Open Innovation 2019 Call)	NERC (GCRF)	
National Capability ODA Programme: CEH Foundation & Full award - SUNRISE	NERC (GCRF)	https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=NE%2FR000131%2F1
Hydromet Hazards in SEA Programme: Impacts of precipitation from extreme storms - Malaysia (IMPRESS - Malaysia)	NERC (Newton)	
Hydromet Hazards in SEA Programme: ENRICH: ENhancing Resilience to future Hydro-meteorological extremes in the Mun river basin in Northeast of Thailand	NERC (Newton)	
Hydromet Hazards in SEA Programme: Slow Onset Hazard Interactions with Enhanced Drought and Flood Extremes in an At-Risk Mega-Delta	NERC (Newton)	
Peruvian Glacial Retreat Programme: Water security And climate cHange adaptation in PerUvian glacier-fed river basins (RAHU)	NERC (Newton)	https://www.facebook.com/RAHU.seguridad.hidrica/ https://www.plymouth.ac.uk/news/research-investigates-impact-of-climate-change-on-glacier-fed-rivers-in-peru Outputs not yet displayed in GTR

The Drivers of Variability in the South Asian Monsoon Programme	UKRI, Newton, NERC, Met Office, matched resources from Indian Ministry of Earth Sciences	http://www.newtonfund.ac.uk/news/latest-news/110716/
REhabilitation of Vibrio Infested waters of VembanAd Lake: pollution and solution (REVIVAL) under the programme Water Quality	UKRI, Newton, NERC, EPSRC, matched resources from Department of Science and Technology	
Biotechnological Solutions for Tackling Industrial Wast	UKRI, Newton, BBSRC, EPSRC, Innovation, matched resources Indian Department of Biotechnology	
CLEAN-Air(Africa)	DHSC/NIHR	UKCDR case study - https://www.ukcdr.org.uk/case-study/household-air-pollution/ https://impact.ref.ac.uk/casestudies2/refservice.svc/GetCaseStudyPDF/29681 http://glpgp.org/bottled-gas-for-better-life https://fundingawards.nihr.ac.uk/award/17/63/155
Quantifying the joint impacts of land use and climate on ecological assemblages	Royal Society (GCRF-funded)	https://royalsociety.org/grants-schemes-awards/grants/gcrf/tim-newbold/

Modelling the impact of global environmental change on vector-borne disease risk	Royal Society (GCRF-funded)	https://royalsociety.org/grants-schemes-awards/grants/gcrf/rachel-lowel/
International Partnerships Programme (IPP)	UK Space Agency (GCRF-funded)	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833424/UKSA_IPP_Three_Year_Review_Final_web.pdf
The Earth and Sea Observation System (ESOS) (One of the space agency IPP Projects, see row 4)	UK Space Agency (GCRF-funded)	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833424/UKSA_IPP_Three_Year_Review_Final_web.pdf
Renewable Energy Space Analytics Tools (RE-SAT) (One of the space agency IPP Projects, see row 4)	UK Space Agency (GCRF-funded)	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833424/UKSA_IPP_Three_Year_Review_Final_web.pdf
Building resilient coastal communities	British Council (Newton Fund)	https://www.newtonfund.ac.uk/newtonprize/newtonprize-2019-winners/uk-indonesia-building-resilient-coastal-communities/
Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage	BEIS, International Climate Finance	
China Case Study	BEIS, International Climate Finance	
2050 Calculator	BEIS, International Climate Finance	

Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Case Study	BEIS, DFID International Climate Finance, Newton	
India Case Study	BEIS, International Climate Finance, Newton	
Malaysia Case Study	BEIS, International Climate Finance, FCO, Global Environment Facility, Newton	
Investigating future rainfall changes over Brazil [Climate Science for Service Partnership - CSSP Brazil]	BEIS R&I, Newtpm	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/wcssp/future_rainfall_changes_eng.pdf
Assessing the climate related risk to agriculture in China for global food security	BEIS R&I	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/newton/cssp-china/index https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/wcssp/yangtze-river-flood_infographic_final.pdf https://www.newtonfund.ac.uk/news/success-stories/uk-china-innovation-reveals-current-risk-of-record-breaking-weather-and-climate-extremes-to-inform-resilience/ https://www.newtonfund.ac.uk/news/success-stories/assessing-the-climate-related-risk-to-agriculture-in-china-for-global-food-security/
Ecosystem Services Valuation Database update	Defra (International Climate Finance)	ESVD: https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-7-GESVD01
Lancet Countdown: Tracking Progress on Health and Climate Change	Wellcome	https://www.lancetcountdown.org/

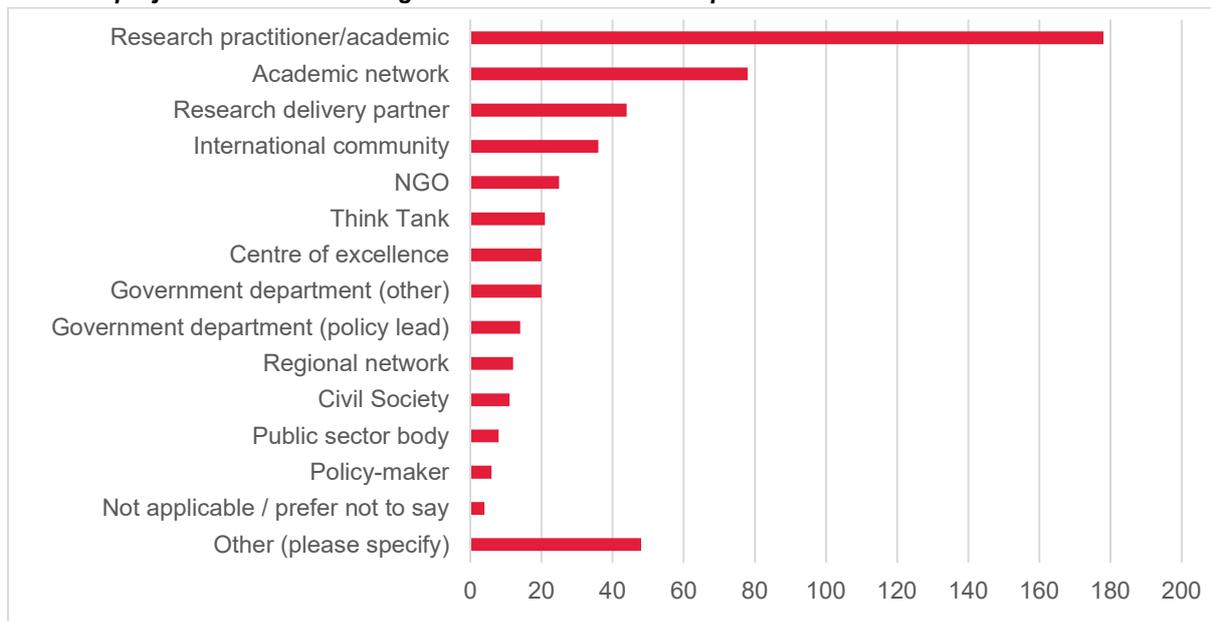
Sustainable Healthy Food Systems (SHEFS)	Wellcome	https://shefsglobal.lshtm.ac.uk/
Complex Urban Systems for Sustainability and Health (CUSSH)	Wellcome	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/complex-urban-systems/
Revitalising Informal Settlements and their Environments (RISE)	Wellcome	https://www.rise-program.org/
Livestock, Environment and People	Wellcome	https://www.leap.ox.ac.uk/home#/?

Annex 4 – Analysis of survey participants

Below is an analysis of the survey participants. After removing duplicates or unanswered survey responses, a total of 282 respondents participated in the survey between Friday 9th July to Friday 24th July 2020.

Survey participant role

Figure 2 – Survey participant responses to the question: *How would you describe your role in relation to research projects on climate change and international development?*



Note: Survey respondents could identify as having more than one role.

Survey participant location

Figure 3 – Primary country in which survey participant performs their role, by region

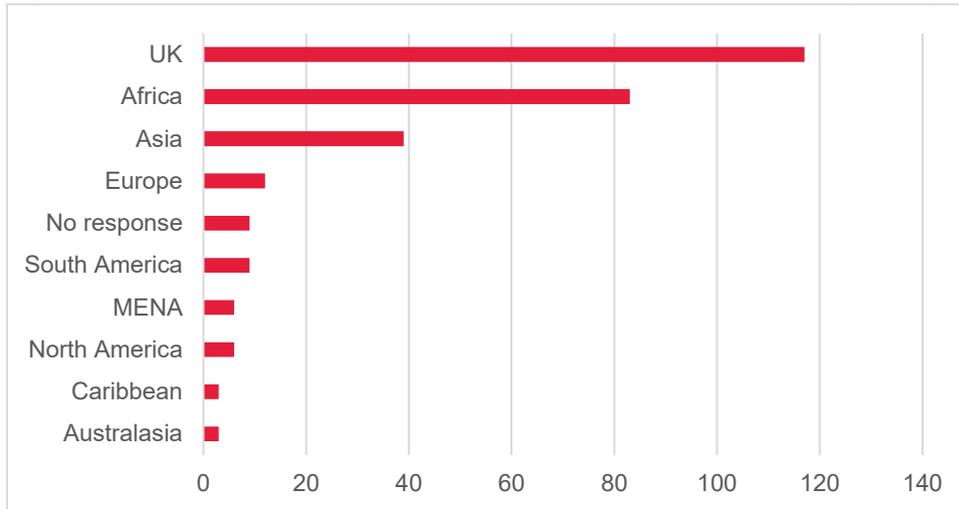
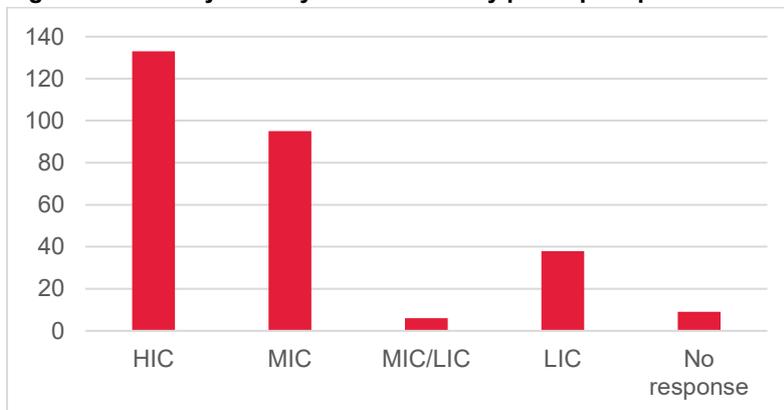
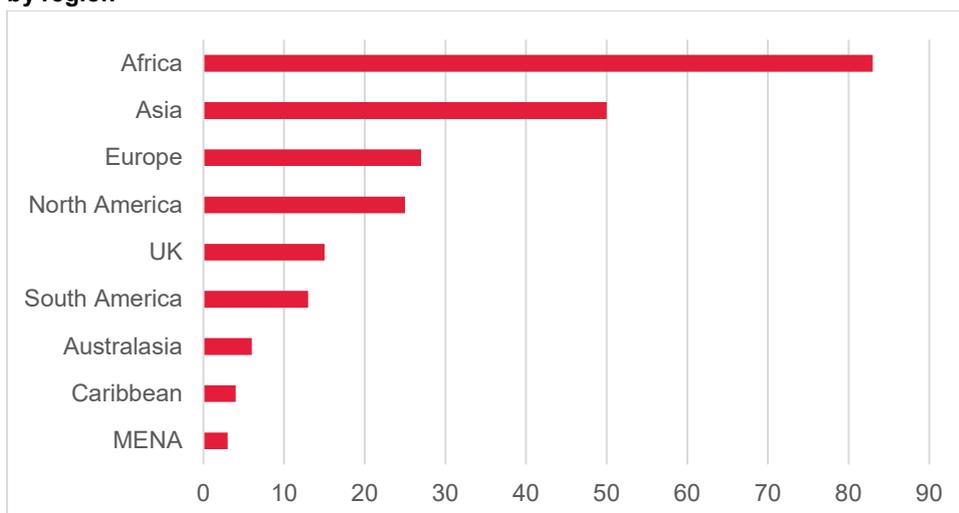


Figure 4 – Primary country in which survey participant performs their role, by income status (DAC list)



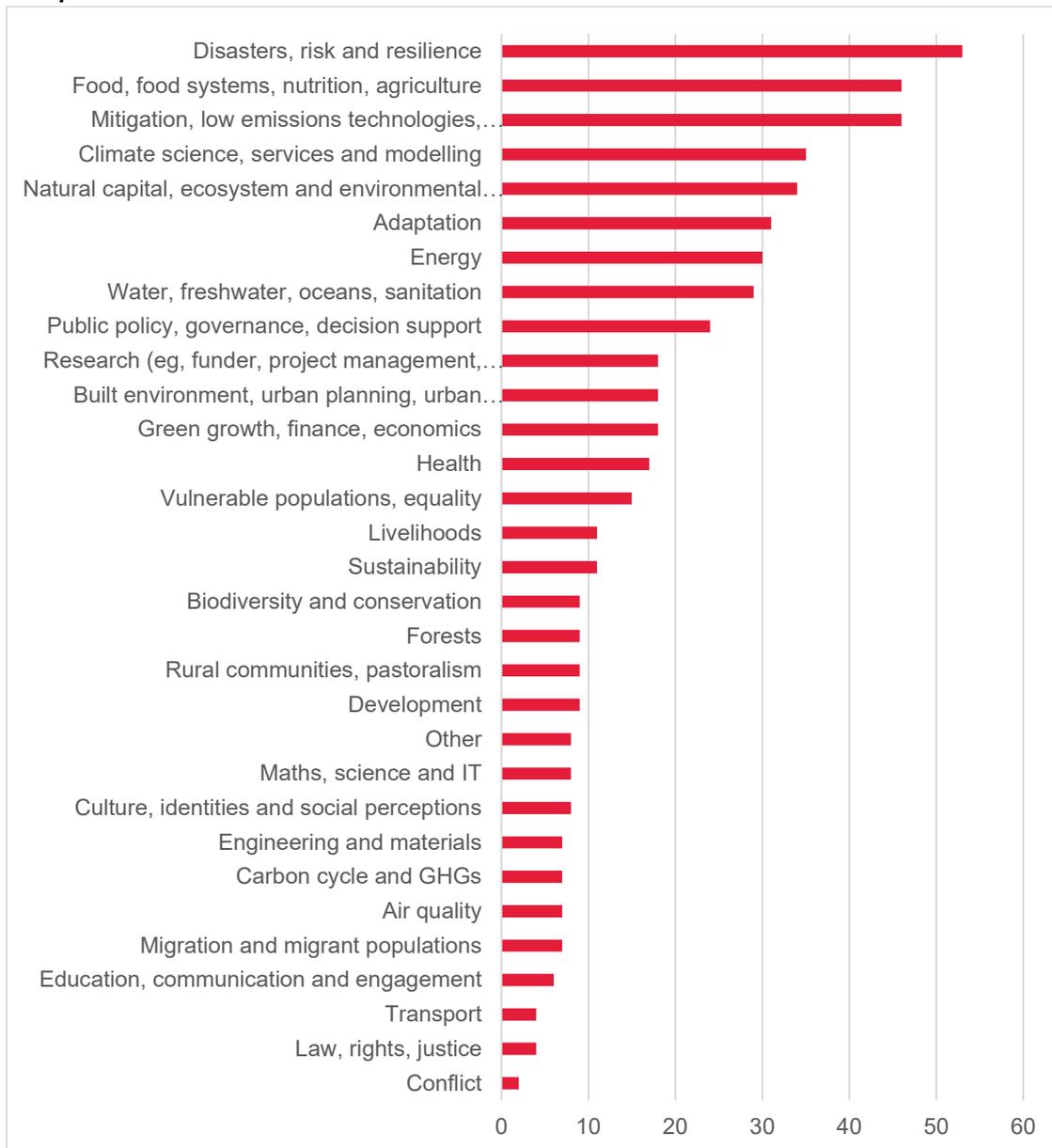
Note: 6 participants were coded as primarily performing their role in either a middle-income or a low-income country (“MIC/LIC”), as their responses included more than one country in more than one income group.

Figure 5 – Other countries in which the survey participant has performed this role over the last five years, by region



Subject specialism

Figure 6 – Coded survey participant responses to the question: *What is your subject specialism or area of expertise in this role?*



Note: Respondents could have their descriptions of their subject specialism coded against more than one theme or topic.

Level of experience

Figure 8 – Survey participant responses to the question: *How would you rate your level of experience and expertise in climate change and international development research?*

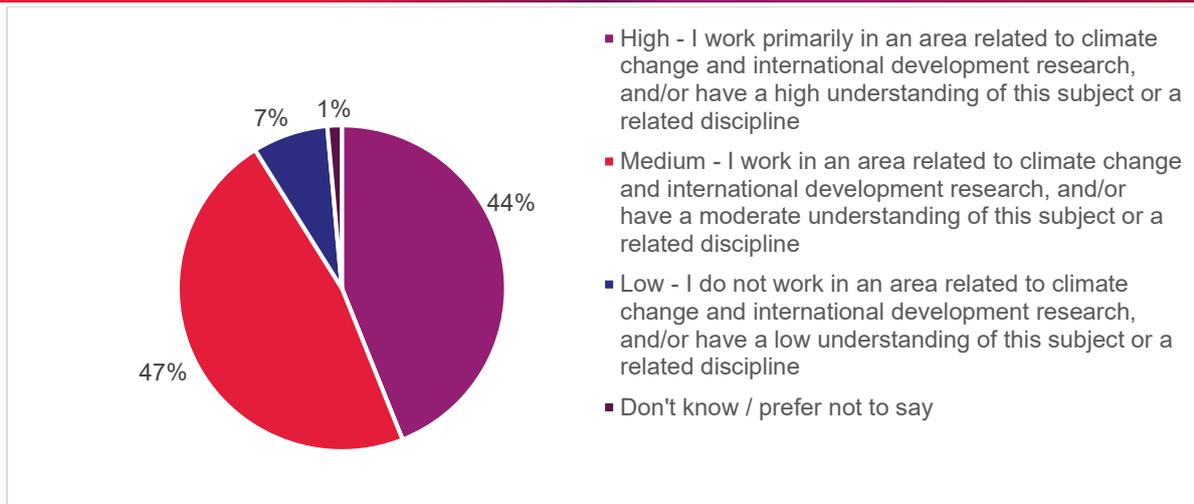
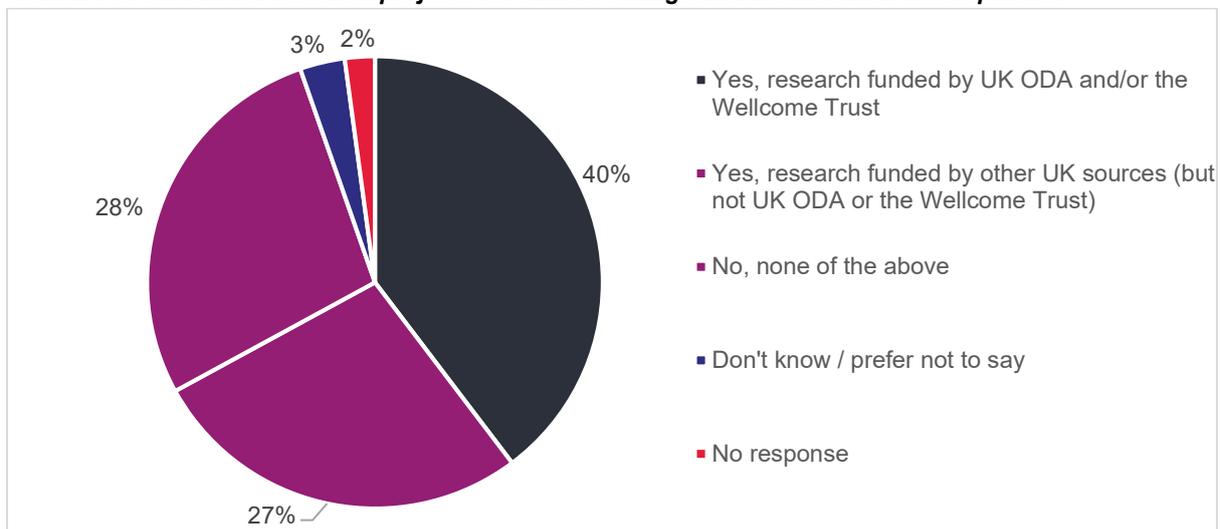


Figure 9 – Survey participant responses to the question: *In the last five years, have you been involved in or aware of UK-funded research projects for climate change and international development?*



Note: Survey participants were shown suitable questions based on their responses to the question above. For example, only participants who said that they had been involved in or aware of climate-development research projects funded by UK ODA and/or the Wellcome Trust over the last five years were asked to comment on the strengths and weaknesses of UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research on climate change and international development.

Annex 5 – List of LMICs named as a country of focus

Countries of focus are all ODA-eligible countries identified as primarily benefitting from the research project and/or location where funded research activity takes place. The table below sets out a list of all low- and middle-income countries listed as a country of focus in the portfolio-level analysis of UK ODA and Wellcome-funded research on climate change and international development between 2010 and 2015. Projects may list more than one country as a country of focus.

Due to data limitations (see section A.2.1.5), there may be some under-counting of the number of climate development projects funded by DFID. This is may be most significant in lowering the number of projects which have least developed and low-income countries as countries of focus.

Table 6 – LMICs named as a country of focus

Country	OECD DAC List Classification	Number of Projects
Afghanistan	Least Developed and Low Income	3
Algeria	Upper-Middle Income	1
Angola	Least Developed and Low Income	3
Antigua and Barbuda	Upper-Middle Income	3
Argentina	Upper-Middle Income	2
Bangladesh	Least Developed and Low Income	33
Belize	Upper-Middle Income	2
Benin	Least Developed and Low Income	17
Bhutan	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Bolivia	Lower-Middle Income	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper-Middle Income	1
Botswana	Upper-Middle Income	3
Brazil	Upper-Middle Income	48
Burkina Faso	Least Developed and Low Income	28
Burundi	Least Developed and Low Income	2
Cambodia	Least Developed and Low Income	4
Cameroon	Lower-Middle Income	8
Chad	Least Developed and Low Income	1
China	Upper-Middle Income	123
Colombia	Upper-Middle Income	33
Comoros	Least Developed and Low Income	2
Congo	Lower-Middle Income	2
Costa Rica	Upper-Middle Income	5
Cote d'Ivoire	Lower-Middle Income	18
Cuba	Upper-Middle Income	3
Dem. Rep. Congo	Least Developed and Low Income	20
Dominica	Upper-Middle Income	2

Dominican Republic	Upper-Middle Income	1
Ecuador	Upper-Middle Income	1
Egypt	Lower-Middle Income	53
Ethiopia	Least Developed and Low Income	41
Fiji	Upper-Middle Income	4
Gambia	Least Developed and Low Income	4
Ghana	Lower-Middle Income	44
Grenada	Upper-Middle Income	4
Guatemala	Lower-Middle Income	2
Guyana	Upper-Middle Income	1
Haiti	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Honduras	Lower-Middle Income	3
India	Lower-Middle Income	88
Indonesia	Lower-Middle Income	28
Iran	Upper-Middle Income	1
Iraq	Upper-Middle Income	1
Jamaica	Upper-Middle Income	6
Jordan	Lower-Middle Income	8
Kazakhstan	Upper-Middle Income	14
Kenya	Lower-Middle Income	69
Kyrgyzstan	Lower-Middle Income	1
Laos	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Lebanon	Upper-Middle Income	1
Lesotho	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Madagascar	Least Developed and Low Income	6
Malawi	Least Developed and Low Income	30
Malaysia	Upper-Middle Income	35
Maldives	Upper-Middle Income	1
Mali	Least Developed and Low Income	2
Mauritania	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Mauritius	Upper-Middle Income	4
Mexico	Upper-Middle Income	28
Montserrat	Upper-Middle Income	2
Mozambique	Least Developed and Low Income	23
Myanmar	Least Developed and Low Income	4
Namibia	Upper-Middle Income	5
Nepal	Least Developed and Low Income	14
Nicaragua	Lower-Middle Income	2
Niger	Least Developed and Low Income	4
Nigeria	Lower-Middle Income	35
Pakistan	Lower-Middle Income	22
Palau	Upper-Middle Income	1
Panama	Upper-Middle Income	1
Papua New Guinea	Lower-Middle Income	2

Peru	Upper-Middle Income	10
Philippines	Lower-Middle Income	19
Rwanda	Least Developed and Low Income	30
Saint Helena	Upper-Middle Income	1
Saint Lucia	Upper-Middle Income	4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper-Middle Income	4
Senegal	Least Developed and Low Income	10
<i>Seychelles*</i>	<i>Upper-Middle Income</i>	6
Sierra Leone	Least Developed and Low Income	17
Solomon Islands	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Somalia	Least Developed and Low Income	4
South Africa	Upper-Middle Income	30
South Sudan	Least Developed and Low Income	1
Sri Lanka	Lower-Middle Income	7
Sudan	Least Developed and Low Income	5
Suriname	Upper-Middle Income	1
Syria	Lower-Middle Income	1
Tajikistan	Lower-Middle Income	2
Tanzania	Least Developed and Low Income	46
Thailand	Upper-Middle Income	27
Togo	Least Developed and Low Income	16
Tonga	Upper-Middle Income	1
Turkey	Upper-Middle Income	21
Uganda	Least Developed and Low Income	41
Vanuatu	Least Developed and Low Income	3
Venezuela	Upper-Middle Income	1
Vietnam	Lower-Middle Income	18
Zambia	Least Developed and Low Income	35
Zimbabwe	Least Developed and Low Income	10

* The six research projects that list Seychelles as a country of focus were initiated prior to its classification as a high-income country and subsequent removal from the OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients in 2018.