

### Annex A1: Template for institutional three-year GCRF strategies (AY 2018-19 onwards)

Please complete this form and the excel table in **Annex A2**. Text boxes may be expanded to the required length, and are expected to be in proportion to the level of formula Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) allocations received in 2017-18. Please do not attach other documents or annexes. Guidance for completing the forms is at Annex B.

The completed form and table should be emailed to [dbeards@sfc.ac.uk](mailto:dbeards@sfc.ac.uk) by **noon on Monday 26 March 2018**.

Name of institution	University of the Highlands and Islands
Contact person for correspondence who is also responsible for ensuring that the head of institution has approved this strategy for submission to SFC.	
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Note that we intend to contact this person in the event of queries regarding the institutional GCRF strategy. We will also contact this person annually as part of our GCRF monitoring process.	
Has this GCRF strategy been approved for submission to SFC by the head of institution?	
Yes (delete as appropriate)	
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## 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. Summary of the key aspects of your three year strategic plan for formula GCRF in light of the criteria and objectives for the GCRF outlined in the guidance.
  - c. How activity funded through GCRF fits into your broader strategy and priorities for all development related research activity.
  - d. How activity funded through GCRF relates to the UK strategy for the GCRF.<sup>1</sup>
  - e. How your development-related and GCRF strategies relate to your wider institutional strategy for using REG.
  - 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 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list developing countries you intend to collaborate with.

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

The University of the Highlands and Islands is a partnership of thirteen independent Colleges, offering both further and higher education, together with a number of specialist research institutions. The Colleges and research institutions form the University's academic partnership and are tied into the University constitutionally and financially, in order to facilitate a regionally cohesive approach to tertiary education across the Highlands and Islands.

The University has been allocated modest amounts of ODA monies, notably GCRF funds, in 2016/17 and 2017/18 which it has utilised in a number of small scale and capacity building projects, each of which is demonstrably appropriate to the criteria for this funding. In addition to this core GCRF funding, the Scottish Association for Marine Science, one of the University's academic partners, is the lead organisation for a substantive project: 'Global Seaweed: Safeguarding the future of seaweed aquaculture in developing countries'. The University aspires to build from its relatively modest ODA activity to date, to expand the amount of research activity which utilises both GCRF formula funding and GCRF project funding. Given the current level of formula funding - c£46K in 2017/18, 1.14% of the total allocation across Scottish HEIs – it recognises that this expansion of activity needs to combine ambition with realism.

It follows that the University welcomes this opportunity to define its strategy for ongoing engagement with ODA funding generally, and GCRF in particular. The University wishes to deepen systematically its engagement with GCRF in particular over the next three years. In this respect, it recognises its responsibility, as a publically funded institution, to take account of core UK and Scottish Government policies. It wishes to deploy allocated funding to projects and initiatives which impact positively on economic development and welfare in DAC countries, which define solutions to real problems, which are underpinned by research that is demonstrably excellent, and which promotes strong partnerships with academic communities in DAC countries.

In terms of barriers to progression, the University recognises that it is challenging to build primarily from small projects which utilise formula funding to a more developmental approach which leads to a wider range of projects being defined. In overcoming this potential barrier, the University has framed the undernoted three objectives which form the core of the strategy. In essence these involve affirming the principle of connectivity with our areas of research strength; extending existing GCRF projects to new geographical locations or new themes; pump priming activity and a more proactive approach to engagement with GCRF major funding streams.

In terms of taking this strategy forward these are the key objectives:

*Objective 1: To connect GCRF research priorities with the University's focused*

research strategy.

The University of the Highlands and Islands' (UHI) strategy for Official Development Assistance (ODA) monies and specifically GCRF iterates closely with its focused research strategy. This research strategy is organised under four broad themes; marine and environmental science; culture, heritage, language and history; health; landscape, economy and society. In addition to these focused areas the University's research strategy is grounded within the landscapes, seascapes, histories, cultures and economy of the Highlands and Islands. The University considers that this platform is the baseline for existing and future strong and purposeful engagement with research at national and international level. In relation to core GCRF formula funding, it is specifically anticipated that, in line with what the University has already supported, future projects will be clearly aligned with the University's focused areas. It is also the case that all of these areas are concerned at least in part with responding to challenges which have significance for the Highlands and Islands. It follows that this regionally generated research can be utilised, and is already being utilised to find solutions to problems in places which may share some of the characteristics of the Highlands and Islands region.

As part of its strategy for ODA and in particular GCRF, the University has taken cognisance of the three key areas of focus for GCRF;

- equitable access to sustainable development;
- sustainable economies and society and;
- human rights, good governance and social justice.

This is because we wish our GCRF strategy to be primarily built on connecting the UK foci for this research activity to our focused research strategy, as this will ensure our contribution to GCRF will have both strength and depth. The primary points of connection are with 'equitable access to sustainable development' and 'sustainable economies and societies'. In broad terms the University's work in health, marine, energy, and environment research connects with 'equitable access to sustainable development' and our work on environment and rural sustainability research connects well with 'sustainable economies and society'. The corollary of this is given the University's strategy for focused research and the areas identified within this, there is less of a link with 'human rights, good governance and social justice.'

Specific examples illustrate the strategic connections which have already been made and which will be progressed in the future.

The specific GCRF focus on sustainable health and wellbeing, within equitable access to sustainable development maps closely to our Institute of Health Research

and Innovation. This encompasses three departments; Diabetes and Cardiovascular Science, Rural Health and Wellbeing and Nursing. The Institute of Health Research and Innovation is a key part of the University's overall strategy for growth and teaching and research activity associated with it has grown very rapidly over recent years. Building on what has already been achieved the Institute is currently expanding its international work, and GCRF will be a notable and highly distinctive part of this.

A further national priority within 'sustainable economies and society' is 'sustainable livelihoods supported by strong foundations for inclusive economic growth and innovation'. This connects with the University's strengths in tourism and during the period of this strategic plan, the University will build further on specific projects which have already been supported; tourism development through presenting archaeological finds and the development of tourism guiding. These projects are both challenge-led and have been co-created with in-country communities. The University also has strengths in delivering a distinctive approach to teaching and learning which reflects the geography of the Highlands and Islands region and the provision of further and higher education to remote and rural communities. Building on projects to date the University seeks to extend this work to facilitate research-led activity to respond to in-country challenges to widen geographical access to education.

The GCRF foci on secure and reliant food systems and the provision of clean air, water and sanitation connects with our strengths in marine and environment, including aquaculture and agronomy. In this respect, the University has a number of longstanding strengths across a wide range of sub-disciplines in environmental science and marine. These are managed in a range of locations throughout the Highlands and Islands, including through the Environmental Research Institute in Thurso, the Rivers and Lochs Institute in Inverness, the Scottish Association for Marine Science UHI in Oban, the North Atlantic Fisheries College UHI in Scalloway, Shetland. In terms of utilisation of GCRF formula funding, it is planned, for example, to progress further GCRF supported work which has already been funded through the Environment Research Institute. This has involved a long standing project assessing the risk of veterinary drugs to critically endangered vultures in Pakistan with the associated risks to community health and wellbeing that would occur should the vultures die out, given the vultures' role in disposing of carcasses. A further example is the opportunity to build on a formula funded project involving Blue Biotechnology in SIDS: developing novel anti-fouling paints from marine algae. As with all the formula funded projects, this work has demonstrable in-country benefit.

*Objective 2: To create new academic partnerships with DAC countries.*

The University recognises that one of the key purposes of the GCRF is to pump-

prime activities to underpin GCRF including building relationships with overseas partners so that the key aims of GCRF – providing research informed solutions to real problems – can be fully progressed. The University also recognises that in order for the potential of our focused research areas to be realised in terms of making an enhanced contribution to ODA activities, our networks needs to be expanded.

In 2018/19 and 2019/20, it is anticipated that some of the GCRF formula funding will be used to support a number of pump priming projects, aimed at building new relationships and the identification of specific research projects which will have impact in specific countries. This builds on work that the University has supported by utilising the GCRF formula funding in 2017/18. One example of this work is the University's project involving a number of DAC countries which looks to recognise the links between cultural identity of young people and the building of resilient communities.

Linking to our rapidly developing work in health research, the University is also looking to create purposeful new links with a range of DAC countries in relation to its areas of specialism. It is anticipated that this will build on existing informal links and relationships, identifying a number of new solution focused projects in a range of countries.

*Objective 3. To increase involvement with a wider range of GCRF projects which connect with the University's main areas of focused research*

To date the University's engagement with ODA funding opportunities has primarily been reflected in the allocation of relatively small amounts of GCRF formula funding. As indicated in objectives 1 and 2, the University is wanting to continue to build from the work which it has already commenced, both through forging further connectivity with acknowledged areas of research strength, and also through pump priming potential new areas of activity, again in connection with its research strengths. The one exception to this is the 'global seaweed' project where the Scottish Association of Marine Science is a lead partner of a substantial GCRF project.

The University plans for 2018/19 and 2019/20 to seek opportunities to engage more proactively with GCRF where open calls connect with the University's stated areas of research focus. It is likely that open calls which link with the first two of the GCRF foci - equitable access to sustainable development and sustainable economies and society – are likely to be especially attractive as they link most closely with the University's identified focused research areas.

In addition to this, the University will want to partner with other Universities, where a University of the Highlands and Islands perspective can offer demonstrable added value to a project, especially if this project aligns with one or

more areas of the University's research priorities. It seeks to become involved with the GCRF's interdisciplinary research hubs.

#### *Appendix*

The University seeks to engage with a wide range of DAC countries. Some of the current countries are identified here, but given the pump priming work identified in objective 2, it is likely that further countries will be identified in 2018/19 and 2019/20.

Turkey  
Senegal  
Bhutan  
Vanuatu  
Cook Islands  
India  
Mauritius  
Pakistan

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

The primary outcomes and impacts of the strategy relate back to the three key objectives in UHI ODA strategy as articulated in section 1. These objectives are, in turn, closely related to the UK GCRF strategy.

There are a number of specific impacts and outcomes which can be identified.

1. The first impact relates to demonstrable change in the country which is partnering in the research, hence explicitly meeting the specific challenge that is at the core of each project. It is recognised that this change should be focused on wealth creation, or broader societal benefits, or both, but in any event this impact is the core impact given the focus of GCRF.

2. Some of the projects are about pump-priming activity, and here it is anticipated that impact will consist of the identification of specific projects underpinned by high quality research, which will be of benefit to the solving of challenges identified in the pump-priming phase.

3. A number of the UHI projects will respond to challenges in specific localities in a range of DAC countries. However it is anticipated that the intellectual capital generated by this activity may be used to inform, at least in part, research informed responses to similar challenges in other locations.

4. The 2017/18 GCRF projects and projects in future years clearly link to the University's areas of focused research. This ensures a depth of engagement and connectedness with acknowledged strengths in the University's research portfolio. It is hence anticipated that the GCRF funded projects will inform and be informed by other projects in the specific research areas, hence utilising the intellectual capital to the maximum possible extent.

5. Challenge led research is not new, but it has come to the fore in terms of the requirements for research in Universities in the UK. An outcome of the GCRF strategy is therefore in part an enhancement of a research culture where responsiveness to challenge, and the utilisation of research output to inform the solving of real problems, is a key characteristic. In short GCRF projects will be part of a culture wherein impact of research is a key success criterion.

6. The completion of a number of GCRF projects will inform points of connection where the University can link with larger scale, multi-university projects, as has already been the case, and it is anticipated that this will be an outcome of the increasing number of formula funded projects. It is the case that the University is seeking to deepen and extend its contribution to ODA research projects and the expansion of formula funding will provide the foundation to support this aspiration.

7. It is noted that GCRF research projects will need to demonstrate research excellence, and so it is anticipated that the work supported by GCRF formula funding will lead to some excellent research outputs, often generated in partnership with key partners in DAC countries.

8. Taking forward GCRF projects demands a distinctive approach to research, and it is anticipated that as UHI's contribution to core research funding expands, the experience of researchers involved in the various projects will be shared amongst the research community at the University, and with DAC country partners. This will enable the creation of a critically reflective research community that is able to continually enhance its practice.

9. It is recognised that one consideration for GCRF is to ensure that there is activity in a wide range of DAC countries, including those in the lower category in terms of wealth. Over time it is anticipated that one output will be the inclusion of a broader range of DAC countries, especially those with lower GDP.

### ***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.

The University of the Highlands will continue to put in place appropriate mechanisms for the approval and monitoring of GCRF projects to be funded using formula funding as well as robust arrangements for project evaluation including an assessment of impact. In addition the University will keep under review its overall strategy for ODA activity, noting that currently GCRF is the major element of this. Overall the University will adopt a proportionate approach, which has both rigour and also recognises the current relatively modest amount of available funding.

In terms of approval of projects, the University will apply a similar approach to that which it implemented in 2017/18. This involves an internal call for proposals being distributed through the University's four research clusters which operate across the Highlands and Islands. Bidders will be asked to complete a standard proforma which requires applicants to provide details of project proposals and to articulate details of how proposals comply with the criteria for funding. A small representative group of the research community, Chaired by the Vice-Principal (Research and Impact) will meet to consider the bids against the criteria and will make provisional decisions as to which will be funded. Successful and unsuccessful applicants will be notified, but prior to projects being confirmed, the University's Grants and Contracts office will undertake a further eligibility check in terms of eligible costs, with budget adjustments being made prior to projects being finally approved.

In regard to review and evaluation, once approved funds will be distributed and project leads will progress projects in line with the approved bids. Towards the end of project timelines, individual project leads will be required to complete a structured project report proforma, which will identify key outcomes for in-country beneficiaries, lessons learned and potential next steps. A particular focus will be on defining and where possible quantifying the economic and social impact of projects. Project leads will also be asked to consider whether their project could form the basis of a contribution to a larger scale GCRF project. This information will enable the University's Grants and Contracts office prepare an overview report as required by the SFC on an annual basis. This report will consider the geographical distribution of GCRF projects and how this maps onto the various DAC categories. It is anticipated that this annual review will also have visibility at the University's Research and Knowledge Exchange Committee.

The University's strategy for GCRF will be considered by its Research and Knowledge Exchange Committee and performance against each of the three objectives which have been identified will be considered on an annual basis, alongside the annual report to the SFC. This approach will enable an overview of the primary

achievements, issues and performance to be discussed with action planning and intervention defined following this.

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

4. Please complete the table in Annex A2 detailing the expected spending and activities for GCRF in the academic year 2018-19. This should show how all expected GCRF will be committed to ODA-compliant activities.
5. Please add here any explanatory notes on how you have completed the table in Annex A2 that will demonstrate ODA compliance.

Those research staff interested in applying to the SFC GCRF 2018-19 allocation to support a project were invited to submit outline proposals to the Vice Principal (Research) and the university's Grants & Contracts office giving an indication of the type of activity, and including a case for support, a budget, and an explanation of the expected impact of their development work.

On receipt, proposals were checked to ensure that i) each country of interest was included in the DAC List of ODA Recipients 2018-20; ii) the nature of the work aligned with the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals; iii) funded activities would be eligible under GCRF funding rules; and iv) any activities incurring a cost necessary to the project, but which were deemed ineligible for ODA funding could be covered by other funding sources.

It was not possible to perform comprehensive due diligence procedures on all of the submitted projects due to the time frame, therefore this exercise will be addressed following submission of UHI's 3 year strategy, but before projects are granted any of its GCRF allocation for 2018-19.

6. What are your priorities for GCRF activity in 2019-20? Please describe how the profile of activity will adjust to increases or decreases to expected GCRF funding.

The indicative projects for 2019/20 will build from 2018/19 projects in a number of key ways which can be clearly articulated.

1. Some of the 2017/18 and 2018/19 projects are not only related to UHI's focused areas of research, but derive from partnerships with communities in DAC countries that have been built up over several years. In 2019/20 it is anticipated that new research will be undertaken to meet new challenges in these localities, either in the sense of completely new areas of enquiry, or in relation to new angles on existing

challenges which would benefit from fresh enquiry. In many cases these projects have been derived from partnerships that have developed over many years, where there is trust, confidence and clear evidence of where the research has had impact in the solving of in-country challenges. Examples of activity that might fit into this category are our work in relation to the education system in Bhutan, in regard to tourism in the Vanuatu islands and in respect to tourism and Archaeology in the Cook Islands. A further example is our work in Pakistan into meeting the challenge of adverse health related impacts relating to the decline of the vulture population.

2. A number of the 2018/19 projects fall into the pump priming category, and it is anticipated that 2019/20 projects will emerge from this activity which will enable new projects to be identified from new partnerships, with the potential for high quality research to inform the solution of newly identified in-country challenges. These projects are mainly derived from the University's Humanities and Arts research cluster. For example, the 2018/19 project - 'Mediating Multilingualism in a local community context – a sharing of innovation and expertise between Scotland, Ireland, and India' - derives from the University's Languages Sciences Institute. The project will demonstrate how multilingualism can be nurtured in community to lead to societal and cultural benefits.

3. In terms of UHI's focused research strategy, and building on existing strength and depth, a major area for development is health research. This area of the University's work has grown rapidly over recent years. Including three departments; Diabetes and Cardiovascular Science, Rural Health and Wellbeing and Nursing, the Institute of Health, Research and Innovation was created at the University of the Highlands and Islands in 2017, and the development strategy for the Institute includes an element of enhanced international engagement. This development has been noted in the University's overarching GCRF strategy and in 2019/20 it is likely that tangible projects will be identified. In addition to Health, a further priority for the University is research in aquaculture, a priority which links very closely to the environment across the Highlands and Islands region and the growing importance of aquaculture to the region's economy. It is anticipated that this will provide a firm foundation for the development of a small number of GCRF related projects in the field of aquaculture.

Cutting across these three priorities will be a criterion which supports, as a higher priority, projects which engage with the 'least developed' countries. In preparation for 2019/20 the University will establish this criterion more robustly so as to encourage engagement with countries in the 'least developed' category.

In addition the three priorities for formula funding, the University will continue to seek to participate in other GCRF projects where it has a specific contribution to make aligned with its areas of focused research and networks established through formula funded projects.

If GCRF formula funding increases in 2019/20 as it is scheduled to in 2018/19, the University would wish to expand its GCRF activity. This would be in relation to all of the above initiatives, ie the meeting of new challenges within the context of existing projects; the identification of new projects derived from earlier pump priming activity; expansion of work into new DAC countries where the University's research can meet real challenges; and the development of new activity within Health related research.

If the GCRF formula funding decreases in 2019/20, the University will need to prioritise activity, especially within the context where there has been an increase in activity in 2017/18 and 2018/19. Projects will need to be clearly prioritised and the highest priority will be afforded to ongoing projects which have received funding in previous years, which are underpinned by in-country relationships already established and which have already secured research outputs.

7. What are your priorities for GCRF activity in 2020-21? Please describe how the profile of activity will adjust to increases or decreases to expected GCRF funding.

In terms of 2020-2021, the priorities for 2019-2020 will still apply, as these are consistent with the University's strategy for GCRF. These involve the identification of new angles to existing projects in specific locations; new projects derived from earlier pump priming activities and further activity linked to the University's growing work in Health and Aquaculture.

In the event of formula funds decreasing the same priority as will be applied in 2019/20 will be applied in 2020/21. This will ensure that research related to challenges where there has already been engagement will be completed.

Given that 2020-2021 will be the last year of GCRF formula funding, it will be especially important that there is evaluative activity associated with the overall impact of the GCRF formula funding overall, and the extent to which the overarching objectives laid out in the original programme have been fully met. This reporting will have a high profile internally, but will also be reported externally as required.

Where projects have been built up over several years and well developed and purposeful in-country relationships have been established, it will be important that project owners work with in-country partners to consider what further challenges there are related to specific projects and how these may benefit from ongoing research driven solutions. Part of this consideration will be concerned with the identification of alternative or additional sources of funding.

Annex A2: Global Challenges Research Fund: Three-year institutional GCRF strategies (academic year 2018-19 onwards)

Table A: Detailed proposals for spending of QR GCRF in academic year 2018-19

Note: 'GCRF' = 'Global Challenges Research Fund'; 'DAC' = 'Development Assistance Committee'.

Project	Type of activity	Formula GCRF (£)	Research Council or other (£)	DAC nations	Benefits to DAC nations	Outputs and impacts
Description of the activity or project title.	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Generating impact from research. Meeting full economic costs of research funded by other sources. Rapid response to emergencies with an urgent research need. Pump-priming.	Level of funding used from formula GCRF allocation.	Project funding from Research Councils or other sources (please indicate whether these are GCRF awards).	Nations involved or benefitting as listed by the DAC.	Description of primary benefits to economic and welfare development in partner DAC nations.	Description of intended outputs and impacts.
Creating helpful open research tools for engaging new staff	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Generating impact from research.	14285	GCRF - N	24020 Bhutan	The main project benefit is in the production of guidelines for a transferable model for sustainably raising the research capacity in the higher education sector in developing countries. The impact will be the upskilling of university staff in DAC countries to begin to engage with research issues, allowing them to improve their practice and to focus on meaningful research that has consequential long-term economic, social, and environmental benefits	UHI will have a transferable model to extend its international profile and increase its collaboration with other universities in developing countries. The embedding of research structures, training, and mentoring of DAC staff will build on the microcampus concept for growing UHI international student numbers in-country and facilitating joint educational projects. This project also commits to the production of academic journal publications and peer-group presentations.
Mediating Multilingualism in a local community context – a sharing of innovation and expertise between Scotland, Ireland, and India	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Pump-priming.	15142	GCRF - N	25461 India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution to GCRF priority of "Inclusive and equitable quality education"</li> <li>New focus on minority/regional language support and development</li> <li>Comparative policy analysis of language planning approaches at sub-national local/regional governance levels</li> <li>Potential mitigation of nonliteracy through practical new media and IT innovation strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mutually beneficial 3-way international research partnership established</li> <li>Commencement of programme of interdisciplinary and collaborative research and development</li> <li>12-month onsite pilot project/s devised, delivered, and evaluated</li> <li>Results published and discussed in international forum</li> </ul>
Small Islands' Tangible Cultural Heritage - an archaeological investigation of prehistoric 'routes and roots' on Rarotonga and Aitutaki, Cook Islands: co-producing tourism development, education and research tools with archaeological heritage assets.	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Generating impact from research.	14124	GCRF - N	23748 Cook Islands	Identification and recording of pre-contact archaeological/heritage sites. Working with stakeholders, towards statutory protection for pre-contact archaeological sites. Training Cook Island Infrastructure, and other constituencies to record, protect and display the Ara Metua and associated heritage sites. Redirecting sustainable tourism to engage more in cultural heritage. Appreciation of economic benefits of the rich Polynesian pre-contact heritage resource.	The creation of a sustainable major heritage resource, in particular, the creation of a digital Sites and Monuments Record in Rarotonga and Aitutaki. Wider applications of the methods for co-production in the translation of research, methods of building heritage science capacity, education toolkits etc. Local protection of heritage sites
Assessing the risk of veterinary drugs to Critically Endangered vultures in Pakistan and Bangladesh	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Generating impact from research.	9654	GCRF - N	16233 Pakistan, Bangladesh	<p>Knowledge transfer &amp; capacity building within NGOs &amp; academic partners; Low cost access to high end analytical equipment not readily available outside the expensive private sector; Addressing the negative economic impact of vulture loss &amp; reducing the negative impact on human health; Tourist interest - access to breeding centres/feeding stations can increase income/welfare benefits.</p>	<p>Joint academic publications re (a) multi-NSAID analytical method development to test for vulture toxic residues in carrion, and (b) highlighting degree of compliance with legislation in these countries aimed at restricting certain NSAIDs for the specific benefit of vultures; A risk assessment (contributing to a much larger project driven by the SAVE partnership) to assess whether populations of vultures do remain at risk; Significant advocacy work with farmers &amp; vets to promote use of vulture safe NSAIDs; Market surveys to assess which compounds are being sold to vets and farmers which will inform regulatory authorities whether or not legal restrictions are working.</p>
Archipelago of adventure: creating an internationally recognised interdisciplinary tourism qualification for Vanuatu	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Generating impact from research.	8497	GCRF - N	14288 Vanuatu	Upskilling of workers in the Vanuatu tourism industry; Expansion of tourism industry; Development of tourism-related SMEs.	Creation of job opportunities; Creation of new tourism resources.
Exploring the power of an innovative digital narrative approach to health behaviour change to impact pressing health concerns in 3 DAC nations	Capacity and capability building. Generating impact from research. Pump-priming.	8231	GCRF - N	#REF! India, Myanmar, Colombia	Accessible and sustainable solutions to a range of pressing health and wellbeing concerns leading to a reduction in health care costs.	Identification of barriers and facilitators to specific health outcomes, especially in remote and rural areas; culturally and economically viable solutions to target areas.
RECYCLE (Regulating Elemental Cycling for Coastal Livelihoods and Environments)	Capacity and capability building. Mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Generating impact from research.	20033	GCRF - N	33685 Mauritius	Improved financial viability for coastal communities; reduction of environmental degradation to coastal habitats; reduction in the use of imported fertilisers.	Production of tools to mitigate and reduce environmental and economic risk associated with agricultural runoff; development of innovative, low trophic integrated aquaculture systems to underpin development of sustainable coastal livelihoods; research capacity building (training for in-country graduate and postgraduate students).
Culture and Heritage, Language, Education and Creativity		4960	GCRF - N	8340 Senegal	Enhanced inclusion, diversity and equality of provision of education, creative endeavour and entrepreneurial potential with particular respect to Senegalese young people.	Staff development (Djagora University and other agencies) with respect to the importance and impact of creativity and humanities education in curriculum development; Empowering young people with positive, transformative experiences, skills and insights as an investment in the future of communities faced by significant challenge and debilitating conditions.
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>94926</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>159615</b>	