

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.¹
 - 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.

Sections below presented with reference to a-h above.

a)

The University of Bristol (UoB) research base has significant potential to contribute to development related research (hereafter termed ODA research or "ODAR") activity, drawing upon a wide range of disciplinary and cross-disciplinary expertise, as exemplified by our Research Institutes. Whilst there are significant existing ODAR strengths, such as Global Health and Environmental Change, spread across our faculties as an institution we aspire to do much more.

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

This recognition informs UoB's overall strategy and objectives for ODAR. Our ambition is to further establish and embed ODAR within the research culture of UoB to maximise the opportunities for delivering development impacts. This will be founded on:

- Building equitable and sustainable relationships with partners in DAC-listed countries.
- Joining up UoB research excellence and translating it into development contexts.
- Supporting activity that has a high likelihood of positive impact on the economic development and welfare needs of developing countries.
- Focusing activity on problems and solutions identified and shaped by partners in developing countries, with appropriately balanced leadership teams.
- UoB Research Institutes brokering and supporting partnerships between disciplines, with the delivery of ODAR projects shaped by external partners in the poorest countries and those who can help leverage regional impact.

These principles are linked to the Core Objectives of the UoB strategy, which align directly to the UK Strategy for the Global Challenges Research Fund:

- A. Growing people-based capacity and capability to undertake ODA-eligible research across all career stages in the UK and developing countries.
- B. Establishing and/or enhancing equitable and sustainable partnerships with researchers and other organisations in developing countries.
- C. Facilitating mono- and inter-disciplinary research activity that sustainably promotes the economic development and welfare of developing countries.
- D. Investing in people capacity to support the delivery of ODA-eligible research, outcomes and impacts in the UK and developing countries.
- E. Facilitating pump-priming activities to underpin GCRF and Newton Fund bids, including relationship building.
- F. Generating impact from research in and beyond the sector.
- G. Rapid response to emergencies where there is an urgent research need.

b)

The key aspects of UoB's overall ODAR strategic plan are framed by five complimentary and interlinked strands of activity which have been developed to best address the Core Objectives outlined in section a):

1. *Developing Leadership*
 - UoB's Research Institutes and their international links will be leveraged to drive the ODAR agenda, supporting UoB researchers from all career stages to build programmes with partners in DAC-listed countries. This will include developing capacity to deliver ODAR activity and to increase leadership capacity within DAC-listed countries.
2. *Pump Priming*
 - UoB will facilitate preliminary research and new collaborations with, for example, DAC list country universities, businesses, governments and NGOs. Existing mechanisms include UoB's International Strategic Fund, University Strategy Fund, and University Research Institute programmes.

3. *Developing Knowledge Partnerships*
 - Supporting mobility with ODAR partners is key to facilitating activities relevant to the ODAR. UoB will support a variety of approaches to reflect different opportunities and circumstances. For example, UoB will exploit its multitude of leading training programmes to support the co-development of research capacity-building programmes within DAC-listed partners.
4. *Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships*
 - UoB has invested in priming groupings with existing ODAR activity and DAC-listed country partnerships, such as antimicrobial resistance; maternal and child health; poverty; water; and conflict-affected societies. To maintain the momentum that has been created, it's essential to provide continued support to these communities.
5. *Facilitating global challenge activity*
 - As well as existing support from Research Institutes, we will provide additional capacity through dedicated GCRF research management and administrative staff to support existing and future ODAR activities.

c)

UoB's broader strategy states our ambition to be globally renowned for the excellence and breadth of our research and scholarship, as well as for the strength of the partnerships that underpin them. One of the cornerstones of the strategy is the establishment of Specialist Research Institutes (SRIs), and strengthening our University Research Institutes (URIs) to promote University wide multidisciplinary research on global challenges. UoB will leverage existing networks such as the [Worldwide Universities Network \(WUN\)](#), and emerging key bilateral relationships, to build equitable partnerships with institutions in DAC-listed countries. Coupled with our strategic commitment to internationalisation through increasing the scale, reach and impact of our research, UoB has a strong vision to support and strengthen its ODAR activities.

By facilitating interdisciplinary research in areas of UoB strength, the URIs and SRIs are integral to this strategy, supporting the implementation of our five strands of activity. **Cabot Institute** researchers conduct leading interdisciplinary research and support initiatives that bring together researchers around ODAR conducted across the DAC-listed countries highlighted in Section (h). This includes the *Water and Environment Research Group* working with Google to democratise flood risk information in data poor regions, *Food Security and Global Change* researchers investigating vector-borne diseases and the impact of war on dryland environments and the livelihoods of farmers, and the *Low Carbon Energy Group* working with DAC-list partners on sustainable energy policy and technologies.

UoB is a centre of excellence and growth in interdisciplinary global health research, including *Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR)*, *One Health* and *Gender-based Violence*. The **Elizabeth Blackwell Institute** supports interdisciplinary research across the University in health, with health-related development challenges as a key pillar of the Institute.

Working with partners highlighted in Section (h) existing ODAR activity includes supporting a Sub-Saharan musculoskeletal network and leading on building institutional links with the University of Cape Town to enable equitable partnerships focusing on regional ODAR activity.

The **Brigstow Institute** brings researchers from different disciplines together to experiment in new ways of living and being, its ODAR focus is on development goals that relate to the social/cultural/economic, for example leading on support for Conflict-affected societies' activity, where UoB have ongoing projects with partners in Colombia around the peace process.

The **Jean Golding Institute** is a central hub for data science and data-intensive research with a focus on finding data-driven solutions to societal challenges. ODAR activity includes identifying behaviours and environments that drive growth and food security to inform intervention and support in 12 countries across Africa and South East Asia in partnership with local partners and NGOs.

UoB's seven SRIs reflect Bristol's strength and depth in key specialisms. Among these Institutes the **Bristol Institute of Migration and Mobility Studies** has expertise in colonial and postcolonial experience, ethnicity and citizenship; family migration, and the analysis of migration data. **The Bristol Population Health Science Institute** conducts research ranging from basic discovery science in molecular and genetic epidemiology to innovative clinical trials, policy-influencing and assessment activities. **The Bristol Poverty Institute** provides essential research and data to governments, NGOs and private sector bodies striving for poverty reduction. Each of these SRIs has strong existing DAC-list links outlined in Section *h*.

d)

Our activity aligns to the ambition of UK strategy for the GCRF to generate innovative solutions and to identify practicable pathways to intractable development issues. UoB's activities within the five strands listed in Section b) and g) align to the three areas of the UK strategy's overarching framework for research in a development context (Equitable access to sustainable development; Sustainable economies and societies; Human rights, good governance and social justice) and reflect the ongoing UoB ODAR activity outlined in Section c). UoB will appoint Global Challenges Chairs aligned to at least three of the six GCRF Challenge Portfolios supporting activities noted in Sections b) and g) and which fit into UoB's broader strategies and priorities described in c).

UoB will ensure that all GCRF funding will promote the economic development and welfare of a developing country or countries as its primary objective. Centrally-led activities and those awarded through internal competition will be rigorously assessed against ODA criteria.

UoB places sustainable international partnerships at the heart of its approach to QR GCRF and seeks to create multi-layered equitable programmes with DAC-listed countries institutions, for example developing links with Mahidol University (Thailand). The geographic scope of QR GCRF covers engagement with Least Developed Countries and other Low-Income Countries and strengthens Newton Fund partnerships which align with GCRF objectives regionally – see Sections b) and g). UoB is conscious of the risks to successful GCRF implementation. For further details refer to Section A3.

e)

QR GCRF fundamentally underpins the delivery of the UoB Research Strategy, the objectives of which could not be achieved without it. UoB's Research Strategy 2017-2023 has two overarching aims. These are 1) To build on our position as one of the world's leading research-intensive universities and be internationally recognised for the quality and significance of our research and 2) To be exemplary in our approach to collaboration and be a partner of choice and beacon of good practice in innovation and impact. Objectives within these include investment in UoB's URIs and SRIs and working with DAC-listed countries to address their economic development and welfare challenges. Our ODAR and QR GCRF strategies are therefore synergistic with our wider institutional strategy for using QR.

f)

UoB strategy focuses on removing current internal barriers such as lack of sufficiently co-productive partnerships and lack of capacity. Implementation of Developing and Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships will enable UoB's existing partnerships with a wide range of overseas government, international organisations (WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, OECD, GALVMED) as well as the numerous NGOs with whom projects are delivered (including but not limited to Red Cross, Save the Children, BBC Media Action, Practical Action, Transparency Solutions). UoB's expertise and track record of interdisciplinary research and continued resource from external funding to sustain equitable partnerships will also ensure success.

Changes to the UK HE landscape, or changes in approach to ODA research funding including reduction or removal of QR GCRF, are a barrier. There is also an additional administrative overhead that accompanies ODA funding. Coherent government and agencies' ODA policy that facilitates long-term activity is vital. Flexible QR allocation is a central enabler allowing UoB to make a step change in its ODAR activity, which would not otherwise be possible.

Despite pre-existing partnerships, short application and award timeframes for complex proposals prevent engagement and consideration of wider UK frameworks and

interdisciplinary networks and hamper due diligence. UoB will continue to work with agencies to highlight these issues.

Changes within partner countries preventing the development or maintaining of ODAR activity is a risk. For individual projects this may prevent short-term implementation. Where such issues occur, these will be considered via management procedures outlined in Section 3. Our commitment to embed ODA mechanisms and processes into UoB's broader strategy will enable engagement in the long term.

g)

1. Developing Leadership

Objectives (outlined in section a.): A, B, C, D

Our URIs bring academics and stakeholders together across disciplines to add value, share experiences and learn how to develop impact and build capacity in partnership with DAC-list countries. The URIs have delivered training on generating development impact and addressing issues of power, voice and inclusion. To date UoB has supported over 40 grants under the "People" pillar of the Newton Fund, helping to build leadership capacity of DAC-list country partners.

However, within ODAR UoB needs to increase capacity in some areas to lead major programmes and maintain key development-focused relationships, which is critically important to underpin long-term, sustainable and equitable partnerships. In response to this UoB are in the process of appointing Global Challenge Chairs which align to the UK Government GCRF funding portfolios (see Annex 2). Between 2018-2021 the costs of Chair posts will be shared between GCRF QR and UoB's own funds. The portion of each post funded through QR GCRF will be assessed and monitored as outlined in Q3 ensuring that the funds are committed on the basis that the direct beneficiary of the supported activities will be DAC list countries. Faculties will underwrite the funding of these posts beyond 2021.

The Chair activities may include co-working with DAC-listed partners to conduct development-relevant, inter-disciplinary research; supporting capacity building through undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and research development; developing networks between universities in DAC-listed countries and the global North to facilitate the development-focused exchange of ideas, research and policy developments.

2. Pump Priming

Objectives: A, B, C, E

QR GCRF will fund annual calls for pump-priming projects. These may include elements of; preliminary research; facilitating new ODAR collaborations either within or across

relevant sectors; developing ODAR skills and capacity; running networking events and workshops.

GCSG will assess proposals against ODA eligibility criteria and UoB ODAR strategy, with the intention of nurturing sustainable strategies and partnerships for future ODAR activities. Examples from 2017-18 support include “Livestock vaccines for resilient and productive small holder farming systems and to reduce reliance on antimicrobials” (Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia) and “Building a Sub-Saharan African Musculoskeletal Network” (Zimbabwe, South Africa, The Gambia, Uganda) which draw upon Bristol expertise and links via the Global Food Security Group, the Elizabeth Blackwell Institute and the Population Health ScienceSRI.

Where appropriate UoB will work with GW4 partners (an alliance of the Universities of Bath, Bristol, Cardiff and Exeter) to build international communities around challenges faced by developing countries. Example consortia include water management and energy.

3. Developing Knowledge Partnerships

Objectives: B, C, D, E

UoB will support a variety of approaches, for example building links with overseas institutions (one mechanism being our Global Challenge symposium in 2018) and deepening existing and establishing new relationships with NGOS and government agencies (as noted in Section f). UoB, through coordination with URIs and SRIs, will facilitate mobility with specific partners in key areas. For example: Bristol Population Health Science Institute working with India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Malawi; Cabot Institute support for natural hazards with partners in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua, Elizabeth Blackwell Institute support for anti-microbial resistance and air quality research in south east Asia.

UoB Meaker Visiting Professorships bring distinguished researchers from abroad to UoB to strengthen international links. Since 2017-18 the expanded scheme includes a strand dedicated to supporting incoming and outgoing visits to and from institutions in DAC-listed countries using QR GCRF.

Central to UoB’s research strategy is the support and capacity-building of early career researchers, UoB will leverage this ongoing commitment and expand it to address ODAR activity. UoB has an excellent track record in delivering research training across its doctoral and masters centres and programmes and will run a programme of research capacity-building within DAC-listed countries (see h). Institutional relationships will aim to include Cotutelle (Dual PhD) with partner HEIs whose students and academics will benefit from a wider resource and facilities base and international collaborative partnerships. Funds will support partner student cohorts working on development relevant research themes.

There may be opportunities to develop and strengthen collaborations through co-operation at institutional level where significant common interest exists. UoB plan to use QR GCRF funds to support requests to create and strengthen such co-operation through the pump priming call described under strand 2 above as well as short term collaboration awards with decisions on funding being made quickly and responsively.

4. Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships

Objectives: B, C, D, F

UoB's wider international strategy seeks to build comprehensive partnerships across research and education. In building links with key institutions in DAC-listed countries UoB sees this broad engagement as vital to maximise impact and deepen long-term links.

UoB will support the ODAR activities of key research institutes and groups noted in section b) as well as the wider community; For example, UoB is supporting the development of networks with partners in Nicaragua, Cuba, Ivory Coast, Peru, Colombia, Uganda and Senegal to co-develop programmes around Conflict-affected Societies, Creativity and Social Inclusion. Following an international global challenges symposium in April 2018, aimed at building new interdisciplinary connections and partnerships with international organisations, URIs will also build on the outcomes to support the development of equitable partnerships with DAC-list country attendees.

5. Facilitating global challenge activity

Objectives: A, B, C, D, G

As well as existing support from URIs, further dedicated GCRF research support will facilitate international partnerships, contribute to training, support expertise within the full spectrum of DAC-list partner research teams, coordinate ODAR events and help ensure UoB ODAR activities are ODA compliant and therefore delivering impact that is of primary benefit to DAC-list partners.

A proportion of QR GCRF allocations will be used to meet the full economic costs of ODA-eligible research funded through GCRF awards from other delivery partners, and of research not funded by GCRF awards that still meets ODA and GCRF compliance criteria – for example the Newton Fund. This will enhance the sustainability of ODA research activity by allowing UoB to meet the full costs of activities. Example ODA-eligible projects are noted in Annex 2.

Whilst UoB ODAR focuses on working with countries to provide training and developing tools to support local decision making, when requested by international partners, UoB will support its community with emergency and disaster response in developing countries. For example, BPI recently contributed to the emergency response to the cyclone Gita, supporting the Tonga National Statistical Office to undertake a rapid Post Disaster Needs Survey.

h)

Region	Countries (Including but not limited to)	Key UoB groups
Sub-Saharan Africa	Somalia, Somaliland Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Ghana, South Africa	Global Insecurities Centre, Hydrology Group, Bristol Poverty Institute, AMR, Nutrition and Behaviour Unit, Centre for Comparative and International Research in Education, Cabot Institute, Global Food Security Group, Plant and Agricultural Sciences, Centre for Urban and Public Policy Research, Bristol Institute for Migration and Mobility Studies
South Asia	India, Pakistan, Nepal	Global Insecurities Centre, Centre for Gender and Violence Research, Water and Environment Research Group, Bristol Population Health Science Institute, Global Food Security Group, AMR, Cabot Institute, Low Carbon Energy Group, Electrical Energy Management Research Group, Bristol Institute for Migration and Mobility Studies
South-East Asia	Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	Global Insecurities Centre, AMR, Water and Environment Research Group
South America	Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Colombia	Global Insecurities Centre, Bristol Institute for Migration and Mobility Studies, Hydrology Group, Cabot Institute, Low Carbon Energy Group
Central America	Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico	Cabot Institute, Water and Environment Research Group
Other	China, Iraq and Kurdistan	Centre for Gender and Violence Research, Atmospheric Chemistry Research Group, AMR

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

UoB are committed to continued development of this strategy to the benefit of populations, countries and regions beyond the lifetime of the current QR GCRF. As shown in Section 1 our strategy is based around five activity strands. These inform the main benefits to DAC-listed partners presented below, through reference to the types of benefits and outcomes and impacts as listed in Annex 2, and specific examples provided based on current activity.

Through **Developing Leadership**, we will increase people capacity within developing countries, increased skills and expertise of in-country stakeholders and users of research, build equitable partnerships that address key global challenges, translate research into sustainable social and economic impact. For example, to date activity has included Bristol-Thailand anti-microbial resistance (AMR) partnerships which have had several significant impacts, including the training of Thai AMR Fellows, ongoing collaborative projects with Thai academics, and building links with the least developed countries in the region.

UoB's **Pump Priming** will build equitable partnerships that address key global challenges and increased skills and expertise of in-country non-academic organisations and users of research. In 2017-18, 14 new projects have been supported so far with outcomes expected to have significant impact in partner countries. These include UoB's Global Food Security Group working with partners to support the development of livestock systems small holder farmers in Nigeria, Tanzania and Ethiopia to improve economic growth and sustainability. Over the next three years UoB will continue to support and develop these partnerships to ensure measurable benefit to the countries we work with.

Through **Developing Knowledge Partnerships** UoB will increase people capacity within developing countries to support the delivery of research, outcomes and impacts. For example, Cabot Institute researchers working in partnership with colleagues in Guatemala and Nicaragua working to reduce disaster risk (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides and floods) and with relevant agencies such as the World Bank. Among the outcomes in this strand UoB will have a dedicated fellowship scheme (incoming and outgoing) to work with partners in DAC list countries and develop unique training opportunities to share knowledge and train future leaders there.

By **Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships** UoB will support equitable partnerships enabling long-term relationships to address key global challenges, such as building on co-developed programmes around Conflict-afflicted Societies, Creativity and Social Inclusion. This includes working with marginalised communities, local and national NGOs and academic partners in relation to the Colombian peace process.

By **Facilitating global challenge activity** UoB will build international partnerships and ensure ODA compliance across the range of activities, ensuring delivery of development

impact. Dedicated support in 2017-18 encompasses networking over 40 DAC-list country researchers and NGO workers at Bristol's URI-hosted Global Challenge symposium, facilitating partnerships and seeding collaborations. It will also enhance the sustainability of ODA research by meeting the full economic cost of ODA-eligible research. It is essential to the success of this strategy that we have the support and expertise to ensure the outcomes are realised and impact felt primarily in the populations and countries who will benefit most from them.

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.

In 2016 UoB established a Global Challenges Steering Group (GCSG), chaired by the PVC Research, which develops strategy and oversees ODA activities, including consideration of how QR GCRF allocations fit into the broader strategy. This includes assessing the ODA compliance and geographical distribution of proposed activity. GCSG is chaired by the PVC Research and composed of experts in ODA, with representation from University Research Institutes and Faculty Research Directors. GCSG will approve activities, including where a rapid response to an emergency is required.

In relation to Sections 6-8 concerning changes to indicative QR GCRF allocations between 2018-21: Decisions on adjustments to priorities and activities will be addressed via the GCSG, considering the scale of any changes to QR GCRF and in the context of UoB's overall development related research strategy. This would include consideration of geographic scope as well as ongoing partnerships, existing or emerging expertise within UoB, its partners in DAC-listed countries and associated non-academic collaborators and stakeholders.

Implementation of the GCRF strategy will be coordinated through the division of Research and Enterprise Development (RED) through dedicated support. RED will work closely with the partners we are engaging with globally to ensure the work we do is primarily of benefit to the countries we are working with. RED will coordinate interim (where appropriate) and final reports for QR GCRF-funded activities and will report these to GCSG, who will approve and provide advice as appropriate. Additionally, the Director of Finance Services department and Director of RED will consider reporting issues at regular research pipeline meetings. Reporting requirements will align to the requirements of QR GCRF monitoring. This process includes identifying lessons learned. University

Research Institutes will take a leading role on spreading best practice for conducting ODA activity, working closely with other relevant sections of UoB.

UoB will capture outputs and outcomes via its research information system (Pure). Monitoring will be tracked into future years to ensure outputs and outcomes are captured. Quantitative approaches for measuring success will be implemented, where feasible, and appropriate. Qualitative approaches, for example through building case studies, will also be used to demonstrate impact, value and used for wider dissemination to relevant communities. UoB is experienced in conducting such analyses, for example through processes developed for the REF submission.

UoB's Finance Services department is responsible for identifying and recording ODA-eligible grants and their associated costs, tracking applications and awards through their lifecycle including ensuring any financial activity is in line with funder terms and conditions. Expert advice is provided by the Contracts and Research Governance and Ethics teams within RED and the University Secretary's Office as necessary. The Finance department will liaise with RED and GCSG to report on grant data. For example, Finance will track the overall unfunded full economic costs of ODA-eligible grants and ensure variance against predicted allocations of QR GCRF is highlighted to RED and GCSG, so that GCSG can consider how to repurpose any QR GCRF in align with UoB's GCRF strategy.

UoB is committed to conducting due diligence in line with the RCUK "Research Council Financial and Capability Due Diligence Questionnaire" and embedding the same stringent requirements to all GCRF activities. Any flagged due diligence issues will be managed in line with the Due Diligence for Research Process policy. A Grant Account Procedures (GAP) group consists of members of the Finance Service department who issue guidance and consider best practice on all financial grant administration. Where necessary issues will be escalated to the Director of Finance and Director of RED. Risk Management at the UoB is coordinated by the Strategic Planning & Governance Office, on behalf of the University Registrar and Secretary, in accordance with the Risk Management Policy. The UoB [Research Ethics Policy and Procedure](#) and the [Research Governance and Integrity Policy](#) applies to everyone carrying out research under the auspices of the University, whether their current place of work is within or outside University premises.

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.

Annex A2 is structured to reflect the five strands of UoB's QR GCRF strategy. Key activities for 2018-19 have been listed under each section: Developing Leadership, Pump Priming, Developing Knowledge Partnerships, Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships, Facilitating global challenge activity. The most current information on future activities has been provided as well as detail on ODA criteria for allocating funding, and examples of DAC-listed partners and impacts have been listed. Further specific details will be provided in light of confirmed allocations for 2018-19 as part of the annual monitoring exercise. Under "Meeting the full economic costs of eligible research funded by other delivery partners", several current example projects have been referred to. It is predicted that further projects will commence during 2018-19 and so, as a part of the annual monitoring exercise, the intended approach will be to list all projects that have received a confirmed contribution to their full economic cost from the HEFCE QR allocation.

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.

Increased allocation in 2018-19 provide undoubted scope to maximise activities across **Developing Leadership, Pump-priming, Knowledge Partnerships and Enhancing Impact**.

Through **Developing Leadership** a further Global Challenge Chair may be appointed or extra funds provided to existing Chairs to further leverage their activities with ODA partners. This would help grow people-based capacity and capability to undertake ODA-eligible research. UoB would also consider options to develop future leaders both within partner countries and in the UK to benefit DAC list countries. Extra resource would offer the opportunity to expand early career opportunities to further a strong legacy that strengthens future impact.

In 2017/2018 UoB had strong, ODA-compliant applications to its dedicated pump priming call that far exceeded the available funds. Additional **Pump-priming** funds would offer the opportunity to either support a wider range of projects or to provide greater resource per project. Projects are assessed by GCSG according to strict ODA criteria (see Annex

A2). With extra resource there is also the opportunity to develop specific relationships as the outcomes are realised, ensuring the impact of the work is maximised and greatest benefit felt in the areas it is needed most.

Mechanisms to support **Developing Knowledge Partnerships** include support for DAC-listed partners to access resources in Bristol and developing a range of research capacity-building activities through existing expertise in postgraduate training. Increased numbers of DAC-listed researchers could be supported, for example through scholarships, and further co-developed partner-specific knowledge exchange could be established. These activities would invest in DAC-listed partner people capacity and would facilitate mono- and inter-disciplinary development relevant research activity.

Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships activities could be further leveraged with additional resource. Examples include: maximising the outcomes of the Global Challenge symposium by providing additional resource to help develop equitable partnerships; supporting greater progress in building cross-disciplinary expertise to address global challenges, for example focusing on existing partnerships around AMR, Conflict-affected societies, Natural hazards and Food Security. These activities would enhance equitable and sustainable partnerships, facilitate mono- or inter-disciplinary development relevant research activity, invest in people capacity to support the delivery of ODA-eligible research and generate impact from the research in and beyond the sector.

Significant increases in QR GCRF would require further dedicated GCRF research support to facilitate ODA activity, ensuring activities are ODA compliant and therefore delivering impact that is of primary benefit to DAC list partners.

Decreases would seriously undermine the ability of UoB to deliver key elements of its overall development relevant research strategy. In aspiring to maximise the impact of its research base through co-produced programmes with its DAC-Listed partners and relevant NGOs, QR GCRF provides a unique resource to address the four strands of UoB's GCRF strategy noted above. Significant reductions in 2018-19 would affect all strands over the next three years as planned activities could not be realised within the timeframes planned. UoB's approach will be to spread any decrease in funding across all areas noted above and reassess any training and development activities that would need to be implemented over several years.

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.

Increases in QR GCRF in 2019-20

If indicative allocations increased in 2019-20 there is clear scope for UoB to maximise activities across **Developing Leadership, Pump-priming, Knowledge Partnerships** and **Enhancing Impact**.

Under **Developing Leadership** further investments in support to Global Challenge Chairs could be provided to further leverage their activities with ODA partners. There may also be emerging opportunities to support developing leadership building upon other ongoing partnerships, which would be reviewed by GCSG and tracked by RED as part of the on-going monitoring of all ODA compliant Research conducted through UoB. Both priorities would help grow people-based capacity and capability to undertake ODA-eligible research across career stages in the UK and developing countries.

UoB's current QR GCRF investment profile reduces the weighting of **Pump-priming** over the three years. However additional funds for pump-priming could be provided to support key emerging opportunities which are expected to surface with increased engagement between UoB and overseas partners. Such projects would be assessed by GCSG according to strict ODA criteria as detailed in Annex A2 to ensure the activities were compliant and meeting this strand's objectives.

Mechanisms to support **Developing Knowledge Partnerships** include support for DAC-listed partners to access resources in Bristol and the development of a range of research capacity-building activities through existing expertise in postgraduate training. Additional resource could increase numbers of DAC-listed researchers that could be supported, for example through scholarships, and establish co-developed partner-specific knowledge exchange. These activities would invest in DAC-listed partner people capacity and would facilitate mono- and inter-disciplinary development relevant research activity.

Further **Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships** activities could be leveraged with additional resource. In 2019-20 GCSG will look carefully at maximising opportunities within this strand if there is an increase in QR GCRF. Focus on key existing partnerships, for example, around AMR, Conflict-affected societies, Natural hazards and Food Security would be supplemented by support for emerging areas previously supported through Pump-priming. These activities would enhance equitable and sustainable partnerships, facilitate mono- or inter-disciplinary development relevant research activity, invest in people capacity to support the delivery of ODA-eligible research and generate impact from the research in and beyond the sector.

Significant increases in QR GCRF would require further dedicated GCRF research managerial and admin staff to facilitate international partnerships, work closely with DAC-list partners, contribute to training, coordinate development relevant research events and help ensure such activities are ODA compliant and therefore delivering impact that is of primary benefit to DAC list partners.

Decreases in QR GCRF in 2019-20

In aspiring to maximise the impact of its research base through co-produced programmes with its DAC-Listed partners and relevant NGOs, QR GCRF provides a unique resource to address the four strands of UoB's GCRF strategy noted above. Any significant reduction in 2019-20 would affect all strands and UoB's approach will be to consider

spreading any decrease in funding across all the areas noted above. A reduction to Pump-priming may be prioritised to focus on activities and partnerships which are more developed.

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.

Increases in QR GCRF in 2020-21

If indicative allocations increased in 2020-21 there is clear scope for UoB to maximise activities across **Developing Leadership, Pump-priming, Knowledge Partnerships** and **Enhancing Impact**.

Under **Developing Leadership** further investments in support to Global Challenge Chairs may be provided to further leverage their activities with ODA partners. There may also be emerging opportunities to support developing leadership building upon other ongoing partnerships, which would be reviewed by GCSG and tracked by RED as part of the on-going monitoring of all ODA compliant Research conducted through UoB. Both of these priorities would help grow people-based capacity and capability to undertake ODA-eligible research across career stages in the UK and developing countries.

UoB's current QR GCRF investment profile reduces the weighting of **Pump-priming** over the three years. However additional funds for pump-priming could be provided to support key emerging opportunities which are expected to surface with increased engagement between UoB and overseas partners. Such projects would be assessed by GCSG according to strict ODA criteria as detailed in Annex A2 to ensure the activities were compliant and meeting this strand's objectives.

Mechanisms to support **Developing Knowledge Partnerships** include support for DAC-listed partners to access resources in Bristol and the development of a range of research capacity-building activities through existing expertise in postgraduate training. Additional resource could increase numbers of DAC-listed researchers that could be supported, for example through scholarships, and establish co-developed partner-specific knowledge exchange. These activities would invest in DAC-listed partner people capacity and would facilitate mono- and inter-disciplinary development relevant research activity.

Further **Enhancing Knowledge Partnerships** activities could be leveraged with additional resource. In 2020-21 GCSG will look carefully at maximising opportunities within this strand if there is an increase in QR GCRF. Focus on key existing partnerships, for example, around AMR, Conflict-affected societies, Natural hazards and Food Security would be supplemented by support for emerging areas previously supported through Pump-priming. These activities would enhance equitable and sustainable partnerships, facilitate mono- or inter-disciplinary development relevant research activity, invest in people capacity to support the delivery of ODA-eligible research and generate impact

from the research in and beyond the sector. Additional impact activity may also include developing case studies suitable for wider dissemination.

Significant increases in QR GCRF would require further dedicated GCRF research managerial and admin staff to facilitate international partnerships, work closely with DAC-list partners, contribute to training, coordinate development relevant research events and help ensure such activities are ODA compliant and therefore delivering impact that is of primary benefit to DAC list partners.

Decreases in QR GCRF in 2020-21

In aspiring to maximise the impact of its research base through co-produced programmes with its DAC-Listed partners and relevant NGOs, QR GCRF provides a unique resource to address the four strands of UoB's GCRF strategy noted above. Any significant reduction in 2019-20 would affect all strands and UoB's approach will be to consider spreading any decrease in funding across all the areas noted above. A reduction to Pump-priming may be prioritised to focus on activities and partnerships which are more developed. It is likely that any decrease in funds at this stage will have a disproportionately adverse effect on propagation and dissemination of impact.