

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

### The strategy

#### **1) A summary of the key aspects of Lancaster University's three-year strategy for development related and GRCF research activity**

##### **Introduction:**

Lancaster University (LU) has a well-developed international research strategy, which is being driven, in part, by the UK Government's overseas strategy. The primary goal is to establish LU as a global leader in higher education and is underpinned by excellence in research and impact, with LU aiming to be a 'go to' university for research and impact that is widely respected and transforms lives, communities, practices and thinking in countries across the globe and particularly in developing countries. By becoming a globally significant university, LU has the following research aims:

1. To be a global leader in higher education that provides the highest quality research and impact
2. To engage locally and internationally on the issues and debates of the day and future
3. Driven by research and learning, to inform and change practice and thinking worldwide

Within this strategy, LU has developed mechanisms with which it can (i) raise its profile and recognition nationally and internationally; (ii) explore new forms of strategic partnership, unconstrained by historical relationships and forms of collaboration, and (iii) build on the university's growing transnational activities and partnerships to develop a substantial international presence at a scale that provides the resources and activities to be considered globally significant. As Lancaster's global research strategy develops, the activities put in place to support this will continue to be significant and are likely to go above and beyond the QR funding ring-fenced for GCRF.

##### **a) LU's strategy and priority objectives for all development related research activity funded from all sources for three years from 2018-19.**

At an institutional level, LU has a number of high-level objectives for development related research:

**International partner hubs:** LU has a number of mature international partnership (IP) hubs (i.e. overseas campuses) in Ghana, India, China and Malaysia that incorporate teaching and research. LU is working closely through these partnerships to increase research capacity (in terms of academic capacity to work on research projects – through training and PhD programmes, joint research appointments, and professional services training to manage research project administration processes in these overseas hubs). LU is jointly organising international research focused workshops at LU and the IP hubs (LU and Ghana 2016, LU and Malaysia 2017, LU 2018, and China 2019), which have been and will be attended by academic and non-academic stakeholders at the IP hubs, from across their regions and from LU. Additionally, LU is collaborating through these partnerships on large grants (including GCRF).

**International research centres:** LU is currently developing a number of international research centres based 'in-country' in collaboration with some of its most established IPs. These centres will have members from both LU and its partner organisation, as well as some joint appointments. It is expected that these centres will act as a catalyst for new research ideas, research training and strong partnership building. An example of this is the 2017 launch of the first international hub of the Centre for Global Eco-innovation (CGE), based at the University of Benin in Nigeria. Other examples include the Centre for West African Studies (CWAS), in Ghana, which will be launched this year (2018), with further centres planned in China in the near future (2020 onwards).

**Capacity building and research idea development:** Internally, LU is running a number of schemes to encourage staff to build partnerships in DAC list countries and develop research ideas to tackle some of the greatest global issues of our time. Mechanisms include: seed-corn funding and internal, regional, national and international events. LU also participates in external schemes to help build capacity and links through

various programmes, e.g. the Commonwealth Fellowship Programme, British Council, Newton Fund, Rutherford Scheme and GCRF.

**Industrial strategy:** LU understands the global significance of the UK's Industrial Strategy (IS) and the grand challenges highlighted within it. LU seeks to play a leading role in global collaborations that look to solve these challenges, recognising the IS alignment with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the relevance of these challenges to developing countries as well as the UK. To tackle these grand challenges, LU can build on its strong links with UK industry, as well as its global partnerships. This work complements the leading role LU is playing in the recently awarded North West Coastal Arc Eco-Innovation Science and Innovation Audit, which analyses the region's research and innovation strengths and identifies mechanisms for the area to become world leading in the development of low carbon and eco-innovative products, processes and services. It also links to Africa's Green Growth initiative, which is driving solutions to existing and emerging development challenges in ways that will not deplete Africa's natural capital and leave economies and livelihoods more vulnerable to climate change and other environmental, social and economic risks.

LU is engaging with the UK's drive to recruit and retain the best global talent. LU has recently secured funding from the Rutherford Scheme to attract talented researchers from Argentina to work at LU and will continue to engage with this scheme.

**A summary of the key aspects (b) and the key activities (g) of the three-year strategic plan for QR GCRF. A summary of the key quantifiable aspects and activities are listed below:**

**2018-19:**

1. Full economic costing (FEC) on ODA-compliant projects
2. Partnership building activities – travel and subsistence (T&S) in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities
3. Seed-corn funding to support engagement with putative partners or carry out small projects which may provide a basis for larger ODA-compliant research projects
4. N8-NEPAD Africa Hub
5. Six PhDs for GCRF-funded RECIRCULATE project
6. The creation of CWAS and the appointment of a Director to support collaborative research, capacity and capability building with new and existing partners

**2019-20:**

1. FEC on ODA-compliant projects
2. Partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities
3. Seed-corn funding to support engagement with putative partners or carry out small projects which may provide a basis for larger ODA-compliant research projects
4. N8-NEPAD Africa Hub
5. Six PhDs for GCRF-funded RECIRCULATE project
6. CWAS ongoing activities

**2020-21:**

1. FEC on ODA-compliant projects
2. Partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities
3. Seed-corn funding to support engagement with putative partners or carry out small projects which may provide a basis for larger ODA-compliant research projects
4. Six PhDs for GCRF-funded RECIRCULATE project
5. N8-NEPAD Africa Hub
6. CWAS on-going activities

7. Lancaster University College at Beijing Jiaotong University (BJTU) research hub is planned to support collaborative research, capacity and capability building with BJTU and other partners in China and the wider region

#### **Additional planned activities beyond core QR GCRF**

1. **Coordination role:** to support the implementation of LU's international (GCRF) research strategy across LU (e.g. via our International Research Funding Steering Committee) and the IP hubs as well as liaising with partners from developing countries in ODA-compliant projects. This could be a 5-10% buy-out of a senior academic to work with the Pro-VC Research & Enterprise.
2. **Internal workshops**
  1. To raise awareness of GCRF (and related ODA funding) opportunities
  2. To highlight ODA compliance
  3. To target disciplinary and inter-disciplinary areas that might not otherwise consider the applicability of their work to development issues
3. **Possible future international springboard workshops**
  1. China-Africa-LU workshop, to be held at BJTU, Beijing, China
  2. East Africa-LU workshop, Nairobi, Kenya
  3. African Union – WASCAL-CEH-LU collaborative workshop at LU Ghana

Participants will be encouraged to develop 'seed-corn' funded projects to support the development of partnerships and ODA-compliant project proposals of £1,000-5,000.
4. **Additional ODA compliant seed-corn funding.** Up to £5,000-£10,000 to develop ODA-compliant projects.
5. **Support for existing GCRF projects.**
  1. Supporting implementation and impact, e.g. the LU Impact Fund
  2. Management of GCRF related support, e.g. finances, contracts, due-diligence, ethics, etc.
  3. Training for international partners within the GCRF context, e.g. Commonwealth Professional Fellows

#### **c) How the activity funded through QR GCRF fit into the broader strategy and Lancaster's priorities for all development related research activity**

LU has established international partnership (IP) hubs in ODA compliant countries, namely Goenka (India), Sunway University (Malaysia), Lancaster University Ghana campus (Ghana) and Lancaster University College – Beijing Jiaotong University (China). Although the original aspiration focussed on teaching excellence, research activities are developing at these partnership hubs, which is in part supported by access to in-country/in-region partner networks. LU has sought partnerships with influential organisations to support research development through Memoranda of Understanding and Agreement, e.g. African Union (AU); West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL); African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) Network, Kenya; National Council for Science and Technology (NCST), Malawi; University of Benin and CGE, Nigeria; Manipal University, India; Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management, India; Sri Lanka Technological Campus, Sri Lanka; Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil; Universidad Chileno-Britanica de Cultura, Chile; Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education, Indonesia.

LU's commitment to working in Africa with African partners has recently being augmented with continued investment planned over the next 20 years, including the building of a new campus in Accra and the development of a research hub – the Centre for West African Studies (CWAS). CWAS will be led by a LU-appointed director and will focus initially on: (i) Food Security Sustainable Agriculture, Energy, Waste and Pollution; (ii) Public Health and Infection; (iii) Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction; (iv) Transport, Communications and Infrastructure, and (v) Institutional Stability and Extremism. LU has also collaborated with the University of Benin to form the Centre for Global Eco-innovation (CGE) in Nigeria.

With the establishment of GCRF and other international funding opportunities, LU has funded and organised international (springboard) workshops, at LU and at international hubs. The aims are to build the capability of LU staff for ODA-compliant research activities; to bring researchers from DAC-list countries to Lancaster to support capacity building, and to promote the development of new and existing research partnerships between LU staff and potential global collaborators. Examples of these workshops include (i) International Forum: Connecting Research Challenges and Funding with Business Opportunities in Africa: LU (2016); (ii) Africa-Lancaster Springboard for International Collaboration: LU Ghana campus, Ghana (2016); (iii) Africa/UK Forum: The Human and Social Dimensions of Innovation and Development: LU (2017); (iv) Lancaster-Malaysia Springboard: Feeding Cities of the Future: Sunway University, Malaysia (2017).

Most recently, N8 universities (of which LU is a partner) have agreed a collaboration with the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (N8-NEPAD). The N8-NEPAD hub is designed to facilitate increased research and impact activity in Africa Union (AU) countries. Working in a hub and spoke model, it acts as a single point of contact for NEPAD to access world-leading, multidisciplinary, multi-institutional research and expertise. For the N8 universities, the hub offers a means of testing ideas, delivering impact and finding partners and potential beneficiaries for collaborations. The hub would be the first element of a larger vision to include staff & student exchanges, partnerships with AU universities, and potential involvement in large projects.

#### **d) How activity funded through QR GCRF relates to the UK Strategy for GCRF**

The GCRF delivery partners have created a complementary programme broadly split into three main areas:

1. The delivery of innovative challenge-led disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative ODA-compliant research, including the participation of researchers who may not previously have considered the applicability of their work to development issues.
2. Strengthening capacity for ODA research, innovation and knowledge exchange in the UK and developing countries through partnership with excellent UK research and researchers.
3. Providing an agile response to emergencies where there is an urgent ODA-compliant research need.

LU's strategy for GCRF activity, funded partly through QR, fits perfectly with these aims as outlined below:

#### **1. Supporting challenge-led, disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative ODA-compliant research:**

LU actively encourages academics to apply for research development funding from a number of sources including the Newton Fund, DFID and GCRF.

- (i) Internal training highlights opportunities and explains the fundamental differences between standard research and development focused, ODA-compliant, research.
- (ii) LU commits to covering the FEC on all ODA-compliant research projects.
- (iii) Seed corn funding allows academics to explore new, innovative, challenge-led research ideas, providing funding for pilot work or proof of concept.
- (iv) LU supports existing GCRF active projects by providing complementary PhDs, project management and additional funding (e.g. for impact-related activities).
- (v) Multi-disciplinary workshops (national and international) encourage academics to imagine new multidisciplinary and collaborative methodologies to tackle intractable challenges, giving researchers the capacity to think across, between, and within SDGs.
- (vi) Specific workshops are also tailored for disciplinary areas that might not otherwise consider the applicability of their work to developmental challenges.

#### **2. Strengthening capability and building partnerships within developing countries and the UK:**

LU has a number of internal initiatives to support partnership building and strengthen capacity and capability.

- (i) Internal training on development research for Lancaster staff.
- (ii) Supporting new research linkages between Lancaster and its IP hubs.

- (iii) Research training offered for academics based at one of the IP hubs. For example, PhDs offered to staff working at Sunway University in Malaysia through the staff development scheme.
- (iv) Seed corn funding scheme available to support partnership-building activities. (e.g. short visits, workshops, meetings).
- (v) International workshops encourage new networks to form and the consolidation of existing partnerships.

### **3. Agile response to emergencies and opportunities:**

Through its proactive approach, LU is constantly generating new ideas and developing potential projects and partnerships. LU is therefore in an ideal position to respond quickly to any urgent calls that might emerge in the future. LU researchers are also working with key collaborators in areas such as disaster management, energy, security, food, water and health and are well placed to anticipate and suggest avoidance measures to potential emergencies before they arise.

#### **e) How LU's development-related, and GCRF strategies relate to our wider institutional strategy for using QR**

At the broadest level, the QR allocation awarded to LU is distributed to the faculties/departments using a formula that mirrors the HEFCE funding allocation model.

Strategically, LU QR funding allows departments to strengthen and support world-class research in their disciplinary areas. It gives departments the flexibility to invest in new and emerging areas as well as maintaining important research. Departments also use this funding to grow and support new research talent. Typically, the funding is used to support external research projects (in terms of FEC top up), internal research activity including PhDs, strategic partnership building activities and research development (e.g., academic travel, meetings, workshops, conferences), and research project support (e.g. management, administration).

The wider institutional QR strategy aligns with LU's strategy for development-related and GCRF research QR spend. Many departments at LU are already heavily engaged in ODA-related research and are applying for ODA-compliant research funding (GCRF, Newton, DFID, British Council, etc.); for example, the Lancaster Environment Centre, Biological and Life Sciences Division, Lancaster Institute of Contemporary Arts, and Sociology. Successful grants of this nature will have the FEC top up provided via the ring fenced GCRF QR allocation.

Where there are successful projects running, LU often provides additional support via PhD scholarships. This fits into departmental and faculty strategies for growing and supporting research talent in key areas including ODA-compliant research. LU also has schemes in place to offer discounts for PhDs with key DAC list countries (e.g., University of Benin, Nigeria; the Ministry of Education, Indonesia).

Activities such as internal and external workshops fit into building partnerships and ODA-compliant research activities. GCRF seed corn funding also fit into departmental strategies to support new and emerging research areas and apply core research strength in new areas.

#### **f) Likely key barriers and enablers to implementing the strategy**

The likely barriers that LU has identified are via the following potential risk factors:

1. Failure to engage with the relevant communities in DAC-list countries.
2. Uncertainties in global economies meaning partners may not have funding to fully engage, e.g. oil prices impacting on the Nigerian economy.
3. Major socio-economic upheavals in DAC-list partners.
4. Risk of recruitment and retention of high quality staff – Brexit, visas, border control.
5. Changes in the value of Sterling and other currencies.
6. Risk of loss of key people at LU or with DAC-list partners.

7. Failed due-diligence checks and/or failure to sign agreements with partners.
8. One or more partners fail to deliver on their commitments.

The likely enablers that LU has identified:

1. Broad acceptance of LU's international strategy across LU and IP hubs.
2. LU's international network is extensive: 30% of staff are from overseas; 60% of PG students are international, and alumni in 148 countries.
3. LU is already working with partners in ODA countries and has access to their in-country and regional networks.
4. LU is actively engaging with regional and continental NGOs and government organisations.
5. LU has structures to support ODA-compliant activities from LU's senior management, faculty and professional service staff.
6. LU is supporting activities both logistically and financially, wherever possible.

**g) The key activities by which we will realise these objectives:** See section 'b', above.

**h) The main LU-DAC list country collaborations:**

LU collaborates with DAC list countries through its existing IP hub partnerships; Memoranda of Understanding and Agreement, and research collaborations with China, Ghana, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Nigeria, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Indonesia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, Botswana, Argentina, Honduras, Senegal, Cote D'Ivoire, Mozambique, Ecuador, Colombia, Kosovo, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Jordan, Lebanon, Belarus, Cambodia, Laos, Tanzania, Guatemala, Uzbekistan, Uganda, Turkey, Vietnam and Bangladesh.

*Please note that the countries the Seychelles and South Korea have been removed from this list and no QR GCRF activity has or will be conducted with either one.*

## **2: Details of the main intended outcomes and impacts of LU's strategy**

The main outcomes of LU's strategy are listed below:

1. To continue to develop active and productive research partnerships with LU's IP hubs at Sunway University Partnership (Malaysia), Lancaster University Ghana campus (Ghana) and Lancaster University College – Beijing Jiaotong University (China).
2. To develop new research partnerships between LU and its staff in DAC list countries.
3. To continue to support existing research partnerships between LU and its staff in DAC list countries.
4. To continue to develop cultural awareness between LU and its DAC-list country partners.
5. To build the capability of LU staff to work with DAC-list country partners on ODA-compliant projects.
6. To build capacity of LU's partners from the research community, private sector, policy and government sectors in DAC-list countries.
7. To develop professional services capacity-building in DAC-list partner countries, e.g. institutional research services; knowledge exchange; academic-private sector-policy/government engagement.
8. Ultimately, for LU to be in a position where DAC-list country partners no longer need to work with LU but want to work with LU and be included in DAC-list partner-led ODA-complaint research proposals as international Co-Investigators.
9. For LU to continue to raise its profile and recognition internationally and build on the university's growing transnational activities and partnerships to develop a substantial international presence at a scale that provides the resources and activities to be considered globally significant.

## Management of GCRF

**3. How LU will 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.

At the institutional level, LU will identify ODA compliant and GCRF grants at both the pre- and post-award stage including the geographical distribution of partners. This information will be held in the university's institutional costing and award systems and also synchronised with our institutional CRIS (Pure) and will allow the reporting of the total GCRF/ODA activity as well as at a more granular level of country or geographical area. Once a project is awarded, monitoring will follow LU's current post-award policies and procedures to ensure compliance with project and funder requirements and to ensure ODA compliance. Project outputs, outcomes and impact will be monitored and evaluated using the CRIS system, Scival and ResearchFish.

ODA compliance will be internally assessed using the DAC criteria for evaluating development assistance guidance taken from the OECD. In line with research funder guidelines potential partners in DAC countries will undergo due diligence checks at both the pre- and post-award stage to ensure that they have the policies and procedures in place to undertake research and (where relevant) receive and manage a proportion of the funding. As with all research grants awarded to LU, ODA-compliant projects will undergo a complete ethics review, if required, and will ensure that all partners have agreed and signed up to the necessary terms and conditions before any work commences. Further, contracts will be drawn for each partner to include agreed milestones and conditions of payment of research funding associated with the project. Projects will also receive financial management support from LU's central post-award team in addition to project-specific administration staff.

Evaluation for individual grants will be written into the project activity and will be expected to be qualitative as well as quantitative. Successful projects will be eligible to apply for Lancaster's internal impact fund to provide additional resources towards ensuring maximum impact is felt 'in country' as a result of the project.

The internal GCRF seed corn funding programme undergoes different levels of evaluation. At the start of the programme academics are encouraged to submit an application for funding. These applications are evaluated by an internal expert panel and are assessed on: ODA compliance; strength of the partnership (or proposed partnership); novelty, vision, ambition and feasibility of the project idea; the likelihood of an external grant application emerging as a result of the seed corn funding; the potential for significant impact 'in-country'; any risks, ethics and mitigating factors; and value for money.

In order to evaluate the success of the GCRF institutional level activities such as seed corn funding and international workshops, a comprehensive summative evaluation has been developed utilising logic pathway methodologies to capture detailed data on the outputs, outcomes and eventual impacts of these activities. This involves questionnaires, project reports and case studies. Although the ultimate aim is for an external grant application, these activities are also leading to joint publications, changes in teaching materials and delivery, deepened institutional links (beyond the academics originally involved in the project) and new research partnerships.

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

**4. The table in Annex A2 details LU's expected spending and activities for QR GCRF**

*No text to add for 4.*

## **5. Explanatory notes on how the table in Annex A2 was completed to help inform assessment of ODA compliance**

1. Most of the LU QR GCRF allocation will be used to meet the full economic cost of GCRF and ODA-compliant research. These externally funded projects have undergone rigorous peer review, including checks for ODA compliance.
2. A small proportion of the QR GCRF allocation will support pump-priming activities, such as seed corn funding. Applicants will be asked to complete an ODA compliance statement in line with the information requested from GCRF funders; this will form a key part of the assessment.
3. A small proportion of the QR allocation may support strategic partnership building and networking in DAC-list countries (e.g. staff time, T&S, N8-NEPAD).
4. Additional commitments include further resource for projects. These will be provided on a case-by-case basis and only on projects which have been externally peer reviewed for ODA compliance. Any support allocated from QR GCRF to CWAS will be assessed for ODA compliance by the LU International Research Funding Steering Committee.
5. LU is keen to support a number of additional GCRF-related internal activities as outlined in the strategy, which will go above and beyond the QR GCRF allocation received.

## **6. How LU's priorities and activities for 2018-19 QR GCRF may change if the funding level received by the university was different to that outlined in indicative allocations**

### **Increase to QR GCRF funding**

LU has identified putative priorities should QR GCRF funding increase. All of these activities are designed to address one or more of the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals by enabling (i) research relevant to developing countries here in the UK and/or at partner organisations and (ii) grow transformational impact through working with, in and for communities in DAC-list countries.

1. FEC top up on all ODA compliant projects with partners from DAC-list countries.
2. Increased partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities.
3. Additional seed-corn funding to support engagement with putative partners or carry out small projects, which may provide a basis for more research.
4. Additional support for the Centre for West African Studies currently under development to support collaborative research, capacity and capability building with new partners and existing partners, e.g. WASCAL; African Union, ATPS Network, etc.
5. The creation of a coordination role to support the implementation of LU's international (GCRF) research strategy across LU and the IP hubs as well as liaising with partners from developing countries in ODA-compliant projects.
6. Further international springboard workshops:
  - (i) A China-Africa-LU workshop, to be held at BJTU, Beijing, China.
  - (ii) An African Union – WASCAL – CEH - LU collaborative research workshop at LU Ghana.
  - (iii) A possible South Africa – LU collaborative research workshop, venue to be confirmed.
  - (iv) A possible Argentina – LU collaborative research workshop, in collaboration with the Argentine National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), venue to be confirmed.
7. Providing support for existing GCRF projects:
  - (i) Supporting the implementation and impact of research from ODA-compliant projects.



- (ii) Building the capacity of LU's partners from the research community, private sector, policy and government sectors in DAC-list countries to engage in ODA-compliant research.
- (iii) Supporting the development of professional services capacity-building in DAC-list partner countries, e.g. institutional research services; knowledge exchange; academic-private sector-policy/government engagement.

#### **Decrease to QR GCRF**

If QR GCRF funding decreased, the range of activities supported may diminish, and LU will prioritise the following activities:

1. FEC top up on ODA compliant projects
2. Partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities.
3. N8-NEPAD Africa Hub.
4. Six PhDs for GCRF project – RECIRCULATE.
5. Some support for Centre for West African Studies based in Ghana.

### **7. Based on indicative funding allocations, LU's priorities for QR GCRF activity in 2019-20 are as follows**

#### **Increase to QR GCRF funding**

In the near future, LU plans to continue to support and grow ODA-compliant research with partners from DAC-list countries and will be further implementing the strategy described herein.

In 2019-20 LU expects to continue to allocate QR GCRF funding as described below:

1. FEC top up on ODA compliant projects with partners from DAC-list countries.
2. Partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time and engagement with NEPAD.
3. Seed-corn funding to support engagement with putative partners or carry out small projects which may provide a basis for more research. ODA compliance will be part of the assessment criteria for funding.
4. Six PhDs for GCRF project RECIRCULATE (year 2)
5. To support some of the activity from the now established Centre for West African Studies in Ghana, potentially including ODA-compliant collaborative research projects, and capacity and capability building with new and existing partners from DAC list countries.
6. Buy out of a small proportion of a senior academic time to act as a coordination role, supporting the implementation of LU's international (GCRF) research strategy across LU and liaising with the IP hubs as well as with other partners from DAC-list countries in ODA-compliant projects.

LU also has ambitions to deliver on the additional activities below. If GCRF QR allocation is increased this will aid the realisation of these objectives.

7. International springboard workshops:
  - (i) China-Africa-LU workshop in Beijing, China.
  - (ii) African Union – WASCAL-CEH-LU collaborative research workshop at LU Ghana.
  - (iii) A possible South Africa – LU collaborative research workshop, venue to be confirmed
  - (iv) A possible Argentina – LU collaborative research workshop, venue to be confirmed
8. Additional support for existing GCRF projects:
  - (i) Supporting implementation and impact of research from ODA-compliant projects.
  - (ii) To build capacity of LU's partners from the research community, private sector, policy and government sectors in DAC-list countries.
  - (iii) To support the development of professional services capacity-building in DAC-list partner countries, e.g. institutional research services; knowledge exchange; academic-private sector-policy/government engagement.

### **Decrease to QR GCRF**

If QR GCRF funding decreased, the range of activities supported may diminish, and LU will prioritise the following activities:

1. FEC top up on ODA compliant projects.
2. Some partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities.
3. Participation in the N8-NEPAD Africa Hub.
4. Six PhDs for the GCRF project RECIRCULATE (year 2).
5. Centre for West African Studies development where possible.

### **8. Based on indicative funding allocations, LU's priorities for QR GCRF activity in 2020-21 are as follows**

#### **Increase to QR GCRF**

By 2020-21 LU expects to be well on the way towards achieving its strategic aims towards ODA-compliant, development-related research.

If GCRF-QR levels remains the same, LU expects it will allocate the funding in the following way:

1. FEC top up on ODA compliant projects with partners from DAC-list countries.
2. Partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities, and engagement with N8-NEPAD.
3. Seed-corn funding to support engagement with putative partners or carry out small projects, which may provide a basis for more ODA-compliant research.
4. Six PhDs for RECIRCULATE (year 3)
5. Some support for the Centre for West African Studies in Ghana (e.g. ODA compliant seed corn funding or partnership building).
6. Some support towards the development of a new research hub in China, in collaboration with BJTU.

If additional QR GCRF is received this will help LU to realise the following additional ambitions:

7. Development of partnerships in Argentina and South America and further flag-ship activities in sub-Saharan Africa.
8. Further relevant international springboard workshops in with partners and potential partners in DAC list countries.
9. Coordination role buy out will support the implementation of LU's international (GCRF) research strategy across LU.
10. Additional support for existing GCRF projects:
  - (i) Supporting implementation and impact of research from ODA-compliant projects.
  - (ii) Building capacity of LU's partners from the research community, private sector, policy and government sectors in DAC-list countries to contribute to further ODA compliant research.
  - (iii) Supporting the development of professional services capacity-building in DAC-list partner countries, e.g. institutional research services; knowledge exchange; academic-private sector-policy/government engagement.
  - (iv) Other as yet undefined activities that we expect will emerge in the next three years either as a result of the ODA compliant research LU engages with, the partnerships that LU develops in DAC list countries, the activities of the proposed research hubs and international workshops, or changes in Government policies or funding landscape.

**Decrease to QR GCRF**

If QR GCRF funding decreased, the range of activities supported may diminish, and LU will prioritise the following activities:

1. FEC top up on ODA compliant projects
2. Partnership building activities – T&S in DAC countries and staff time while engaged in these activities.
3. Partnership in N8-NEPAD Africa Hub
4. Six PhDs for RECIRCULATE (year 3)
5. Limited support for the Centre for West African Studies in Ghana.