

COVER NOTE - COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

AGENDA ITEM <add number>

1. OVERALL PURPOSE For information

2. TITLE: Report on support to development research 2012

3. PRESENTATION FOR PROGRAMME COMMITTEE n/a

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012, the total commitment to develop research amounted to DKK 244 million. This included support to research collaboration projects, the Building Stronger Universities programme run by Danish Universities, core funding to international agricultural research through CGIAR and to health research institutions, and the last commitment to the research programme on results of development cooperation (ReCom).

Also during 2012, an evaluation of part of the assistance to development research was initiated, and the preparation of a strategy for Danish support to development research commenced.

5. STRATEGIC QUESTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Are the attempts made to make support for development research more south-driven considered sufficient or should more be done in this respect?

Should support for development research be more geographically and thematically focused?

The support has concentrated on individual and institutional capacity development. Should support for national capacity development (e.g. national research strategies, establishment of national research councils in priority countries, etc.) be included?

REPORT ON SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH 2012

The overall objective of Danish support to development research is to strengthen research capacity in priority countries and to create new knowledge capable of alleviating development problems.

While support for development research has not previously relied on a formal strategic framework, the preparation of a strategy was commenced in 2012. During the past decade, Danish support has been guided by the recommendations provided in the 'Hernes report' (2001), in which an international panel examined Danish development-oriented research. Key recommendations followed up were to link support to development research closer to priorities in Danish development cooperation, to carefully consider the relevance of research activities, and to support larger integrated research programmes rather than free-standing projects.

Preliminary considerations reflected in a draft strategic outline prepared during 2012 include more emphasis on south-driven activities, more core funding, and attempts to address capacity development not only at the individual and institutional level but also at national level in priority countries through support to national research strategies, research councils, peer review systems, etc. The draft outline was discussed by the Programme Committee, the Consultative Research Committee for Development Research (FFU), the Danida Board, and consulted with embassies and departments in the Ministry. A draft strategy is expected to be sent in public hearing in late May and will be discussed by the Council for Development Policy in August.

Also an evaluation of parts of the assistance to development research was initiated in 2012. The evaluation is expected to feed into the preparation of the strategy for future support. It concentrates on the support provided for natural resource management and climate change themes through the competitive research grants and centre contracts with the University of Copenhagen during 2006-2011. The evaluation, which is conducted by the British evaluation firm ITAD and the Danish company Orbicon, comprises two country studies in Tanzania and Burkina Faso. It is expected to be completed during late spring 2013.

A presentation of new commitments for development research in 2012 is given in table 1 (next page). In order to allow for comparison across years, the table includes the actual commitment level for 2011 and 2012 as well as the planned commitments for 2013.

Table 1: Commitments to development research 2011-2013 in million DKK (rounded)

Grants by areas of activity:	2011 (actual)	2012 (actual)	2013 (planned)
§ 06.35.01.11 Competitive grants through the Consultative Research Committee (FFU)	93	131	135
<i>A: Projects, which are north-driven (researchers from DK take the initiative)</i>	73	110	110
<i>B: Projects, which are south-driven (researchers from institutions in priority countries take the initiative)</i>	20	21	25
§ 06.35.01.10 Support to projects in Denmark	108	29	100
<i>A: Building Stronger Universities</i>	60	19	90
<i>B: The international Research program, ReCom</i>	10	10	10
<i>C: Results contract with University of Copenhagen</i>	36		
<i>D: Other activities</i>	2		
§ 06.35.01.10 International Agricultural research (CGIAR)	35	35	35
§ 06.35.02.11 Other international development research	25	40	10
§ 06.35.01.15 Minor studies	10	9	11
Total	271	244	291

In addition to the research activities described in this report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also supports development research through core funding to a series of Danish institutions, including Danish Institute for International Studies, Danish Institute for Human Rights, and the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims (RCT), and to UN organisations and to the World Bank, plus a great deal of earmarked allocations to last-mentioned organisations' research activities. There are research components in certain sector programmes, such as the environmental programme in Bolivia, the business sector programme in Vietnam, the budget support programme in Mozambique, and the transition support programme in Bhutan. Finally, the UniBRAIN programme, launched in 2010 as a follow up to the Africa Commission, aims to support the setup of innovation centres in a joint undertaking between universities, research institutions and the private sector in order to foster innovative solutions and products, as well as to strengthen the role of the research community and of universities in agriculture and agro-industry.

1. Competitive funds (FFU) (§ 06.35.01.11)

The Consultative Research Committee for Development Research (FFU) is appointed by the Minister for Development Cooperation. The Committee advises the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding research applications under the competitive funds and other general aspects on development research. The Danish Council for Strategic Research (DSF) provides consultation and approves the proposals for support from the committee. A list of the members of the FFU is found in annex 1.

Grants are awarded to strategic research cooperation which i) generates new knowledge relevant to the needs and strategies of developing countries and to Denmark's development

cooperation, and ii) contributes to strengthening research capacity in Danish priority countries. The research projects are carried out as collaborative research between Danish and South-based research institutions.

Research projects can be either north- or south driven. In north-driven projects, researchers based in Danish institutions take the initiative, contact research partners in the south, and submits the application. South-driven projects were introduced on a pilot basis in Vietnam and Tanzania in 2008, and in 2011 Ghana joined. In these projects, the south-based researchers decide on the research topic, contact Danish-based research partners and submit the application. It is expected to further develop the south-driven approach during 2013 and to prepare for the inclusion of a new priority country in 2014 and another country in 2015.

In November 2012, the FFU visited a large number of Danish-supported research projects in Tanzania. The overall impression from the visit was that the most successful projects often result from existing – often long lasting - partnerships or from otherwise well-established personal relations. Furthermore, it appeared that south-driven research collaboration stimulates engagement and ownership among the research partners in the south and promotes more equality in the partnerships between researchers in the south and in Denmark. A report was written based on the various impressions obtained by the FFU members during the visit. The lessons learned will serve as an input to the formulation of the strategy for the future support for development research.

1.1. North-driven projects (researchers from Danish research institutions take the initiative)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a total of 73 research applications for funding for north-driven larger strategic projects in 2012. A total of DKK 95 million was granted to 10 projects, where researchers at Danish research institutions were the responsible applicants. Previously, it was possible to apply also for funding for individual Ph.D. projects and post doc projects but encouraged by the Council for Strategic Research, FFU decided to stop this support as of 2012.

A political initiative to designate DKK 20 million in 2012 specifically for vaccine research on top of the funds allocated to other themes resulted in two vaccine research projects being granted. The remaining eight projects were within the following four themes:

- **Theme 1: Health issues relevant to primary health care** (*3 projects with a total of DKK 29 million*)
- **Theme 2: Inclusive economic growth, employment, and youth** (*1 project with a total of DKK 9 million*)
- **Theme 3: Good governance, human rights, conflict and fragility** (*1 project with a total of DKK 10 million*)
- **Theme 4: Climate change, energy, sustainable management of natural resources and urban areas** (*3 projects with a total of DKK 27 million*)

Statistics on the granted projects is found in annex 2 and 3. This includes data on the distribution of projects according to thematic areas, project types, institutions, regions and gender of the applicant.

During 2012, FFU carried out a thorough revision of the call text and application material, including guidelines, and improved the communication to applicants on reasons for rejection and approval. Applications were handled electronically through an e-fond system where they were uploaded to the website of Danida Fellowship Centre. As a follow-up, and due to a large number of rejected applications in earlier years, the FFU and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held information meetings in Aarhus and Copenhagen to answer possible questions and meet demands for further explanations of chosen research themes for the call. It was the impression that the meetings were welcomed and encouraged researchers, who had not applied for funding before, to do so. Based on the good experience from the meetings, it has been decided to arrange more meetings for the call for applications in 2013.

1.2. South-driven research projects (researchers from institutions in priority countries take the initiative)

The first south-driven research collaboration projects, called ‘Pilot Research Cooperation Programmes (PRCP)’, were initiated in 2008 in Tanzania and Vietnam. In 2011, Ghana was added to the programme. The purpose of the projects is to develop research capacity in the south through research collaboration, and while the projects must fulfil the same requirements as the north-driven projects, they differ from these by the fact that the south-based researchers define the research themes and select the researchers in Denmark whom they want to cooperate.

In Vietnam, the first grant of DKK 30 million for the period of 2008-2010 was followed by a new phase for the years 2011-2013 with a yearly grant of DKK 10 million to extend the most successful of the projects. All the projects in Vietnam are within the theme of “Climate Change, including applied technologies”. In 2012 an extension of one pilot project was approved, whereas two project proposals were rejected with an encouragement to reapply in 2013. The last grant for Vietnam is available in 2013 after which the programme will be phased out.

In Tanzania, a grant of DKK 30 million was given for the years 2008-2010. Tanzania selected “Business Sector, Urbanisation, and Good Governance” as themes for the programme. It was decided to continue the programme in Tanzania with a total grant of DKK 20 million reserved in 2012 for extension of existing projects. However, the applications received in 2012 were no-cost extensions, so no funds were allocated. The south-driven research collaboration is planned to continue in Tanzania.

In Ghana, the first yearly grant of DKK 10 million was given in 2011, and a similar grant was reserved for 2012. Ghana has selected “Growth and Employment, Climate Variability, Natural Resource Management, and Governance” as themes for the programme. In 2012 an amount of DKK 5 million was approved for one pilot project, whereas another project application was rejected.

An Annual Meeting for all on-going south-driven projects was held in Tanzania in November 2012. The meeting coincided with the visit to Tanzania by FFU, and it was a unique opportunity for FFU members to hear the discussions between representatives from the projects, stakeholders from relevant ministries, and the Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

In May 2012 an unannounced audit found irregularities in the financial administration of three south-driven projects in Vietnam and all activities were put on hold. Further investigations led to a decision to close the projects in October, and a final audit is presently on-going to establish if claims of refunding should be made. As a reaction to this unfortunate experience, rules and procedures for projects not only in Vietnam but also in Tanzania and Ghana have been tightened. Thus, new financial and administrative guidelines have been developed, annual audits have been introduced, and comprehensive training efforts are made to ensure that all project managers are familiar with the requirements.

Appendix 3 provides an overview of approved south-driven projects in 2012.

2. Projects in Denmark (§ 06.35.01.10)

The support to projects in Denmark comprises the Building Stronger Universities programme through Danish Universities, a new fellowship programme, and support to the international research programme, ReCom. Until 2012 it also comprised support to three research centres through an overall results contract with the University of Copenhagen, KU-LIFE.

2.1. Building Stronger Universities (BSU)

The 'Building Stronger Universities in Developing Countries' (BSU) programme is a partnership between research and higher education institutions in partner countries and in Denmark. The organisation 'Universities Denmark' (UD) is overall responsible for the programme implementation. The Rectors' Conference is following the progress of the programme closely and provides support to the overall management of the programme. BSU is organised in four thematic platforms based on an assessment of the Danish competencies, the priorities in the Danish development cooperation as well as the priorities in the partner countries: 1) Human Health; 2) Growth and Employment; 3) Environment and Climate; and 4) Stability, Democracy and Rights. BSU comprises the eight universities in Denmark and 11 research institutions in Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Nepal. Focus is on institutional capacity building, including supporting PhDs, strengthening the capacity and quality of PhD education, and strengthening the capacity to undertake research and disseminating research knowledge to stakeholders.

The four themes are inter-linked and collaboration and interaction between platforms are taking place in particular in Tanzania and Ghana where three of the platforms are working. In 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided a two-year grant of 60 million DKK to BSU (phase one), and in 2012 a three-year grant of 19 million DKK was allocated for capacity

building within research communication, dissemination and networking for the same partners. In mid-2013 a new two year grant of 90 million DKK is planned to be allocated to BSU (phase two).

Implementation of activities started in January 2012, and all the platforms have initially worked on the consolidation of the overall organisation and division of tasks and responsibilities, the governance and communication structures, including newsletters at platform level and a shared BSU website, and the signing for formal agreements among the partners.

A joint course in financial management for all platforms was held in February 2012. In August 2012, a joint BSU-workshop with representatives from all South partners was held in Denmark. The workshop, which was opened by the Minister of Development Cooperation, focused on identifying thematic areas to be developed in phase two.

By addressing institutional aspects of capacity development and providing options for synergy between institutional support and specific research activities supported through FFU (north- and south-driven projects), the initiative is meant to complement other channels of Danish support for development research.

A review of phase one was undertaken in January-February 2013 to inform the planning of phase two. The review was a joint learning exercise between Universities Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and partners in the south. The review found that partners in the south were generally satisfied with the focus of BSU on institutional capacity building, and that the programme has facilitated a stronger knowledge sharing and networking also among the Danish researchers. The BSU model seems to be most relevant and higher valued at institutions outside capitals (e.g. Gulu, Maseno, Zanzibar, and Sokoine), where there are fewer other donors than at larger institutions such as the universities of Accra and Dar es Salaam. The review pointed to challenges regarding incentives for Danish researchers to participate in the programme. This is related to the decision by several Danish universities to deliver on their co-funding commitment by placing the responsibility to identify counterpart funds at the faculty level instead of centrally allocating funds for the programme. The review also found challenges for researchers in the south in the form of a very heavy workload and time-consuming administrative procedures.

New fellowship programme - BSU Scholarship Programme

In late 2012 the Minister for Development Cooperation approved a new fellowship programme – ‘the BSU Scholarship Programme’. The aim of the programme is to provide talented students holding a bachelor degree from one of the 11 BSU south partner institutions in Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Nepal with the opportunity to obtain a master's degree from a Danish university, to obtain knowledge of Danish society, culture, values, and to allow the students to form personal and professional relationships with Danish students. Universities Denmark is responsible for overall implementation of the fellowship programme and Danida Fellowship Centre is responsible for the administration of the programme.

It is the intention that the students will return to their home university after having obtained their degree and thereby contribute to strengthening the capacity for research and education at institutions in the south, contributing to the objectives of the BSU initiative.

During the two years pilot phase, a total of 30 scholarships for a two-year master's degree will be offered. Scholarships are offered for selected existing master studies (in English) at universities in Denmark. The total budget is DKK 20 million.

2.2. The international research programme – ReCom

The objective of the international research programme – ReCom – is to research, document and communicate what works and what is achieved through efforts in development cooperation.

ReCom was launched in late 2010 and runs until the end of 2013. In 2012, the programme received a grant of DKK 10 million, of which DKK 6.7 million is managed by UNU-WIDER in Helsinki and DKK 2.3 million has financed studies conducted by the Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS). The remaining funds have been used to support communication efforts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme is co-financed by Sida with a grant of the same size as the Danish grant (i.e. 30 million DKK over three years).

During 2012 a professional programme management at UNU-Wider has been established to undertake both the implementation of academic studies of the effects of development cooperation and communication of the results. Various concepts for results meetings have been tested. Three results meetings were held in 2012, including one on development cooperation and macroeconomic conditions (Copenhagen in January), a meeting on development cooperation and good governance (Stockholm in May) and a meeting on development cooperation and employment (Copenhagen in October). In addition to the results meetings, a number of initiatives in relation to communication and publishing of newsletters, thematic meetings etc. have been carried out, and the launching of a new website: www.recom.wider.unu.edu has created a good communication platform for the programme.

ReCom has continuously generated results on the impact of development cooperation. These are documented and reported by traditional means (scientific publications, working papers, newsletters, website, etc.). There is still a need to strengthen synthesis of the results in order to strengthen communication, also in order to reach new and important target groups. It concerns both the general public, but also strengthening the communication to administrations in the south and to partners in the political system. Consequently, there has been an increased focus on communication and dissemination in 2012.

2.3. Danish research institutions – KU-LIFE

For several years, three research centres at the University of Copenhagen have been supported through separate grants. These are Danish Seed Health Centre (DSHC), Centre for Forest &

Landscape, and the Institute for Health Research and Development (the former Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory (DBL)). A phasing out grant of DKK 36 million was provided in 2011 for the remaining period 2011-2012.

Capacity building and communication have been central elements of the support to the three centres, and the planned integration of the three centres into KU-LIFE has progressed satisfactorily. Consequently, the DSHC is now part of the Department of Plant Biology and Biotechnology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Copenhagen; parts of the former Forest and Landscape have been merged with Department of Geography & Geology and formed a new department at Copenhagen University: Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management (IGN). The department is part of The National Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning. Finally, the Centre for Health Research and Development (DBL) is now an integrated part of the Section for Parasitology, Health and Development at Department of Veterinary Disease Biology, Faculty for Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen.

Activities were gradually phased out during 2012, and in a meeting is planned in June 2013 to present and recognise some of the many results achieved by the centres.

Examples of the activities from the centres are provided in annex 5.

3. International agricultural research (CGIAR) (§ 06.35.01.10)

For the first time, the annual Danish contribution of DKK 35 million to the international agricultural research through the CGIAR system was approved as multi-year core funding to the CGIAR Fund. In the two previous years (2010 and 2011) earmarked funding for thematic CGIAR Research Programmes had been provided to the programme on 'Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security', led by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and 'Policies, Institutions and Markets', led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Since the inauguration of the CGIAR Fund in 2010, the thematic CGIAR Research Programmes have been formulated and established within the Strategy and Results Framework in order to contribute to the overall objectives of CGIAR. These overall objectives are: i) reducing of rural poverty; ii) improving of food security; iii) improving nutrition and health and; iv) sustainable management of natural resources. In 2012, a full portfolio of 15 research programmes responding to these objectives had been established and approved by the Fund Council, and all but one CGIAR Research Programme had signed the Performance Agreements with the Consortium Office. The connection between the centres and the donors is assured by the Consortium Office which also assumes the financial responsibility of the programmes towards the Fund. Denmark played an important role by signing a treaty establishing the Consortium as an independent international organisation in March 2012.

When approving the multi-year funding to the CGIAR Fund in December 2012, the Board of Danida recommended continued use of core-funding as the modality for the future Danish contribution to the CGIAR Fund. The multi-year core-funding is responding to the need for financial stability and predictability which is required for long-term research activities of the CGIAR Research Programmes. Among the stakeholders, there is general recognition of the progress made in the reform of CGIAR. The reform entails specific reviews of the procedures and protocols of administration and management at all levels, including recommendations to improve governance and compliance with financial and administrative policies and guidelines. It also includes the establishment in 2012 of an Independent Evaluation Arrangement, and the roll out of a CGIAR Gender Strategy.

The discovery in mid-2012 of a failed investment case in one of the centres (IITA) dating back to 2008 before the CGIAR Fund was established, made it clear that a comprehensive governance review was needed. This has been initiated under leadership of the CGIAR Consortium Office. At the request of Denmark, the review includes an assessment of procedures for ensuring transparency and accountability to all stakeholders in case of mismanagement of funds.

In annex 7 a summary of the IFPRI-led research programme ‘Policies, Institutions and Markets’ is presented.

4. Other support to international research (§ 06.35.02.11)

During the past years, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made an emphasis to concentrate the support for international development research on fewer institutions mainly in Africa. The reason is the wish to have a closer dialogue with the institutions and to be better able to monitor the results of the support. Technical Advisory Services participates actively in donor meetings of the supported social science institutions and assesses the institutions’ development in close contact with like-minded donors. The policy department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UGS) monitors the research institutions in the health sector. The distribution of the annual allocation of DKK 25 million to ‘other international research’ is shown in Annex 8

The choice of institutions is mainly based on assessments of the relevance of the institutions’ research and on their work in relation to the priorities of Denmark’s development cooperation. In social science, the support is now concentrated on three regional research institutions in Africa: The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), and the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC). Technical Advisory Services is in close contact with Sida and Norad, which support the same three institutions. The dialogue includes exchange of information on planned support, reviews and audits and considerations about possibilities for undertaking joint evaluations.

As a consequence of the policy to focus the assistance, support to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and to the Nordic Africa Institute was phased out in 2012.

In the health area, it is the intention to focus the Danish support on two institutions which play a central role in the prevention of HIV/AIDS: The International Partnership on Microbicides (IPM) and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI). IPM has been key in developing new microbicides, one of the candidates (Dapivirine) is now at a stage where it will be tested in a phase 3 clinical trial. Due to the recession IAVI been forced to reduce its staff with 20-25 %. The partnership will in its new strategic plan prioritize support to development of vaccine candidates that are based on 'Neutralizing Antibodies' and to a lesser degree on candidates that are based on 'Replicating Vector'.

5. Minor Studies (§ 06.35.01.15)

A 'minor study' is a smaller research-based study by Danish or foreign researchers or consultants, requested by embassies and departments of the Ministry of Foreign Ministry to improve the quality of Danish development cooperation, typically by exploring an issue in relation to strategic or development policy changes.

The annual frame for minor studies was DKK 10.6 mill in 2012. The Technical Advisory Services (TAS) is responsible for the overall administration of the scheme and assesses incoming proposals for studies. Appendix 6 contains a list of new studies initiated in 2012.

ANNEX 1: MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (FFU)

2012-2014

Professor, ph.d. Henrik Secher Marcussen, University of Roskilde, Chairman

Director, MSc. Lisbeth Valentin Hansen, Danish Hydraulic Institute, Vice Chairman

Associate professor, ph.d. Anne Mette Kjær, University of Aarhus

Professor, ph.d. Stefano Ponte, Copenhagen Business School

Senior researcher, ph.d. Helle Munk Ravnborg, Danish Institute of International Studies

Associated professor, ph.d. Peter Seeberg, University of Southern Denmark

Professor, ph.d. Flemming Konradsen, University of Copenhagen

Associated professor, ph.d. Kåre Lehmann Nielsen, University of Aalborg

Head of Technical Advisory Services, ph.d. Tove Degnbol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

ANNEX 2: APPROVED DANISH-DRIVEN RESEARCH PROJECTS IN 2012

Applicant	Institution	Project title
Egon Bech Hansen	Technical University of Denmark	Haramaya Camel Dairy
Frank Møller Aarestrup	Technical University of Denmark	Whole genome sequence based diagnostics and investigations
Lars Hviid	Copenhagen University Hospital (Rigshospitalet)	Malaria vaccine research and capacity building in Ghana
Lotte Meinert	University of Aarhus	Governing Transition in Northern Uganda: Trust and Land
Marina Bergen Jensen	University of Copenhagen	Water resilient green cities for Africa
Mark Bayley	University of Aarhus	Interdisciplinary project on climate change in tropical aquaculture
Morten Sodemann	University of Southern Denmark	Post-conflict mobility: Challenges and Potentials for Primary Health Care in Northern Uganda
Peter Kjær Mackie Jensen	University of Copenhagen	Combatting cholera caused by Climate Changes in Bangladesh
Thor Grundtvig Theander	University of Copenhagen	Development of malaria vaccines
Tine Gammeltoft	University of Copenhagen	The Impact of Violence on Reproductive Health in Tanzania and Vietnam

ANNEX 3: APPROVED SOUTH-DRIVEN PROJECTS IN VIETNAM, TANZANIA AND GHANA IN 2012

Country	Applicant	Institution	Project title	Danish Partner
*Vietnam	Le Huy Ham	Agricultural Genetics Institute (AGI)	Improving rice tolerance of submergence and salinity to cope with climate change in coastal areas of Vietnamese Deltas	<i>No Danish partner</i> International Rice Research Institute, Philippines
*Tanzania	Anna Andrew Temu	Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Sokoine University of Agriculture	Growing Innovative Entrepreneurs through Action Research in the Agribusiness Value Chains in Tanzania	AAU - Department of Business and Management KU - Department of Food Science
*Tanzania	Mkumbukwa M.A. Mtambo	Department of Veterinary Medicine and Public Health, Sokoine University of Agriculture	Urban and peri-urban livestock farming and environmental and public health challenges in Tanzania	KU - Department of Disease Biology, Department of Large Animal Diseases and Department of Anthropology
Ghana	Robert Aidoo	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology	Strengthening root and tuber value chains in Ghana	DTU - DTU Management AAU – Department of Development and Planning University College Nordjylland – Department of Marketing, Export and Technology

*2nd phase of the project

**ANNEX 4: STATISTICS REGARDING APPLICATIONS FOR NORTH-DRIVEN PROJECTS
SCREENED BY FFU IN 2012**

Share of each research area in total number of projects applied for and granted (in %)

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted
Humanities	4	3	2	-	3	-	4	10
Agricultural Science*	28	34	29	40	22	7	24	10
Science	14	14	20	20	10	-	12	10
Social Science	15	9	26	25	33	50	12	-
Health	30	34	15	5	16	-	34	60
Technical Sciences	5	6	4	5	8	21	12	10
Interdisciplinary projects	3	-	4	5	8	21	1	-
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*) including forestry-related research.

Number of applications per region:

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Africa	79	88	86	66
Asia	22	24	30	10
Central- and Latin America	6	4	2	1
Middle east	1	3	1	2
Other	-	3	2	-
Trans regional/International	5	6	6	3
Total	113	128	127	82

Distribution of the main applicants by sex of projects applied for and granted (in %)

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted
Men	64	49	59	60	71	57	73	70
Women	36	51	41	40	56	43	27	30
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Distribution of funds per institution. Amount of applied and approved projects (rounded) per institution as a percentage of total funds

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	appl.	grant.	appl.	grant.	appl.	grant.	appl.	grant.
University of Copenhagen	44	66	51	50	50	43	39	40
University of Aarhus	12	3	15	30	13	14	21	20
Roskilde University	6	6	3	-	2	-	5	-
Danish Institute for International Studies	4	6	6	15	6	21	-	-
The Danish Institute for Human Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Statens Serum Institut	4	6	2	-	1	-	4	-
The Geological Survey for Denmark and Greenland (GEUS)	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
Technical University of Denmark	4	3	5	5	5	-	9	20
Aalborg University	6	-	9	-	5	-	5	-
University of Southern Denmark	2	3	-	-	6	-	2	10
Odense University Hospital	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rigshospitalet	5	6	2	-	-	-	2	10
The School of Visual Arts	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
The Danish Institute Against Torture	-	-	2	-	2	7	-	-
Copenhagen Business School	2	-	2	-	2	7	-	-
Danish Technological Institute	2	-	2	0	-	-	-	-
Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Danish Hydraulic Institute	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-
Other	4	-	2	0	3	0	10	-
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ANNEX 5: EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES AT THE THREE CENTRES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, KU-LIFE IN 2012

Danish Seed Health Centre for Developing Countries (DSHC)

The researchers focus on seed health problems which are of immediate concern to poor farmers. The Capacity Enhancement Projects (CEPs), which are carried out in partnership with a large number of public and private organizations across Asia and Africa, focus on the enhancement of analytical and diagnostic capacity and upon the development of preventive and therapeutic technologies to improve seed health - technologies which are within reach of poor farmers.

In 2012, the two main goals were the completion of activities and phasing out and the attraction of external funds to allow continuity of core expertise and partnerships beyond 2012.

Both goals have been successfully met. Scientific projects on-going in the beginning of 2012 have been concluded and seven scientific papers have been published in international and peer-reviewed journals. Two manuscripts will be submitted for publication in 2013. Collaboration with all oversea partners (India, Tanzania and Burkina Faso) has been reduced to joint research projects funded by other sources than the performance contract.

Competence development in the South of one PhD student (Tanzania), one master student (Burkina Faso) and 15 Seed-inspectors (Burkina Faso) has been supported. A technical bulletin in Portuguese language has been produced to support plant extension service in Mozambique, and an e-learning course module on microbial diagnostics for seeds has been developed and tested at University of Copenhagen. Staff from the former DSHC participated in teaching on five courses (total of 50 students) held at University of Copenhagen in 2012.

One workshop on Cropping Systems and Plant Health has been conducted in Bolivia and the preparation of a corresponding workshop in Uganda has been supported.

A 4-year research contract of DKK 11.8 million involving all three Seed Health Centers (Denmark, India and Tanzania) has been signed with EuropeAID. The research partner in Burkina Faso, INERA Research Centre at Kamboinse, has also been included in the project. The topic of the grant is seed treatment with bio-pesticides, which has been a focal area of research at DSHC for more than 6 years.

In addition, three minor projects (Total < 900.000 DKK) relating to plant microbes and plant production in Denmark have also been granted supporting particularly the integration of DSHC staff into University of Copenhagen during 2013.

Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning

As in previous years, the activities funded through the performance contract with the Centre for Forest Landscape and Planning at Copenhagen University have included research, capacity building and knowledge management. A wide range of partners have been involved in these activities which have ranged from the continuation and completion of “sub-projects” concerning improved tree seed production in the tropics, through analyses of payment for environmental services, to investigation of critical issues in forest governance in selected developing countries. Some of the highlights are briefly summarised below.

As far as the targets specified in the 2012 workplan are concerned, many have been exceeded. 12 articles were published in peer reviewed journals, 9 abstracts and 17 research reports were published and 6 workshops have been carried out. A number of technical documents and policy briefs have also been prepared. 3 master’s degrees have been completed.

The platform for collection, compilation, analysis and distribution of knowledge on teak genetics, seed sources and options for breeding has continued to function. There is extensive collaboration with researchers in West Africa, East Africa, Central America and Asia through the global teak network, advancing towards the World Teak Conference to be held in March 2013. Similar collaboration continues with partners involved in the production of Sahelian fruit trees as well as the breeding systems and cultivation of the *Allanblackia* species in East Africa. Studies of the efficiency of agroforestry input supply sectors also continued with a focus on East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania) in collaboration with national tree seed centres and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). The idea is to encourage private small scale entrepreneurs in the tree seed sector.

Systems of payment for environmental services and the development of the REDD+ mechanism (for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation) have been analysed in the course of 2012 by the Centre’s researchers. A major focus on decentralised forest governance has also been an important theme, with studies in Cambodia, Vietnam, Tanzania and Ghana. Collaboration with national research institutions has been important in undertaking these studies, which have included workshops, the publication of peer reviewed scientific papers and networking.

A range of issues related to illegal logging have emerged in the course of the studies undertaken by the Centre’s researchers, inter alia, in Cambodia and Ghana. Thus, it was agreed to organise a major international conference in Copenhagen in December 2012. The University of Copenhagen, Yale University, the European Forest Institute (EFI) and the International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO) joined forces to invite over 100 participants from research institutions, government agencies, NGOs, forest businesses and consulting companies to a two day session to discuss “Illegal logging and legality verification – the FLEGT/VPA as new modes of governance.” A special publication from this conference will be available in 2013.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the Centre's researchers have contributed technical assessment reports dealing with proposals for REDD+ readiness in Mozambique to be supported by the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and for forest investment programmes in Brazil and Ghana with the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the African Development Bank. These reports have served as inputs in the approval process, coordinated with Danida's Technical Advisory Service.

DBL - Centre for Health Research and Development

With an emphasis on applied research, the aim of DBL's research programme was to generate and disseminate new knowledge, methods and tools for use in interventions and services to reduce disease problems and to promote health in Developing Countries. For 2012, the main goals were the completion of activities funded by and identifying external funds and partners to allow for continuity of core expertise and partnerships beyond 2012.

Research focused on key Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) and malaria, where DBL is recognized internationally as a key player both in regards to research quality and to relevance.

DBL was able to attract external funding for several research projects. These included the ADMER, FILICORSA, SLIPP and ChildMed projects all funded by FFU, the ICONZ, ADVANZ and SchistoVac projects funded by EU/FP7, the FGS, Cysticercosis and SCORE projects funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and many malaria projects under the MIP, ACT and MCDC consortia.

The following research activities and workshops were carried out:

- A Female Genital Schistosomiasis (FGS) publication writing workshop was implemented at DBL with participation by project partners from Madagascar, Norway and Denmark.
- A filariasis research meeting within the context of the FFU funded FILICORSA project was implemented in Arusha, Tanzania back-to-back with the Annual NIMR conference.
- A schistosomiasis research workshop was implemented at the National Institute of Health (Blair Research Institute), Zimbabwe.
- A research proposal workshop hosted by the Southern Africa Climate Change Network (SACCNET) was implemented in Zimbabwe.
- A schistosomiasis morbidity assessment research writing workshop was held at DBL
- Several major externally funded (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, FFU, Wellcome Trust, EU/FP7, etc.) research projects were implemented (see above).
- Research findings were published as 31 articles in international peer-reviewed journals and as 32 abstracts and posters from conferences and meetings. Seventeen other papers were in press and 23 other papers were submitted at the end of 2012 (See annex 3).
- Three research-based reports, analysis and working papers were published.
- DBL staff very regularly participated in research meetings within the context of major externally funded research programmes and in international research conferences.

ANNEX 6: MINOR STUDIES INITIATED IN 2012

Subject:	Researcher or institution:	DKK:
Violence against women and girls. Including cultural and religious	International Human Rights Initiative (IHR)	650,000
Study on sexual minorities in an African Context (LGBT)	The Danish Institute for Human Rights (IMR)	475,000
Establishing Democracy indicators V-dem	University of Göteborg	1,300,000
Study on Innovation and Learning in UniBRAIN	Department of Food and Resource Economics, Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen	622,000
Promoting the rule of law at the national and international level	Kendal – Human Rights Consulting	782,150
Inclusive Growth in IDA.	John Rand and Henrik Hansen	425,000
Study on Development Cooperation in the European Community	Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)	1,134,000
Study on Human Rights Based Approach	Institut for Menneskerettigheder (IMR)	813,043
Desk Study on the Post-2015 Development Agenda	Kabel Konsulting ApS	266,000
Study: Evidence and Strategic Choices for the Green Growth Priority Area of Danida's Development Cooperation Strategy	World Resources Institute (WRI)	1,750,000

ANNEX 7: DANISH SUPPORT TO INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH – CGIAR

Examples of 2012 key outputs of the CGIAR research programme ‘Policies, Institutions and Markets’ led by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

- 1) Global Futures programme: How PIM is helping the CGIAR identify ‘best bet’ technologies for scaling up, as part of the CGIAR priority-setting exercise
 - Research question: If an investor provides an additional \$x million to the CGIAR, how should it be spent to provide the greatest return on investment?
 - 2012 highlights
 - Over 150 technologies identified by six centers (CIMMYT, CIAT, CIP, ICRISAT, ILRI and IRRI) for 15 crops. Draft report on promising technologies available.
 - A new and effective way of structuring the work of the teams: multidisciplinary teams formed in each Center for impact assessment and foresight scenario analysis, + coordinating unit based at IFPRI.
 - Growing collaboration for increased scope and improved efficiency: with CG Centers (IITA and ICRAF have joined, discussions ongoing with ICARDA and Worldfish), plans to include natural resource management and complex agricultural systems (ex: agroforestry) in the modeling effort, partnership with CRP7 on climate change, increased linkages with the Harvest Choice program, external partners.
 - Outreach: Strong presence at GCARD 2012; preparing for first Food Security Futures conference, Dublin, April 2013.
 - Capacity building: Several trainings on modeling tools organized.
- 2) Cross-CGIAR research to improve value chains: How PIM is providing a framework for making the CGIAR research on value chains consistent and conducive to impact
 - Research question: How can we remove constraints to and enhance benefits from participation of smallholders in values chains?
 - 2012 highlights
 - Several value chain analysis tools available from the 15+ Window 1-2 activities and larger amount of bilateral projects under way.
 - Work encompasses all value chain aspects (policy environment, financing, collective action, processing, marketing, quality insurance).
 - Examples of value chain innovations: contract farming, collective action, weather insurance.
 - CGIAR-wide value chains web knowledge platform under design by IFPRI and ILRI, with data, tools and network of scientists and practitioners.

- Cross-center value chains team led by PIM, meeting virtually once a month to:
 - Map the Centers' value chain interventions by commodity and location
 - Develop a consistent terminology of value chain interventions across the CGIAR
 - Assess the tools produced by the research teams
 - Evaluate the impact of the value chains interventions
 - Provide technical advice to other CRPs and build capacities
- 3) Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas: How PIM is providing public access to key indicators to measure progress in food security in MENA
- Research question: Which policies at the subnational, national and regional level will be the most effective to help improve food security and economic growth in the MENA region?
 - 2012 highlights
 - A joint PIM-IFPRI-IFAD initiative.
 - Online version of a new map-based tool: the Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas, which contains maps and data for more than 150 food security- and development-related indicators.
 - This database is in very high demand from clients/partners and very well received on the technical side.
 - Training workshop with the Egyptian Statistical agency (CAPMAS).
 - Paper on double burden of malnutrition and food subsidies in Egypt.
 - PIM funding has fostered promising partnerships between IFPRI and IFAD, the World Bank, WFP and the EU, that should lead to further research activities with impact on the ground in this part of the world where the CGIAR has not been very active in the past.

ANNEX 8: COMMITMENTS FOR 'OTHER INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH' IN 2011 AND 2012

ORGANISATION:	Commitments (million DKK) 2011	Commitments (million DKK) 2012
Social science Institutions - regional African institutions:		
• Council for the Development of Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA)	4 (2 years)	
• The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)		
• The African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)		10 (2 years)
Social Sciences – European institutions:		
• United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)	2,4 (2 years)	X
• Nordic Africa Institute (NAI)	1,6 (2 years)	X
• United Nations University - World Institute on Development Economic Research (UNU-WIDER)	2 (2 years)	
Health Science:		
• International Partnership on Microbiocides (IPM)	15 (3 years)	7,5
• International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)		15 + 7,5 (3 years)-
Health Science – Ended commitments		
• African Malaria Network Trust (AMANET)		X
• European Malaria Vaccine Initiative (EMVI)		X
Total	DKK 25 million	DKK 40 million

X – Indicates that no more commitments will be provided.