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.

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a. Institutions strategy and priority for all development related research:
The University strategy has three commitments,
1. To maintain originality, significance and rigour in research within a framework of the highest standards of infrastructure, training, and integrity,
2. To empower the creative autonomy of individuals to address fundamental questions of real significance and applied questions with potential to change the world, and
3. To maintain and develop resources, and invest in subject areas of long-term worth.

The QR GCRF strategy will mirror these commitments for ODA activity, maintaining our track record of excellent research with strength in both depth and breadth, and expanding our international partnerships with DAC list countries.

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

The University of Oxford has a strong track record of conducting research in lower- and middle-income countries (LMICs) across all our academic Divisions. Our academics already have significant global impact on wider society, playing leading roles in informing global development organisations (WHO, UN, The World Bank) and developing solutions for global challenges. Oxford is unique in that before the recent increase in development relevant research (hereafter referred to as ODA research) funding there was already significant activity in this area; the University secured grants in the last 5 years from Gates Foundation (£78m), DFID (£25m), the World Bank (£1.7m), the World Health Organisation (£0.6m). Oxford is the biggest recipient of funding from Wellcome (£512m) with the highest number of Major Overseas Programmes. The majority of this research has been in the region of Global Health and targeted at addressing **SDG 3** and the GCRF challenge '*sustainable health and wellbeing'*. A significant number of awards have also been made in Economics, International Development and refugee studies, Politics of conflict and peace studies, Water Security, and Urban transformations addressing **SDGs 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 16 and 17,** and the GCRF challenges '*Equitable access to sustainable development', 'Sustainable economies and societies*, and *Human rights, good governance and social justice*'.

The University's strategy is to continue to be world leaders in the above areas but also to mobilise, incentivise and enable Oxford researchers from all other disciplines, across the medical, social and physical sciences, and humanities, to deliver world-class ODA research in order to help address all SDGs. By supporting all departments wishing to engage in ODA research over the next 3 years, the University seeks to develop new areas of expertise and expand the number of SDGS where the University can have a significant impact.

The main geographical foci for current funded research partnerships is Sub-Saharan Africa, South America and Mexico, India, China and South East Asia.

Figure 1; Map showing geographical spread of ODA research at the University of Oxford Funding for ODA research comes from numerous sources, national and international, and mapping synergies between these schemes, and raising awareness of the opportunities and the synergies between them is a key task over the next 36 months. Our comprehensive training and awareness programme will promote ODA research and

encourage the participation of researchers new to development research, including new inter-disciplinary partnerships.

Institutional investment has been made with the recruitment of two new key posts, a GCRF Co-ordinator and an International Research Development Officer, in the central Research Services. Barriers to increasing engagement with ODA funding have been identified, and the QR fund will be used to further strengthen our expertise and support by the appointment of 1) Monitoring, Evaluation and ODA Compliance Officer, 2) Ethics and Engagement Advisor to ensure continued ODA compliance throughout the life of research projects, and making ethical partnerships central to delivery.3) A part funded (50%) GCRF facilitator for Medical science

b.   Summary of the key aspects of your 3 year plan for QR GCRF in light of criteria and objectives for the GCRF outlined in the guidance
Our overarching priorities for ODA research and GCRF are:
1.   To expand our engagement with globally relevant development bodies such as the World Bank, The World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Development Bank (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
2.   Continue to be a world leader in Global Health particularly in the support of our existing infectious disease research but also harness and extend our expertise in other areas for the benefit of the LMICs (e.g. Non-Communicable Diseases (NDCs)).
3.   To continue to provide the evidence-base for, and to provide advice to shape policy at a national and international level by advising international organisations such as UNDP, funders such as DFID, and locally by advising governments in LMIC by using rigorous and informed evidence.
4.   To expand our portfolio of transformative, innovative products and services which are relevant to the challenges faced by end users in LMICs. This will be achieved by working in partnerships at the global, national and local level with funders, governments, NGO's and private industry.
5.   To work with our academic partners in LMICs to build meaningful and equitable partnerships, co-design and undertake research, and learn from and strengthen emerging knowledge economies in LMICs.
6.   To improve the level of engagement with ODA research for non-traditional development fields, such as the humanities and mathematics, where there is real potential for impactful and relevant knowledge creation.

The strategic plan has five key areas of activity:
1.   <u>Support capacity and capability building for new partnerships</u> (both nationally and internationally), and development of existing partnerships through a variety of engagement activities, including supporting facilitated networks, pump priming of research, training for both Oxford researchers and their DAC country partners;
2.   <u>Support research activity</u> through ensuring the supporting infrastructure is coordinated and available to researchers through seminar series, training provision, brokering collaborations, pump priming funds, and fEC top-ups to departments engaged in ODA research;

3. <u>Support innovation arising from ODA research</u> through crowd funding and social enterprise, generating impact beyond the sector through IAA funds, and enabling spin-outs where appropriate, enabling our LMIC partners to benefit from co-created innovation;

4. <u>Be agile to emerging situations through an emergency fund</u>. (see **g.** below for details);

5. <u>Co-ordinating ODA research activity across the university</u>, and ensuring knowledge including partners, best practice and lessons learnt are widely shared.

c.   Contribution of QR GCRF activity to broader strategy and priorities for all development related research activity

The University's QR GCRF strategy reflects Oxford's broader strategy to strengthen collaborative research capacity, develop cross-disciplinary working, and extending the impact and influence of Oxford's research beyond academic communities through effective engagement.

Specific research priorities are below:

Health: Among UK universities, Oxford is national leader in establishing overseas research centres in the Global South. We have three major research centres in Kenya, Thailand and Vietnam and a number of sister groups in Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Nepal, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (*Fig 2*.). Together, these centres represent a critical mass effort to effect change in Global Health, specifically for infectious diseases; therefore, Oxford is primed to respond to outbreaks like Ebola efficiently and quickly.
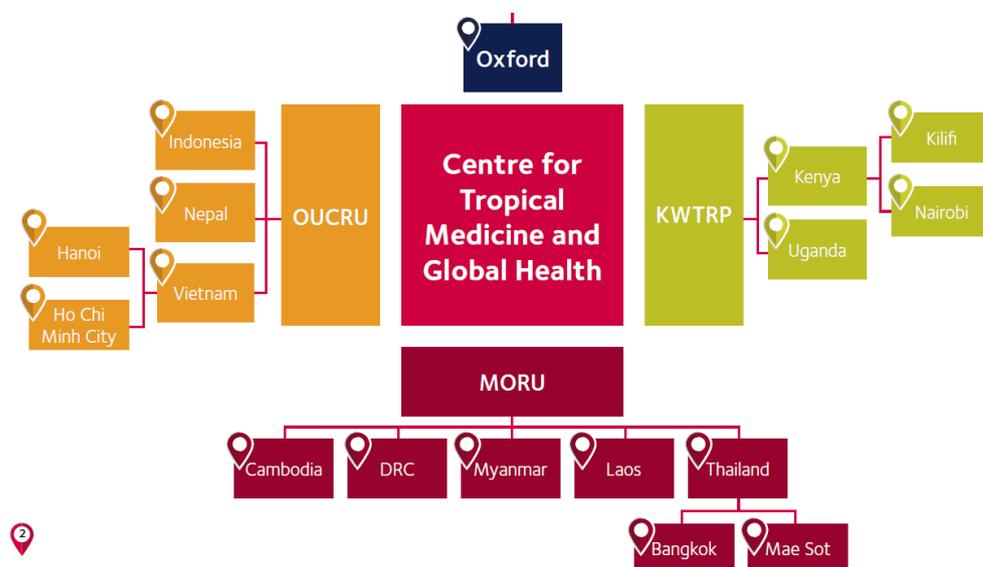
Figure 2, structure of Tropical Medicine and Global Health

In the upcoming period we look to build on these existing strengths and networks, like the Oxford Tropical Network and the AfOx partnership, to encourage and enable researchers with expertise in other areas to work in the development-related research environment.

Oxford's broad research excellence in medicine is derived from our strong partnership with the NHS, but this is not currently harnessed for Global South solutions. Examples of significant potential include:
- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), e.g. cardiovascular disease, diabetes
- Health systems
- Digital health and Big Data
- Surgery training, (disability burden is high because surgeons are not trained)
- Mental health
- Pregnancy and adolescent health

International Development: Oxford has research strength in international development across the Department of International Development (Refugee Studies; Young Lives), Geography and the Environment (REACH programme), Economics (Centre for the Study of African Economics), Anthropology and Museum Ethnography (Centre on Migration, Policy and Society), Archaeology (Endangered Archaeology in Middle East and North Africa) Social Policy and Intervention (Centre for Evidence Based Intervention), Blavatnik School of Government (Global Economic Governance programme), and Politics and International Relations (Changing Character of War programme). Projects like the DfID funded Young Lives, which works on child poverty, education and access to health and economic assets, and REACH, which improves water security, exemplify our impacts in this area.

Energy: Oxford has excellent research potential for impact in energy generation, storage and use for LMICs. This includes significant activity in photovoltaics; battery technologies, including for off-grid applications.
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Interdisciplinary opportunities
Most LMIC challenges require an interdisciplinary approach to provide an impactful and workable solution. There is significant potential at Oxford to have impact as our research strengths are multi-disciplinary across medicine, social sciences, physical sciences and humanities. The University sees the GCRF QR funding as an opportunity to harness this and approach problems in an innovative way. For this reason much of our focus will be on enabling interdisciplinary research. We will continue to bring together our strengths and also bring in new disciplines (e.g. Mathematics, Art, Sociology, and untapped areas in Health) and explore how they can harness their expertise for LMICs.

d. How activity funded through QR GCRF relates to the UK strategy for the GCRF.

The University's QR GCRF funded activity aligns with the GCRF strategy in a number of ways:
1)   *Research agenda for enabling change across the university*. GCRF QR money will be used to fund and support activity in all the three areas outlined by the GCRF Strategy ([1]p4)
2)   *Official development Assistance Compliance and Impact*. The university see ODA compliance and impact as linked and has used the QR fund to support a number of posts

which will act as a central resource to ensure all activity from the QR fund, and the wider RCUK fund, is ODA compliant. QR funds will also directly support impact through IAA funds and through working with Oxford University Innovation (OUI) to support the development of commercially sustainable products and services.

3)   *Capacity building and partnerships*. A suite of activities will support this, both in the UK and in DAC listed countries, which are designed to enable and foster partnerships and the co-development of research from initial partnering to pilot projects. These include the Fellowship Exchange Programme, ODA Dialogues and Travel Grants (*see g below*), Incubators and Networks.

4)   *Agile response to emergency*. The University recognises the challenges for funders to respond quickly to emergencies in a timely manner while following the stringent rules of a national funder, therefore, a proportion of the QR fund will be used to support academics identifying the need to respond to an emergency where alternative funding schemes are not yet available. We funded such a project through the last tranche of HEFCE QR, supporting urgent peace building initiatives in Colombia prior to the elections in May 2018.

5)   *Risks to successful GCRF implementation*. The existing post of Global Challenges Research Co-ordinator will ensure that research activity for different funders remains as complementary as possible.

f. likely barrier and enablers to implementing your strategy
The scale of the University, the scope of the research covered and the devolved nature of the University all present opportunities and challenges when implementing any strategy.

This will be addressed by regular communication and numerous university wide posts and groups/boards focused on enabling the strategy and our wider commitments to ODA research. These are outline in more detail in **Question 3.** The University also has a strong team of research services support staff all of whom are aware of, and engaged in the implementation of this strategy.

The University's main enablers relate to our broad existing research portfolio, our globally recognised brand, and our existing engagement with global development bodies and LMICs. This combination enables our staff to form strong equitable collaborations and influence policy makers, thereby ensuring real world impact.

g. key activities by which you will realise your objectives,

The following activity will all be directly funded by the HEFC GCRF QR fund and more details can be found in **ANNEX 2**

Capacity Building
Existing partnerships will be strengthened by:
o   An ODA Visiting Fellowship Programme to enable short-term visits for LMIC researchers to come to Oxford. This will build on the success of the AfOx Visiting Fellow

Programme currently in operation (http://www.afox.ox.ac.uk/afox-visiting-fellows-program/) and will be expanded to enable Oxford researchers to spend time at a collaborating institution in-country.

o   Investing in two-way travel grants to underpin co-creation

New partnerships will be encouraged and supported by:

o   Investing in "GCRF Dialogues" via internal competition. A Dialogue is a small grant for events/meetings to bring together researchers and external stakeholders in a meaningful and productive two-way discussion. Up to £25k per Dialogue will be awarded.

o   Identifying "GCRF Incubators" to grow research collaboration ideas and enable co-creation of research solutions. Up to £50,000 per incubator will be awarded

Capability Building

ODA capability and knowledge will be enhanced by:

o   Designing and delivering ODA training to Oxford researchers using internal and external expertise and experiences (including advocacy, in-country working, due diligence, compliance, monitoring and evaluation)

o   Expanding the training programme for researchers in LMICs and partner institutions

o   Introduction of a Policy Engagement programme to include a combination of internal and external training, plus specific travel grants to build policy relationships in developing countries, and advocacy for international development organisations,

o   Expansion of the 'Virtual Scholar' system for selected LMIC Researchers – thereby enabling access to University of Oxford libraries and repositories and ensuring co-development of high quality research publications,

o   Investing in key existing initiatives undertaken by AfOx to expand reach to other large GCRF projects and partnerships,

o   Training for research support staff in areas of due diligence, compliance, monitoring and evaluation and reporting to support ODA research activity at both pre and post-award, ensuring continued ODA compliance through the life of projects,

o   Investment in existing and new staff to ensure ODA compliance and support the delivery of ODA-eligible research,

o   Support a position offering advice across the university on ethics and engagement for ODA research

Research Activity

o   A large part of the QR Fund will be spent via competition to support research through a number of mechanisms, including pump priming research projects, interdisciplinary and collaborative research activity, and activity generating impact from research, both within and beyond the sector. In 2016-2017, a similar model was implemented, and funded 36 out of 80 applications, those projects funded were of a very high quality. Confirmation of continued funding means we are afforded the opportunity to invest in more long-term and strategic projects, with the potential for greater impact, with a life span up to 2021,

o   Delivery of an annual Interdisciplinary Research Seminar Series to cover emerging areas of research interest related to GCRF/ODA

o   Where potential for key collaboration has been identified, the organisation of ODA 'Brokerage' Events for Oxford researchers and key external collaborators (including representatives from LMICs) both in Oxford and in-country,

o   We will encourage our departments to engage in ODA schemes which pay less than 80%FEC such as Newton Fellowships (50%) and Welcome trust (Directly incurred only) by using some QR funds (~25%) to help cover the shortfall, in alignment with our QR policy,

O   Those departments engaged in multiple and/or significant ODA projects will be able to request additional support for project managers and finance personnel to support ongoing ODA activity.
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Crowdfunding and social enterprise

We are already very successfully raising philanthropic funding for biomedical projects through our crowdfunding platform OxReach. Successes to date include clubfoot training for healthcare workers (Professor Chris Lavy) and LIFE, a smartphone game to provide life-saving training to those caring for mothers and new-borns in Africa (Professor Mike English, KEMRI), which is now setting up a social enterprise following the work. Projects selected for OxReach are non-commercial, high-impact and impassion donors. Oxford is leading the way on crowdfunding for research and unique in the UK for attracting crowdfunding for larger scale research projects. Over the next three years we will seek to expand our activity in this area by:

o   Using funds from the GCRF QR to fund up to match fund up to 50% of at least two new projects per year, the remainder being generated from crowdfunding donations through OxReach

o   Identify opportunities for social enterprise in partner countries and support their creation, including training, support and expertise as well as crowdfunding

Innovation Support

The University of Oxford has a long tradition of innovation from research and has a wholly owned subsidiary technology transfer company, OUI, to support and encourage this activity. We propose to introduce a GCRF Proof of Concept Scheme to capture the innovation potential of GCRF and commercially sustainable ODA research which has primary benefit to LMIC. This will fund for example the development of porotypes for products aimed at addressing challenges for poor people in LMIC.

Agile response to emergencies

o   An "agile response" fund will be set aside in order to respond to emergencies where there is a research need (see funded example above).

h. The main developing countries included in the DAC list, which you intend to collaborate with.

The University has a very large ODA portfolio and has partners all over the world (*Fig1.*).In light of this there will not be a prescribed focus in any one area. However, there are a number of areas in which we are expanding our activity in Sub Saharan

Africa, including by supporting AfOx and the development of numerous hubs of expertise in subject areas, such as adolescents, disease response and the digital economy.

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

In 2017-2018 we funded 36 individual projects by competition, with a value of £10,000 to £210,000, each had direct benefit to one or more DAC listed countries. Over the next 3 years we aspire to fund a similar amount each year. Given the potential for 3 years of funding, these projects can be more strategic in their aims and potentially have more impact for LMICs. However, the university recognises that projects do not necessarily equate to impact; therefore, we will also be retrospectively analysing our projects funded though the QR fund, and assessing them against their own impact criteria and Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) plans, and the targets outlined below. This will help inform our ODA strategy going forward and where future funds can have the most real-world impact. If successful we will begin to expand this exercise to our wider ODA portfolio.

The University's conservative quantifiable targets related to ODA impact for the period of this strategy are outlined below.
•   To inform and contribute to 10 policy changes within LMIC which directly benefit to poor in those countries, with a particular focus on SSA,
•   To inform and contribute to at least 10 policy changes within global relevant development bodies such as UNDP, WHO, DFID and the World Bank,
•   To increase by 10%, first authored publications in high impact journals, either led by or in collaboration with academics colleagues from LMICs, , which are by ,
•   To support spinning out 6 companies whose outcomes directly benefit to the realisation of at least one SDG in LMIC countries,
•   To contribute to the development and roll out of at least one vaccine for a disease with a high prevalence in LMICs, where there is not yet a working readily available vaccine for.

These targets will be continually monitored and reassessed by the impact assessment tool Symplectic

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.

As outlined in **question 1** there are a number of steps in place to ensure our compliance to ODA criteria for the QR Fund. The decision on allocation of these HEFCE QR funds is made by our Project Board (PB) which consists of 8 senior academics, all of whom have a strong ODA research background, and many of whom

regularly sit on RCUK GCRF assessment panels, the GCRF SAG (Prof Sir Charles Godfray) and advise DfID (Prof Stefan Dercon). The board is chaired by our Pro-Vice Chancellor of Research to ensure high level strategic direction. The PB is supported by an Operational Leadership Group (OLG), comprised of research administrators from the four academic divisions and central Research Services, who support the ODA activity in the University, and implement the strategic decisions. The PB provides input on how we spend our GCRF money on a macro scale. On a micro scale, all individual activity and HEFCE QR funding is monitored by our Global Challenges Research Co-ordinator and future appointment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Compliance Officer. The M&E and Compliance Officer will have two major roles

•   To advise ongoing ODA projects on M&E activity and ODA Compliance
•   To assess compliance and monitor and evaluate the wider GCRF QR spend.
All requests for funding through the competition are required to write an ODA statement of at least 300 words, this is then judged by our PB with input from our Global Challenges Research Coordinator and M&E officer (to be appointed). This process has worked well to date with the current HEFCE QR funds.

Request for funds for infrastructure support, such as administrative staff, must make a clear case that the requested activity is clearly aligned with ongoing research that has already been deemed ODA compliant, either externally or internally.

A significant part of our GCRF QR spend is spent via fEC top up. The process for this aligns with our current QR allocation policy, in that the QR funds follow the funded activity. All departments which have been involved in ODA activity from any funder which has paid less than 80% fEC become eligible for fEC top-up. At the end of the designated QR period an agreed proportion of the HEFCE QR funds, plus any additional underspend, will be allocated across these departments, relative to their individual fEC shortfalls, up to maximum of 80% fEC. This is to ensure a) that QR funds are not used to support non ODA activity, b) the departments most engaged in ODA activity are not disadvantaged and continue to be able to deliver research of the highest quality.

Due to the scale of activity and the varied nature of the activity ongoing at the University, it is not appropriate to set up a theory of change for our QR fund. However, when in post the M&E officer will work with all 4 of our divisions to set up log frames to help monitor and guide their individual approaches to ODA research over the next 3 years.

As already outlined in **question 2**, there will also be a piece of work undertaken to assess those projects awarded by open competition for impact generated. We have chosen this as an initial pilot for a wider piece or work across the University looking at all ODA activity. The reason why the HEFCE projects have been chosen is they all end in or around July 2018, and have been specifically requested to outline impact they may lead to. These projects will be reassessed each year to monitor progress to towards

their outcomes and ensure we track short, medium and long term impacts of our research.

This information will help formulate a broader and long-term Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) strategy going forward, and help us at university level answer some key questions. Some examples of the key learnings we are looking to develop:

•   How effective are workshops at formulating research ideas relevant to Global Challenges and what is the best practice for organising them?

•   What kind of international partnerships are most effective at facilitating impact, or working with pre project design to help guide ideas?

•   Are inter-disciplinary projects better than a mono-disciplinary approach when addressing problems, and what lessons can be learned from these collaborations?

The University like all universities has a unique research environment and many of the lessons learned will only be applicable for the university, but it is our ambition to share our findings with the wider research community, including funders.

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.

The table in **ANNEX 2** has been completed based on indicative spend for 2018-2019, largely this is a projection of spend based on our expenditure allocations for 2017-2018. It will be subject to change once our amount has been confirmed and will be dependent on a number of factors including a) the quality of the applications to any of our competitions b) whether there are any emergencies/urgent situations arising over the course of the year which our academics are able to respond to in a meaningful way through the Agile Response fund c) and which grants we win regarding both fEC top-up, and support for large grants. Where large grants are awarded departments may be able to request additional support for Project Management, Impact Facilitation and finance compliance support, to ensure successful delivery and ODA compliance through the life of the project.

HEFCE QR funds are awarded to projects on the basis of directly incurred costs only, in line with other internal funding mechanisms (e.g. IAA funds). The exception being to support externally funded projects which cannot charge 80% fEC.

We have chosen not to list individual projects due to the scale of activity which we envisage occurring. The university is also in a unique position of having a breadth of

activity happening in the ODA space and therefore we are able to use this fund to only support that activity which is of the highest quality.

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.

We envisage to broadly follow a similar set of priorities that we outlined above and in **ANNEX 2**. If we were to have an increase in funding however, there are a number of activities we would expand.

For 2017-2018, we funded 36 out of 80 projects and used a quality and ODA compliance cut of point of 4/5 against specified criteria. It is our expectation that the future rounds will have more interest and a higher level of quality, therefore we would look to expand the available pot in this area.

AfOx currently does great work building capacity with our colleagues in Africa and formalising links between African institutes and ourselves (**see question 1**). If we were to have an increase in funds, we would look to use this model to expand this activity to other DAC list countries, migrating some of the best practice they have learnt from their activities in Africa to other settings. Initially, we would look to work with the George Institute, SIAS and Oxford Department of International Development, to identify partners in India and the wider South East Asia area. The University is also ramping up our activity in NCDs, so we would look to use the funds to match fund a post in the George Institute to further support ongoing work in this area, particularly around advocacy and developing links to policy makers in sub Saharan Africa and the UK (DFID).

Additionally we aspire to hire a central advocacy person, whose sole job would be to help facilitate impact of our research at a global level in the field of ODA research, the post would identify and form relationships with key individuals in organisation such as the UN, World Bank and WHO, as well as providing advice and support for our academics wishing to influence policy.

If there is a decrease in funding the core activity which will be protected are the staff appointments to ensure an effective infrastructure to support emerging and ongoing ODA research and impact activities, the support provided for the successful AfOx initiative, and support for the development of relationships with LMIC partners in readiness for future research opportunities. Reductions would therefore occur in the allocation to the funding streams.

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.

Our priorities are to support ODA activity through effective infrastructure, effective mechanisms for partnering and engagement, and training for ODA compliance and development research. In terms of fluctuation of funds, please see above.

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.

As above, but with emphasis support for our large scale MEL piece or work on ODA activity since 2016, and ongoing ODA compliance throughout these projects, as well as monitoring impacts in the short, medium and long term generated from our work. This will ensure we are best placed to maintain an excellent and robust engagement in preparation of next GCRF fund.