



Accountability for Informal Urban Equity (ARISE)

– March 2024



The George Institute
for Global Health

Facts:

- Majority of the world's population lives in cities, and one in three urban informal dwellers live in low- and middle-income countries.
- As per India's 2011 census, 13.92 million households lived in informal urban settlements – a growth of 37.1% over the previous decade.

Project Cycle:

2019-2024

Partners:

The George Institute for Global Health, India
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK
James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University, Bangladesh
African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC), Kenya
College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences (COMAHS), Sierra Leone
LVCT Health, Kenya
SDI, Kenya
SDI, Sierra Leone
SDI/SPARC, India
Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK
University of Glasgow, UK
Sierra Leone Urban Research Centre (SLURC), Sierra Leone
University of York, UK

Supporters:

United Kingdom Research and Innovation
Global Challenges Research Fund (UKRI GCRF) (Grant No: ES/S00811X/1)

Principal Investigator:

Dr Surekha Garimella

Background:

- Accountability for Informal Urban Equity (ARISE) is a consortium of interconnected and interdisciplinary research hubs across Africa, South Asia, and the United Kingdom.
- The hub aims to address the intractable development challenge of ill-health, inequity, and insecurity in informal urban settlements in low- and middle-income countries.
- ARISE Hub at The George Institute is working with communities of waste workers in Bengaluru (Karnataka), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Guntur and Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh).

Aims:

- ARISE hub aims to support marginalised communities in claiming their health rights, amplifying their voices, and building accountability and capacities through evidence-based research, to facilitate security and services, and inform policy changes for these marginalised communities.

Methods:

- Evidence and action through Participatory Action Research (PAR) to improve health and well-being of waste worker communities.
- To elicit diverse perspectives, participatory action research (PAR) is used, along with different methods for promoting discussion, deliberation, developing critical thinking, exploring the social circumstances related to research questions, and producing knowledge that can prompt collective action.

Impact:

- Local: Improved equity in rights to health and well-being across all action sites in India
- (Sub)national: Embedding and uptake of approaches to develop multi-sectoral policy and practice, to promote equity in rights to well-being and health in urban informal spaces.
- Global: Multi-sectoral global action, to improve equitable health and well-being in urban informal spaces

The George Institute For Global Health:

We're improving the lives of millions of people worldwide through innovative health research. Working across a broad health landscape, the Institute conducts clinical, population and health system research aimed at changing health practice and policy worldwide.