

## **Section A: Official Development Assistance (ODA) and GCRF strategy**

### **The strategy**

1. Summarise the key aspects of your three year **strategy for development related and GCRF research activity**, including:
  - a. Your institution's strategy and priority objectives for all development related research activity funded through all sources for three years from 2018-19.
  - b. A summary of the key aspects of your three year strategic plan for QR GCRF, in light of the criteria and objectives for the GCRF outlined in the guidance.
  - c. How activity funded through QR GCRF fits into your broader strategy and priorities for all development related research activity.
  - d. How activity funded through QR GCRF relates to the UK strategy for the GCRF.<sup>1</sup>
  - e. How your development-related and GCRF strategies relate to your wider institutional strategy for using QR.
  - f. Likely key barriers and enablers to implementing your strategy.
  - g. The key activities by which you will realise your objectives, such as capacity and capability building; mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research; generating impact from research; meeting the full economic cost of GCRF activity funded through other sources; rapid response to emergencies with an urgent research need; and pump priming.
  - h. The main developing countries, included in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list, which you intend to collaborate with.

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<sup>1</sup> UK Strategy for the Global Challenges Research Fund,  
<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/funding/gcrf/challenges/>

i.

Maximum 3,000 words (Submission 2309 words)

**University of Gloucestershire research strategy and links to activity funded through QR GCRF**

The University of Gloucestershire (UoG) adopted Academic Strategy runs from 2017-22 and has four Ambitions:

- i. Attractive and Competitive Subjects
- ii. Excellence in Learning & Teaching.
- iii. Impactful Research and Practice
- iv. Engagement and Enhancement.

The third ambition reflects the importance of research and practice, and particularly the impact on learning opportunities and teaching, and also the impact of research on practice beyond academia, and the rising importance of impact for the next Research Excellence Framework exercise. Broadly, this ambition is about research and practice that is internationally excellent and world leading within the six priority research areas that have been identified by the University as our priorities for research investment and development.

As a result the new Academic Strategy continues to 'focus on outputs and their quality, and ensure those outputs are accessible and used to promote the internationally excellent research priorities'.

The Engagement and Enhancement ambition of the University's Academic Strategy centres on the pillars of the University's quality framework, which are a quinquennial review alongside continuous reflections and actions at the course level. This is a significant and pioneering approach developed by the University that is gaining interest in the sector, and requires significant ongoing cultural shifts. The direction of travel is in line with the national context for Quality Assessment in England, as enshrined recently in the Higher Education and Research Act. Within this is the development of partnerships that underpin the internationalisation agenda within the University.

As part of the internationalisation strategy the UoG fosters research partnership building with ODA countries. It supports and covers staff time spent on: GCRF proposal writing and networking; Newton Fund applications and activities; staff attendance at conferences in ODA countries for networking; and hosting visiting scholars. The number of existing collaborations between UoG and ODA country researchers is testament to support by the UoG, with activities developed or active within 15 ODA countries and 4 multi-ODA country research projects.

The University's Environmental Dynamics & Governance (EDG) Research Priority Area is one of six Research Priority Areas for the University. The research themes are framed around trans and interdisciplinary research and aim to address complex interrelated

problems in agricultural, social and ecological systems. In this respect they are closely related to the SDGs and GCRF challenges as outlined below. All QR funding is distributed via the six Research Priority Areas, with close alignment to the underpinning Units of Assessment the University of Gloucestershire is planning to submit for REF2021.

EDG is the natural focal point for the 'development' programme on GCRF because of the existing areas of activity within UoA 13 (Town and County Planning) and UoA 14 (Geography and Environmental Science). This locates the development funding within a wider strategic framework that funding is distributed to support. Annually, the Research Priority Area funding priorities are approved by the University Research Committee, ensuring oversight and accountability through the University Governance arrangements.

### **Key aspects of your three year strategic plan for QR GCRF**

The key aspects of the strategy for the three years are to develop activities within the following three themes, which address the GCRF challenges, as well as being linked to the UoG and specifically EDG research priorities. The EDG priorities can be viewed here <http://www.glos.ac.uk/research/research-priority-areas/environmental-dynamics-and-governance/Pages/default.aspx>. These themes and activities are challenge-led in that they address specific problems already identified by working with ODA researchers. They build on research excellence within UoA 13 and UoA 14 and on the expertise and experience of researchers in trans/interdisciplinary research critical to find solutions to complex challenges. The programme over the three year period will be dedicated to a small number of projects (commensurate with the limited size of the funding allocation) within these themes which aim to strengthen existing relationships and build on research excellence. As such these projects will use the allocations for:

- capacity and capability building;
- interdisciplinary and collaborative research activity;
- and pump-priming activities.

The overall aim is to build enduring research partnerships between UoG and the academic and research communities within ODA countries with a view to increasing their internal capacity for research and in shared problem solving of challenges within these countries.

#### **1. Knowledge for resilient food systems**

Smallholder/farmer livelihoods are threatened by multiple challenges (e.g. climate change, natural resource degradation) which requires local adaptation of management practices supported by scientific evidence. Smallholder/farmer's capacity for adaptation is constrained due to lack of knowledge, poorly resourced extension services, and poor institutional governance. Solutions lie with institutional and behavioural changes as much as with technological innovations. Our objective therefore has to be to develop trans/interdisciplinary projects, which explore how to optimise the uptake and upscaling of solutions using innovative approaches working with multiple stakeholders.

#### **2.Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well being**

Social-ecological systems are vulnerable to change due to ecological and social processes and their complex interactions. Climate change, migration and labour movement, and economic change all drive land degradation, habitat fragmentation, urbanisation, etc. There is a clear research need to analyse these processes and their impact on economic development and welfare. These changes impact ecosystem services (ES) which sustain rural and urban livelihoods. Our objective therefore is to develop a better understanding of ES dynamics in order to achieve sustainable cities and communities with equitable access to clean water, air, healthy soils which sustain health and well-being. UoG is part of a consortium delivering Rurality as a vehicle for Urban Sanitation Transformation (RUST) funded by the ESRC and this may lead to opportunities in that region that will be explored in years 2 and 3 of the strategy.

### **3. Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies**

Institutions for good governance are needed to address negative impacts of changing social-ecological systems. For example, adaptive governance based on participatory action, knowledge exchange and ongoing evaluation can inform strategies and policies linked to the management of finite, renewable and shared resources. Our objective under this third theme is to develop tools to aid the development of community-based responses and multi-stakeholder action research projects on environmental issues.

#### **How does activity funded through QR GCRF relate to the UK strategy for the GCRF?**

The activities proposed all address significant and complex problems faced by ODA countries which is at the core of the strategy. Based on our research excellence and working with ODA country researchers, to both identify problems and develop solutions, will ensure we identify direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries of research. Direct are those that will have direct positive benefits, e.g. researchers and practitioners who are involved in a project. Indirect beneficiaries are those with whom the direct beneficiaries work and develop outcomes. Involving a wide range of stakeholders will guarantee that practicable impact pathways are followed and delivered.

The activities will build on UoG's ability to deliver cutting-edge research on topics highly relevant to the SDGs. Interacting with ODA and other UK university partners developing innovative methodologies, will significantly increase UoG's research capacity and capability. Furthermore this work will provide new empirical data and enhance capacity in the ODA research communities, specifically for Early Career Researchers (ECRs). This builds on a strong programme developed through Newton Fund researcher links workshop, and on UOG researchers' interdisciplinary expertise. Overall, the aim is to achieve sustainable and enduring partnerships with ODA academics and organisations.

#### **Key barriers and enablers to implementing your strategy**

It is recognised that a range of barriers and enablers will impact on the implementation of the GCRF strategy. For each development area under GCRF, barriers and enablers will be managed as a part of our overall Project Management System. The purpose of this approach will be to understand and proactively manage risk and opportunities, with a

view to increasing the likelihood of success through minimising threats and maximising the exploitation of opportunities.

The process that will be employed is that of:

- Identify
- Assess
- Plan Responses
- Implement Responses

Barriers will be identified and documented in a project risk register, and then be assessed for significance and prioritisation. Responses will then be planned, seeking to avoid, reduce or transfer risks, or apply contingencies where this is not possible. Pre-emptive responses will be put into place as the project proceeds, and others actioned if risks are realised. As a part of our Project Management System, this process will enable us to manage the effective provision of the service by reducing the likelihood or impact of potential or actual issues that could affect time, cost or quality factors of individual projects within the programme as well as the delivery of particular themes within the programme. Experienced researchers will refer to this system and use the opportunity to train ODA researchers in such systems as well.

**Key activities by which the proposed objectives will be realised:**

Specific activities:

***Theme 1: Knowledge for resilient food systems***

***Proposed Activity: Research priorities for upscaling Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) initiatives, Indonesia.*** Smallscale farmers need information and support to adapt to climate change. Working with the University of Indonesia (UI), this activity will host a series of networking and training events to share experiences, and identify priority areas for interdisciplinary research to examine how effective CSA farmer-scientist collaborative initiatives can be upscaled (embedded institutionally) and outscaled (diffused spatially).

The activity will host a series of networking and training events to share experiences, and identify priority areas for interdisciplinary research specifically on how to upscale and outscale successful collaborative farmer-scientist initiatives. The events will be aimed at academics, policy makers and practitioners and include research skills training (interdisciplinary research, writing workshops) for building capacity in ECR. This builds on research carried out by UOG researchers on adaptive strategies; agricultural knowledge and innovation systems, and risk and economic analysis (Ingram et al., 2018, Ingram et al., 2016).

***Proposed Activity: Improving adaptive capacity in farm households in Kenya***

For farm households in Kenya it is imperative to increase crop productivity and to adapt to/cope with the complex challenges of climate change, natural resource degradation, and globalized markets and supply chains. Understanding how to improve farm households' adaptation capacity requires research co-designed between researchers

and practitioners to identify adaptive strategies where adaptive learning, resilience and risk are central considerations; and supporting institutions (e.g. extension services) and markets are key. Working with Dr Sylvester Anami at the Jomo Kenyatta University (JKU) and Dr Catherine Taracha Kenya Agri & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), this pump-priming activity will host a series of networking and ECR training events to identify priority areas for trans and inter-disciplinary research in this context. This builds on research carried out by UOG researchers on adaptive strategies; agricultural knowledge and innovation systems, and risk and economic analysis (Ingram et al., 2018, Ingram et al., 2016 and Magrini and Vigani 2016).

The networking events (seminars, mini symposia), aimed at different actors (policy, practitioners, academic), will be held at JKU and will aim to identify the research agenda for future research proposals and collaborations. Working from a systems perspective, the focus will be on the relevant technologies and innovative practices for sustainable intensification (soil and water management, irrigation and fertilization, crop resistance, rotation and intercropping, etc.) as well as household, market and institutional influences. Such events will be followed with ECR training on innovative interdisciplinary research methods, research proposal development and academic paper writing. Consideration would be given to split-site PhDs and staff exchanges.

The geographical scope of the events depends on the available funding. With the actual indicative allocation Kenya is the candidate country. However, with additional funding allocation these activities could be extended to other countries in the East Africa region.

### ***Theme 2. Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well being***

#### ***Proposed activity: Youth Employment in Agriculture in Kenema, Sierra Leone***

This activity is founded on the combination of factors that (i) many of Africa's fastest growing cities are secondary cities, though much research on urban issues has focused on primary cities, (ii) rapidly growing cities require access to land and facilities to produce some food within the city limits and (iii) post-conflict societies need to find low threshold livelihood opportunities for young people. The activity will be a collaboration with Kabba Bangura and Solomon Gbanie of Fourah Bay College, comprising interviews with a selection of young people engaged in urban and periurban cultivation in a range of production settings around the secondary city of Kenema, Sierra Leone together with mapping urban and peri-urban cultivation using a range of primary and secondary sources drawing on a previous project examining this activity in Freetown (Lynch Forthcoming 2018).

### ***Theme 3. Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies***

#### ***Proposed activities: Family demography and aging in developing countries***

This activity will build on 2 existing projects namely:

Family demography in sub-Saharan Africa: Building on previous work on family migration in South Africa (Lynch 1992), work-family transitions and health amongst young women in South Africa (Lynch and Waterhouse 2017) and maternal work in the first year of life and child cognitive development in Ethiopia (Lynch and Waterhouse Forthcoming 2018)

a grant proposal will be developed linked to developing the African Research Network on Work and Family (which includes scholars from across sub-Saharan Africa).

Building on the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) in developing countries there is scope to develop a network of multi-disciplinary researchers with an interest in undertaking regional and national analysis in the UN's Central Asia and Eastern European region (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia, Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). The intention is to submit at least one research proposal arising from this and jointly authored academic papers with researchers in the ODA countries.

**Main developing countries considered for collaboration in next 3 years:**

*Least developed Countries:* Sierra Leone, Malawi

*Other Low Income Countries:* Kenya, Ethiopia, Tajikistan

*Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories:* Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Moldova, Uzbekistan, West Bank & Gaza Strip,

2. Provide details of the main intended **outcomes and impacts** of your strategy.

Maximum 500 words (Current 485)

The detailed GCRF strategy for UoG and the outlined programme of work provides a sound basis on which to introduce a project management process that will be able to check against anticipated and actual outcomes and impacts of the resulting projects and activities. All project and activities under the GCRF programme will be tested at three different stages to ensure they are ODA compliant: at the planning stage; the delivery stage; and the closure stage.

At the planning stage all proposed activity will need to clearly demonstrate the relevance to Overseas Development Assistance priorities and an alignment with the three UoG themes.

When assessing for outcomes and impact the activities undertaken by UoG researchers will be measured to ascertain whether they have benefited disadvantaged, impoverished populations and tackled major development issues that impact on the economic development and welfare of the target countr(ies). In developing these activities each proposal will have to outline how many people are affected by the issues that the research will address. These will be provided measurable indicators against which the research will be measured. Proposals will be specific to the groups who will benefit, explain exactly how they will benefit and the strategic importance of the benefits. Issues of scaling up or transferability will also be considered.

A key consideration will be to build capacity for research and/or development with in-country partners. As the strategy identifies the UoG is already undertaking collaborative working with HEI and research institutions in ODA countries. This will be enhanced through the introduction of Co-Investigators in research proposals as well as training and skills development. Where appropriate split site PhDs and staff exchanges will be considered to build capacity within the HEI sector.

Generic outcome indicators will be the presence of: open access datasets, collaboration networks, enhancing the capacity of researchers in ODA countries (e.g. CoIs from ODA countries leading work packages etc.), introduction of evidence based policy. Each GCRF activity will have to report against an agreed set of metrics that consider these outcome indicators. This means that activities involving UoG researchers will be required to show: which institutions they are working with in the UK and in DAC listed countries; the collaborations will detail which companies, government organisations and non-governmental organisations are involved. The intended beneficiaries of the research, both direct and indirect and the research underpinning the need for the research. All project reports and publications, some of which will be targeted at international peer-reviewed journals, will be open access.

Specifically under each of the 3 UoG themes for the GCRF strategy:

*1. Knowledge for resilient food systems;* one pump-priming activity in Indonesia and a pump-priming project in Egypt with resulting GCRF proposals being developed and submitted as a result

*2. Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well-being:* Interdisciplinary and collaborative research in Sierra Leone on youth employment

*3. Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies:* one pump-priming project in Ethiopia and other DAC sub-Saharan countries and a capacity building event in Central Asia and Eastern Europe with at least one GCRF proposal arising from each of these.

### **Management of GCRF**

3. How will your HEI **monitor** and **evaluate** its progress and compliance in ODA and GCRF activity, including assessing geographical distribution of activity, outputs, outcomes and economic and social impacts?

Please describe the policies, procedures and approach you have in place to measure progress, evaluate outcomes, identify lessons learned, and ensure ODA compliance.

Maximum 1,500 words (Current 500)



The detailed GCRF strategy and outline programme of work would enable checks to be readily made between work required and work carried out, with a project/activity breakdown structure acting as a checklist, so enabling effective monitoring. In some instances our experience is that checklist-based documentation is effective, whilst in others, often where the work is more complex, web-based task management tools provide an effective solution to tracking progress, whilst also aiding team level communication.

Our staff complete timesheets for project/activity work, and this enables accurate monitoring and costing of time inputs, whilst regular reports from the University's finance system ensure effective and timely monitoring of non-pay costs. Active monitoring of resource use and progression against planned tasks is also carried out with our partners, against the requirements of the sub-contract, which will define tasks, resources, scheduling and quality assurance requirements. These systems for monitoring time and other costs are brought together in a system of spreadsheets that exist for each project and which provide an overview of the status of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation is a component of our overall Programme Management System, which is the means by which quality and quality assurance is embedded within the projects we deliver as part of the GCRF programme. Quality is assured by a number of means:

- Excellent Staff
- Staff Development (formal)
- Organisational Learning
- Partner management
- Quality Processes
- Quality checks and controls

Through our normal working practices, including methodological discussion with colleagues, submission of work to the Research Ethics Committee, and reflection of previous experience by senior staff, we seek to ensure a high quality research process is created in each project or activity across the GCRF programme, which will support the delivery of the specified outputs at the quality standard required.

Quality Controls are used both during the process of delivering the work as well as of the final outputs and deliverables. Quality Controls are specific checks made of a project/activity output against a set of specified criteria to ensure that output meets the projects Key Performance Indicators for deliverables.

Quality Controls are applied to:

- Contracts / Agreements issued as a result of the project / activity concerning GCRF.
- Research design
- Interim Reports
- Final Reports

Subject to the output that is being checked, quality control may be carried out by a member of the project team at an appropriate level, or by a senior member of EDG staff otherwise not associated with the project/activity.

Eligibility is clearly key and the staff responsible for oversight of the GCRF expenditure will be frequently checking the OECD Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) list of Low and/or Middle Income Countries (LMICs). The list changes every three years with updates during this time. Oversight will be keen to ensure that the impact of activities are not over claimed and are in line with the strategy developed. At least 6 monthly meetings will be held across all proposed and actual GCRF activity with regular reporting on individual activities between these periods.

## **Section B: Use of QR GCRF 2018-19 allocation and future QR GCRF priorities**

4. Please complete the table in Annex A2 detailing the expected spending and activities for QR GCRF in the academic year 2018-19. Note that the total QR GCRF spending must equal the indicative allocation (available in Annex C), and all activities must be ODA-compliant for strategies to be assessed as ODA-compliant overall.
5. Please add here any explanatory notes on how you have completed the table in Annex A2 that will help inform assessment of ODA compliance.

Maximum 200 words

The table has been completed showing activities under each of the proposed themes that underpin the UoG GCRF strategy. The focus has been on the development of activities that the UoG would be able to deliver in the 2018-19 period.

6. How would your **priorities and activities** for 2018-19 QR GCRF change if the funding level differs from that outlined in indicative allocations? Please include detail of how priorities will change with increases and decreases to QR GCRF funding, and details of how each priority meets ODA criteria.

Maximum 500 words

If the level of funds were to be reduced significantly, it would not be possible to offer the same level of commitment to the proposed GCRF projects in terms of the three main themes: Knowledge for resilient food systems; Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well-being; and Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies. The level of any financial reduction would not result in a pro rata reduction in offer – e.g. a 20% reduction in funding would most likely impact to a greater extent than

20% loss of impact, based on costs such as staff time input remaining largely the same. The outputs would have to be reduced accordingly, with a reduced benefit in terms of impact in the ODA countries and with subsequent less economic impact.

In the event of a small reduction (under 10%), it is possible that funds would be available through the EDG research priority area to meet some shortfalls. Moreover, such an eventuality would add additional uncertainty to the projects' ability to succeed, and objectives to be fulfilled.

In the event of increased funding, more would be able to be achieved under each of the three proposed themes. The level of any financial increase would not result in a pro rata increase in offer – e.g. a 20% increase in funding would most likely impact to a greater extent than 20% increase of impact, based on costs such as staff time input remaining largely the same.

Examples of where additional funding could be used include: researchers at UoG have good contacts with the Foundation for Ecological Security in India and there is potential to offer expertise concerning the social-ecological systems in rural parts of the country. Existing links have established connections around land reform and resilience in remote rural areas.

There is potential for split-site PhDs across all themes, where the supervisor would be from within a local DAC HEI institution working with supervisors in UoG. The PhD student will undertake fieldwork in the DAC country and this will be fed back into the subject community, including policy makers.

Of course, additional funding would enable greater exposure for the proposed events and larger projects as outline in Annex 2.

7. Based on indicative funding allocations, what are your **priorities** for QR GCRF activity in 2019-20? Please include detail of how priorities will change with increases and decreases to QR GCRF funding, and details of how each priority meets ODA criteria.

Maximum 1,000 words

The plan for 2019-20 would be to secure the GCRF proposal outlined in Annex but it is likely that this will require some extra resource in terms of further meetings. Our experience of such events is that a range of other opportunities are also forthcoming and these will be prioritised and acted on accordingly.

Researchers at UoG are also part of a consortium working on the Rurality as a vehicle for Urban Sanitation Transformation (RUST) project funded by the ESRC's Urban

Transformations programme and the Indian Council for Social Science Research. There is potential for further projects to be developed under this opportunity.

At the mid-way point of the 2018-19 year a specific plan will be developed for each of the 3 UoG themes for the GCRF strategy:

*1. Knowledge for resilient food systems;*

*2. Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well-being;*

*3. Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies;*

If the level of funds were to be reduced significantly, it would not be possible to offer the same level of commitment to the proposed GCRF projects in terms of the three main themes: Knowledge for resilient food systems; Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well-being; and Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies. The level of any financial reduction would not result in a pro rata reduction in offer – e.g. a 20% reduction in funding would most likely impact to a greater extent than 20% loss of impact, based on costs such as staff time input remaining largely the same. The outputs would have to be reduced accordingly, with a reduced benefit in terms of impact in the ODA countries and with subsequent less economic impact.

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In the event of increased funding, more would be able to be achieved under each of the three proposed themes. The level of any financial increase would not result in a pro rata increase in offer – e.g. a 20% increase in funding would most likely impact to a greater extent than 20% increase of impact, based on costs such as staff time input remaining largely the same.

8. Based on indicative funding allocations, what are your **priorities** for QR GCRF activity in 2020-21? Please include detail of how priorities will change with increases and decreases to QR GCRF funding, and details of how each priority meets ODA criteria.

Maximum 1,000 words

The plan for 2020-21 would be to secure the GCRF proposal outlined in Annex but it is likely that this will require some extra resource in terms of further meetings. Our experience of such events is that a range of other opportunities are also forthcoming and these will be prioritised and acted on accordingly.

The Rurality as a vehicle for Urban Sanitation Transformation (RUST) project, funded by the ESRC's Urban Transformations programme and the Indian Council for Social Science Research, will be well established by 2020-21 and this will be factored into the overall strategy. There is potential for further projects to be developed under this opportunity.

At the mid-way point of the 2018-19 year a specific plan will be developed for each of the 3 UoG themes for the GCRF strategy:

*1. Knowledge for resilient food systems*; it is anticipated to have at least one full GCRF project by this point and some development money will be used to maintain a rolling programme of further research ideas

*2. Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well-being*: it is anticipated to have at least one full GCRF project by this point and some development money will be used to maintain a rolling programme of further research ideas

*3. Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies*: it is anticipated to have at least one full GCRF project by this point and some development money will be used to maintain a rolling programme of further research ideas

If the level of funds were to be reduced significantly, it would not be possible to offer the same level of commitment to the proposed GCRF projects in terms of the three main themes: Knowledge for resilient food systems; Social-ecological systems for sustainable health and well-being; and Environmental governance for sustainable communities and societies. The level of any financial reduction would not result in a pro rata reduction in offer – e.g. a 20% reduction in funding would most likely impact to a greater extent than 20% loss of impact, based on costs such as staff time input remaining largely the same. The outputs would have to be reduced accordingly, with a reduced benefit in terms of impact in the ODA countries and with subsequent less economic impact.

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In the event of increased funding, more would be able to be achieved under each of the three proposed themes. The level of any financial increase would not result in a pro rata increase in offer – e.g. a 20% increase in funding would most likely impact to a greater extent than 20% increase of impact, based on costs such as staff time input remaining largely the same.

## References

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