

**Evaluation of Danida Support to
Development Research (2008-2018):
Annexes to the Evaluation Report**



February 2020

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Annex A. List of Findings

Intended and actual beneficiaries

Finding 1. Danida's support has reached the intended direct beneficiaries in Denmark and in the Global South, largely concentrated in Africa and in low-risk environments. Insufficient monitoring data mean that the scope – that is, the numbers who have been reached and have benefitted – is unclear.

Finding 2. Despite welcome deliberate shifts over the past decade, control over the use of resources still resides mainly in Denmark and among male research coordinators.

Finding 3. Indirect intended beneficiaries – those intended to benefit from the application of the new knowledge – matter, but the extent of the actual benefits experienced is unclear.

Finding 4. Denmark also gains. Although 'capacity development' is still articulated as a largely one-way North to South affair, new experiences, expertise in new fields and the generation of knowledge of importance in global as well as in challenging Southern contexts are said to bring value to Denmark and its research community.

Achieving Objectives: Capacity strengthening of individuals and teams

Finding 5. Danida's competitive funding support that promotes working in partnership helped the vast majority of Southern project participants grow as researchers, team members, managers and supervisors.

Finding 6. Researchers reported a large number of largely intangible outcomes of the research funding.

Finding 7. The improved research skills of individuals had multiplier ('ripple') effects on individuals and institutions.

Finding 8. Capacity injections at the scale of small research teams often disperse after the project, reflecting a key shortcoming of 'projectised', short-term support.

Finding 9. Capacity development has been a strength of Danida's support for decades, but there has been no explicit effort to make sure that the capacities developed now are fully in tune with the special demands of this era.

Achieving objectives: Capacity strengthening of institutions

Finding 10. The strengthening of individual research capacities through competitive FFU grants has had ripple effects that benefitted institutions.

Finding 11. The BSU programme shows the value of a phased, systemic approach supported by long-term investment, in particular in smaller universities.

Finding 12. While BSU III shows good potential to foster institutional research capacity, it is limited by its relatively small amount of funding and lack of emphasis on the creation of collaboration and synergy.

Finding 13. BSU benefits from South-South collaboration, although the full value of the latter has not yet been explored.

Finding 14. Where BSU-type capacity building is done with Southern ownership, the strong support of the university leadership and a systematic approach to institutionalisation, results can be synergistic and enhance the chance of sustained success.

Finding 15. Smaller institutions illustrate the benefits of catalytic (BSU) support, but pose significant challenges to sustaining an upward trajectory. It is still not clear that supporting the strongest or largest universities gives the best return on investment – nor that funding anything other than 'winners' has long-term potential.

Finding 16. Institutional capacity development viewed from a holistic (systems) perspective is in line with the BSU-III design, and necessary.

Finding 17. Danida's present implementation modalities have many elements known to foster capacity development.

Finding 18. *The World 2030* has set a new tone and priorities, also for research capacity development.

Achieving Objectives: 'High quality research'

Finding 19. The projects assessed were relatively low risk in terms of the maturity of the research fields, the data environment and the research environments.

Finding 20. The Research Integrity of the selected projects – their technical quality, appropriateness and rigor of the design – was high; they were generally well-designed, well-executed, and published in venues of good quality. Survey responses confirmed that a majority of respondents considered the quality of their Danida-supported publications to be high compared to their own average.

Finding 21. The assessed projects were original, generally able to identify important challenges and apply innovative approaches to solving them, and clearly relevant to development challenges that were key priorities for the countries involved.

Finding 22. A bibliometric study of all relevant portfolio outputs confirmed that Danida-supported publications compare favourably within their fields, and include many highly-cited papers.

Finding 23. Despite strong satisfaction with Danida's approach to supporting vulnerable populations, **research legitimacy was by far the weakest aspect in the RQ+ framework among the sample of 25 projects.**

Finding 24. Despite apparent agreement over the clarity of Danida's approach towards **gender, minorities, and marginalised groups, in practice those were mostly overlooked in the assessed projects.**

Finding 25. Although Danida-funded projects very often work with vulnerable and most marginalised populations, the assessed research project documentation rarely addressed the potentially negative consequences and outcomes for, or inclusiveness of those populations.

Finding 26. Most of the records of the assessed projects were **gender-blind** or showed significant lack of gender-responsive practice.

Finding 27. Grounding the research studies in relevant knowledge systems was an emerging concept and concern.

Finding 28. Danida's approach and requirements support positioning the research results for use, and in general projects in the sample adequately identified and engaged stakeholders and potential user groups.

Finding 29. Dissemination of project activities throughout the project was often scattered, project web pages often disappeared right after the project ended, and usually **more information dissemination was planned than done.**

Finding 30. Most projects were timely in the sense that they responded to a current issue perceived to be important by local stakeholders, but the potential for turning research results into actions was largely missed.

Finding 31. The RQ+ results reflect Danida's proposal evaluation process; **weaknesses in the research legitimacy dimension therefore indicate insufficient attention to this aspect in assessment and subsequent reporting processes.**

Finding 32. The RQ+ results in this evaluation fare fairly well in comparison with RQ+ analyses elsewhere. However, **the alarmingly low 'research legitimacy' dimension results suggest that instead of funding 'research for development', Danida might be funding 'research in developing countries'.**

Moving towards Impact

Finding 33. Danida's thematic portfolios display several features – and three types of projects – that help define its potential for uptake towards impact, and support arguments for a portfolio approach to managing the grants.

Finding 34. Danida's insistence that grantholders also focus on the uptake of their findings led to many impressive efforts to facilitate the take-up of results, in particular by local communities and administrators. 'Immediately felt' relevance, local accountability and (early) collaboration as well as sufficient funds for sharing actions were important elements in success.

Finding 35. Many communication efforts displayed well-known challenges in reaching influential policy- and decision-makers showed, including poor timing and materials inappropriate for the target audiences. It was **easier to attract institutional and local attention.**

Finding 36. Government needs often do not match researchers' ambitions or timelines, but examples to the contrary highlight the importance of long-term thinking and identification of important emerging priorities for research from national to global level – something with which Danida has had some success.

Finding 37. Connecting with industry interests and initiatives shows promise, but suffers from **'pilotitis' and other challenges in getting to viable products with true potential in under-developed business contexts and systems.**

Finding 38. Danida has tried various approaches to creating partnerships and synergies between research, industry and other Danish development cooperation initiatives in order to facilitate research uptake, use and impact, but with limited results.

Finding 39. In scaling back its modalities, Danida has lost opportunities for the large-scale, targeted influence that has allowed it in earlier years to punch above its weight at regional and international level.

Finding 40. Despite challenges mentioned earlier, there are many impressive examples of uptake of research results in the policy domain as well as in community action.

Finding 41. Very few stakeholders consulted could identify negative consequences of Danida's support, but examples highlight important challenges related to stress over home and work commitments, insufficient time to complete PhD studies, mismatches in contracts, tension between cooperating partners, and even threats aimed at researchers.

Factors influencing success: Boundaries

Alignment with development cooperation

Finding 42. Good efforts at alignment between development cooperation and development research demanded by Danida's mandate and legal framework have been hampered by the **absence of a development research strategy or clear niche, and by changes in MFA capacities and priorities.**

Finding 43. Its near-total absence in *The World 2030*, coupled to the low budget allocation shows that research development has a low profile in international development. **Yet it has to respond to shifts in development cooperation, and without a clear niche or strategy might move in directions that discourage the relatively small Danish development research community.**

Interest and expertise in MFA

Finding 44. The potential for uptake and use of the research findings in MFA and partner countries for the benefit of development is diminished by the lack of capacity, imperatives and incentives in MFA in Denmark and in Danish embassies to help advocate for, and support development research.

Finding 45. The screening of FFU-proposals treats relevance to development cooperation as of somewhat lesser importance compared to **quality**, and the broad thematic areas provide for **diverse, often narrowly defined topics**. There is thus limited correlation between the problems studied and the specific interests of Danish development cooperation, both at strategic and country programme level. Formal processes also prevent quick action, further diminishing the chance of research with immediate relevance to development cooperation programming.

Finding 46. The proposal assessment process displays some tensions around the balance between technical quality, and the relevance and importance of projects.

Politics and the size and predictability of budgets

Finding 47. The political context in Denmark has hindered the implementation of a strategic approach based on reasonably predictable priorities and budgets. This has diminished opportunities to establish a clear niche for Danish development research, long-term strategic plans and initiatives, and to advocate effectively for development research as priority for funding and use in development cooperation strategies.

The concept of 'development research'

Finding 48. The lack of an explicit conceptualisation or definition of development research has allowed Danida flexibility in its support, but has also limited engagement with new approaches and the demands of fast-evolving global and Southern priorities, challenges and opportunities. A too-broad conceptualisation of development research also complicates proposal selection processes.

Balancing Global South and Danish interests

Finding 49. Danida has made impressive efforts to balance Global South and Danish priorities, capacities and needs in its support to research in service of low-income countries. It has helped both Danish development researchers and the grants portfolio administrators to build valuable experience, among others in managing power dynamics in North-South cooperation, that will be useful as FFU Window 2 takes root.

The SDGs and other international responsibilities

Finding 50. While the MDGs were not a special focus, Danida appears to have been prescient in the selection of thematic areas before 2015, which early on laid the groundwork for research in relation to the SDGs. The SDGs have since become an explicit framework for Danida's support, but FFU calls appear only superficially aligned with the SDGs, and it is not clear that there is true commitment to their essence.

Finding 51. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its SDGs has not been sufficiently interrogated for its implications for North-South or triangular relationships and capacities.

Influencing factors: Strengths, Weaknesses, Tensions and Trade-offs

Responsiveness

Finding 52. Danida's responsiveness – through processes managed by EVAL/ELK, FFU and DFC – has helped to shape the research financing and modalities in line with international and local developments.

Finding 53. At the same time, care is needed to ensure that ongoing evolution does not either create too much uncertainty, or ignore aspects in need of change, such as research that is allowed to continue past its prime without sufficient renewal and growth.

Findings 54. Too-frequent changes in themes for calls for proposals during some years have caused uncertainty and some 'gaming' of the system, but where themes have built on one another, they have allowed for longer-term engagement that tends to support productive partnerships.

Relevance

Finding 55. The process guiding the FFU calls for proposals has successfully encouraged alignment with national needs and priorities in partner countries in Windows 1 and 2. This develops awareness among researchers of the importance of ensuring relevance but does not ensure the uptake of results; filling the specific knowledge gaps the researchers identified – most often without the early engagement of influential users – might not be timely or seen as useful enough when the results are being disseminated.

Finding 56. FFU's demand for a clearly articulated knowledge gap in a research proposal is well in line with convention in research, but also opens the door to initiatives that find solutions or build a field of work for which there is little need.

Finding 57. It is not clear to what extent the themes for Window 2 are relevant to partner countries' interests and able to provide for enough Danish expertise to ensure high quality research.

Finding 58. Danida's funding portfolio does not benefit from any transparently set or systematically analysed knowledge gaps for development research – not even in setting the thematic areas for competitive proposals.

Partnerships

Finding 59. Most North-South collaborations in Window 1 and BSU have worked very well. Good relationships between Danish and Southern researchers have been an important reason for success – with 'good' defined by a series of largely common qualities somewhat differently prioritised by each side.

Finding 60. Glitches in relationships mostly relate to money, but also to the challenges in working across geographic, cultural and institutional boundaries.

Finding 61. The power of productive and long-term partnerships is most visibly displayed in many co-authored academic publications.

Finding 62. Unequal power relations show through small cracks on an otherwise equal-looking surface.

Finding 63. Triangular cooperation shows good benefits, but success depends on the extent of common interest and the skill with which sometimes complicated interactions are managed.

Coherence and harmonisation

Finding 64. Despite good potential to do so, Danida has largely failed to create synergies or connections at project level – both between its own initiatives and with those of other donors or stakeholders. There are very few if any effective formal mechanisms or incentives to do so, and Danish embassies do not have the means to consider this a priority.

Finding 65. Links between Danida's own funding modalities exist, but they are weak in the absence of a development research strategy or a portfolio approach to managing project grants.

Finding 66. Danida's withdrawal from collective support to international programmes in 2015 diminished opportunities for harmonisation with other donor-funded research and development initiatives, among Nordic countries, the EU and further afield.

Finding 67. Some government and universities' own coordination and harmonisation efforts show the best potential for creating synergies between donor initiatives.

Tensions and areas for attention in current modalities

Finding 68. At least eight types of tension in its funding modalities present Danida with choices to be made in the future design of its support to development research. While there is significant merit in the current cautious, 'middle-road' approach that guides rather than directs or restricts – while limiting risk – the trade-offs might require reconsideration in future.

Finding 69. The three funding modalities that are operational at present have significant strengths in line with what has worked well for Danish development research support in the past, but also several areas in need of attention and improvement that can help strengthen the research support system as well as the benefits and sustainability of positive outcomes.

Influencing factors: Management and Organisation

Management of the portfolio of grants

Finding 70. The administration by DFC of the grants allocated in the different modalities has been efficient and empathetic – an important reason for the largely smooth operations as well as positive image of Danida among the direct beneficiaries of the financial support.

Finding 71. The shrinking human resources in MFA in general, and a high burden of evaluation work in EVAL in particular, have had a negative effect on the strategic management of the portfolio of grants, and hence on the standing of development research in MFA.

Project delivery

Finding 72. Delays in the delivery of projects have been common as a result of contextual and systemic constraints and inefficiencies, mostly outside the control of either Danida or the participating researchers, with systemic inefficiencies and conflicting demands with respect to PhD studies one of the most important reasons. Danida's empathetic accommodation of the delays is therefore appropriate, and valued by all concerned. However, greater attention to risk management – and well-nuanced accountability for well-paced research – could have helped minimise the chance of such occurrences, and the associated transaction costs.

Tracking progress and performance

Finding 73. The monitoring of Danida's modalities has been widely praised for its 'lightness' and the efficient support by DFC. However, important weaknesses related to learning, accountability and strategic management point to the loss of much of the potential value of the monitoring and evaluation system.

Finding 74. The monitoring and reporting system encourages the management of grants like a loose collection of projects rather than a portfolio, reducing opportunities for systematic and strategic learning and decision-making.

Finding 75. The quality of monitoring has improved over time, yet FFU quality control has become less thorough. The effect of the change is unclear.

Financial resources

Finding 76. The financial resources allocated to DFC have evolved with new responsibilities, but are insufficient for key actions that are now needed to enhance the utility and uptake of the research supported by Danida.

Division of labour

Finding 77. The division of labour between the key stakeholders in the Danish development research support system is well defined by their respective mandates, and there is general comfort with the arrangements. However, some frustration has been apparent in relation to the capacities in, and allocation of responsibilities between EVAL and DFC – especially with respect to the strategic, learning and knowledge transfer functions of the development research support system. This has the potential to diminish the value of close cooperation between the key actors in the system.

Finding 78. Valid concerns have been raised about the perceived stronger emphasis on the research rather than development aspects of Danida's support to development research – and, in the process, about the role and authority of the Innovation Fund in the development research support system, as well as the position of Danida in relation to the national system supporting research.

Finding 79. FFU has played a very important role in evolving Danida's funding modalities in line with imperatives and strengths. However, its capacities and its role as advisory body for development research have not been fully developed to fulfil its important mandate in the system.

Finding 80. While FFU's wide use of international peer reviewers is commendable as part of efforts to safeguard the integrity of the proposal selection processes, its 'independence' has been questioned as a result of perceptions of potential conflicts of interest.

Annex B. Evaluation Terms of Reference

Background

Danida has been funding development research for over 30 years. Although the modalities and funding channels have changed over time (see below), the two overall objectives of these efforts have been more or less unchanged since the 1980s: to contribute to generating new knowledge and to strengthening the capacities of institutions involved in development research. In other words, research funding by Danida aims both to create and apply knowledge across a wide range of sectors in developing countries, including health, food and agriculture, forestry, water and energy as well as in human rights, governance, security, economic development, etc.

The 2012 Act on Danish development cooperation stipulates (in paragraph 7) that research grants may be given for strengthening research capacity and creating new knowledge in developing countries. Similar wording is found in the annual finance bill (act). For example, in the section of the 2018 bill dealing with funding for research there is reference to partnerships with Danish research institutions and to the aim of generating new knowledge that will contribute to the United Nations sustainable development goals (SDGs) and to improving partner countries research capacities.

Following an evaluation of research funding for agriculture and natural resource management that was undertaken in 2012-13, a five-year strategic framework for development research was approved in 2014. However, significant cuts in public finance for development assistance in 2015-16 particularly affected the allocation for development research, largely rendering the 2014 strategic framework “in-operational.” When research funding was included in the new development and humanitarian assistance strategy approved by the Parliament in early 2017 (“the World, 2030”), the emphasis shifted towards supporting Danish research institutions, particularly within the context of what has become known as “strategic sector cooperation” (SSC). This has entailed a broadening of the scope of development research funding to include both “Danida priority countries” (the least developed) and “growth and transition” (middle income) countries. It is particularly important to note that funding for international research was abandoned in 2015-16, while a third phase of the “Building stronger universities” (BSU) programme was approved from 2017 (overall fund allocation is shown in a table below).¹ Thus, there is a considerable contrast between the overall “package” of development research funding in the period from 2008 to 2014 and after 2016.

In this context, characterized by the ambitious global SDGs on the one hand and by the changing priorities for Danish development cooperation on the other, the role of development research needs to be thoroughly evaluated. The overall purpose of this assessment is to determine the most relevant, appropriate and effective means of generating new knowledge and strengthening research capacities, which will be of value for developing countries (see below for the specification of objectives). Thus, it is intended to both track and assess the results of funding over a ten year period and to extract conclusions that will form the basis for recommendations pertaining to development research funding in the coming years. Concerns about how to ensure the high quality of research and the most productive research partnerships underpin the evaluation.

Development research is being undertaken in a rapidly changing world, where powerful political, social, technological and economic forces, a series of far-reaching goals for global sustainable development as well as numerous conflicts and inequalities, result in a very complex “landscape” for researchers (and for development assistance organisations). There are two “macro” or high-level considerations: i) given that the SDGs define common (global) agendas for all economic, social and environmental policy making, what are the priorities for development research in the near future? ii) in a world where the agreed (United Nations) aim is to leave no-one behind, how can research efforts effectively focus on critical development issues in low income, “fragile” countries and regions that indeed risk being left behind?

In the Danish context, the potential for links between (bilateral) development assistance and research has often been discussed over the years. With the establishment of two different funding windows in 2016, the contrasting arrangements demonstrate and underline that this issue remains important: the relatively “open” Window 1 research themes apply for one set of countries (those called “Danida priority” countries), while in the Window 2 group the research themes are very closely linked to agreed sector collaboration (SSC) priorities. These arrangements have emerged from the 2017 strategy for development and humanitarian assistance.²

Providing support to build and strengthen research capacities – within the context of efforts to improve higher education – has been a long-standing commitment underpinning Danida’s development research funding and various modalities have been tested in the past. On the basis of the results and lessons learned from the “building stronger universities” (BSU) programme, there may be opportunities to re-think and expand these approaches. It is also important to consider how individual research projects can best be undertaken in collaboration with researchers at the participating institutions. The challenges associated with research capacity and education in fragile contexts will also be examined in the evaluation.

¹ A list of key references for the evaluation as well as a summary timeline of the main “events” in development research since around 2000 are included in annexes.

² Brief additional information on the two funding windows is included in the timeline annex.

Danida is by no means the only funder of development research. In addition to other agencies contributing to research programmes in the same countries and often with the same partners, private foundations and non-governmental organisations are increasingly involved in development research. Thus, the landscape of potential partnerships is complex and there may be options and possibilities for enhanced and closer collaboration (joint funding?) with other Nordic or European facilities, agencies and organisations.³ Opportunities for contributing to international research programmes will also be considered in the course of the evaluation.

To complete this introduction to the evaluation a brief note on the organisational set up for Danida/MFA funding of development research is in order. As mentioned above, in accordance with the legislation on development assistance, the Minister responsible for development cooperation may allocate funds for research. An advisory panel has assisted Danida/MoFA in this task since the 1980s.

Currently, advice and assessment of requests for funding are provided by a Consultative Committee for Development Research (the FFU in Danish) consisting of an international panel of highly qualified researchers and the Head of Evaluation and Research (EVAL). The FFU plays an important role in selecting and monitoring research projects. This committee was re-constituted at the beginning of 2018 for three years (2018-20).⁴ The Minister responsible for development cooperation appoints the members of the committee on the basis of endorsement by the Innovation Fund Denmark, which is the Danish authority responsible for the supervision of all public research funding arrangements. The Innovation Fund also approves the recommendations made by the FFU to the MFA for the selection of projects to be funded at the end of each application round. The administration both of the application process and of the approved grants as well as of the BSU Programme is in the hands of a small team at the Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC).⁵

Objectives of the evaluation

As outlined above three critical issues arise in debates on the future of development research:

- Ensuring the highest quality of research funded by Danida/MFA;
- Contributing effectively to capacity development, including in fragile states;
- Maximising the use of research results (in order to enhance policy impact...).

The evaluation will explore these issues on the basis of an assessment of the main achievements of Danida/MoFA funded development research over the past 10 years.

Thus, the objectives of the evaluation are to:

- document the achievements of development research funding since 2008, including all modalities;
- on the basis of an analysis of the Danish and international context for development research, examine the results of funding development research since 2008, with particular focus on the relevance, outcomes and impact;
- draft recommendations for future funding of development research, indicating how to maximize quality, capacity development partnerships and policy impact.

Outputs

The following outputs (deliverables) are anticipated:

- an inception report, including portfolio overview and stakeholder map;
- working papers/discussion notes as required;
- three country study reports;
- draft final and final report.

The inception report will be prepared and discussed with the Commission for the evaluation (see below). This will include a portfolio analysis, an evaluation matrix, an outline of further data collection and surveys, etc. It is envisaged that three country studies will be undertaken, in Ghana, Uganda and Vietnam. In each of these countries there is a critical mass of Danida funded research and there are also opportunities to consider research funding by other agencies and donors as well as research results arising from participation in international programmes (such as the CGIAR).

³ For example, research at the universities in Ghana and Tanzania that are associated with the BSU programme is also funded by other development assistance agencies (DfID, Norad, etc.).

⁴ The members are from the Universities of Copenhagen, Ghana (Legon), Oslo, Southern Denmark, Aalborg and Aarhus as well as the Copenhagen Business School (CBS), the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and the Tanzanian Training Centre for International Health (TTCIH).

⁵ Full information is available at: <http://dfcentre.com/research/>

The draft final report will be discussed with the Evaluation Commission and EVAL prior to finalization.

Scope of work & evaluation questions

Scope of work

The evaluation will be undertaken using the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact. The main focus will be on the results of the research projects funded by Danida since 2008. This includes both "north driven" and "south driven" projects. A full overview of the research projects will be prepared, including budgets, duration, availability of completion reports, etc. Similarly, documentation pertaining to the results of the three phases of the BSU programme will be compiled. These will constitute the main source of information for the evaluation.

Secondly the evaluation will consider funding for international research, which was important in the period from 2008 to 2013. Several organisations received significant contributions in this period, notably CGIAR, CODESRIA and the AERC as well as the UNU-WIDER through a "research and communication project" (ReCom) funded jointly with SIDA.⁶

The following table summarises the funding commitments constituting the basis for the research activities that will be examined during the evaluation.

Overview of commitments to development research, 2008-18 (mill. DKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FFU north	112	147	104	73	110	78	92	2	38	85	113
FFU south	20	20	20	20	21	20	58		60		62
FFU Window 2										55	50
BSU I, II & III				60	19	100				90	
CGIAR	35	35	35	35	35	105					
Other internat.(a)	15	15	25	25	40	5	12	6	6		
ReCom (WIDER)				10	10	10					
Networks & centres (b)	43	53	40	47							
Minor stud.				10	9	8	7				
Total	225	270	224	268	244	326	169	8	104	230	225

NB: Various sources, including reports to Danida/MoFA grant committee.

- Until 2012 contributions to the International AIDS vaccine initiative (IAVI) and to the International Partnership on Microbiocides (IPM) were made through the research allocation.
- Funding for the research networks and specialized centres (at Copenhagen University) was evaluated in 2012-13 and support for these initiatives was wound up between 2010 and 2012.

Evaluation questions

The evaluation will include consideration of the following questions:

In terms of relevance

EQ1 how does research funded by Danida/MoFA further advance the SDG agenda as well as partner countries' development policies and strategies?

EQ2 how does research funding contribute to improving Danish international development assistance?

EQ3 does the portfolio of research projects adequately respond to knowledge gaps?

EQ4 how has the portfolio of funded research responded to changes over time (particularly in the "post-2015 SDG era"...)?

EQ5 are appropriate and relevant research themes specified in the calls for research proposals?

EQ6 are the modalities and channels of development research funding appropriate ("fit for purpose")?

⁶ The Consortium for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Council for Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the United Nations University – World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER).

In terms of effectiveness

EQ7 Have the objectives of the research projects been attained?

EQ8 are the research results of sufficiently high quality (as reflected in citations in international journals, etc.)?

EQ9 how good is the research collaboration between Danish and southern partners and what obstacles are encountered?

EQ10 have the research projects contributed to development of capacities in the partner institutions?

EQ11 how are the research results being used, with respect to promoting and understanding technological, social, economic and environmental changes?

EQ12 are there well-functioning monitoring and evaluation systems set up to track research project and partner funding progress?

In terms of efficiency

EQ13 are the research projects carried out as planned, are there delays or breakdowns and what can be done about these?

EQ14 is an appropriate level of resources used for the administration and monitoring of research funding?

EQ15 is there an adequate and well-functioning division of labour between the institutions involved in research funding (notably, EVAL, DFC and the FFU)?

EQ16 is research funding harmonized with other donors?

In terms of impact

EQ17 who are the main beneficiaries of research funding and how have they been affected?

EQ18 what changes have resulted from Danida/MoFA research funding, notably with respect to development policies in the fields/topics investigated and to research capacities?

EQ19 what difference has the research funding made for institutions and researchers?

EQ20 what steps and measures can be taken to enhance the impact of development research funded by Danida (in other words, what are the recommendations of the evaluation)?

Methodological considerations

The evaluation will entail a series of steps. Initially, the evaluation team will examine documents and reports, including:

- Individual research project progress and completion reports;
- BSU progress and completion reports;
- funded research project websites;
- the "aide memoire" of a review of Window 2 (underway in spring 2019);
- the report of a "DFC tracer study" (to be completed in June 2019);
- a bibliometric analysis of research results.

An inception report will be prepared and discussed with the Commission for the evaluation (see below). This will include a portfolio analysis, an evaluation matrix, an outline of further data collection and surveys, etc.

It is envisaged that three country studies will be undertaken, in Ghana, Uganda and Vietnam. In each of these countries there is a critical mass of Danida funded research and there are also opportunities to consider research funding by other agencies and donors as well as research results arising from participation in international programmes (such as the CGIAR). Each member of the core evaluation team will take part in one of the three country studies, assisted by specialists with extensive knowledge of development research in each country.

The evaluation will include organizing workshops with stakeholders and undertaking structured interviews with key informants:

- Danida (EVAL & TQS)
- research administration at the Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC)
- selected FFU members;
- selected research project coordinators (PI) at Danish universities;

- selected Danish research agencies/institutions (DIIS, the Innovation Fund Denmark, the Ministry for Higher Education & Science, etc.);
- other partners & agencies as appropriate (such as DfID, Sida, the European Commission, etc.).

A draft final report will be discussed with the Evaluation Commission and EVAL prior to finalization.

A proposed (tentative) timetable is as follows:

Task	Timing/deadline	Responsible
Contract signed & Start up	May 2019	Team & Commission
Inception studies	May-June	Team
Discussion of inception report	June	Team, Commission & EVAL
Country studies	July-September	Team
Other consultations	August-October	Team
Draft final report submitted	31 st October	Team
Discussion of draft report	November 2019	Team, Commission & EVAL
Final report	December 2019	Team

Management and organisation of the evaluation

Evaluation Commission

In order to carry out the evaluation, a Commission has been set up. The role of this expert institution is to oversee and guide the evaluation. The Commission comprises three nominated internationally renowned researchers and development practitioners. The Commission will:

- Provide comments on the terms of reference and the plan for the evaluation
- approve the selection of the consultant responsible for the evaluation (following a competitive bidding process to be managed by EVAL);
- participate in a start-up meeting with the consultant selected;
- participate in other meetings as required;
- provide comments on the evaluation inception report and other studies;
- provide comments on the draft final report, including the recommendations.

Evaluation management (the Client)

The evaluation will be managed by the Evaluation Department (EVAL) in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). Management will:

- Participate in the selection of the evaluation team based on received tenders and assisted by an independent tender consultant.
- Coordinate with all relevant evaluation stakeholders.
- Ensure that quality control is carried out throughout the evaluation process. In so doing, EVAL may make use of external peer reviewers.
- Provide feedback to the evaluation team. Comment on draft versions of the inception report, the work plan, annual field visit reports and the summative evaluation report. Approve final reports.
- Organise and participate in meetings of the evaluation commission.
- Facilitate and participate in evaluation workshops, including possibly an open dissemination workshop towards the end of the evaluation.
- Organise presentation of evaluation results and follow-up on the evaluation for the internal Danida Programme Committee and the Minister for Foreign Affairs (the responsible department drafts the management response).

- Advise relevant stakeholders on matters related to the evaluation.

Evaluation team (the Consultant)

The DAC evaluation principles of independence of the evaluation team will be applied. The Evaluation Team will carry out the assignment based on a contract with the MoFA and will:

- Prepare and carry out the evaluation according to the terms of reference, the approved inception report, the OECD-DAC Evaluation Quality Standards and the Danida Evaluation Guidelines.
- Be responsible to the evaluation Commission and management for the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.
- Ensure that quality assurance is carried out and documented throughout the evaluation process according to the consultant's own Quality Assurance Plan (as described in the tender proposal).
- Report to the evaluation management regularly about progress of the evaluation.
- Organise and coordinate meetings and studies, and other key events, including debriefing sessions and/or validation workshops in the three countries selected for in-depth analysis.

The Team Leader is responsible for the team's reporting, proper quality assurance and for the organisation of the work. The Team Leader will participate in meetings of the Evaluation Commission and other meetings as required and upon request.

The evaluation will be undertaken by a core team of three specialists in evaluation of development research programmes. The anticipated profile of the team leader will be an evaluation specialist with extensive knowledge of development research and policies. Two development research specialists will also participate as team members. The distinct profiles of the two core team members will be such that both natural sciences (including technology) and the social sciences (including economics) are adequately covered.

In addition, and in order to undertake thorough assessment of the research projects and environment in three selected countries, three development research specialists with in-depth knowledge of each of the three countries will participate in the evaluation.

Tenderers may decide to include personnel for additional functions, e.g. subject matter specialists, although these persons will not be assessed on an individual basis but as part of the overall team composition and backup. The team members are expected to complement each other.

Financial proposal

The total budget for the consultancy services is a maximum of DKK 2 300 000 net of VAT. This includes all fees and project related expenses required for the implementation of the contract, including surveys, field trips and workshops in Ghana, Uganda and Vietnam.

The tenderers financial proposal shall include all costs for fees and project related reimbursable expenses. It is the responsibility of the tenderer to ensure that the products and outputs specified above and all other tasks specified in these terms of reference are performed within the framework of the financial proposal and the specified ceiling amounts (see Appendix 3).

The cost of quality assurance (QA) should be included in the tenderer's overhead.

EVAL will cover the expenditures incurred by the Evaluation Commission and for preparing the final evaluation report for publication as well as any additional dissemination activities in Denmark as and if agreed upon.

Eligibility

The OECD-DAC evaluation principles of independence of the evaluation team will be applied. In situations where conflict of interest occurs, candidates may be excluded from participation, if their participation may question the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. Any firm or individual consultant that has participated in the preparation or implementation of the evaluated Danida programmes will be excluded from participation in the tender.

Tenderers are obliged to carefully consider issues of eligibility for individual consultants and inform the Client of any potential issues relating to a possible conflict of interest.⁷

Home office support

The Evaluation Team's home office shall provide the following, to be covered by the Consultants fees:

⁷ See: Danida Evaluation Guidelines (2018), annex 1.
http://www.netpublikationer.dk/UM/evaluation_guidelines_january_2018/Index.html

- General home office administration and professional back-up (activities shall be specified).
- Quality assurance (QA) of the consultancy services in accordance with the quality management and quality assurance system described in the Tender. Special emphasis should be given to quality assurance of draft reports prior to the submission of such reports. EVAL may request documentation for the QA undertaken in the process.

All QA activities should be properly documented and reported to EVAL and the Evaluation Commission.

Annex – Main documents and links

"Partnerships at the leading edge", 2001 (report of "Hernes" Commission on development related research funded by Danida)

"Bridging research & development assistance", 2006 (CMI review of research networks by Arne Tostensen)

"Assistance to development research", 2007 (Evaluation study by CEBR, including annex data on Danida funding for research since 1990...)

"Evaluation of Danida supported research on agriculture and natural resource management, 2006-11, 2013 (report by Orbicon/ITAD)

"Strategic framework for Danish support for development research, 2014-18", 2014 (Danida)

Important links:

Danida Fellowship Centre <https://dfcentre.com/research/>

Danida Research Portal <http://drp.dfcentre.com/>

AERC <https://aercafrica.org/>

CGIAR <https://www.cgiar.org/>

CODESRIA <https://www.codesria.org/?lang=en>

UNU-WIDER <https://www.wider.unu.edu/about>

Annex – Development research funding by Danida, short timeline and highlights

Prior to 2001: RUF projects, ENRECA schemes, support for international research (e.g. CGIAR), etc.

2001: "partnerships at the leading edge" (Hernes Commission with evaluation of development research)

2000s:

- *Project funding, both PhDs & larger projects*
- *Funding for specialized centres attached to Copenhagen University (forest seed, seed health, bilharzia), phased out around 2010-12*
- *Funding for research networks (natural resources, health, etc.), phased out around 2010-12*
- *Contributions to international research (CGIAR, CODESRIA, AERC, IAVI, etc.)*

From 2008:

- *Launch of new "south driven" modality, consolidated in 2010 around collaboration with research institutions in Ghana, Nepal, Tanzania & Vietnam*

From 2011:

- *Launch of new "building stronger universities" (BSU) programme, continued project funding...*

2012-14: evaluation of development research results (with focus on agriculture & natural resources) and preparation of a five-year strategic framework for Danish support to development research, published by Danida/MoFA in 2014

2015-16: development assistance cutbacks leading to cancellation of application round for 2016, decision to stop funding international research, shelving of 2014 strategic framework...

2016-17: "relaunch" of development research funding. Thus, since the end of 2016 funding for collaborative development research has been structured around two channels:

- *A **Building Stronger Universities** (BSU) programme which provides support to improve the quality of education and research capacities at six selected universities in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda in collaboration with several Danish universities. A third phase of the programme was approved by the Council for Development Policy in September 2017.*
- *Competitive allocation of grants for selected collaborative research projects through **two funding windows**, with the overall aim of generating new knowledge and increasing research capacities.*

*Through **Window 1**, research grants are available for collaborative research projects in the priority countries receiving Danish development assistance.⁸ In accordance with the priorities defined in "the World 2030" applications are required to fall within five broad themes: i) policies for inclusive sustainable economic growth; ii) gender equality and development; iii) the contribution of humanitarian assistance to long-term sustainable development; iv) resilience and climate change; and, v) state building and governance. The 2014 strategy for development research particularly focused on a "south-driven" funding modality (piloted since 2008), through which researchers in selected developing countries were encouraged to identify and form partnerships with Danish institutions. However, following decisions to terminate development cooperation with Vietnam and Nepal, this modality now applies only to Ghana and Tanzania.*

⁸ In the 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 application rounds these are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

Window 2 was established in accordance with the new strategy adopted at the end of 2016 and concerns research collaboration between Danish institutions and partners in a limited number of "growth and transition" countries. The themes defined for the research projects arise from and are directly related to strategic sector cooperation (SSC) agreements that have been signed with various partners in these countries.⁹ Thus, in the first two rounds of applications, research projects have been selected dealing with topics ranging from water resource management in China and South Africa to the provision of mental health services in post-conflict Colombia, from the development of renewable energy in Mexico and South Africa to investigating food quality improvements in Kenya and Vietnam. In this way the SSC agreements signed between Danish institutions and partners in the selected countries constitute a country specific framework for undertaking research and may be fairly narrowly defined in contrast to the broad themes that characterise Window 1.

⁹ In the 2017-18 and 2018-19 application rounds the countries participating are: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, South Africa, Turkey and Vietnam. The SSC initiative (or facility) was initially known as "Partnering with Denmark." Full information about the SSC arrangements and agreements with the partners can be found at: <http://um.dk/da/danida/danida-business/myndighedssamarbejde/>

Annex C. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where "survey" is indicated, it will include aspects of both RQ+ and Outcome Harvesting. Similarly, "interviews" could cover elements of both, plus additions. Note that with "Danida" we mean the development research aspects of Danida/MoFA's work. Indicators & sources will be recorded with greater precision at upcoming evaluation team meeting 		
EVALUATION CRITERION: RELEVANCE		
1. To what extent, and how does research funded by Danida further advance the SDG agenda as well as partner countries' development policies and strategies?	1.1 Articulation of priorities in Danida development research strategy/approach & plans that are linked to one or more SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Timeline analysis Portfolio mapping & review Systematic review of programme documents from 2015 onwards, incl. strategies, reports, funding window announcements, & comparison with the 2030 Agenda
	1.2 Inclusion in Danida development research strategy/approach & priorities key aspects of the 2030 Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the integrated nature and indivisibility of the SDGs the need for transformational change the focus on 'no-one left behind'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Portfolio mapping & review Systematic review of programme documents from 2015 onwards, incl. strategies, reports, funding window announcements, & comparison with the 2030 Agenda.
	1.3 Extent to which grant allocations reflect both priorities & key aspects noted in 1.1 and 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline analysis Portfolio mapping and review, informed by reports & project documents of case study & randomly selected countries
	1.4 Explicit alignment of Danida's development research strategy/approach, portfolio, plans & priorities with those of partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic review of Danida strategy documents, evaluations & reports Key informant interviews in selected & case study partner countries
	1.5 Extent to which grant allocations reflect partner countries' development policies & strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio mapping and review, informed by reports, evaluations & project documents of key & randomly selected countries Key informant interviews in key partner countries Survey of Danida stakeholders around the world
Important to consider that nearly all development research projects are likely to fit within a particular SDG. It is essential that the spirit of the SDGs, in particular the need for integrated, cross-boundary, systems-oriented approaches are part of the project or programme designs.		

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
2. To what extent, and how does research funding contribute to improving Danish international development assistance?	2.1 Extent of (i) alignment/joint planning & (ii) co-evolution of Danish international development assistance policies & priorities with those of development research funded by Danida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context & timeline analysis Portfolio mapping and review Systematic review of Denmark's international development assistance policies, strategies, evaluations & reports compared with those of Danida-supported research Semi-structured key informant interviews with Danish stakeholders
	2.2 Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities and/or results in Danish international development assistance strategies, and vice versa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context & timeline analyses Systematic review of relevant reports, evaluations & analyses, incl. in the public domain Semi-structured key informant interviews with Danish stakeholders
	2.3 Evidence of positive results from use of research results in Danish international development assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic review of relevant reports & analyses Semi-structured key informant interviews with Danish & partner country stakeholders as part of in-country case studies
	2.3 Existence of mechanisms of exchange between Danish international development assistance & development research actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Review of relevant organisational linkages & processes Semi-structured key informant interviews with Danish stakeholders
3. Does the portfolio of research projects adequately respond to knowledge gaps?	3.1 Existence and quality of "knowledge gap" analysis used in developing the rationale for the focus of each portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio mapping & review Semi-structured interviews with developers of portfolios Systematic review of any "knowledge gap" analysis used in portfolio development Systematic review of development research & portfolio strategies & calls for proposals
	3.2 Evidence of known/identified "knowledge gaps" in development (research) strategies & priorities in (i) Denmark & (ii) in partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic review of development research & portfolio strategies & calls for proposals, and assessments & reports on "knowledge gaps" in Denmark & in selected partner countries as part of in-country case studies Semi-structured key informant interviews in Denmark and esp. in case study partner countries Self-completed on-line survey of Danida development research stakeholders around the world, per category of partner country (e.g. fragile, MIC)
Important first to understand what is meant by "knowledge gaps"; how these differ between Denmark and partner countries; how they might have been determined, by whom and for what purpose – balancing interests of Denmark & partner countries		
4. To what extent has the portfolio of funded research responded to changes over time (particularly in the "post-2015" SDG era)?	4.1 Extent of co-evolution of overall portfolio that reflects changes in relevant global, regional and/or national policies, strategies, priorities & incentives since 2015 – both in (i) Denmark & (ii) partner countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis coupled with cross-country portfolio analysis, emphasising the period since 2015 Key informant interviews in Denmark and in partner countries

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
	4.2 Extent to which Danida funded development research strategy, plans & priorities align with relevant European & global trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis focused on key developments in (development) research/higher education sector in Europe & partner countries, and their rationale compared to Danida's approach.
5. How appropriate and relevant are the research themes specified in the calls for research proposals?	5.1 Rationale & process for research themes in calls for proposals, given (i) the relevant aspects of Danida's organisational mandate, objectives & priorities, and (ii) key developments in selected & case study partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context analysis Systematic review of relevant strategy & evaluation documents of Danida Systematic review of calls for proposals Semi-structured interviews with funding window managers
	5.2 Rubric rating of perceptions of appropriateness & relevance of research themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews in esp. case study partner countries Self-completed on-line survey of Danida development research stakeholders around the world, per category of partner country
6. How appropriate are the modalities and channels of development research funding ("fit for purpose")?	6.1 Rubric-based rating of perceptions of the appropriateness of modalities & channels given what was to be achieved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio mapping and review, with emphasis on existing modalities & channels of funding & their rationale Rubric-based assessment Facilitated group discussions & semi-structured interviews with selected staff & scientists dependent on effective modalities & channels, esp. in case study countries
	6.2 Evidence of significant challenges in the implementation of funding modalities & channels, with relevant reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic review of relevant evaluations & reports Facilitated group discussions & semi-structured interviews with selected staff & scientists dependent on effective modalities & channels, esp. in case study countries Self-completed on-line survey of Danida grant recipients in Denmark & partner countries Power analysis
EVALUATION CRITERION: EFFECTIVENESS		
7. To what extent have the objectives of the research been attained?	7.1 Rubric rating of extent to which (i) results of funding windows & (ii) results of selected projects reflect stated objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theory of change analysis per funding window Systematic review of portfolio reports, completion reports & evaluations for selected projects per portfolio Self-completed on-line survey of Danida grant recipients in Denmark & partner countries as part of country case studies
8. Are the results of sufficiently high quality?	8.1 Number/percentage of projects with satisfactory rubric rating of tailored quality dimensions, per portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio mapping & review Rubric-based quality dimension assessment

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
	(Note: See detailed RQ+ indicators listed elsewhere)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of RQ+ methodology, including systematic document & output review, self-completed on-line survey & structured interviews
9. How good is the research collaboration between Danish & southern partners? What obstacles are encountered?	9.1 Rubric rating of extent of perceptions of "good" research collaboration, as defined by (i) Danida, (ii) Danish & (iii) southern researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner mapping Study of recorded definitions of "good research collaboration", in Denmark & case study countries Self-completed on-line survey of Danida grant recipients around the world, incl. their definition of "good research collaboration" Semi-structured interviews with selected collaborators, esp. in case study countries.
	9.2 Number/percentage of collaborators reporting "good research collaboration", in (i) Denmark & (ii) southern researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner mapping Self-completed on-line survey of Danida grant recipients around the world
	9.3 (i) Type & (ii) pervasiveness of obstacles encountered, & their contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-completed on-line survey of Danida grant recipients around the world Facilitated group discussions and/or semi-structured interviews with selected collaborators, esp. in case study countries. Power analysis
10. To what extent have the research projects contributed to development of capacities in partner institutions?	10.1 Difference in rubric ratings of perceptions of extent of "(institutional) capacities developed" through Danida's research portfolio, as defined by (i) key literature studies in similar contexts; (ii) Danida, (iii) Danish & (iv) southern researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature study of state of the art in (institutional) capacity development for research, esp. in different societal contexts Portfolio mapping and review Systematic review of Danida strategy, (portfolio) plans, evaluations & reports related to (institutional) capacity development (EVAL, DFC and embassies) Self-completed on-line survey of Danida grant recipients around the world, esp. but not exclusively in grant portfolios aimed at (institutional) capacity development Interviews with institutional stakeholders in Denmark as well as partner countries
	10.2 Percentage of positive responses to questions based on Danida's definition of, & intent with "capacity development" in partner institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio analysis with a focus on "capacity development" components Survey of Danida stakeholders around the world (incl. institutional leaders) Interviews with grant recipients & relevant institutional leaders in case study countries
11. How well are the research results being used with respect to promoting & understanding technological, social, economic & environmental changes?	11.1 Evidence of uptake & use of grant recipient's publications in the literature to advance each of these fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bibliometric analyses to the extent necessary given the upcoming DCRA study Impact mapping & systematic review of uptake & impact reports (if available) Quality/RQ+ analyses of how the research has been positioned for use.
	11.2 Evidence / examples of uptake & use of research findings to advance each of these fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-completed on-line survey of grant recipients for awareness of uptake and use of their work Systematic review of organisational evaluations (if available) Quality/RQ+ analyses of how well the research has been positioned for use

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome Harvesting/OH interviews with grant recipients, project coordinators & embassy staff in case study countries to determine awareness of uptake & use of their work
12. Are there well-functioning M&E systems set up to track research project & partner funding progress?	12.1 Existence of a functioning M&E system in (i) Danida (EVAL, FFU and DFC) and (ii) recipient institutions to track progress of research & funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic review of Danida & FFU M&E documents & data, evaluation & progress reports to understand set-up, & type & regularity of data delivered Semi-structured interviews with relevant Danida staff, FFU members and staff of recipient institutions Self-completed on-line survey by grant recipients Facilitated group discussions & semi-structured interviews with grant recipients in case study countries
	12.2 Degree of utility & ease of use of the M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interviews with relevant Danida staff, FFU members and staff of recipient institutions Self-completed on-line survey among grant recipients Facilitated group discussions & semi-structured interviews with grant recipients in case study countries
	12.3 Degree of alignment of M&E system of Danida with those in recipient institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interviews with relevant Danida staff, FFU members and staff of recipient institutions Self-completed on-line survey of grant recipients Facilitated group discussions and/or semi-structured interviews with grant recipients in case study countries
EVALUATION CRITERION: EFFICIENCY		
13. To what extent are the research projects carried out as planned? Are there significant delays or breakdowns?	13.1 Number/percentage of projects that delivered expected results on agreed timeline & within budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio mapping & review based on project completion & progress reports
	13.2 (i) Reasons for & (ii) frequency of delays or breakdowns in performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic review of project completion, progress & evaluation reports Facilitated group discussions and/or semi-structured interviews with grant recipients in case study countries
14. Is an appropriate level of resources used for the administration and monitoring of research funding?	14.1 Trends in administrative & monitoring (i) costs & (ii) human resources in relation to changes in scope of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic analysis of relevant financial trends in Danida/EVAL, DFC, FFU Analysis of changes in nature & scope of work over time Study of available benchmarking information Systematic review of organisational evaluations, as available
	14.2 Perceptions of the appropriateness of the level of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured key informant interviews in the relevant institutions

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
15. Is there an adequate and well-functioning division of labour between the institutions involved in research funding – notably EVAL, DFC & FFU?	15.1 Clear role & labour division between the organisations & units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documented descriptions of relevant roles, processes & lines of authority ▪ Systematic review of organisational reports & evaluations, as available
	15.2 Degree of satisfaction with roles & division of labour among involved staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitated group discussions and/or semi-structured interviews with relevant staff in the institutions
16. Is the research funding harmonized to an appropriate degree with that of other donors?	16.1 Degree to which efforts have been made to align & create synergy between donor initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder, partner & donor mapping ▪ Systematic review of partnership & other relevant strategies, evaluations & reports ▪ Semi-structured key informant interviews with partners & selected donor representatives
	16.2 Degree to which potential exists for alignment & the creation of synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partner/donor mapping ▪ Study of potential for alignment given prominent initiatives in the field of development research in selected countries (e.g. fragile, middle income) & in case study countries ▪ Semi-structured key informant interviews with partners & selected donor representatives
EVALUATION CRITERION: IMPACT		
17. Who are the main beneficiaries of research funding? How have they been affected?	17.1 Perceptions of benefits among (i) recipients of research funding, & (ii) those who profess to having been affected by the research funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder & partner mapping ▪ Impact mapping ▪ Review of OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world ▪ Facilitated group discussions and/or semi-structured interviews with intended beneficiaries in Denmark and in case study countries ▪ Portfolio mapping and review, with specific reference to typologies for (i) the intended beneficiaries; (ii) the recipients of research funding and (iii) those who profess to having been affected by the research funding
	17.2 Evidence /examples of benefits resulting from the research funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact mapping ▪ Review of OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world ▪ Semi-structured OH interviews in special cases highlighted in survey ▪ Semi-structured OH interviews with intended beneficiaries in case study countries
	17.3 Evidence of negative consequences or changes resulting from the research funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact mapping ▪ Review of OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world ▪ Semi-structured OH interviews in special cases highlighted in survey

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data collection instruments and sources of information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated group discussions and/or semi-structured OH interviews with intended beneficiaries in case study countries
18. What changes have resulted from Danida research funding, notably with respect to development policies in the fields/topics investigated? And to research capacities?	18.1 Evidence / examples of benefits resulting from the research funding w.r.t changes in development policy in relevant fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact mapping Review of OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world Semi-structured OH interviews in special cases highlighted in survey Semi-structured OH interviews with intended beneficiaries in case study countries
	18.2 Evidence / examples of contributions to changes in (development) policy in relevant fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact mapping Semi-structured OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world Semi-structured OH interviews in special cases highlighted in survey Semi-structured OH interviews with intended beneficiaries in case study countries
19. What difference has the research funding made for institutions and researchers?	19.1 Evidence / examples of contributions from funding to changes in institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact mapping Review of OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world Semi-structured OH interviews in special cases highlighted in survey Semi-structured OH interviews with institutional representatives in case study countries
	19.2 Evidence / examples of benefits from funding for researchers' capacities & work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact mapping Review of OH components of survey among Danida stakeholders around the world Semi-structured OH interviews in special cases highlighted in survey Semi-structured OH interviews with researchers in case study countries
20. What measures can be taken to enhance the impact of development research funded by Danida?	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesis of evaluation findings and conclusions Face-to-face and/or on-line verification panels

Annex D. Stakeholder Map¹⁰

Stakeholder organisations	Role in development research, with period of involvement	Specific stakeholders
Stakeholders in the Global North		
Managing and administering development research (Denmark)		
EVAL / MFA	2016-Today Provides strategic direction for development research.	Key managers and administrators in the Ministry
Danida Fellowship Centre	2008-Today Administers the Danida support to development research (the entire project cycle from announcements of annual calls to completion of the research projects).	Key past and present directors, managers and administrators
Consultative Committee for Development Research (FFU)	2006-Today Advisory role to the MFA with regard to selecting and monitoring the research projects.	Chairs and members of current and previous FFUs; interaction during FFU meeting
Innovation Fund	2006-Today Together with the Agency for Science and Education Innovation Fund, has an overall supervisory and oversight function with respect to the "rules and procedures" guiding all research funding in Denmark. Approves the recommendations of FFU to MFA with regard to the funding of development research.	Innovation Fund representative(s)
TSA/BFT/UFT - MFA	2001/2002-2016 Provided strategic direction and administrative support to development research (administrative support transferred to DFC in 2008).	Representative(s) active during the years in which they were engaged
Other relevant MFA departments		
Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC), MFA	Important component of the current development assistance promoting Danish Solutions through Strategic Sector Cooperation between Danish partners (totalling 13 Danish authorities) and partners in the South (totalling 18 countries). Research themes aligned with the SSC priorities are funded through Window 2.	Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) secretariat representatives
Technical Quality Service (TQS)	Advisers and technical specialists of TQS constitute a potential user group, providing the link between the outcomes of research projects and the development interventions funded by Danida (MFA). Research results and proposals arising from development research efforts can potentially be used in connection with development assistance programmes and projects.	Technical Quality Service representative(s)
Other MFA departments	Providing the link between the outcomes of research projects and the development interventions funded by Danida (MFA), more specifically in multilateral assistance and policy development.	Representatives in Multilateral Assistance, Development Policy
Research Institutions in Denmark		

¹⁰ Note that this stakeholder map is from the inception phase. The list of persons interviewed reflect how this stakeholder was used during the evaluation.

Danish Institute for Development Studies (DIIS)	Receives funding from Danida for selected research projects (through FFU) as well as core funding (not included in the evaluation).	Senior researchers and funding beneficiaries – research coordinators and researchers
Copenhagen, Århus and other universities	Receives funding from Danida for selected research projects (through FFU and BSU).	Funding beneficiaries – research coordinators, researchers, PhD students
Development Research Association (FAU)	Organisation for development researchers.	Copenhagen Business School (CBS) representative(s)
Danish Government Institutions		
Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education	The Agency for Science and Education (together with the Innovation Fund), has an overall supervisory and oversight function with respect to the “rules and procedures” guiding all research funding in Denmark.	Representative(s) of the Agency
Other agencies and international organisations		
Sida	Collaborative partner in development research with a few joint funding arrangements over the years, notably the ReCom project. Relevant for benchmarking Danida-funded research.	Representative(s) of the Unit for Research Cooperation
Norad Knowledge Bank	Collaborative partner in development research with a few joint funding arrangements over the years. Relevant for benchmarking the Danida-funded research.	Representative(s)
World Institute for Economic Development Research (UNU-WIDER)	2011-2014 Danida and Sida co-funded the “Research and Communication” (ReCom) project under UNU-WIDER	UNU-WIDER representative(s)
Stakeholders in the Global South		
Embassies of Denmark		
Embassies in Uganda, Ghana and Vietnam	Manages Danish bilateral assistance. Provides input to the FFU regarding the relevance of the development research applications for Danish development assistance	Ambassador and/or councillors engaged with development assistance and/or research
Embassies in other countries	Manages Danish bilateral assistance. Provides input to the FFU regarding the relevance of the development research applications for Danish development assistance	Ambassadors and/or councillors from additional 4-5 most important countries
National Screening Mechanisms		
Uganda and Ghana	National Screening Mechanisms were established to assess the relevance, research quality and potential effect of research applications submitted by national researchers to provide recommendations to the FFU.	Members in both Denmark and the relevant countries
Research Institutions		
Uganda	Makerere University, incl. Directorate of Research and Graduate Training (DRGT); Gulu University (BSU); National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), mandated to conduct agricultural sciences research (1993 to date); Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)	Senior representatives, incl. BSU coordinators and assistance coordinators; coordinators of Danida and international programmes; project coordinators, researchers, PhD students, Masters students
Ghana	University of Ghana (UG), Ghana; Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Ghana	Senior representatives, incl. BSU coordinators and assistance coordinators; coordinators of Danida and international programmes; project coordinators, researchers, PhD students, Masters students

Vietnam	TBC	Senior representatives, incl. BSU coordinators and assistance coordinators; coordinators of Danida and international programmes; project coordinators, researchers, PhD students, Masters students
Other countries	TBC	Key stakeholders in BSU and from other countries (e.g. Tanzania)
Ministries/policy makers involved		
Uganda	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health	Senior representatives who know the portfolio of international research programmes; persons who can comment on the use of research in their sectors, and on integration of the SDGs in national plans
Ghana	Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) Ministry of Education Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Ministry of Energy	Senior representatives who know the whole portfolio of similar programmes; persons who can comment on the use of research in their sectors, and on integration of the SDGs in national plans (incl. in the Ministry of Finance)
Vietnam	TBC	Senior representatives who know the whole portfolio of similar programmes; persons who can comment on the use of research in their sectors, and on integration of the SDGs in national plans
Research Councils/National Commissions		
Uganda	National Council of Science and Technology	Director General, personnel who have a good understanding of other similar initiatives, and persons coordinating the Danish support
Ghana	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), a key institution in the implementation of STI policy; Council for Tertiary Education (overseas tertiary education); National Accreditation Board (responsible for accreditation of programmes of tertiary institutions); National Development Planning Commission (responsible for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation); Atomic Energy Commission (a key institution in the implementation of STI policy); Energy Commission (oversight institution for energy policy formulation and implementation); Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences (a key institution in the implementation of STI policy); STI Directorate (a key institution in the implementation of STI policy); Forestry Commission (responsible for policy formulation and management of forestry resources and sustainable management of forestry resources); Lands Commission (responsible for spatial planning and approval physical development and land title registration and environmental management); Town and Country Planning Department (responsible for spatial planning and approval physical development and land title registration and environmental management)	Executive and/or senior representatives of each body; personnel who have a good understanding of other similar initiatives; persons coordinating the Danish support
Vietnam	TBC	Executive and/or senior representatives of each body; personnel who have a good understanding of other similar initiatives; persons coordinating the Danish support

International Research Institutions/programs supported by Danida		
CGIAR	2008-2013 Recipient of Danida support: 2008-2010 earmarked support for specific institutions; 2011-2013 core funding	Executive and/or senior representative(s) of the CGIAR System Organisation in Montpellier
Other international centres	2008-2016 Recipient of Danida support	Executive or senior representative(s) of CODESRIA and the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
ReCom (UNU WIDER)	2011-2014 Research programme co-funded with SIDA	Director and/or Deputy Director

Annex E. Sampling Strategies and Methods

Sampling strategies

Sampling strategies were purposefully designed with the aim to maximise the value of each analysis while allowing for triangulation to limit bias.

Case study countries. The countries were pre-selected by EVAL on the basis that they had received significant funding across the different funding modalities during the period under review, and provided opportunities to consider funding by other agencies as well as results arising from participation in international programmes. They represented three quite different contexts, with Uganda designated as a “poor, stable country”, and Ghana and Vietnam classified in the category “transition and growth economies”, one in Asia and one in Africa.

Survey. An electronic web survey of grantees Danida supported development research was conducted during the period 29 August 2019 to 22 September 2019. The persons contacted included all 292 project coordinators during the period 2008-2019, all 347 African alumni from a list compiled by DFC for an earlier tracer study, and other project stakeholders who were contacted through snowball sampling in the survey (only those submitted during 29 August to 12 September 2019). Towards the end of the survey period the questionnaire was sent out to a new set of 131 respondents. The survey consisted of both open and closed questions and was focused the content of the research and the research process; the administration of the research grants; the results of the research, including publications, changes in development policy, strategy and/or practice; the capacity developed for individual researchers and at institutions in the South, and partnerships between researchers in the Global South and the Global North, primarily represented by Denmark. The response rate was 44.3% based on 339 responses (213 full and 126 partial) out of a total of 770 (of which 53 emails bounced). Due to some technical difficulties with the survey software, some respondents experienced difficulties in accessing the survey when returning to it after a period of time. This explains the relatively large number of incomplete and partial responses. The survey questionnaire is included in Annex I.

Interviews. In total, 208 officials, administrators and researchers were interviewed.¹¹ A stakeholder map (Annex 3) developed by the evaluation team after consultation of documents and with EVAL and DFC informed the selection of persons to interview; a few additions resulted from snowball sampling. A large majority of persons targeted for interviews were reached, with the exception of face to face interviews in Vietnam where government officials were not responsive or available, and a number of researchers could not be traced due to lacking or outdated contact information. This situation was exacerbated by illness of the Vietnamese team member during a crucial period. Interviews were done via Skype or Whatsapp where they could not be conducted in person. A few individuals preferred to provide responses by email, followed as necessary by clarifications or additions requested by the evaluation team.

RQ+. The RQ+ Assessment Framework (“RQ+”)¹² was used to conduct a multidimensional analysis of research quality (Annex 11). The sample consisted of 25 projects across modalities, countries, fields, and budgets. As RQ+ analysis can be done only on completed projects, the sample was drawn from projects that had finished by mid-2019. Maximum variation sampling¹³ was used, with an emphasis on interesting, information-rich projects that covered a variety of different kinds of projects. The majority of the projects were conducted over a period of five years, with a mean length of 60.3 months (extension included); the shortest took a bit over two years (28 months) and the longest more than seven years (87 months). The sample was stratified to reflect the most funded countries and Danish partners. Sampling was also balanced to reflect budgets of different sizes, from DKK2.2 million to DKK14.4 million, with a mean budget of DKK7.8 million. Eleven of the 25 projects were interdisciplinary by nature. Further sampling and project details are available in Annex K.

Methods

The studies and methods are presented below as they were applied during the three phases of the evaluation.

¹¹ A total of 73 connected to projects in Ghana, 71 to projects in Uganda and 36 to projects in Vietnam.

¹² Z Ofir et al. (2016). *Research Quality Plus. A holistic approach to evaluating research*. Published by the International Development Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.

¹³ Creswell, J. (2006). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. SAGE Publications: Thousand Oaks, CA, USA.

Methods used during Phase 1 (Inception)

Systematic document review. A study of key strategic and portfolio documents was the first step in the evaluation process, and the basis for all that followed. The documents reviewed are listed in Annex G.

Context analyses. Four context analyses were done (one in Denmark and one in each of the case study countries) to provide insight into the scientific and policy as well as economic and political contexts within which the work of Danida was being done. Although the countries involved have on the surface little in common, some aspects common to all did emerge. Details are available in Chapter 3 of this report, and the accompanying case study reports.

Timeline analysis. Timelines of key developments in the political environment, in Danida's system of support to development research, and in the evolution of the funding modalities helped the evaluation team to understand the influences on what was done and achieved (Chapters 2 and 3 of the report).

Portfolio mapping and review. All grants provided within the period under evaluation were identified and categorised to get an understanding of the type and scope of work in each funding modality. The portfolio review (Annex 4) formed the basis for the sampling strategy as well as trends analyses pertaining to financing and what has been done, when, where and why.

Stakeholder mapping. A list of stakeholder groupings (Annex D) was developed and informed the sampling strategy for interviews and case study visits.

Methods used during Phase 2 (Data collection)

Self-completed on-line survey. One major on-line survey was conducted with participants in the research funded by Danida across all funding modalities and years, and including as many as for whom contact details are available. The balance between quantitative and qualitative questions provided a set of very valuable qualitative information. It allowed for the widest transnational reach of persons who have some connection to Danida's development research portfolios. The survey instrument and data are available in Annexes 9 and 10 respectively.

Case study visits. Three case study visits by two team members (one local and one international) were conducted in Ghana, Uganda and Vietnam¹⁴. Aspects of major modalities could be studied ('FFU North' in all countries, 'FFU South' in two countries as well as its pilot stage in Vietnam, BSU in two countries and Window 2 in two countries) against the different contexts in the three countries, and the synergies between them, as well as with other actors in the countries. Within the boundaries of the evaluation, the results showed similarities across contexts in how the different modalities were received, their perceived and actual value, and in challenges around uptake of the results. Three case study reports serve as accompanying documents to the main report.

Semi-structured purposive interviews. Interviews were a very important source of useful qualitative data, complemented by the closed and open survey questions and document review information. The interviews were conducted face-to face in Denmark and in case study countries where possible; those who could not be conveniently done, the interviews were conducted via Skype, Zoom or Whatsapp. Interview guides (Annex 8) for stakeholder groups helped to ensure a common approach. The qualitative information (from both the interviews and survey) shed light on the quantitative survey data and highlighted aspects where the latter, if treated in isolation, could have resulted in overly simplistic analyses. In order to facilitate analysis and findings, key points from the on interviews and group discussions were shared among the team members.

Facilitated group discussions. Several took place in Ghana and Uganda among researchers, in particular with past and current PhD students. Discussions were held in Denmark with members of the FFU and with staff in DIIS.

Call mapping matrix. A matrix was developed categorising all relevant information for each year about each call for proposals in FFU Windows 1 and 2 in order to determine how the calls focus, approach and conditions had evolved. This provided valuable information about the evolution in thinking and action by Danida and FFU, and connections could be made between issues arising and performance, and the conditions stipulated in the calls.

Power analysis. The evaluation team did not implement a formal power analysis, but made sure that evaluation questions in interviews as well as in the survey would help identify explicit or hidden power asymmetries that affected the research or its outcomes. This is reflected in the discussion on partnerships in Chapter 4.

Bibliometric analyses. The evaluation team had access to data and tailored analyses through the kind assistance of Associate Professor Jens Peter Andersen from Århus University's Danish Centre for Studies on Research and Research Policy, who had collected the data for an earlier study of the same type.

¹⁴ The Vietnamese team member fell ill during the visit. Out of action for several weeks, he was unable to complete the case study in time for the submission of the first draft report.

RQ+ methodology. The 'Research Quality Plus' Assessment Framework and methodology was applied as prescribed, with the exception that it was completely document-based, without accompanying interviews. As measurable outputs in research projects are typically back-loaded, with most publications and degrees appearing towards the end of the project and beyond, RQ+ analysis is best done on finished projects. In this evaluation, RQ+ was based on documentation only, in order to maintain consistency and reliability of the instrument. The results of, for example, research integrity are relatively consistent with RQ+ findings from other evaluations: the mean score for research integrity in the current evaluation was 5.6 while that score in a 2018 meta-analysis of 170 development research projects was 5.8 — close enough that swapping one poorer scored project for a better scoring project would make the numbers even. The methodological limitation to focus on documents only did mean that if projects did in practice some things but did not report them, they were not counted in the analysis. If a project very carefully addressed issues of sex, gender roles, norms, and identities in practice, but never mentioned that awareness in any of the reports or plans, the project scored lower. Further methodological details are provided in Annex K.

Rubric-based assessment. RQ+ has a comprehensive set of quality rubrics which was used by the evaluation team without any adjustments. This made comparison with an international RQ+ dataset possible.

Theory of change analyses. In the absence of a development research strategy, the fairly simple logic of each modality over its lifespan – how results were to be achieved – had to be understood and used in the assessments. Systematic theory-based evaluation using explicit logic models was not applied, but underlying assumptions were identified and used in the final analyses towards recommendations.

Outcomes harvesting and impact mapping. A decision was taken not to pursue the outcomes harvesting methodology due to the challenges in reaching in the available time sufficient policy and community stakeholders who could verify the details of the emerging impacts. This was identified during the inception phase as a risk. Instead, significant insights about outcomes and impacts were obtained from responses to the survey questionnaire and feedback from on-line interviews and in reports. In the absence of sufficiently detailed and robust outcomes data, impact mapping was not done.

Methods used during Phase 3 (Synthesis, Verification and Communication)

Systematic triangulation. The evaluation team is implementing a series of methods in order to help ensure the credibility of the evidence. Given the very significant focus on qualitative information, triangulation between methods and data types is a key part of this process, yet despite the rhetoric often found in evaluations, triangulation that is systematic and thorough enough is often not feasible or done. For key findings, the extent to which triangulation could be systematically done will be recorded using a special rubric designed to reflect the strength of the evidence.

Analysis and synthesis. Each of the international team members was responsible for a set of evaluation questions in the evaluation matrix. Findings were developed throughout the evaluation and shared in the case study reports as well as at a joint analysis workshop with the whole team. Software analysis was not used due to the effort and cost involved for relatively simple data sets, as well as the need for nuance with respect to many of the issues that have to be analysed.

Face to face and on-line verification panels. An engagement and communication strategy was proposed to ensure help support the veracity and acceptance of the findings, conclusions and recommendations. Debriefing sessions could not be held at the end of country field visits due to the logistical challenge in engaging stakeholders in person in different parts of the country. The team still trusts that the proposed verification events through a Webinar type format can take place. This will entail invited and open opportunities to one or more on-line discussion sessions focused on findings, strategic issues and recommendations after first submission of the evaluation report to EVAL and the overseeing Evaluation Commission. A public seminar in Denmark on the evaluation is also foreseen.

Quality of the evidence

The evaluation team used an evidence assessment rubric and map (Table 2) to help triangulate and assess the credibility of key aspects of the evidence. Each row in Table 2 corresponds to evaluation matrix rows relevant to the Ghana case study.¹⁵ Key stakeholders were generally available for interviews, while the survey yielded a

¹⁵ The first and second columns list evaluation matrix items and the strength of evidence towards the items; the rest of the columns correspond to interview data from Ghanaian stakeholders. Danish stakeholders' interview data were analysed separately.

high response rate of 44.3%, which enabled both richer interpretations and better triangulation. A few stakeholders in the case study countries and in Denmark were reluctant to participate in interviews, but that did not impact on the quality of the results and evidence, as a good majority of the identified key stakeholders were reached.

Templates helped ensure that the collected data were reasonably consistent. Interview data were shared between team members. The analyses and synthesis were done manually, using only spreadsheets and basic survey software. Triangulation between sources and between methods was employed to help ensure credibility. A number of expected risks and challenges to the evaluation did not materialise. Despite the relatively short timeframe for the evaluation, the mixed methods approached yielded patterns in the data, and/or confirmed by documented factual data from a variety of sources, that were generally sufficiently strong to give the evaluation team confidence in their findings. The detailed data obtained in the three case studies and survey showed that many of the findings were consistent across the case study countries; others highlighted differences. The evaluation team tried to make this clear in the write-up.

Quality management

Quality was assured by FCG during the evaluation in line with their integrated Quality Management System which consists of key internal FCG Sweden policies, including a FCG Sweden Quality Policy, the FCG Sweden Quality Manual, the Project Management Manual and the FCG Sweden Code of Conduct. The QMS is based on the requirements of SS-EN ISO 9001:2015 and is reviewed annually by an auditor. Specifically, for evaluation services, FCG established an Evaluation Quality Assurance System which drew on the *OECD/DAC Evaluation Quality Standards*. FCG Sweden's Quality Assurance Manager reviewed all reports before their submission.

Ethics

Ethical considerations were reflected in the evaluation design and have been an integral part of the Quality Assurance checklist developed and applied for the assignment. The anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants were protected, including by keeping interviews and relevant names in separate caches. There was no need for written informed and voluntary consent from respondents, except in the case of the on-line surveys. Within the foci of the evaluation, stakeholder groups sampled were well represented in terms of geography, gender, and junior and senior voices in hierarchies.

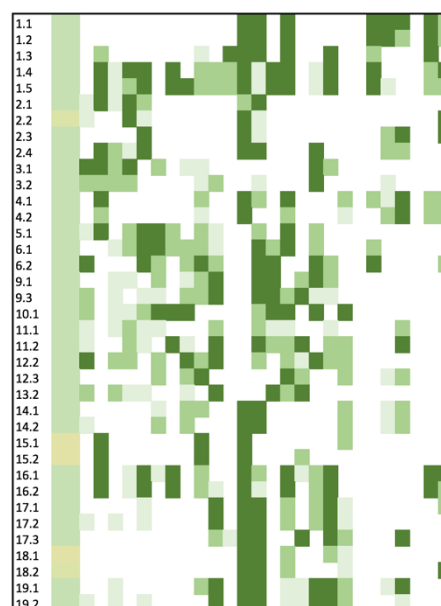


Figure1: Example of RAG rating of the evidence per evaluation matrix item - Ghana case study

Annex F. List of Persons Interviewed

Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Prof.	Robert C.	Abaidoo	Director	Office of Grants and Research	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Ms	Sika	Abrokwa	Research Assistant	Centre for Coastal Management (CCM)	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Ms	Daisy	Achiro	Staff	University Library	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Esther	Acio	Lecturer	Institute of Peace & Strategic Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Sr	Rosalba	Aciro			Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Prof.	Tony	Addison	Deputy Director	ReCom	UNU WIDER	Helsinki	Finland
Prof.	Ahmad	Addo	Head of Department	Department of Agric & Biosystems Engineering	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Prof.	Andrew Anthony	Adjei	Coordinator Worldwide University Network/Coordinator Vice Chancellor's Strategic Teams	School of Biomedical & Allied Sciences	UG	Accra	Ghana
Prof.	Kwame	Adjei Frimpong	Head	Department. of Crop Science	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Mr	Thomas	Adjei-Agyapong	Lecturer	Department of Crop & Soil Sciences	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Prof.	Daniel	Adjei-Boaten	Associate Professor	Department of Fisheries and Watershed Management	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Mrs	Hannah	Adom Eyison	Project Administrator	Office of Grants & Research (OGR)	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Akwasi	Afrifa Acheampong	Lecturer	Geomatic Engineering	KNUST	Accra	Ghana
Ms	Salasi	Agamah	Administrator	ORID	UG	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Frank K.	Agyei	Lecturer	Geomatic Engineering	KNUST	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Robert	Aidoo	Senior Lecturer	Department of Agric Ext	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Ms	Betty	Ajok	MA Student	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Alice	Akello Omara	MA Student	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Dorine Jeltrude	Akumu	Lecturer	Kitgum Campus	Gulu University	Kitgum	Uganda
Ms	Stella	Akumu Otim	MA Student	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Agatha	Alidri	Lecturer	History Department, Faculty of Education and Humanities	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Dr	Twalib	Aliku	Consultant Paediatric Cardiologist	Uganda Heart Institute	Mulago Hospital	Kampala	Uganda
Ms	Scholastica	Amito	Staff	Institute of Research and Graduate Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	William	Amone	Lecturer	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Rose	Amongin	Interest Group Coordinator	N/a	TOLIPA	Soroti	Uganda
Ms	Hellen-Christine	Amongin	Lecturer	Faculty of Education	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Nguyen Tue	Anh	Acting President	n/a	Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Philip	Antwi Adgyei	Senior Lecturer	Department of Environmental Science	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Ms	Amma	Appah	Administrator	ORID	UG	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Rapheal	Aregu	Head	University Library	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Lars	Arne Jensen	Research Programme Manager	DFC	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Ohene	Asa Bosompem	PhD Student	Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies	UG	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Ruby	Asmah	Director	Water Research Institute (WRI)	CSIR	Accra	Ghana
Mr	Justine	Atyama	School Management Committee Representative	N/a	Layibi Primary School	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Judith	Awo Semabia	Director	Directorate of Innovation, Science & Technology	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation (MESTI)	Accra	Ghana
Ms	Judith	Awocrach	Lectuer,	Faculty of Education & Humanities	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Dr	Chrisostom	Ayebazibwe	Deputy Team Leader/epidemiologist	ECTAD Uganda	FAO	Kampala	Uganda
Mr	Jonathan	Azasoo	Dep Director	Policy Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Accra	Ghana
Ms	Sulayman	Babiiha	Lecturer	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Svein	Bæra	Policy Director	Research	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Oslo	Norway
Mr	Ismail	Barugahara	Assistant Executive Secretary	Uganda National Council for Science & Technology (UNCST)	MoSTI	Kampala	Uganda
Ms	Empi	Baryeh	Assistant Registrar/Administrator	Medical School	UG	Accra	Ghana
Mr	Ajer	Basil	Director	Directorate of Technopreneurship	MoSTI	Kampala	Uganda
Prof.	Mark	Bayley	Project Coordinator	Department of Bioscience	Aarhus University	Aarhus	Denmark
Ms	Nina	Berg	Deputy Head of Mission/Somalia		Embassy of Denmark, Kenya	Nairobi	Kenya
??	Le Ngu	Binh	Deputy Director-General	Institute of Labour and Social Affairs (ILSSA)	Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)	Hanoi	Vietnam

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Mr	Albert Bruun	Birnbaum	First Counselor, Head of Cooperation		Embassy of Denmark, Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
Dr	Emmanuel	Boabeng	Lecturer	Economics	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Yaw	Boakye Agyeman	Lecturer	Department of Ecotourism & Hospitality	University of Energy & Natural Resources (UENR)	Sunyani	Ghana
Dr	Gift	Boakye Appiah	Lecturer	Root & Tuber Value Chain	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Lawrence	Borquaye	Senior Lecturer	Chemistry	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	John	Boulard Forkuor	Lecturer	Department of Sociology and Social Work	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Mr	Trinh Duc	Chieu	Deputy Director	Department for Enterprise Reform and Development	Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Ms	Camilla	Christensen	Former Deputy Head of Mission		Embassy of Denmark, Tanzania	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Anne	Christiansen	Former Director (Retired)		DFC		Denmark
Mr	Jamie	Craig	Director of Finance	CGIAR System Organisation	CGIAR	Montpellier	France
Ms	Ingrid	Dahl-Madsen	Deputy Director/former Chargé d'Affaires		Ministry of Denmark	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Christian	Damsgaard	PhD student		Aarhus University		
Prof.	Godfred	Darko	Lecturer	Chemistry	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Ms	Tove	Degnol	Ambassador of Denmark to Ghana	Danish embassy	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Accra	Ghana
Prof.	Lone	Dirckinck-Holmfeld,	Professor	Department of Communication and Psychology	Aalborg University	Aalborg	Denmark
Dr	David	Dotse Wemegah	Senior Lecturer	Physics Department	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Ms	Perry Vivian	Drateru	Lecturer	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Nguyen Anh	Duong	Director	Department of General Economic Issues and Integration Studies	Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Peter	Dwumah	Senior Lecturer	Department of Sociology and Social Work	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Edmund	Ekuadzi	Senior Lecturer	Pharmacy	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Ulrika	Enemark	Associate Professor	Department of Public Health	Aarhus University		Denmark
Mrs	Lydia	Essuah	Director	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PPME)	MESTI	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Genevieve	Etornam Adukpo	Director	Centre for Gender Research, Advocacy and Documentation (CEGRAD)	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Dr	Seth	Etuah	Lecturer	Department of Agricultural Economics, Agribusiness and Extension.	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Prof.	Niels	Fold	Research Partner	Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management	University of Copenhagen	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Patrick	Fordjour	Sr. Lecturer	Theoretical and Applied Biology	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Ms	Pernille	Friis	Research Programme Manager	DFC	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Pernille	Friis	Research Programme Manager		DFC	Copenhagen	Denmark
Prof.	Tine Mette	Gammeltoft	Project Coordinator	Department of Anthropology	University of Copenhagen	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Trinh Thu OR Nguyen	Hà	tbc	Institute of Chemistry	Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Prof	Le Huy	Ham	Chairman / former Director General	Science Council / Agricultural Genetics Institute	Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Science	Hanoi	Vietnam
Mr	tbc	Han	tbc	Institute of Chemistry	Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Ms	Ms Nguyen Thu	Hang	Official	International Cooperation Department	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	Hanoi	Vietnam
His Excellence	Nicolaja	Hejberg Petersen	Ambassador	Embassy of Denmark		Kampala	Uganda
Dr	Nguyen Thanh	Hoan	Head Environmental Information Study and Analysis Department	Institute of Geography	Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Margrethe	Holm Andersen	Chair of the DFC Board		DFC	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Majbrit	Holm Jakobsen	Former Charge D'Affairs		Embassy of Denmark	Kampala	Uganda
Prof.	Ebba	Holme Hansen	Retired Professor	retired professor	n/a		Denmark
Ms	Nanna	Hvidt	Head of Department	Evaluation and Research	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Bente	Ilsøe	Research Programme Manager		DFC	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Kingsley	J. Taah	Senior Lecturer	Department. of Crop Science	UCC	Accra	Ghana
Mr	Lars-Arne	Jensen	Research Programme Manager		DFC	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Søren	Jeppesen	Associate Professor		Copenhagen Business School	Copenhagen	Denmark
Mr	Henrik	Jespersen	Deputy Head of Mission/Head of Cooperation	Embassy of Denmark		Kampala	Uganda
Ms	Eunice	K. Asamoah	PhD Student	Department of Marine Fisheries	UG	Accra	Ghana

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Mr	Clara	Kansiime	Lecturer	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Prof.	Anne	Katahoire	Professor	Child Health Development Center, College of Health Sciences	Makerere University	Kampala	Uganda
Prof.	Flora Lucas	Kessy	Associate Professor / Executive Director	n/a	Tanzanian Training Centre for International Health (TTCIH)	Ifakara	Tanzania
Dr	Dao Bach	Khoa	-	n/a	Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Mr	Robert	Kiduma	Research Projects Coordinator	Faculty of Medicine	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Prof.	Flemming	Konradsen	Chair		FFU	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Mia	Korsbæk	Coordinator	Department of Anthropology	Århus University	Århus	Denmark
Ms	Nana Adwoa	Kunadu Dsane	Administrator	Pre & Post Award Unit, Office of Research and Innovation Development (ORID)	UG	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Kwadwo	Kusi Amoah	Senior Lecturer	Department of Crop Science	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Dr	Vincent	Kusi-Kyei	Assistant Lecturer	Forest Resources Technology	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Prof.	Peter	Kwapong	Head of Department	Department of Biological Sciences	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Dr	Boateng	Kyere	Associate Professor	Silviculture and Forest Management	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Prof	Nguyen Thanh	Lam	Vice Dean	Faculty of Environment	Vietnam National University of Agriculture	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Stephen	Langole	Director	Institute of Peace and Strategic Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Asso C. Prof.	Lioba	Lenhart	Lecturer	Institute of Peace & Strategic Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
-	Le Hung	Linh	-	Agricultural Genetics Institute	Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Science	Hanoi	Vietnam
Mr	Mikkel	Lyndrup	Counsellor	n/a	Embassy of Denmark	Hanoi	Vietnam
Mr	Charles	Magala	Senior Program Advisor-Governance	Embassy of Denmark		Kampala	Uganda
Dr	Dyah	Mardiyaningsih	PhD student		Bogor Agricultural University	Bogor	Indonesia
Dr	Precious	Mattah	Director	CCM	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Prof.	Lotte	Meinert	Coordinator	Department of Anthropology	Århus University	Århus	Denmark
Ms	Mette	Melson	Deputy Head	Technical Quality Support (TQS)	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Mette	Melson	Deputy	TQS	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Simon	Muhumuza	Lecturer	School of Public Health, College of Health Sciences	Makerere University	Kampala	Uganda

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Dr	Julius	Mukalazi	Coordinator	Competitive Grants Research Scheme	National Agricultural Research Organization	Entebbe	Uganda
Dr	Godwin	Murunga	Executive Secretary	CODESRIA Secretariat	CODESRIA	Dakar	Senegal
Dr	David	Musoke	Lecturer	Faculty of Medicine	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Agustine	Mutumba	Administrator	Child Health Development Center, College of Health Sciences	Makerere University	Kampala	Uganda
Asso c. Prof.	Vincent	Muwanika	Associate Professor Evolutionary & Conservation Genetics)	Department of Environmental Management, College of Agriculture & Environmental Sciences	Makerere University	Kampala	Uganda
Mr	Lasse	Møller	Seconded	n/a	OECD	Paris	France
Ms	Ulla Tawiah	Næsby	Director	n/a	DFC		Denmark
Dr	Alice	Namtove	Lecturer	College of Veterinary Medicine	Makerere University,	Kampala	Uganda
Dr	Victoria	Namulawa Tibenda	Deputy Coordinator	Competitive Grants Research Scheme	National Agricultural Research Organization	Entebbe	Uganda
Dr	Rebecca	Nantanda	Lecturer	Lung Institute, College of Health Sciences	Makerere University	Kampala	Uganda
Dr	Peter	Ndemere	Executive Secretary	Uganda National Council for Science & Technology (UNCST)	MoSTI	Kampala	Uganda
Prof.	Njuguna	Ndung'u	Executive Director		AERC	Nairobi	Kenya
Dr	Sam	Newton	Senior Lecturer	Department of Global & International, School of Public Health	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Emmanuel	Newton	Head, Policy Planning, Monitoring and Research	National Council for Tertiary Education (NCTE)	Ministry of Education	Accra	Ghana
Prof.	Dang Vung	Nguyen	Deputy Dean (??)	School of Preventative Medicine and Public Health	Hanoi Medical University	Hanoi	Vietnam
Prof.	Thi Thuy Hanh	Nguyen	Vice Head / Head of Training, Scientific Management and International Cooperation Department	School of Preventative Medicine and Public Health	Hanoi Medical University	Hanoi	Vietnam
	Hai Ninh	Nguyen	Deputy Director	Institute of Labour and Social Affairs (ILSSA)	Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Tran Tho	Nhi	tbc	School of Preventative Medicine and Public Health	Hanoi Medical University	Hanoi	Vietnam
Prof.	Fred	Nimoh	Head of Department	Agric Economics, AgriBusiness & Ext	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Mr	Henrik	Njorth	Counsellor	n/a	Embassy	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Xavier	Nsabagasani	Director of Research	n/a	Virtual University of Uganda	Kampala	Uganda
Dr	Expedito	Nuwategeka	Dean	Faculty of Education & Humanities	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Henning	Nøhr	Chief Consultant, Development Research	EVAL	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Mr	Henning	Nøhr	Chief consultant	Development research, BSU), EVAL	EVAL, MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Prof.	George	Obeng-Adjei	Director, ORID/BSU III Project Coordinator	ORID	UG	Accra	Ghana
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Mr	Christopher	Ochora	Parent Teacher Association Representative	n/a	Gulu Primary School	Gulu	Uganda
Dr	Stephen	Odama	Senior Lecturer	Faculty of Education & Humanities	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Walter	Odokorwot	Community Warden	Kidepo National Park	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Kaboong	Uganda
Dr	Pancras	Odong	Lecturer	Faculty of Medicine	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Prof.	William	Oduro	Lecturer	Renewable Natural Resources	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Michael	Ofori	Head of Department	EM/Histopathology	UG	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Ducan	Ogeng		Dean Faculty of Environment and Agriculture	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
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Mr	Peter	Okwoko	Team Lead	n/a	AfriGreen Sustain	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	David Ross	Olanya	Dean	Faculty of Business and Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Dr	Keneth	Olido	Senior Lecturer	Faculty of Business & Development Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	AnnaMaria	Oltorp	Head of Department	Research Cooperation	SIDA	Stockholm	Sweden
Prof.	Elizabeth	Opio	Professor	Faculty of Science	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Charles Chris	Opira	Head teacher	n/a	Layibi Primary School	Gulu	Uganda
Ms	Dolly	Oryem	Head teacher	n/a	Gulu Primary School	Gulu	Uganda
Dr	Christine	Oryema	Director	Institute of Research and Graduate Studies	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
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Dr	Paul	Osei-Tutu	Lecturer	Forest Resources Technology/Renewable Natural Resources	KNUST	Kumasi	Ghana
Dr	Maxwell	Otim-Onapa	Director	Directorate of Research	Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation (MoSTI)	Kampala	Uganda

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Mr	Ben	Otto-Adol	Program Manager	n/a	ARIDA Africa	Pader	Uganda
Prof.	Kwadwo	Owusu	Head of Department	Department of Geography & Resource Development	UG	Accra	Ghana
Mr	James	Patovu	Head Teacher	n/a	St Peter Primary School	Gulu	Uganda
Mr	Mogens	Pedersen	Ambassador		Embassy of Denmark, Colombia	Bogota	Colombia
Dr	Hao	Phan	PhD student			Norfolk	Vietnam
Dr	Adisti Permatasari	Putri	PhD student		Bogor Agricultural University	Bogor	Indonesia
Mr	Niels	Richter	Chief Advisor Multilateral Assistance		MoFa	Copenhagen	Denmark
Mr	Niels	Richter	Chief Advisor	Multilateral Assistance	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Yanto	Rochmayanto	PhD student		Bogor Agricultural University	Bogor	Indonesia
Dr	Peter	Sanful	Head of Department	Department of Ecotourism & Hospitality	University of Energy & Natural Resources (UENR)	Sunyani	Ghana
Ms	Anitha	Sharwa	Scientific Officer	Innovation Fund	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Prof.	Hans Redlef	Siegismund	Associate Professor	Faculty of Science, Department of Biology,	University of Copenhagen,		Denmark
Dr	Geofrey	Sigalla	PhD student				
Ms	Solbjørg	Sjøveian	Head of Department	Research Section	NORAD	Oslo	Norway
Dr	Annette	Skovsted Hansen	Associate Professor	Japanese and Global History	Aarhus University		Denmark
Ms	Cecilia	Smith	PhD Student	Biochemistry, Cell & Molecular Biology	UG	Accra	Ghana
Prof.	Morten	Sodemann	Professor	Infectious medicine	University of Southern Denmark (SDU)		Denmark
Mr	Geoffrey	Tabo Olok	Lecturer	Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Science	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Prof.	Finn	Tarp	Project Coordinator	Department of Economics	University of Copenhagen	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Moses	Tefula Dhikusoka	Senior Research Officer	National Livestock Resources Research Institute	National Agricultural Research Organization	Wakiso	Uganda
Mr	Bui Xuan	Thang	-	n/a	Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Tran Toan	Thang	Director of Global Macroeconomy	n/a	National Centre for Socioeconomic Forecasting	Hanoi	Vietnam
Prof.	Ida	Theilade	Project Coordinator	Department of Food and Resource Economics	University of Copenhagen	Copenhagen	Denmark
Prof.	Mai Trong	Thông	Retired	Institute of Geography	Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology	Hanoi	Vietnam

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Title	Name	Surname	Position	Unit	Organisation	City	Country
Dr	Anders	Thygesen	-	Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering	Technical University of Denmark		Denmark
Dr	Nguyen Do Anh	Tuan	Director General / former President	International Cooperation Department	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) / Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Nerea	Turreira Garcia	PhD student	Department of Food and Resource Economics;	University of Copenhagen;	Copenhagen	Denmark
Ms	Susan	Ukech	Staff	University Library	Gulu University	Gulu	Uganda
Dr	David	Wellington Essaw	Head of Department	Department of Environmental, Governance & Sustainable Development	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Dr	Sonja	Vermeulen	Director of Programs	CGIAR System Organisation	CGIAR	Montpellier	France
Mr	Jan	Wesarg Riemer	Senior Technical Advisor	Growth & Employment/SSC	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Mr	Jan	Wesarg Riemer	Senior Technical Advisor, MoFA	Growth and Employment/Strategic Sector Cooperation (Window 2)	MoFA	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Michael	Whyte	Associate Professor Emeritus	Inst of Anthropology	University of Copenhagen	Copenhagen	Denmark
Prof.	Michael	Whyte	Associate Professor Emeritus	Institute of Anthropology	University of Copenhagen,	Copenhagen	Denmark
Dr	Peter	Vilhelm Skov	Associate Professor	National Institute of Aquatic Resources	Technical University of Denmark		Denmark
Prof.	Pham Quoc	Vinh	Vice Director	Institute of Geography	Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology	Hanoi	Vietnam
Dr	Dao Quang	Vinh	Director-General	Institute of Labour and Social Affairs (ILSSA)	Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)	Hanoi	Vietnam
Prof.	Denis	Worlanyo Aheto	Director	CCM	UCC	Cape Coast	Ghana
Mr	Samuel	Yao Ahorhorlu	PhD Student	Biochemistry, Cell & Molecular Biology	UG	Accra	Ghana
Dr	Edward	Yeboah	Director	SRI-CSIR	CSIR	Kumasi	Ghana
Mr	André	Zandstra	Director, Funder & External Engagement	CGIAR System Organisation	CGIAR	Montpellier	France

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Project documentation

BSU 2011-2018

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- Applications,
- First year reports
- Midterm reviews,
- Project completion reports.
- Publication lists.
- Other generic documentation.

Danida Fellowship Centre. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Danida Fellowship Centre; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

FFU 2008-2018

Individual project documentation (where available), including:

- Applications,
- First year reviews,
- Midterm reviews,
- Project completion reports,
- Policy Briefs,
- Publication lists,
- List of FFU projects 2008-18.

Danida Fellowship Centre. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Danida Fellowship Centre; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

African Economic Research Consortium

- Annual reports,
- Commitment letters,
- Grant letter(s).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

- Annual reports,
- Danish organisational strategy.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa

- Annual reports,
- Commitment letters,
- Grant letter(s).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

International AIDS Vaccine Initiative

- Annual reports,
- Commitment letters,
- Grant letter(s).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

International Partnership for Microbicides

- Annual reports,
- Commitment letters,
- Grant letter(s).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)

- Annual reports,
- Commitment letters,
- Grant letter(s).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. 2008-2018. Project documentation. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

UNU WIDER

Project documentation, such as

- Annual reports,
- Appropriation and commitment,
- Project completion report.

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Annex H. Examples of Interview Guides

Interviews were semi-structured and adjusted to the stakeholder grouping and circumstances within a broad set of issues for discussion. Examples are given below.

Embassy representatives (email survey/interview)

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

For how long have you been engaged with the work of Danida in the embassy, and in what capacity/ies?

Have you worked with Danida's support to development research in any other capacity?

GENERAL

- 1. Extent of contact.** How much contact do you (or the embassy) have with development researchers or development initiatives in the country funded by Danida (FFU and BSU)?
- 2. Embassy's role.** What has been the role of the embassy in selecting, or influencing the selection of research projects funded by Danish research development funds (FFU and BSU)?
- 3. Embassy's input.** Has the embassy commented on the relevance and expected impact of the research initiatives implemented in the country? If yes, in your experience, to what extent have the comments and views been taken into account in the assessment of FFU-funded projects?
- 4. Environment for development research.** How good is the environment and support for development research and the uptake of development research in the country? Has it been improving, or has it deteriorated? Please provide details.
- 5. Alignment between development research and development assistance.** To what extent has the Danida's development research support (FFU and BSU) been relevant to Danida's development assistance programmes? Would you say it has been *Very relevant*, *Fairly relevant*, *Somewhat relevant*, *Not at all relevant*? Please explain your response.
- 6. Contribution to Danish development assistance.** Can you give some examples of how Danida funded research has helped to realise Danish development assistance objectives?
- 7. Synergy and alignment with others.** To what extent has there been synergy and alignment between Danida's development research support and that of other donor processes and priorities? Are there platforms or initiatives that enable such synergies to develop? Please provide details.
- 8. Influences.** In your view, what are likely to be the main influences on development research in the country in future – both in terms of potentially facilitating and hindering influences?

OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

- 9. Contribution to development research.** What do you think has been Danida's greatest contribution(s) to development research in the country?
- 10. Uptake of research results.** Are you aware of the uptake and use, outside the academic domain, of research results produced through any of the grants funded by Danida in either Denmark or in the country in which you are based? Please provide details: How, when, by whom and for what purpose were the results taken up? How were the research results used?
- 11. Negative consequences of Danida's support.** Are you aware of any negative consequences that have resulted, or may have resulted from the development research grants provided by Danida? If yes, please give details.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.** How can Danida improve its relevant strategies and programming to have greater impact on development research and/or on development in the country and region in which you are based?
- 13.** What, if anything, can and should to be done to improve the alignment between Danida's development research and Danish development assistance objectives?
- 14.** Should Danida continue to support development research in the country and region in which you work? Why/why not?

Research Coordinators (past and present)

1. **Introduction.** How significant has your engagement with Danida's support been for your research?
2. **The origin of this particular project.** Who had the idea? How was the partnership established? Who wrote and participated in the proposal and why?
3. **Relevance.** In retrospect, how well did this project connect to, and serve national interests in (i) Vietnam, (ii) Indonesia and (iii) Denmark?
4. **Value/contributions.** Were your progress and achievements in line with your expectations? From your perspective, what were the main achievements and contributions of the project? Disappointments?
5. **Capacity strengthening.** How do you define research capacity strengthening? How well did this work in your project, and why?
6. **Influences.** What were the main influences – positive and negative – on the project that either made it work well, or hindered progress?
7. **Partnerships.** How well did the partnership work? What were the pros and cons of the triangular cooperation? What could have been improved?
8. **Synergy.** Were you encouraged to seek complementarities with others, whether in Denmark or in the partner countries? Did mechanisms exist to facilitate alignment or synergy?
9. **Administration.** What are your views on the resources and processes involved in the establishment and management of the project – application; support during implementation, including financial management; rules and regulations; monitoring, reporting, learning? To what extent were you in contact with / supported by the Danish embassies?
10. **Modalities.** Do you have any perspectives on the pros and cons of the different modalities of development research support provided by Danida?
11. **Recommendations.** Do you have any suggestions for either incremental improvements or reforms that can enhance the impact of Danida's support?
12. **Other.** Any other issues we did not discuss that you would like to address?

PhD Students (past and present)

1. When were you engaged in the project, and how/by whom? Where were your supervisor(s) based and how were you engaged – did you visit Denmark and/or Vietnam, for example?
2. How would you assess your experience as PhD student in the project? Was it positive? Negative? Was it what you expected?
3. How equal were the relationships between those participating from the different institutions? Did you feel comfortable that all perspectives were respected, and interests considered?
4. What value, if any, did you get from your engagement in the project? To what extent did it build your capacities? What capacities, if any, were developed, and how?
5. How beneficial did you find the South-South engagement? Why/why not? Would you recommend such cooperation to others?
6. How beneficial did you find the North-South engagement, that is, with the students and staff in Denmark? Why/why not? Would you recommend such cooperation to others?
7. In your opinion, how relevant was the project to national priorities in your country, or to regional priorities? Please explain your response.
8. What would you recommend to us if we want to improve the type of support, and the processes through which research capacities are built, and PhDs are developed? What would you like to see done differently?
9. Any other comments?
10. What is your position now, and in which institution do you work at present?

Other development cooperation organisations

11. The importance and significance of 'development research' in your system. Level of financing and support.
12. How your organisation conceptualises and distinguishes 'development research'. Linkages with development assistance and the role of embassies, if any.
13. What this means for support and review processes. How are "value to the country", "quality", "relevance" and "impact" viewed and assessed? How is "capacity building" (or capacity strengthening) viewed and supported?

14. Drivers of/influences on your organisation's present approach to development research, and how these might evolve in future. How decisions about funding modalities and priorities or approaches are made.
15. Implications for the future, given the SDGs, Fourth Industrial Revolution, climate crisis and other global dynamics.
16. Cooperation with Danida in the past – successes and failures. Any perspectives on their approaches, priorities, modalities and processes.
17. Cooperation between Nordic countries, and within the EU or OECD countries. Synergies, differences and potential.
18. Pros and cons of triangular cooperation, or the support of networks etc.
19. How cooperation might/has to evolve in future, and why.
20. Recommendations
21. Any other issues.

Danish organisations

EVAL/DCF; Former staff of TSA/BFT/UFT (as relevant)

1. Roles and responsibilities of the bodies in the system.
2. Division of labour between EVAL, DCF, FFU and Innovation Fund. Strengths and weaknesses/challenges. Perception of the appropriateness of the institutional set-up.
3. Financial and human resources available for providing strategic direction/administration of Danida-funded development research. Sufficient? Challenges?
4. Perception of the relevance and appropriateness of the various programme types/funding modalities during the reviewed period.
5. Perception of the appropriateness of the level of resources allocated for Danida-funded development research.
6. Perception of the results (of any kind, including individual and institutional capacity development) of the Danida-funded development research (research programmes/grants, BSU).
7. Danida administrative, monitoring and reporting system for FFU grants and BSU (to track progress of funding, research and capacity development). What it is, how well it is functioning and the achievements and challenges.
8. Alignment of the monitoring/reporting system with systems of partner institutions in North and South.
9. Extent of the alignment of the Danida-funded development research with Danish development assistance, including the SDGs.
10. Mechanisms in place for securing alignment/contribution of development research to development assistance. Effectiveness and usefulness of these mechanisms (e.g. embassies' assessments of FFU application).
11. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in international development assistance and vice versa (or in Danish research).
12. Extent of alignment of the Danida-funded development research with partner countries development policies and strategies.
13. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in partner countries development policies and strategies.
14. Degree of alignment and synergy with development research of other donors, e.g. Sida and Norad. Potential for developing alignment and synergy.
15. Strategic and/or operational improvements needed to enhance the quality, synergy and impact of the development research funded by Danida.

FFU

1. Role and responsibilities of FFU, and changes during the reviewed period.
2. Perception of the appropriateness of the institutional set-up for allocation and administration of grants (FFU/EVAL and DFC).
3. Perception of the relevance and appropriateness of Windows 1 and 2 as a funding modality– North and South-driven (changes over time).
4. Relevance and appropriateness of the research themes of Window 1 and Window 2.

5. Extent to which the FFU-members cover the research themes of Window 1 and Window 2.
6. Perception of the appropriateness of the level of resources allocated for the Danida-funded development research through FFU.
7. Perception of the results (of any kind, including capacity development) of the FFU-grants.
8. Danida's monitoring/reporting system (to track progress of research and funding) in place for FFU: how well is it functioning and what are the achievements and challenges?
9. Alignment of the monitoring/reporting system with monitoring/reporting systems of partner institutions in North and South.
10. Extent of the alignment of the Danida-funded development research with Danish development assistance (Window 1 and Window II).
11. Mechanisms in place for securing alignment (contribution of development research to development assistance)? Effectiveness and usefulness of these mechanisms (e.g. embassies' assessments of FFU application).
12. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in international development assistance and vice versa (or in Danish research)
13. Extent of alignment of the Danida-funded development research with partner countries development policies and strategies.
14. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in partner countries development policies and strategies.
15. Degree of alignment and synergy with development research of other donors, e.g. Sida and Norad. Potential for developing alignment and synergy.
16. From your perspective, what strategic and/or operational improvements are needed to enhance the quality, synergy and impact of the development research funded by Danida?

Innovation Fund, SSC

1. Role and responsibilities in relation to Danida-funded development research (incl. FFU Window 2).
2. Perception of the appropriateness of the institutional set-up for allocation of Window 2 grants.
3. Perception of the relevance and appropriateness of Windows 2 as a funding modality.
4. Relevance and appropriateness of the research themes of Window 2 and alignment with the Innovation Fund supported development research.
5. Perception of the appropriateness of the level of resources allocated for the Danida-funded development research through Window 2.
6. Extent of the alignment of the Danida-funded development research (Window 2) with Danish development assistance, in particular the SSC priorities.
7. Evidence of alignment and uptake of Window 2 research priorities/results in international development assistance (in SSC priority areas and/or elsewhere).
8. Extent of the alignment of the Danida-funded development research (Window 2) with Danish interests.
9. Evidence of Window 2 research priorities/results benefitting Danish interests (research, companies, entrepreneurs, investments, partnerships, etc.).
10. From your perspective, what strategic and/or operational improvements are needed to enhance the quality, synergy and impact of the development research funded by Danida?

TQS, other departments, MFA

1. Role and responsibilities in relation to Danida-funded development research – and Danish development assistance.
2. Appropriateness of the current institutional set-up for managing Danida-funded development research. Strengths and weaknesses/challenges.
3. Financial and Human resources available for providing strategic direction/administration of the Danida-funded research. Sufficient? Challenges? Changes over time?
4. Perception of the relevance and appropriateness of the various programme types/funding modalities,
5. Perception of the appropriateness of the level of resources allocated for Danida-funded development research.
6. Extent of the alignment of the Danida-funded development research with Danish development assistance.

7. Mechanisms in place for securing alignment/contribution of development research to development assistance. Effectiveness and usefulness of these mechanisms.
8. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in Danish development assistance and vice versa (or in Danish research).
9. Extent of alignment of the Danida-funded development research with partner countries development policies and strategies
10. Strategic and/or operational improvements needed to enhance the quality, synergy and impact of the current development research funded by Danida.
11. Suggestions for either incremental improvements or reforms that can enhance the impact of Danida's support.
12. Any other issues?

DIIS and other Danish research agencies

1. View/perspective on the evolution of Danish development assistance during the reviewed period (including the four strategies for development research, focus on Danish interests, allocation for refugees in Denmark, support to migration areas, development assistance for middle-income countries, etc.).
2. Extent of the alignment of Danida-funded development research with Danish development assistance, including the SDGs.
3. What are the mechanisms (if any) in place for securing alignment (contribution of development research to development assistance)? Effectiveness and usefulness of these mechanisms.
4. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in international development assistance and vice versa (or in Danish research).
5. Extent of alignment of the Danida-funded development research with partner countries development policies and strategies.
6. Evidence of uptake of Danish development research priorities/results in partner countries development policies and strategies.
7. Degree of alignment and synergy with development research of other donors, e.g. Sida and Norad. Potential for developing alignment and synergy.
8. From your perspective, what strategic and/or operational improvements are needed to enhance the quality, synergy and impact of the development research funded by Danida?
9. Suggestions for either incremental improvements or reforms that can enhance the impact of Danida's support.
10. Any other issues?

Annex I. Survey Questionnaire

Dear,

On behalf of the Evaluation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FCG Sweden is currently carrying out an Evaluation of Danida-supported Development Research from 2008 to 2018. It is our pleasure to invite you to participate in a short survey to complement the interviews, case studies and document studies we are conducting as part of the evaluation.

Your perspectives are very important for us. We need diverse experiences to inform this forward-looking evaluation as we seek to help improve Danida's work in the development research domain. We are particularly interested in the contributions the research development support of Danida has made, and how it can be more effective and impactful in future.

We assure you that all responses to the survey will be strictly confidential, accessible only by the evaluation team. Our reports will share the results only in aggregate form that will not allow anyone to be identified. If we want to use your responses in a way that may highlight your identity, we will first ask your permission to do so.

The survey will take no more than 15 minutes to complete.

Please submit your response by no later than **22 September**.

[Take the Survey](#)

Please note that we are not conducting an evaluation of your particular project. Our focus is at funding window and strategic programming level. Therefore, should you have engaged in more than one development research grant from Danida, you are requested to respond to some of the questions using your experiences in the most and least successful projects, rather than providing your perspectives across all projects in which you participated. This is based on your own assessment of what constitutes 'success', given the research process and uptake of your work within and outside the scientific/academic domain. This information will allow us to make some distinction during analysis between different funding windows.

Should there be no such distinction to be made between projects, please select the project you would consider most useful as reference for your experience with the funding of Danida, and select the option "One grant" in the second question.

Please also note that not all questions will be relevant to your particular project. In such cases you can just indicate that.

Thank you for taking the time to share your insights. They will help us to deliver a credible and useful evaluation that can help shape development research in future.

The Evaluation Team
FCG Sweden

Danida development research – participants survey

Start of Block: INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Evaluation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FCG Sweden is currently carrying out an Evaluation of Danida-supported Development Research from 2008 to 2018. It is our pleasure to invite you to participate in a short survey to complement the interviews, case studies and document studies we are conducting as part of the evaluation.

We assure you that all responses to the survey will be strictly confidential, accessible only by the evaluation team. The data is stored in compliance with European data legislation. Our reports will share the results only in aggregate form that will not allow anyone to be identified. If we want to use your responses in a way that may highlight your identity, we will first ask your permission to do so.

The survey will take no more than 15 minutes to complete. If you should leave the survey your answers will be saved, and you can complete it later. Once completed and submitted, you cannot change your answers or submit the survey again.

Please note that once you have selected the number of research grants funded by Danida through FFU or BSU, you cannot go back to the beginning of the survey. This is the second question of the survey.

If you have any questions, please contact evaluation@fcgsweden.se. Many thanks for your kind assistance.

End of Block: INTRODUCTION

Start of Block: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

What is your gender? (Tick one)

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Other
- ☐ I prefer not to answer

End of Block: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Start of Block: Number of grants

Between 2008 and 2018 you were (or still are) a recipient or participant in one or more research grants funded by Danida through FFU or BSU. In how many have you been involved? (Tick one)

- ☐ One
- ☐ Two or more

End of Block: Number of grants

Start of Block: Most successful grant 1

If you have participated in more than one development research grants funded by Danida (FFU or BSU), based on your overall experience and results, please complete the options for both the "most successful grant" and "least successful grant". The survey asks a number of questions regarding each of these two grants.

Please provide, as available, the following details for the "most successful" Danida -supported grant that you have been involved in.

- ☐ Project title _____
- ☐ Project number _____
- ☐ Project period (from year to year) _____

Country in which I lived/am living during this period (Select one from the drop-down list)

My primary role in this project was (Tick one)

- ☐ Main applicant
- ☐ Partner/co-applicant
- ☐ Participating research team member
- ☐ Post doctoral researcher
- ☐ Doctoral student
- ☐ Masters student
- ☐ Other, please specify _____

Compared to all your publications over your whole academic career, where would you rank the outputs of this grant/project in terms of scientific advances in the field? (Tick one)

- ☐ Lowest 25%
- ☐ Below average (25%-49%)
- ☐ Above average (50%-75%)
- ☐ Highest 25%
- ☐ They are among my top 5% publications
- ☐ They were some of the first publications in my scientific career.
- ☐ No outputs yet for this project

End of Block: Most successful grant 1

Start of Block: Least successful grant 2

Please provide, as available, the following details for the "least successful" Danida -supported grant that you have been involved in.

- ☐ Project title _____
- ☐ Project number _____
- ☐ Project period (from year to year) _____

Country in which I lived/am living during this period (Select one from the drop-down list)

My primary role in this project was (Tick one)

- ☐ Main applicant
- ☐ Partner/co-applicant
- ☐ Participating research team member
- ☐ Post-doctoral researcher
- ☐ Doctoral student
- ☐ Masters student
- ☐ Other, please specify _____

Compared to all your publications over your whole academic career, where would you rank the outputs of this grant/project in terms of scientific advances in the field? (Tick one)

- ☐ Lowest 25%
- ☐ Below average (25%-49%)
- ☐ Above average (50%-75%)
- ☐ Highest 25%
- ☐ They are among my top 5% publications
- ☐ They were some of the first publications in my scientific career.
- ☐ No outputs yet for this project

End of Block: Least successful grant 2

Start of Block: Combined most successful and least successful

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the content of the research and the research process? (Tick one for each statement for the "most successful" and the "least successful" grants)

Danida's grant allocation was in line with the development goals and policies of the country/ies on which the grant was focused

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

Danida's approach and requirements were clear about how we can ensure that our research is, wherever relevant, sensitive to the inclusion of minorities and others whose voices are often not heard.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Danida's approach and requirements have encouraged us to be gender-responsive, for example by promoting gender equality, fostering inclusion, and/or ensuring equal opportunities for women and men to be heard during the research process.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The researchers in Denmark and in the South collaborated as equals in the design, implementation, completion and communication of the research.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Danida's approach and requirements encouraged me to coordinate or work in synergy with other donors and/or initiatives in the same area.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the administration of the research grants? (Tick one for each statement for the "most successful" and the "least successful" grants)

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

The funds made available by Danida were readily accessible, with limited administrative challenges.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were useful to us as participants in the research.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were easy to work with, and not an undue burden on the research team.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The monitoring and reporting requirements of Danida and my institution were similar; I did not feel that I needed to double the effort to use both.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the results of the research? (Tick one for each statement for the "most successful" and the "least successful" grants)

Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to ensure that our research was well positioned for use outside the academic environment.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to my capabilities as a researcher.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to the capacity of my institution to deliver good research.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The development research support provided by Danida emphasized the strengthening of capacities to address challenges in local contexts in the Global South.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure/Not applicable
Most successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Least successful grant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Combined most successful and least successful

Start of Block: Those with one grant

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

Please provide, as available, the following details for the Danida-supported grant that you have been involved in.

- Project title _____
- Project number _____
- Project period (from year to year) _____

Country in which I lived/am living during this period (Select one from the drop-down list)

My primary role in this project was (Tick one)

- Main applicant
- Partner/co-applicant
- Participating research team member
- Post-doctoral researcher
- Doctoral student
- Masters student
- Other, please specify _____

Compared to all your publications over your whole academic career, where would you rank the outputs of this grant/project in terms of scientific advances in the field? (Tick one)

- Lowest 25%
- Below average (25%-49%)
- Above average (50%-75%)
- Highest 25%
- They are among my top 5% publications
- They were some of the first publications in my scientific career.
- No outputs yet for this project

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the content of the research and the research process? (Tick one for each statement)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / Not applicable
Danida's grant allocation was in line with the development goals and policies of the country/ies on which the grant was focused.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Danida's approach and requirements were clear about how we can ensure that our research is, wherever relevant, sensitive to the inclusion of minorities and others whose voices are often not heard.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to be gender-responsive, for example by promoting gender equality, fostering inclusion, and/or ensuring equal opportunities for women and men to be heard during the research process.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The researchers in Denmark and in the South collaborated as equals in the design, implementation, completion and communication of the research.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Danida's approach and requirements encouraged me to coordinate or work in synergy with other donors and/or initiatives in the same area.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the administration of the research grants? (Tick one for each statement)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / Not applicable
The funds made available by Danida were readily accessible, with limited administrative challenges.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were useful to us as participants in the research.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were easy to work with, and not an undue burden on the research team.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The monitoring and reporting requirements of Danida and my institution were similar; I did not feel that I needed to double the effort to use both.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the results of the research? (Tick one for each statement)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / Not applicable
Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to ensure that our research was well positioned for use outside the academic environment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to my capabilities as a researcher.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to the capacity of my institution to deliver good research.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The development research support provided by Danida emphasized the strengthening of capacities to address challenges in local contexts in the Global South.

- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

End of Block: Those with one grant

Start of Block: COOPERATION BETWEEN DANISH AND SOUTHERN RESEARCHERS

All the questions that follow refer to your overall experience across all the grants from Danida for development research (FFU and/or BSU) in which you have participated.

Were/are there any defining features in the research and capacity development support provided by Danida that distinguished it from the support provided by other development research funders? Please give reasons for your response.

- ☐ Yes _____
- ☐ No _____

In your experience, what are the qualities that define “good collaboration” between development researchers in the Global North and the Global South?

Was there “good collaboration” between Danish and Southern researchers in the project(s) in which you participated? Please give reasons for your response, with reference to (i) your best and (ii) your worst experiences of collaboration in these projects. _____

What were the main positive influences on the collaborations? What made it work well?

What hampered the collaborations? Were there any influences that had a negative effect?

End of Block: COOPERATION BETWEEN DANISH AND SOUTHERN RESEARCHERS

Start of Block: OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

Are you aware of the uptake and use, outside the academic domain, of any of the research results produced with support of Danida’s grants? (Tick all that apply)

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in the economic, industrial or technological domains (e.g. application by industry, financial or private sectors, entrepreneurs)
- ☐ Yes, in the societal domain (e.g. by civil society organisations, practitioners or local communities to support or improve society)
- ☐ Yes, in the political or policy domain (e.g. in national policymaking processes, debates about national or state priorities, or changes in institutional policies and regulations)
- ☐ Yes, in the environmental domain (e.g. by conservation NGOs or relevant government agencies)
- ☐ Other, please specify. _____

How, when, by whom and for what purpose were the research results taken up? How were the results used? _____

Has any of your Danida supported research been taken up by media outlets, or to a significant extent in social media?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details. _____

Has Danida's support made a difference to your own or to others' research capacity?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details _____

Has Danida's support contributed to any significant changes in the capacities of your institution?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details _____

Do you know of any instance where Danida's support has contributed to any changes in development policy, strategy and/or practice in your country, region or globally?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details. _____

Are you aware of any negative consequences that have resulted, or might have resulted from the development research grants provided by Danida?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details. _____

End of Block: OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

Start of Block: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

What has been the main value, apart from access to funding, of the support provided by Danida for development research? _____

Did you experience administrative challenges related to the management or use of the grant(s) provided by Danida?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

If yes, please provide reasons for these challenges.

How can Danida improve its strategies and programming to ensure that development research is of value for the Global South and the Global North? _____

End of Block: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Start of Block: FURTHER INFORMATION

The evaluation team is interested in contacting a limited number of survey respondents for a short telephone interview to follow-up in greater depth about any impacts beyond the academic environment that might have come about as a result of Danida's support. Would you be prepared to participate in such an interview?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Display This Question:

If The evaluation team is interested in contacting a limited number of survey respondents for a shor... = Yes

Please provide your contact details

- ☐ Telephone number _____
- ☐ Skype ID _____

We have mainly been able to collect contact details for project coordinators and would like also others to respond to the survey, including co-applicants, PhD and Masters students who have been involved in your grants and projects. Please provide names and contact details for anyone that you think should respond to the survey.

End of Block: FURTHER INFORMATION

Start of Block: THANK YOU

Thank you for taking the time to share your insights. They will help us to deliver a credible and useful evaluation that can help shape development research in future.

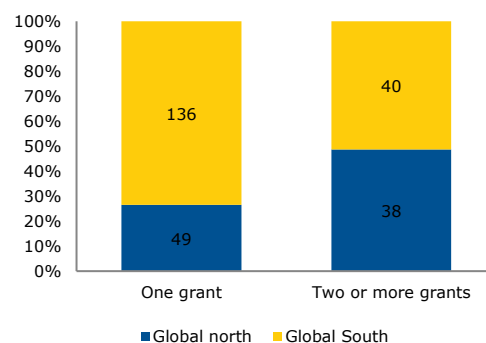
End of Block: THANK YOU

Annex J. Survey Data

Analysis of survey data by respondents based in the Global South vs in the Global North

This analysis is mostly based on respondents with one Danida grant in the period of the evaluation (N=185). For certain questions, the data for respondents with two or more grants is also presented (N=78)

Between 2008 and 2018 you were (or still are) a recipient or participant in one or more research grants funded by Danida through FFU or BSU. In how many have you been involved? (Tick one)



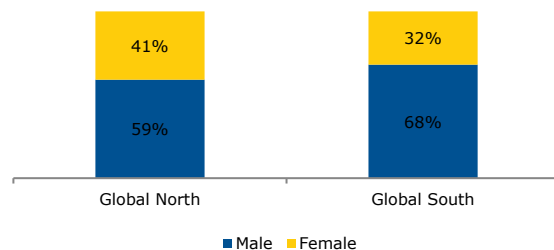
	Global north	Global South	Total
One grant	49	136	185
Two or more grants	38	40	78
Total	87	176	

What is your gender? (Tick one)

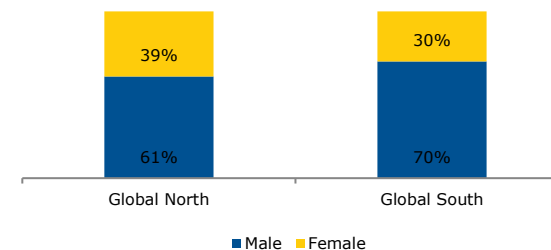
One grant (N=185)

Two or more grants (N=78)

EVALUATION OF DANIDA SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (2008-2018): ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT



One grant	Male	Female	Other	I prefer not to answer	Total
Global North	29	20	0	0	49
Global South	92	44	0	0	136



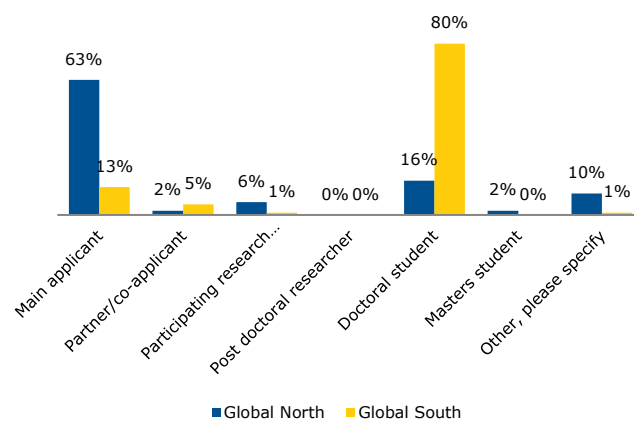
Two or more grants	Male	Female	Other	I prefer not to answer	Total
Global North	23	15	0	0	38
Global South	28	12	0	0	40

Country in which I lived/am living during this period (of the grant(s))

Countries	One grant		Two or more grants	
	Global North	Global South	Global North	Global South
Australia	1			
Benin		4		2
Brazil		1		
Burkina Faso*		2		1
Denmark	46		37	
Dominican Republic		1		
Ethiopia		2		
Finland	1			
Ghana		52		13
Guinea-Bissau		1		
Kenya		8		
Mali*		2		
Nepal		2		2
Niger*		1		
South Africa		1		
Sweden	1			
Tanzania		44		21
Uganda		10		2
United States of America (USA)			1	
Vietnam		3		
Zambia		2		
	49	136	38	41
*Fragile state				

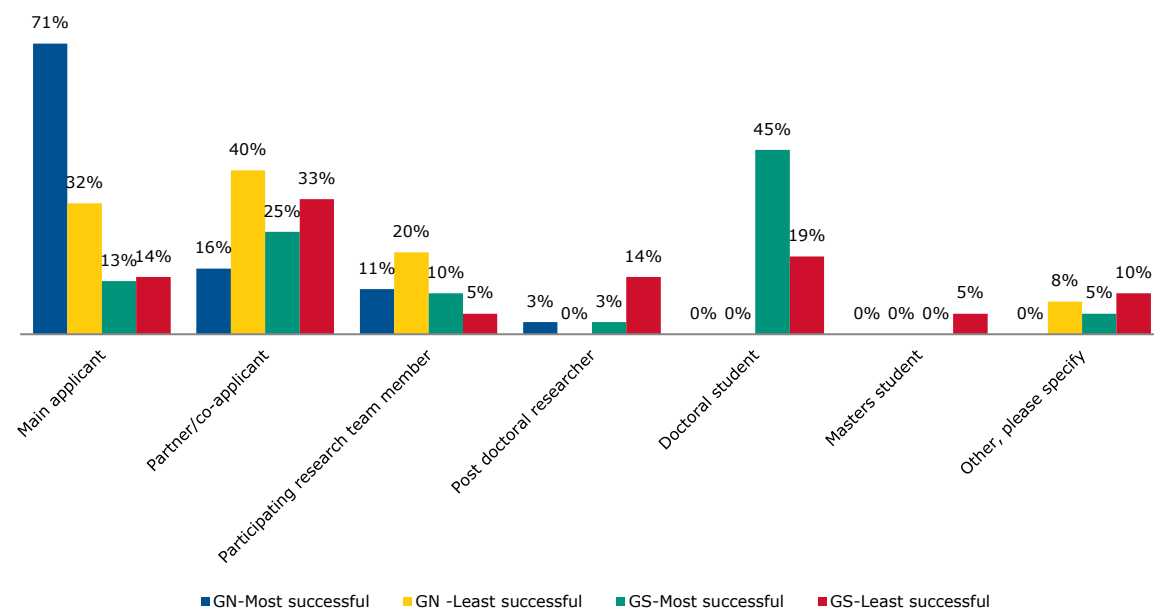
My primary role in this project was (Tick one)

One grant (N=185)



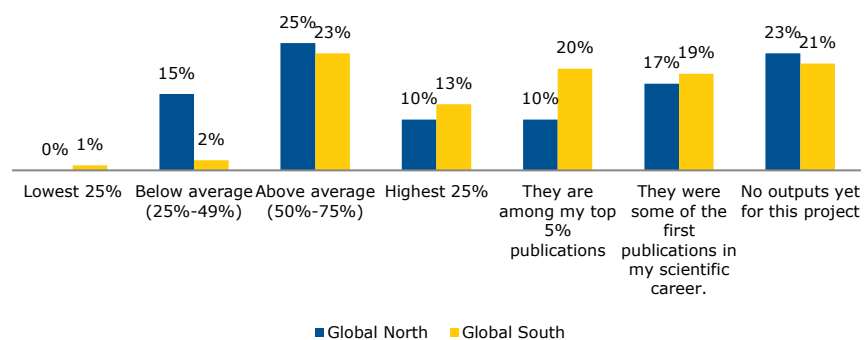
	Global North	Global South
Main applicant	31	17
Partner/co-applicant	1	7
Participating research team member	3	1
Post-doctoral researcher	0	0
Doctoral student	8	109
Masters student	1	0
Other, please specify	5	2
Total	49	136

Two or more grants (N=78)



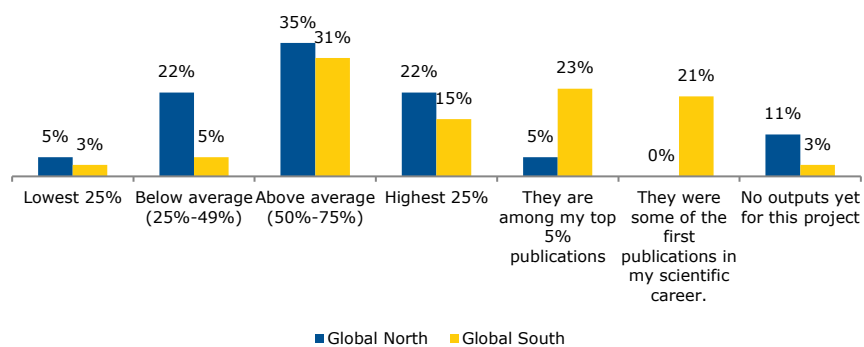
	Global North		Global South	
	Most successful	Least successful	Most successful	Least successful
Main applicant	27	8	5	3
Partner/co-applicant	6	10	10	7
Participating research team member	4	5	4	1
Post-doctoral researcher	1	0	1	3
Doctoral student	0	0	18	4
Masters student	0	0	0	1
Other, please specify	0	2	2	2
Total	38	25	40	21

Respondents with one grant (N=183): Compared to all your publications over your whole academic career, where would you rank the outputs of this grant/project in terms of scientific advances in the field? (Tick one)



	Lowest 25%	Below average (25%-49%)	Above average (50%-75%)	Highest 25%	They are among my top 5% publications	They were some of the first publications in my scientific career	No outputs yet for this project	Total
Global North	0	7	12	5	5	8	11	48
Global South	2	3	31	18	27	25	29	135

Respondents with two grants (N=76): Most successful: Compared to all your publications over your whole academic career, where would you rank the outputs of this grant/project in terms of scientific advances in the field? (Tick one)¹⁶

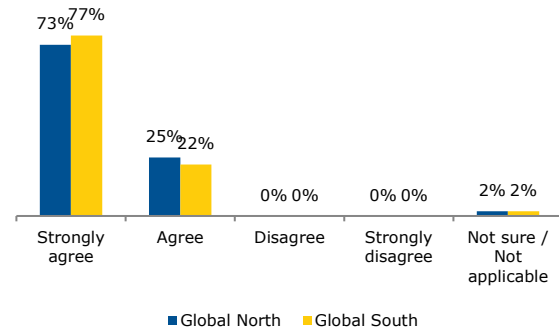


	Lowest 25%	Below average (25%-49%)	Above average (50%-75%)	Highest 25%	They are among my top 5% publications	They were some of the first publications in my scientific career	No outputs yet for this project	Total
Global North	2	8	13	8	2	0	4	37
Global South	1	2	12	6	9	8	1	39

¹⁶ The data for the least successful grant is not presented here.

Respondents with one grant: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the content of the **research and the research process**? (Tick one for each statement)

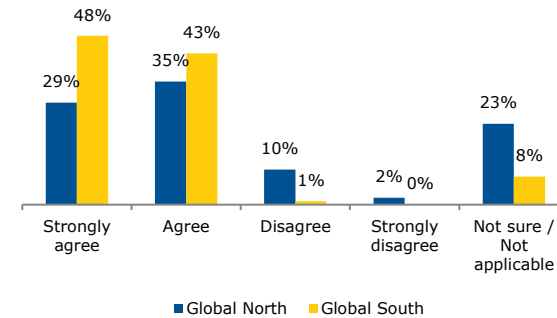
1. Danida's grant allocation was in line with the development goals and policies of the country/ies on which the grant was focused (N=178)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	35	12	0	0	1	48
Global South	100	28	0	0	2	130

3. Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to be gender-responsive, for example by promoting gender equality, fostering inclusion, and/or ensuring equal opportunities for women and men to be heard during the research process (N=177)

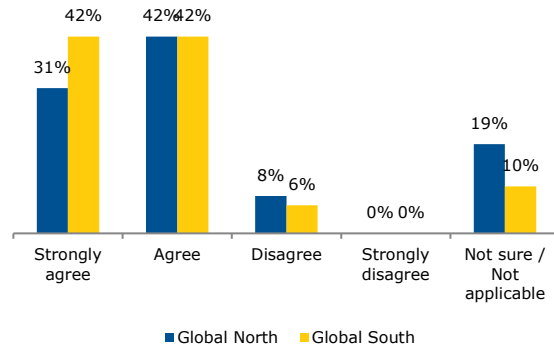
2. Danida's approach and requirements were clear about how we can ensure that our research is, wherever relevant, sensitive to the inclusion of minorities and others whose voices are often not heard (N=177)



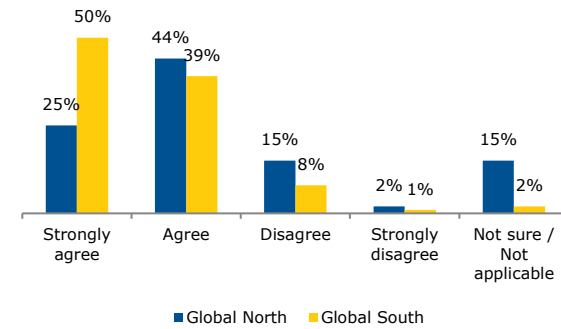
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	14	17	5	1	11	48
Global South	62	56	1	0	10	129

4. The researchers in Denmark and in the South collaborated as equals in the design, implementation, completion and communication of the research (N=175)

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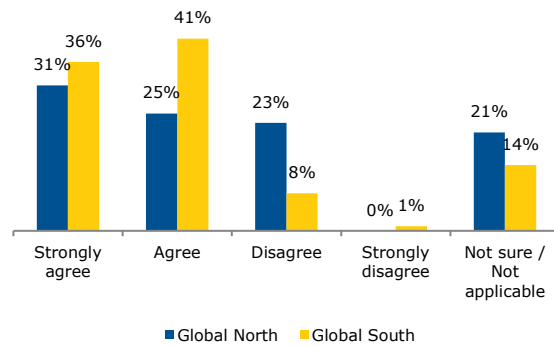


	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	15	20	4	0	9	48
Global South	54	54	8	0	13	129



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	12	21	7	1	7	48
Global South	64	50	10	1	2	127

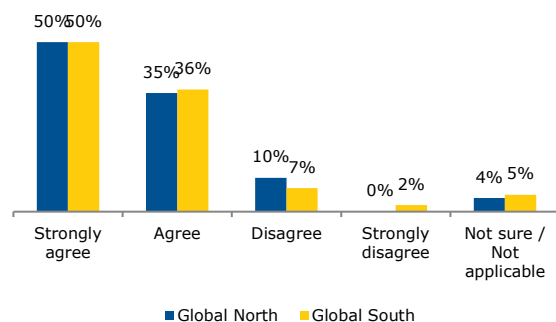
5. Danida's approach and requirements encouraged me to coordinate or work in synergy with other donors and/or initiatives in the same area (N=177)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	15	12	11	0	10	48
Global South	47	53	10	1	18	129

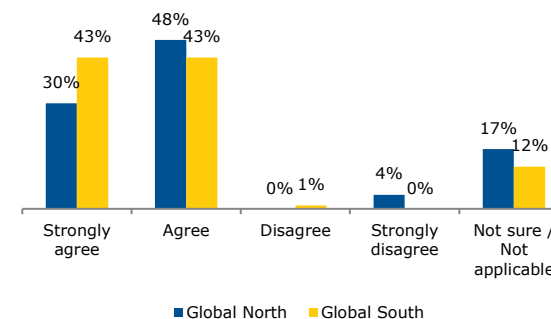
Those with one grant: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the **administration of the research grants?** (Tick one for each statement)

1. The funds made available by Danida were readily accessible, with limited administrative challenges (N=177)



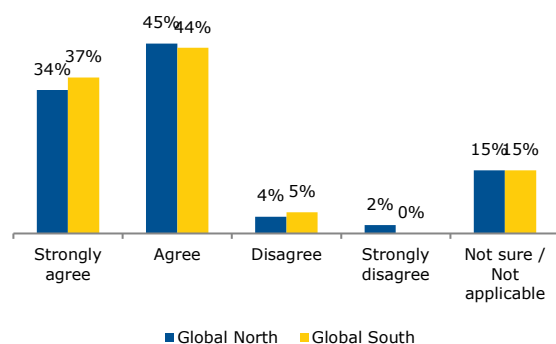
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	24	17	5	0	2	48
Global South	65	46	9	3	6	129

2. The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were useful to us as participants in the research (N=175)



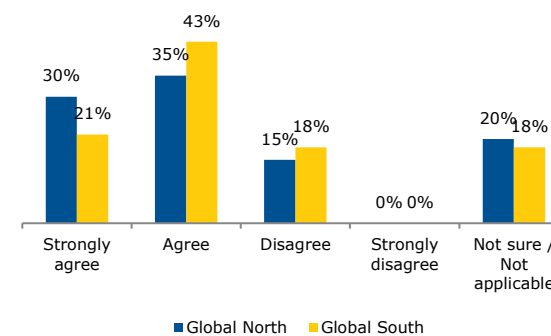
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	14	22	0	2	8	46
Global South	56	56	1	0	16	129

3. The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were easy to work with, and not an undue burden on the research team (N=175)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	15	20	2	1	8	46
Global South	56	56	5	0	12	129

4. The monitoring and reporting requirements of Danida and my institution were similar (N=175)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	14	15	7	0	9	46
Global South	56	56	18	0	12	129

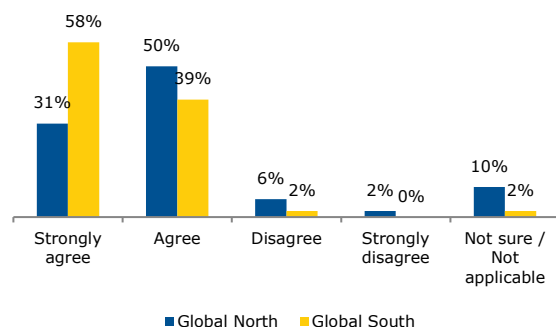
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Global North	16	21	2	1	7	47
Global South	47	56	6	0	19	128

Global North						
Global South						

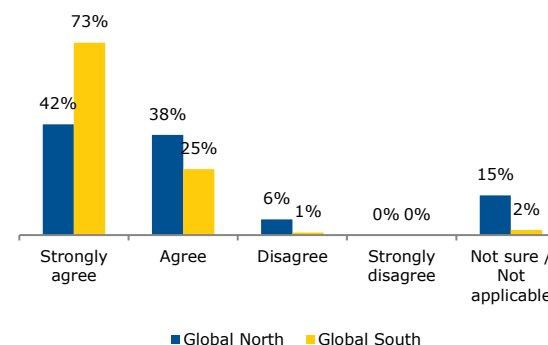
Respondents with one grant: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the **results of the research?** (Tick one for each statement)

1. Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to ensure that our research was well positioned for use outside the academic environment (N=176)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	15	24	3	1	5	48
Global South	74	50	2	0	2	128

2. The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to my capabilities as a researcher (N=176)

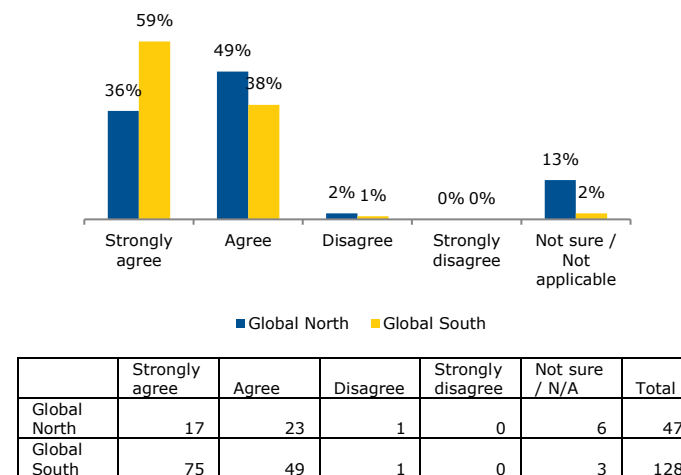
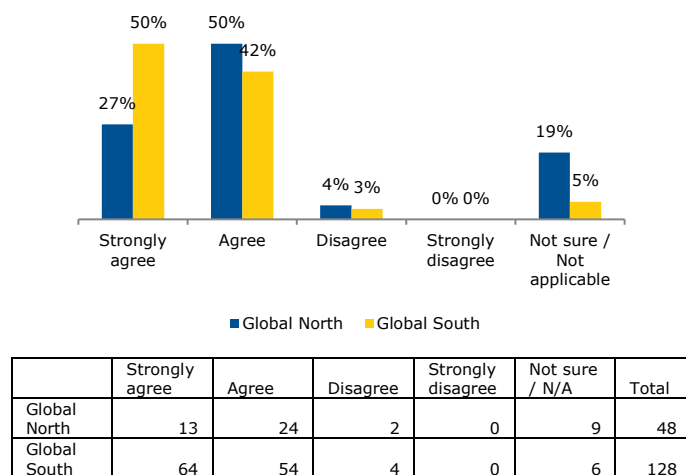


	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Total
Global North	20	18	3	0	7	48
Global South	93	32	1	0	2	128

3. The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to the capacity of my institution to deliver good research (N=176)

4. The development research support provided by Danida emphasized the strengthening of capacities to address challenges in local contexts in the Global South (N=175)

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Analysis of survey data by modality

This analysis is based only on respondents with one Danida grant in the period of the evaluation (N=185) where the modality could be identified from the responses given¹⁷. The data only includes respondents with one grant¹⁸.

Number of responses by modality

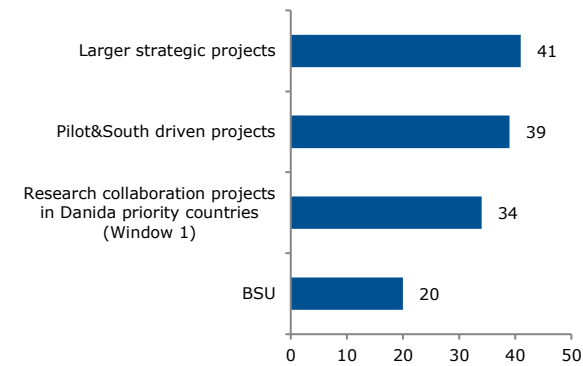
All the modalities identified (N=149)

Data used for analysis below (N=134). Window 2, Smaller projects: PhD and Postdocs were removed due to the small number of respondents. Pilot research cooperation projects (Prior to 2013) and South-driven projects are combined into the category Pilot/South driven projects as they are very similar in their operation.

¹⁷ The evaluation team had two different data sets that required matching; this was not possible for all grants.

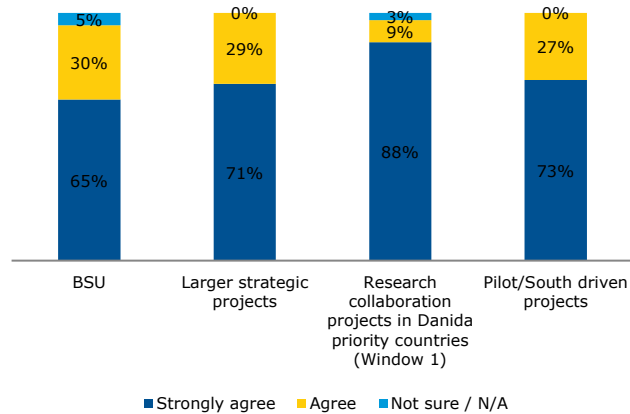
¹⁸ Respondents with two or more grants were too few to compare across by modality.

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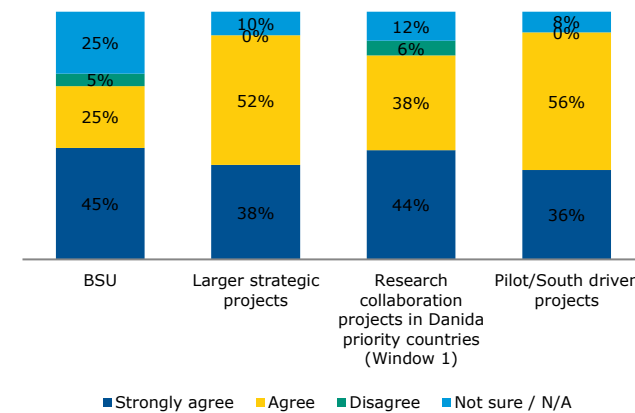
Respondents with one grant: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the content of the **research and the research process**? (Tick one for each statement)

1. Danida's grant allocation was in line with the development goals and policies of the country/ies on which the grant was focused (N=133)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	13	6	1	20
Larger strategic projects	30	12		42
Research collaboration projects in Danida	30	3	1	34

2. Danida's approach and requirements were clear about how we can ensure that our research is, wherever relevant, sensitive to the inclusion of minorities and others whose voices are often not heard (N=132)



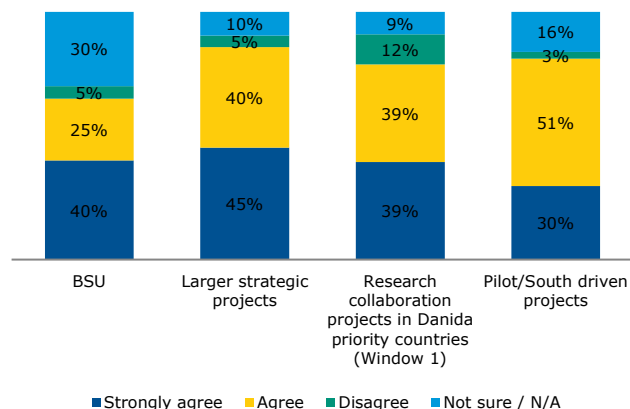
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	9	5	1	5	20
Larger strategic projects	16	22		4	42

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priority countries (Window 1)				
Pilot /South driven projects	29	10		39

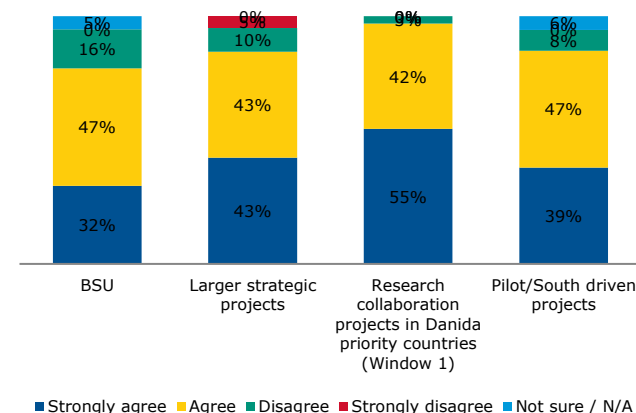
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	15	13	2	4	34
Pilot/South driven projects	13	20		3	36

3. Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to be gender-responsive, for example by promoting gender equality, fostering inclusion, and/or ensuring equal opportunities for women and men to be heard during the research process (N=132)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	8	5	1	6	20
Larger strategic projects	19	17	2	4	42
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	13	13	4	3	33
Pilot/South driven projects	11	19	1	6	37

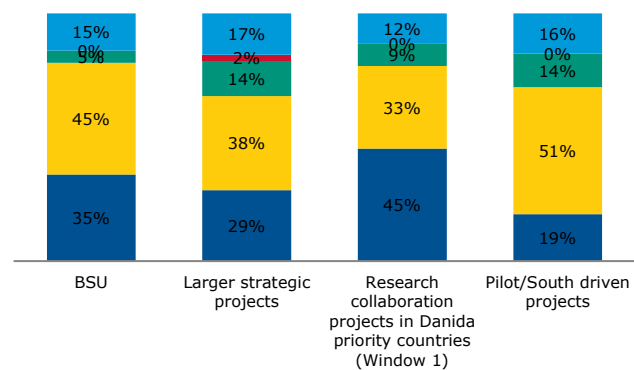
4. The researchers in Denmark and in the South collaborated as equals in the design, implementation, completion and communication of the research (N=130)



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	6	9	3		1	19
Larger strategic projects	18	18	4	2		42
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	18	14	1			33
Pilot/South driven projects	14	17	3		2	36

5. Danida's approach and requirements encouraged me to coordinate or work in synergy with other donors and/or initiatives in the same area (N=132)

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■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Not sure / N/A

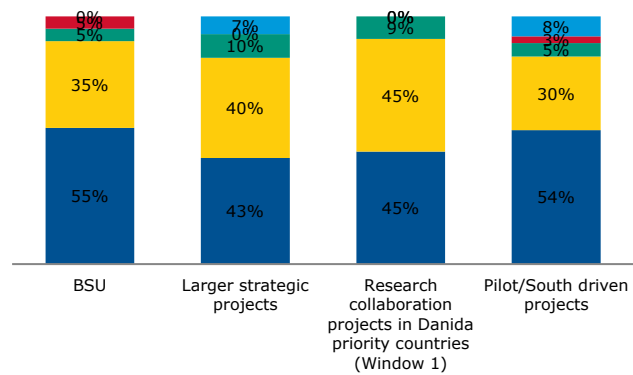
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	7	9	1		3	20
Larger strategic projects	12	16	6	1	7	42
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	15	11	3		4	33
Pilot/South driven projects	7	19	5		6	37

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the **administration of the research grants**? (Tick one for each statement)

1. The funds made available by Danida were readily accessible, with limited administrative challenges (N=132)

2. The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were useful to us as participants in the research (N=131)

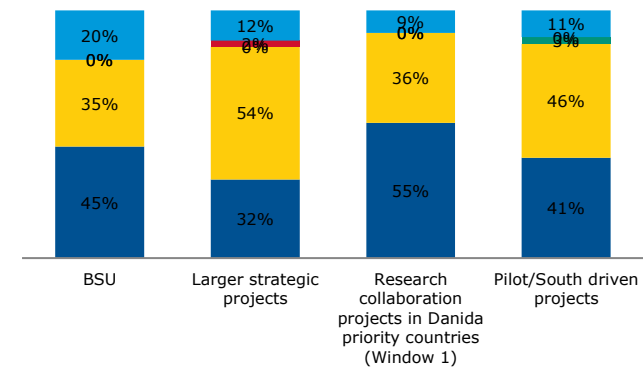
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■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Not sure / N/A

	Strongl y agree	Agree	Disagre e	Strongl y disagre e	Not sure / N/A	Gran d Total
BSU	11	7	1	1		20
Larger strategic projects	18	17	4		3	42
Research collaboratio n projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	15	15	3			33
Pilot/South driven projects	20	11	2	1	3	37

3. The monitoring and reporting systems for Danida's research development grants were easy to work with, and not an undue burden on the research team (N=130).

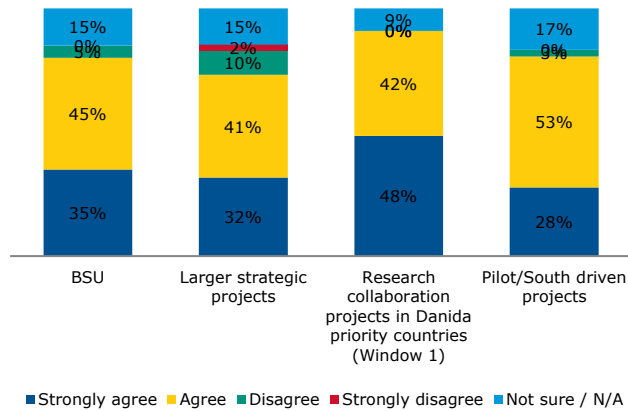


■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Not sure / N/A

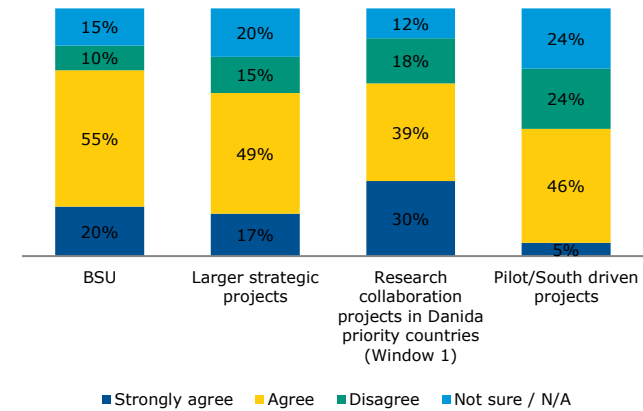
	Strongl y agree	Agree	Disagre e	Strongl y disagre e	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	9	7			4	20
Larger strategic projects	13	22		1	5	41
Research collaboratio n projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	18	12			3	33
Pilot/South driven projects	15	17	1		4	37

4. The monitoring and reporting requirements of Danida and my institution were similar; I did not feel that I needed to double the effort to use both (N=131)

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	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	7	9	1	0	3	20
Larger strategic projects	13	17	4	1	6	41
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	16	14	0	9	3	33
Pilot/South driven projects	10	19	1	0	6	36



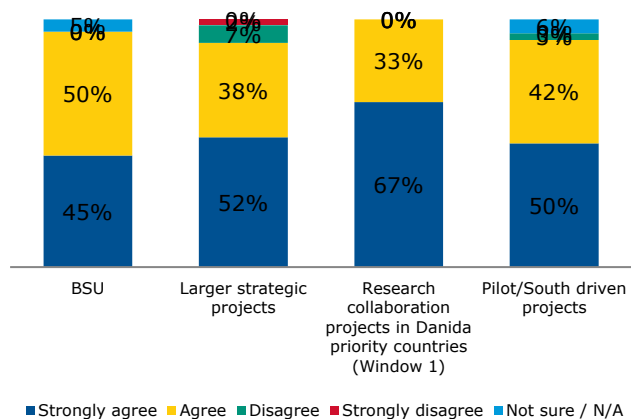
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	4	11	2	3	20
Larger strategic projects	7	20	6	8	41
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	10	13	6	4	33
Pilot/South driven projects	2	17	9	9	37

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements around the **results of the research**? (Tick one for each statement)

1. Danida's approach and requirements encouraged us to ensure that our research was well positioned for use outside the academic environment (N=131)

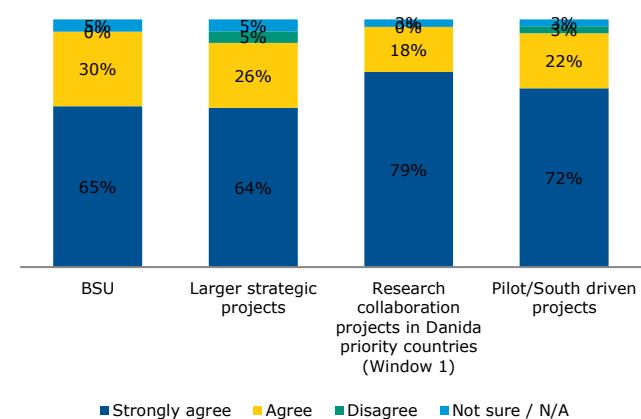
2. The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to my capabilities as a researcher (N=131)

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	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	9	10			1	20
Larger strategic projects	22	16	3	1		42
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	22	11				33
Pilot/South driven projects	18	15	1		2	36

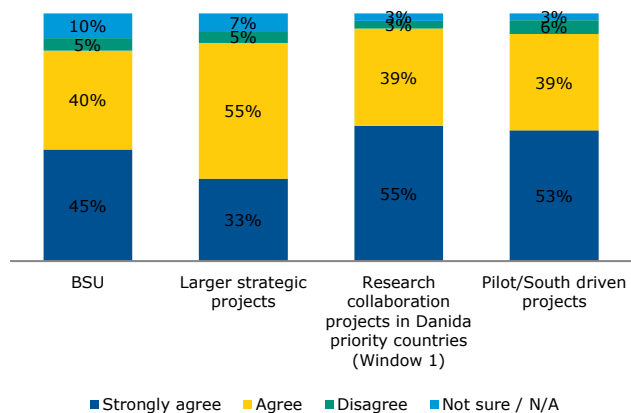
3. The development research support provided by Danida made a significant positive difference to the capacity of my institution to deliver good research (N=131)



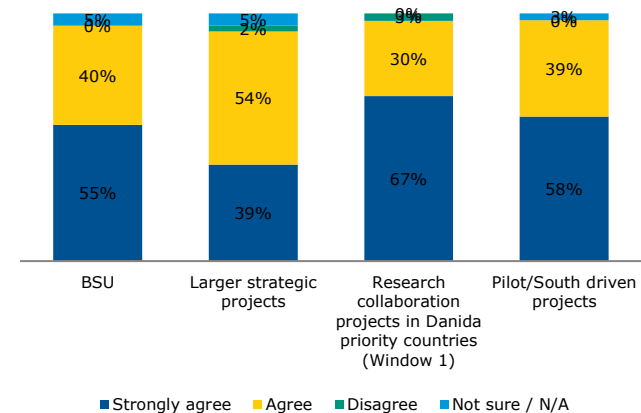
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	13	6		1	20
Larger strategic projects	27	11	2	2	42
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	26	6		1	33
Pilot/South driven projects	26	8	1	1	36

4. The development research support provided by Danida emphasized the strengthening of capacities to address challenges in local contexts in the Global South (N=130)

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	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	9	8	1	2	20
Larger strategic projects	14	23	2	3	42
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	18	13	1	1	33
Pilot/South driven projects	19	14	2	1	36



	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure / N/A	Grand Total
BSU	11	8		1	20
Larger strategic projects	16	22	1	2	41
Research collaboration projects in Danida priority countries (Window 1)	22	10	1		33
Pilot/South driven projects	21	14		1	36

Annex K. Details of the Research Quality Plus (RQ+) Assessment Approach and Sample

The assessment of research quality was done using the RQ+ Assessment Framework and RQ+ Assessment Instrument.¹⁹ The design of the RQ+ approach allowed collection and analysis data of direct importance to a significant number of the evaluation questions (the Evaluation Matrix in Annex C). It was conducted in four phases: (i) Selecting the appropriate sample; (ii) Analysing key influences on the research; (iii) Rating the quality dimension and subdimensions using tailored research quality rubrics (see below); and (iv) Synthesising the assessments using aggregating rubrics and visual displays.

Framework Components

The RQ+ Assessment Framework consists of three main components:



1. KEY INFLUENCES

Constraining and enabling contextual influences - within or external to the research effort - most likely to affect research performance are identified.

The rating of the key influences using rubrics and a three point scale (e.g. low, medium, high) establishes a risk profile that is used to inform the quality assessment.

The key influences can be 1) constraining (negative) or 2) facilitating / enabling (positive)

Examples from IDRC experience:

- 1) Maturity of the research field
- 2) Research capacity strengthening
- 3) Risk in the data environment
- 4) Risk in the research environment
- 5) Risk in the political environment



2. DIMENSIONS & SUBDIMENSIONS

The four dimensions and their subdimensions encapsulate the quality assessment criteria.

Tailored for IDRC:

1. **Research Integrity**
2. **Research Legitimacy**
 - 2.1 Addressing potentially negative consequences
 - 2.2 Gender-responsiveness
 - 2.3 Inclusiveness
 - 2.4 Engagement with local knowledge
3. **Research Importance**
 - 3.1 Originality
 - 3.2 Relevance
4. **Positioning for Use**
 - 4.1 Knowledge accessibility & sharing
 - 4.2 Timeliness and actionability



3. EVALUATIVE RUBRICS

Performance is characterized using customizable research quality rubrics.

Characterization of each key influence, dimension and subdimension is done using tailored rubrics that combine quantitative and qualitative measures.

Ratings on an 8 point scale show four levels of performance (or progress). This is an example. Scales should be created to fit a purpose or intention.

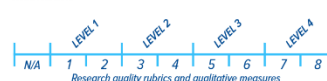


Figure 1: The three RQ+ framework components used for Danida's RQ+ analysis

The RQ+ Assessment Framework and data collection more or less followed the prescribed procedure. The Research Legitimacy assessment was more or less based on the same dimensions as those used by IDRC. Following the 2014-2018 strategic framework and the 2012 document *Human Rights Based Approach to Denmark's Development Cooperation: Guidance and Inspiration for Policy Dialogue and Programming*, it was found that the Legitimacy criterion subdomains were very closely aligned with those used by IDRC in the original framework. This consistency allows for future meta-studies. With reference to figure 1:

Subdomain 2.1. Addressing potentially negative consequences is a generic criterion that should be done in all research studies regardless of funder.

Subdomain 2.2. Inclusion of vulnerable populations looks at inclusion from a perspective that aligns with good research practice in general, and with Danida's human rights based approach (HRBA) implemented since 2012.

Subdomain 2.3. Gender is central to Danish support; the 2013 MoFA screening note for HRBA requires assessment of how well HRBA and gender equality are addressed in projects.

Subdomain 2.4. Engagement with local knowledge is also very well aligned with HRBA.

Table 1 maps the documents used for different aspects of the RQ+ Assessment Framework. The column on the left presents the quality dimensions of the framework; the middle column presents the standard documentation available for Danida-funded projects, and the column on the right presents additional data sources for establishing, confirming, and triangulating findings – where necessary and available.

The RQ+ framework lists a number of example proxies and indicators for research quality. Table 2 presents an extended list of portfolio-specific indicators for evaluating the quality of research in Danida's research funding portfolio.

¹⁹ <https://www.idrc.ca/en/research-in-action/research-quality-plus>

The column on the left lists RQ+ dimensions, and on the right, indicators that can highlight the evidence for each RQ+ dimension. While RQ+ stops at the sphere of control of the research team who implemented the research, this evaluation extended the indicators for achievement and impact to personal, institutional, and societal change, as well as to sustainability, open access, and scalability.

Table 1: Document mapping for the RQ+ Assessment Framework

	Documents	Additional data sources
1. Research integrity	Full project proposal research plan logframe list of publications project completion report	A sample of selected publications
2. Research legitimacy		
2.1 Addressing potentially negative consequences	Full project proposal midterm report some selected publications	Evidence of ethics approval evidence of ethical procedures risk mitigation plan
2.2 Inclusiveness 2.3 Gender-responsiveness	Full project proposal research plan some selected publications	A sample of selected publications
2.4 Engagement with local knowledge	Full project proposal research plan project completion report policy brief	Media highlights press releases policy documents, whitepapers government consultancies outputs for nonexpert use
3. Research importance		
3.1 Originality 3.2 Relevance	Full project proposal research plan project completion report	Media highlights press releases
4. Positioning for Use		
4.1 Knowledge accessibility & sharing 4.2 Timeliness and Actionability	Midterm report project completion report policy brief	Media highlights press releases a sample of publications cross-checked with WoS/Scopus/DOAJ

Table 2: Example indicators and metrics for achievements of research funding and impact of research beyond academia.

2. Research legitimacy	<i>Look for evidence of, availability, and quality of items below:</i>
2.1 Addressing potentially negative consequences	<p>Ethics approval by ethics boards</p> <p>Strategies to mitigate negative consequences</p> <p>Standard research ethics (consent, privacy, anonymity, right to withdraw, etc.)</p> <p>Procedures to deal with vulnerable people and populations</p> <p>Appropriateness of incentives (coercion, per diems, allowances, etc.)</p> <p>Precautions to negative consequences</p> <p>Identification of harmful uses of results</p>
2.2 Inclusiveness	<p>Due consideration of marginalized / vulnerable communities (Indigenous) IPR considered</p> <p>Inclusivity in selecting research participants / beneficiaries</p> <p>Considering the interests of vulnerable communities a priority</p>
2.3 Gender-responsiveness	<p>Acknowledgment of gender issues inherent in every project</p> <p>Attention to gender in different aspects of the project</p> <p>Mitigation of discrimination</p> <p>Sensitivity to power relations</p> <p>Gender differentiated analysis and data collection</p> <p>Solutions that are sensitive to gender issues</p>
2.4 Engagement with local knowledge	<p>Locally based problem identification</p> <p>Explicitly conducted needs assessment</p> <p>Engagement of communities, including minorities, through the project</p> <p>Ensuring that project results and outputs can be picked up by others to continue</p> <p>Respect to traditional knowledge, practices, and IIPR</p> <p>Ensuring that benefits reach the stakeholders and continue to benefit them</p>
3. Research importance	
3.1 Originality	<p>Comprehensive literature review</p> <p>Comprehensive review of competing, relevant technology and solutions</p> <p>Identification of gaps in knowledge or state-of-the-art</p> <p>Well justified description of advancement of the state-of-the-art</p>
3.2 Relevance	<p>Project anchored in priorities explicitly stated by stakeholders</p> <p>Project solves a problem stated and agreed on by the stakeholders</p> <p>User-centered approach applied</p> <p>Project aligns with development policies, plans, strategies, and priorities</p> <p>Level of donor coordination (Paris declaration)</p> <p>Level of coordination with national initiatives in the same sector</p>
4. Positioning for Use	
4.1 Knowledge accessibility & sharing	<p>Clear design for engaging user communities</p> <p>Context analysis / understanding (e.g. consent with religious communities)</p> <p>Clear design for how uptake by communities is encouraged</p> <p>User mapping, stakeholder mapping, partnerships</p> <p>Analysis of what encourages / hinders pick up in user communities</p> <p>Choice of channels and formats appropriate for the intended users / beneficiaries</p> <p>Choice and design of channels for marketing and informing (radio, print, ICT?)</p> <p>Use of open repositories for outputs (to enable others to develop them further)</p> <p>Use of open-access channels or early version OA channels</p> <p>Business model, if applicable; advocacy model, if applicable</p>
4.2 Timeliness and Actionability	<p>Government partners, channels to policymakers to move knowledge to practice</p> <p>Clearly set expectations towards stakeholders</p> <p>Plan for overcoming issues with procurement, hiring, and staff turnover / retention</p> <p>Plan for overcoming bureaucracy and slow decision-making institutions</p> <p>Plan for regime change, social, institutional, or economic contingencies</p> <p>Capacity of policymakers to apply results is considered</p> <p>Political support available to influence policy or practice</p> <p>(De-)centralization of decision-making planned ahead</p> <p>Clear management and division of tasks and labor with partners and stakeholders</p> <p>M&E plans and metrics</p> <p>Guaranteed maintenance of websites, data sets, apps, etc.</p>

Research Quality Rubrics**Maturity of the research field**

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Established field Well-established and recognized theoretical and conceptual frameworks, a substantial body of conceptual and empirical research, discernible outlets (journals, conferences, curriculum) and the presence of a vibrant corps of experienced researchers all characterize the field.	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Emerging field Recognized by members and non- members, with a discernible body of work, theory and practice, and discernible outlets, and a modest body of active researchers who easily associate with the field, and recognize each other.	<input type="checkbox"/> (3) New field The field of research has a very limited theoretical or empirical knowledge base that is still debated or rapidly changing, is not widely recognized, has no dedicated journals or academic programs, and only few active researchers, seeking to be recognized.
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The data environment

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Developed Instrumentation and measures for data collection and analysis are widely agreed upon and available; the data environment is well developed, stable and data rich.	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Emerging	<input type="checkbox"/> (3) Under-developed Instrumentation and measures for data collection and analysis are not available; the research activities are conducted in severely underdeveloped, unstable and/or data-poor environments
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The research environment

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Supportive Research environment – institutional priorities, incentives, facilities, etc. – is established and supportive	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Moderately supportive	<input type="checkbox"/> (3) Not supportive Research environment is weak or largely under-developed, and not supportive
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Political environment

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Stable Stable political environment with established governance practices, no conflict, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Weak/uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> (3) Unstable/volatile Very unstable or volatile political environment with weak governance practices, conflict, etc
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Research Capacity Strengthening

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Low focus Research capacity strengthening is not an objective, or is a low priority in this project	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) Medium focus	<input type="checkbox"/> (3) Strong focus Research capacity strengthening is an objective in this project
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D1.0 Research Integrity

(1-2) Unacceptable The research has little to no scientific merit. The defensibility of the design is questionable. There are severe lapses in methodological rigor of literature review, data collection and data analysis.	(3-4) Less than acceptable There is evidence of efforts to meet methodological standards but the efforts do not fully succeed. There are shortcomings in design and execution of the research.	(5-6) Acceptable/good Accepted methodological standards in the design and execution of the research are met.	(7-8) Very good The scientific merit is without question. There is evidence of exceptional thoroughness in the research design and all phases of research execution. The project could serve as an exemplar of what it means to achieve this criterion.
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D2.1 Addressing potentially negative consequences and outcomes for affected populations

(1-2) Unacceptable There has been no apparent effort to address what could be serious negative consequences from the research process or results. The researchers appear to have been insensitive to this aspect of the research.	(3-4) Less than acceptable The research was sensitive to this issue. Some efforts were made to address what could turn into negative consequences or outcomes, but they were not as comprehensive or thorough as they should have been. Informed consent was not adequately assured, and coercion of vulnerable populations was not adequately avoided.	(5-6) Acceptable/good The research was sensitive to this issue. Appropriate and timely measures have been taken in almost all instances to eradicate or mitigate foreseeable negative consequences or outcomes of the research. Measures have been taken to ensure compliance with the free, prior and informed consent processes and privacy of research participants. There is no sign of coercion of a vulnerable person, community or population.	(7-8) Very good Appropriate and timely measures have been taken to eliminate or mitigate foreseeable negative consequences or outcomes of research. There was a systematic effort by the research team to mitigate negative consequences and outcomes. Measures have been taken to ensure participants' free, prior and informed consent and to ensure their privacy. There are no signs of coercion of a vulnerable person, community or population.
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D2.2 Inclusiveness of vulnerable populations

(1-2) Unacceptable Relevant selection processes and the prioritization and safeguarding of vulnerable or marginalized communities have not received sufficient attention in the research design and execution.	(3-4) Less than acceptable Inclusiveness has been partially addressed in the research design, execution and findings. Weaknesses remain, e.g., in selection processes, and/or the prioritization and safeguarding of vulnerable or marginalized communities demand more attention.	(5-6) Acceptable/good Inclusiveness has been appropriately addressed in research design, execution and findings. A few opportunities remain to strengthen selection processes, and/or the prioritization and safeguarding of vulnerable or marginalized communities.	(7-8) Very good Inclusiveness has been intentionally and systematically addressed in the research design, execution and findings. There are no weaknesses in relevant selection processes, and/or the prioritization and safeguarding of vulnerable or marginalized communities.
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D2.3 Gender-responsiveness

(1-2) Unacceptable The project was gender blind. There is no indication that gender was a consideration in the project. There has been insufficient attention to gender in the research	(3-4) Less than acceptable Gender was considered in a limited way in the research design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings	(5-6) Acceptable/good Gender was adequately considered across almost all aspects of the research design,	(7-8) Very good Gender was considered with great care and detail across all aspects of the
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design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings. The research might therefore reinforce previous or existing gender-based discriminations, without any new insights into the gender aspects of social or technological change.	However, there were significant weaknesses.	data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings.	research design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings.
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D2.4 Engagement with local knowledge

(1-2) Unacceptable Engagement with appropriate contexts has been neglected during the research process. Several major weaknesses can be found, related to how research needs and questions were identified, communities or populations engaged, contexts and knowledge systems considered, and benefits from the research process assured.	(3-4) Less than acceptable Contexts and engagement have been considered during the research process, but some weaknesses remain related to how research needs and questions were identified, communities, stakeholders or populations engaged, contexts and knowledge systems considered, and/or local benefits from the research process assured.	(5-6) Acceptable/good Context and engagement have been appropriately considered in the research process. Few, if any, minor weaknesses remain related to how research needs and questions were identified, communities, stakeholders or populations engaged, contexts and knowledge systems considered, or stakeholder benefits from the research process assured.	(7-8) Very good Context and engagement have been carefully and systematically considered in the research process. Research needs and questions were clearly identified, communities, stakeholders or populations effectively engaged, contexts and knowledge systems considered and respected, and stakeholder benefits from the research process assured.
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D3.1 Originality

(1-2) Unacceptable The research fails to build on and extend on existing knowledge. It does not break new ground, or make improvements in existing technologies and/or methods.	(3-4) Less than acceptable The research marginally adds to what is already known in the field. The research is not innovative and is not well connected to what is already known.	(5-6) Acceptable/good The research presents fresh ideas, brings an innovative approach to solving existing challenges, and/or deals with a new, emerging issue worth pursuing. It challenges taken-for-granted assumptions, builds on existing knowledge and is well connected to what is already known.	(7-8) Very good The research is innovative and ground breaking. It builds on existing knowledge in a substantive way, making significant advancements to technologies and techniques.
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D3.2 Relevance

(1-2) Unacceptable The research does not contribute to a key development priority, or an emerging area that might demand solutions in the foreseeable future. Justification for the work is absent or unconvincing.	(3-4) Less than acceptable The research makes little contribution to a key development priority or an emerging area that might demand solutions in the foreseeable future. A justification for this area of work is not well substantiated.	(5-6) Acceptable/good The research contributes to a key development priority, or an emerging area of some significance that might demand solutions in the near future. This area of work is justified.	(7-8) Very good The research makes an important contribution towards a key development priority, or an important emerging area that is highly likely to demand solutions in the near future. This area of work is well justified.
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D4.1 Knowledge accessibility and sharing

<p>(1-2) Unacceptable</p> <p>The research was not initiated and conducted with use in mind, i.e., no evidence of understanding of the context(s) within which the results are likely to be used; no evidence of stakeholder or user mapping. There has been no attention or engagement to making research findings available in formats and through mechanisms suited to well-targeted audiences. Potential users will struggle to know about, and access these knowledge products.</p>	<p>(3-4) Less than acceptable</p> <p>There was insufficient effort to map, understand and engage stakeholders or key potential user groups, and limited engagement with understanding the larger context within which they operate. Insufficient attention has been paid to making research findings available in appropriate formats and through appropriate mechanisms to well-targeted potential user groups.</p>	<p>(5-6) Acceptable/good</p> <p>The project research mapped, understood and engaged stakeholders and potential user groups. Researchers appear to have a credible understanding of the context within which key potential users/user groups operate. Research findings were made available to different potential user groups in user-friendly formats</p>	<p>(7-8) Very good</p> <p>The research was initiated and conducted with use in mind, and with an emphasis on engaging with the contexts of potential users. The research included sophisticated/highly differentiated stakeholder mapping and engagement. Research findings were appropriately available to well-targeted and influential potential user groups in highly accessible and user-friendly formats. Mechanisms for use have been explored.</p>
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D4.2 Timeliness and Actionability

<p>(1-2) Unacceptable</p> <p>The research did not include any relevant analysis of user environment including institutional, political, social or economic contingencies. The plan to support research use was inadequate and the team was not responsive to emergent opportunities.</p>	<p>(3-4) Less than acceptable</p> <p>There is evidence that some analysis of the user setting was undertaken; however, consideration was incomplete and did not adequately inform the translation of research to user groups. The strategies or plans to move the knowledge to policy or practice were weak, unresponsive and not fine-tuned.</p>	<p>(5-6) Acceptable/good</p> <p>There is evidence that the user environment and major contingencies have been examined and reflected upon and connected to strategies and plans for moving the research into policy or practice in an effective and timely manner.</p>	<p>(7-8) Very good</p> <p>The analysis of the user environment and contingencies is exceptionally thorough, well-articulated and dynamic. There is evidence of careful prospective appraisal of the likelihood of success of strategies designed to address contingencies. The research could respond to emerging opportunities for influence. There was thoughtful translation of the implications of research for user groups.</p>
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Annex L. The Development Research Portfolio: Figures and Data

Table 1: Danida support to development research, totally and as percentage of development assistance

Year	Allocation to devt. research (DKK)	Allocation to devt. cooperation (DKK)	Devt. research as % of devt. cooperation (%)
2008	285 300 000	14 469 600 000	1.97
2009	253 700 000	15 021 900 000	1.69
2010	204 000 000	16 123 700 000	1.27
2011	271 000 000	15 744 000 000	1.72
2012	244 000 000	15 588 800 000	1.57
2013	326 000 000	16 419 073 762	1.99
2014	169 000 000	16 873 389 359	1.00
2015	8 000 000	17 254 319 778	0.05
2016	104 000 000	15 946 350 334	0.65
2017	230 000 000	16 160 703 134	1.42
2018	225 000 000	16 167 801 783	1.39

Figure 1. Danida's total funding commitments for development research, 2008-2018 (million DKK)

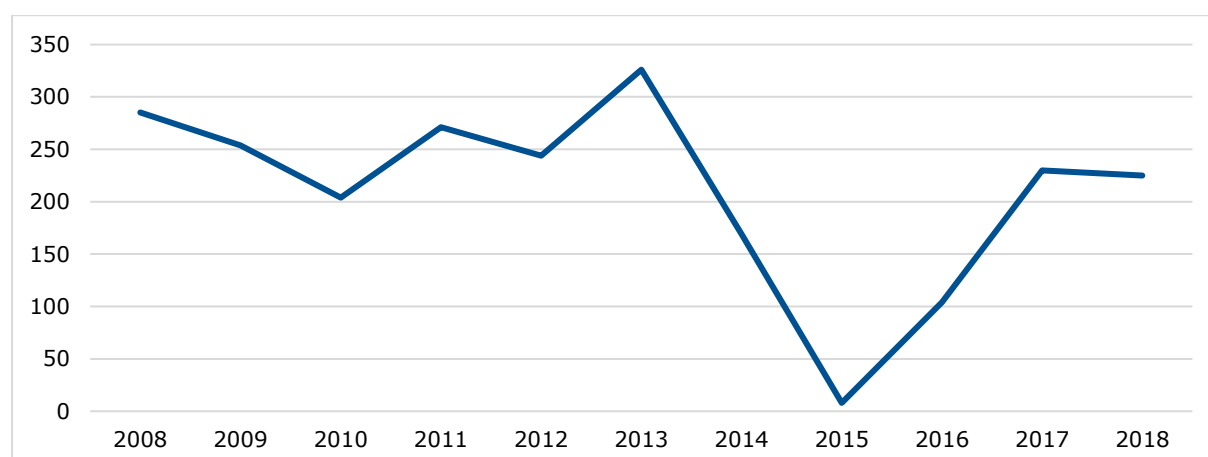


Figure 2. Funding of Danida supported development research as percentage of Danish development cooperation, 2008-2018

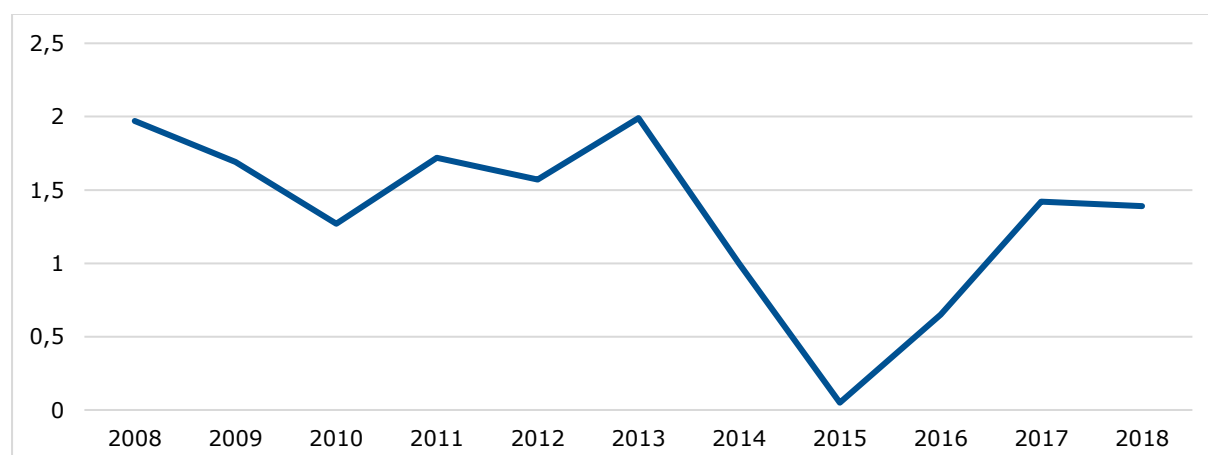
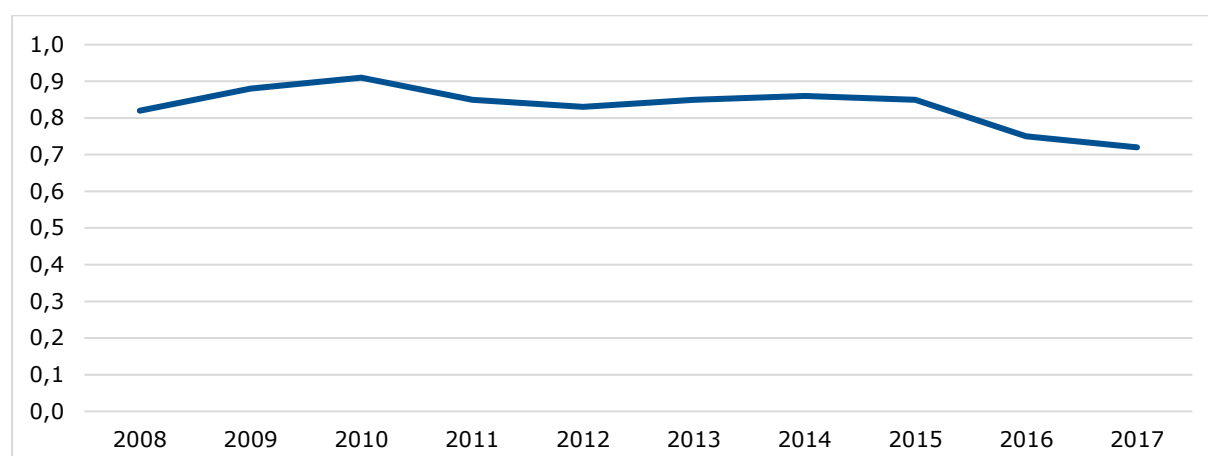
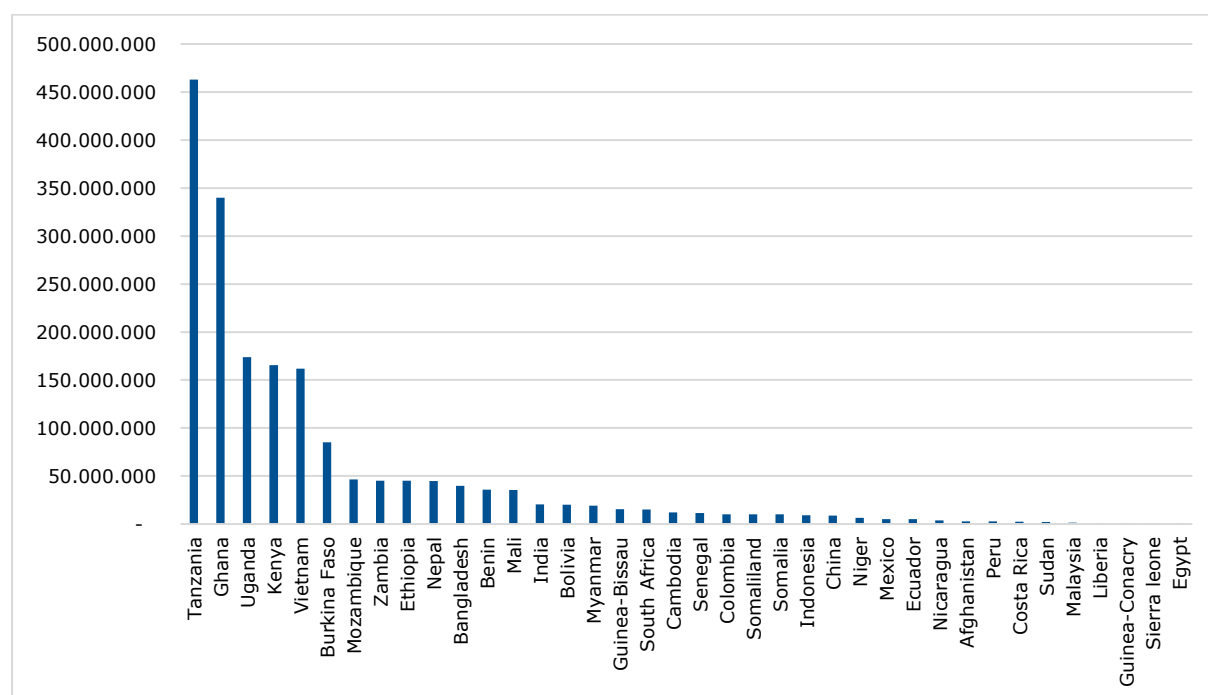


Figure 3. Financial allocation for Danish development cooperation, 2008-2018 (percentage of GDP)



Sources: Danish development assistance: 2008-2012: *Danida Årsberetning*; 2013-2018: *Danida OpenAid*, Udenrigsministeriet; *Danida support to development research: Annual reports for 2008-2015*.²⁰

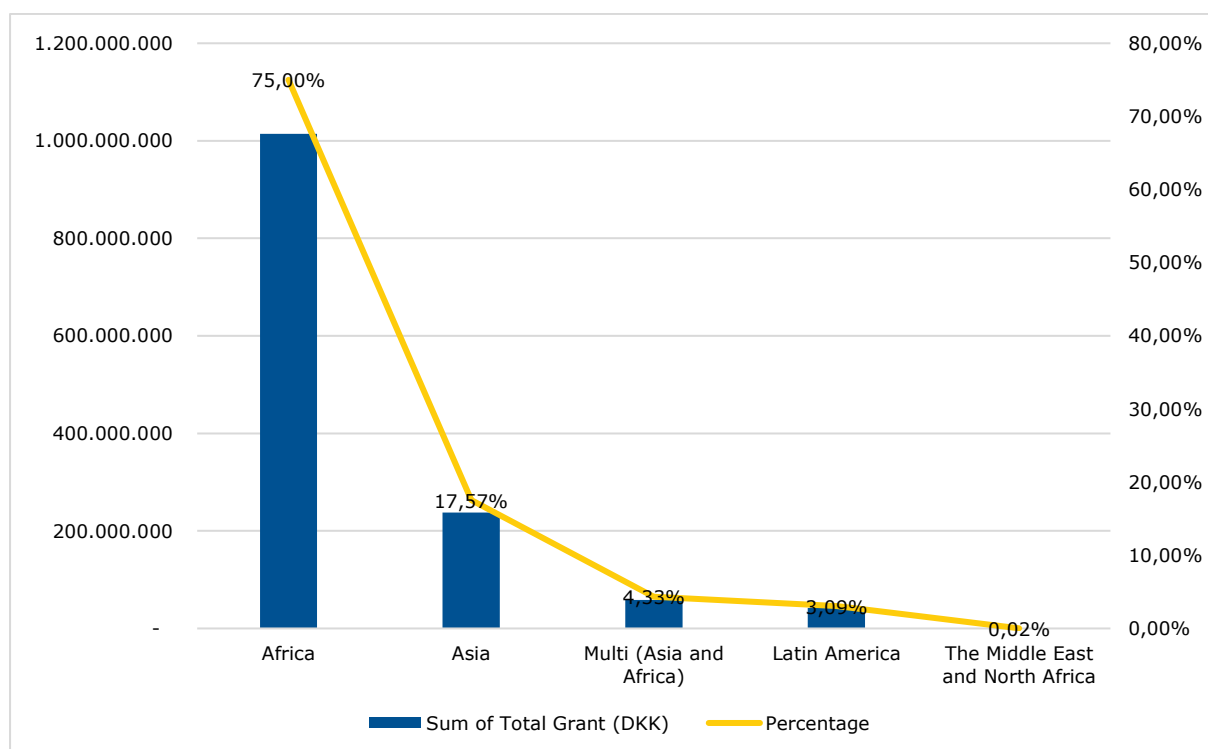
Figure 4. Distribution of Danida's development research financing by country, 2008-2018



Sources: Danida Research Portal and BSU I-III programme/progress/completion reports. Note: For better readability, countries that received less than 200 000 DKK are not showed on the figure. All BSU and FFU projects, including minor studies, are included.

²⁰ Information from EVAL for 2016-2018: OpenAid figures deviate considerably from the figures of the Annual reports. The Annual reports are considered to be the most reliable and are therefore used. A new Working paper from DIIS provides a critical analysis of the transparency of the OpenAid information: *Ole Therkildsen: Transparency in Denmark's OpenAid.DK: A Mixture of Light and Darkness*. DIIS Working Paper 2019: 5.

Figure 5: Distribution of Danida's development research financing by region, 2008-2018



Sources: Danida Research Portal and BSU I-III programme/progress/completion reports. Note: Funding for the CGIAR, ReCom and International Research modalities are not allocated by region and are therefore not included.

Table 2. Financing of funding channels 2008-2018 (million DKK)

Area of activities	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1. Funds subject to competition, including projects under the Research Scientific Committee (FFU) and pilot projects	140	175.7	130	93	131	98	150	2	98	140	225	1 382.7
<i>A: Projects, which are North-driven (researchers from Denmark are the PIs)</i>			110	73	110	78	92	2	38			503
<i>B: Projects, which are South-driven (researchers from institutions in priority countries are the PIs) – pilot projects</i>			20	20	21	20	58		60			199
2. Support for three Danish research institutions and networks	89	21.8	3	108	29	110	0	0	0	90	0	450.8
<i>A: Building Stronger Universities</i>			3	60	19	100				90		182
<i>B: The international Research program, ReCom</i>				10	10	10						30
<i>C: Results contract with University of Copenhagen</i>				36								36
<i>D. Other activities</i>				2								2
3. International Agricultural research (CGIAR)	35	35	35	35	35	105	0	0	0	0	0	280
4. Other international development research	15	15	25	25	40	5	12	6	6	0	0	149
5. Minor studies	6.3	6.2	11	10	9	8	7	0	0	0	0	57.5
Total	285.3	253.7	204	271	244	326	169	8	104	230	225	2.320

Sources: The financial data were gathered from the annual reports for the years 2008-2014 and from EVAL's record for 2015-2018, as there were no annual reports for these years.

Note: The annual report 2008, 2009 did not include detailed information under each of the area of activity; from 2014 the annual reports were discontinued and detailed information was not available.

Table 3. Number of projects and the percentage of funding per country

Countries	# of projects	% of total funding	Countries	# of projects	% of total funding
Tanzania	118	24.5	Niger	1	0.3
Ghana	74	18.0	Mexico	2	0.3
Uganda	47	9.2	Ecuador	1	0.3
Kenya	42	8.8	Nicaragua	4	0.2
Vietnam	36	8.6	Afghanistan	1	0.2
Burkina Faso	18	4.5	Peru	1	0.1
Mozambique	13	2.5	Costa Rica	2	0.1
Zambia	12	2.4	Sudan	1	0.1
Ethiopia	10	2.4	Malaysia	1	0.1
Nepal	25	2.4	Liberia	2	0.0
Bangladesh	12	2.1	Guinea-Conakry	1	0.0
Benin	6	1.9	Sierra Leone	1	0.0
Mali	6	1.9	Egypt	2	0.0
India	4	1.1	Rwanda	2	0.0
Bolivia	11	1.1	Zimbabwe	2	0.0
Myanmar	5	1.0	Papua New Guinea	1	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	10	0.8	Swaziland	1	0.0
South Africa	4	0.8	Burundi	1	0.0
Cambodia	14	0.6	DR Congo	1	0.0
Senegal	2	0.6	Bhutan	1	0.0
Colombia	2	0.5	East Africa	1	0.0
Somaliland	2	0.5	Palestine	1	0.0
Somalia	1	0.5	Guatemala	1	0.0
Indonesia	2	0.5	Thailand	1	0.0
China	3	0.5			

Sources: Danida Research Portal. BSU figures cross-checked in programme, progress and completion reports for BSU I-III.

Note: All BSU and FFU projects, including minor studies, are included.

Table 4: Evolution in Danish development cooperation funding (2008-2018)

Year	Total Danish ODA allocation (DKK)	Danish ODA as % of GDP	Total ODA for refugees in Denmark (DKK)	% ODA for refugees in Denmark
2008	14 469 600 000	0.82	251 300 000	1.7
2009	15 021 900 000	0.88	467 100 000	3.1
2010	16 123 700 000	0.91	838 100 000	5.2
2011	15 744 000 000	0.85	649 800 000	4.1
2012	15 588 800 000	0.83	830 100 000	5.3
2013	16 419 073 762	0.85	909 500 000	5.5
2014	16 873 389 359	0.86	1 439 800 000	8.5
2015	17 254 319 778	0.85	2 669 800 000	15.5
2016	15 946 350 334	0.75	2 770 053 610	17.4
2017	16 160 703 134	0.72	773 200 000	4.8
2018	16 167 801 783	*	424 100 100	2.6

Sources: 2008-2012: Danida Årsberetning; 2013-2018: Danida OpenAid. Udenrigsministeriet.

*The GDP for 2018 is not yet available.

Table 5: Projects and funding per lead institution

Lead institution	# of projects	Funding (DKK)
Aalborg University (AAU), Denmark	8	24 106 274
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark	26	133 155 348
Agricultural Genetics Institute (AGI), Vietnam	2	9 900 000
Aquaculture Research Sub-Institute for North Central (ARSINC), Vietnam	1	4 694 767
Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark	3	19 104 794
Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Denmark	2	12 117 535
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Denmark	13	65 649 419
Department of Food and Resource Economics	2	465 336
DHI, Denmark	1	9 360 362
DIGNITY – Danish Institute Against Torture, Denmark	5	18 685 909
Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Denmark	5	26 165 923
Gulu University (GU), Uganda	2	17 997 602
Hanoi University of Science (HUS), Vietnam	1	5 094 892
Hvidovre Hospital (HvH), Denmark Hvidovre Hospital (HvH), Clinical Research Centre	1	3 640 906
Institute of Economics Affairs (IEA), Ghana	1	5 023 329
International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems (ICROFS), Denmark	1	10 424 506
Kathmandu University (KU), Nepal	1	5 300 000
Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMUC), Tanzania	2	21 000 000
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Ghana	6	50 082 736
Martin Chautari (MC), Nepal	1	9 551 017
Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Tanzania	1	6 995 910
Mzumbe University (MU), Tanzania	2	10 336 259
National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), Tanzania	1	9 862 824
Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI), Tanzania – Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI), Department of Cancer Prevention Services	1	8 999 964
Odense University Hospital (OUH), Denmark – Odense University Hospital (OUH), Department of Infectious Diseases	1	3 972 480
Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI), Vietnam	1	4 995 440
Research Institute for Aquaculture No.1 (RIA1), Vietnam	1	4 869 689
Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark	15	49 366 534
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania	12	81 887 689
State University of Zanzibar (SUZA), Tanzania/Zanzibar	2	20 997 602
Statens Serum Institut (SSI), Denmark	4	24 567 581
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark	13	67 005 976
The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ghana	1	4 979 069
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark	96	478 283 382
University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Institute of Development Studies (IDS)	1	4 737 900
Univ. of Energy and Natural Resources (UENR), Ghana, Fisheries & Water Resources	1	9 959 973
University of Ghana (UG), Ghana	6	67 433 271
University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Denmark	6	16 047 304
Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Vietnam	3	14 944 995
Vietnam National University (VNU), College of Science	1	4 950 000
Not specified (Master Theses)	163	5 788 393

Sources: Danida Research Portal. The BSU figures were cross-checked in programme/progress/completion reports for BSU I-III.

Table 6: Number and budget size of projects allocated per institution, 2008-2018

Lead Institution	# projects	DKK
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark	96	478 283 382
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Food and Resource Economics	12	105 530 332
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management	7	47 022 594
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports	3	31 441 647
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Veterinary Disease Biology	4	30 051 483
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Anthropology	4	29 656 868
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Public Health	2	19 990 439
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of International Health Immunology and Microbiology	2	19 369 476
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH)/Rigshospitalet, Centre for Medical Parasitology (CMP)	2	16 420 517
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Geography and Geology	2	11 608 769
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Pharmacy	1	11 394 872
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Biology	1	10 095 000
University of Copenhagen (UCPH)/Rigshospitalet, Denmark	1	10 093 881
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences	1	9 998 894
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Food Science	1	9 997 980
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Law	1	8 621 375
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Large Animal Science	1	7 624 137
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Economics	1	7 407 013
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Plant and Environmental Science	2	7 287 674
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science	1	7 205 695
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE) – Prior to 2012 University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE), Department of Veterinary Disease Biology – Prior to 2012	4	6 696 320
University of Copenhagen (UCPH)/Rigshospitalet, Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH)/Rigshospitalet, Centre for Medical Parasitology (CMP)	3	6 648 667
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Infectious Diseases	1	5 972 699
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE) – Prior to 2012 – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE), Department of Agriculture and Ecology – Prior to 2012	1	5 619 188

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Lead Institution	# projects	DKK
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management	2	5 546 721
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE) – Prior to 2012 – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE), Department of Plant Biology and Biotechnology – Prior to 2012	1	5 400 483
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of International Health Immunology and Microbiology	3	5 109 775
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences	1	4 999 418
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Anthropology	4	3 659 033
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Food Science	1	3 218 139
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Plant and Environmental Science	1	3 166 197
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Food and Resource Economics	4	3 092 397
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Agriculture and Ecology	1	2 855 025
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science	1	2 631 657
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE) – Prior to 2012 University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Life Sciences (LIFE), Forest & Landscape – Prior to 2012	2	2 369 240
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Economics	1	2 213 228
University of Copenhagen (UCPH)/Rigshospitalet, Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH)/Rigshospitalet, Juliane Marie Centre	1	1 901 942
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Geography and Geology University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark	1	1 823 970
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Veterinary Disease Biology	1	1 395 753
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management	1	572 830
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Science, Department of Biology	1	403 027
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Department of Public Health, Global Health Section	1	220 907
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty	1	197 123
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Theology, Centre of African Studies University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Faculty of Theology University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark	1	176 980
University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Denmark	7	
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark	26	133 155 348
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark	9	23 714 315
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science, Department of Biological Sciences	2	20 063 219
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Arts – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Arts, Department of Culture and Society	2	19 921 530
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – University of Copenhagen (UCPH), Department of Anthropology	1	10 085 188

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Lead Institution	# projects	DKK
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science, Department of Agroecology	1	9 999 996
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Department of Anthropology	1	9 997 626
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science, Department of Bioscience	1	7 786 920
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Agricultural Sciences – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Integrated Pest Management	1	7 422 291
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Business and Social Sciences – Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Business and Social Sciences, Political Science	1	7 284 756
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Health Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Health, Department of Public Health	1	468 0940
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Agricultural Sciences Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Genetics and Biotechnology	1	3 769 267
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Arts Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Arts, Department of Culture and Society	1	2 334 976
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science, Department of Biological Sciences	1	2 151 000
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science, Department of Biological Sciences Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Science	1	1 890 220
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), National Environmental Research Institute (NERI) Aarhus University (AU), National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), The Department of Terrestrial Ecology	1	1 664 275
Aarhus University (AU), Denmark Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Humanities – Prior to 2013 Aarhus University (AU), Faculty of Humanities, Department of Anthropology and Ethnography – Prior to 2013	1	388 829
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania	12	81 887 689
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania	4	34 931 325
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness	3	13 079 551
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Department of Chemistry and Physics	1	9 989 850
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	1	9 829 998
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Centre for Sustainable Rural Development	1	6 999 919
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Faculty of Science	1	3 985 000
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Public Health	1	3 072 046
University of Ghana (UG), Ghana	6	67 433 271
University of Ghana (UG), Ghana	3	37 752 250
University of Ghana (UG), Ghana – University of Ghana (UG), Office of Research, Innovation and Development (ORID)	1	9 990 278
University of Ghana (UG), Ghana – University of Ghana (UG), College of Health Sciences – University of Ghana (UG), College of Health Sciences, School of Biomedical and Allied Health Sciences	1	9 897 179
University of Ghana (UG), Ghana – University of Ghana (UG), Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	1	9 793 564
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark	13	67 005 976
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark – Technical University of Denmark (DTU), National Food Institute	2	17786724
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark	5	14 978 582
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark – Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Risø – Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Risø, DTU Climate Center (DKC), National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy	1	10 552 258

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Lead Institution	# projects	DKK
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark – Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Department of Management Engineering	2	9 999 476
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark – Technical University of Denmark (DTU), DTU Bioengineering, Department of Biotechnology and Biomedicine	1	9 986 201
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Denmark – Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Department of Environmental Engineering	1	2 201 141
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Denmark	13	65 649 419
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Denmark	11	52 884 986
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Denmark – Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Peace, Risk and Violence	1	9 943 996
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Denmark	1	2 820 437
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Ghana	6	50 082 736
Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark	15	49 366 534
Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark – Roskilde University (RUC), Department of Society and Globalisation	3	29 831 684
Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark – Roskilde University (RUC), Department of Society and Globalisation	6	13 989 873
Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark – Roskilde University (RUC), Department of Communication Business and Information Technologies	1	5 544 977
Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark	5	
University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Denmark	6	32 094 608
University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Denmark	3	16 047 304
University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Denmark – University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Centre of Global Health	1	9 702 563
University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Denmark – University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Faculty of Engineering – University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Faculty of Engineering, Institute of Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology and Environmental Technology	1	6 189 101
University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Denmark – University of Southern Denmark (SDU), Faculty of Engineering, Institute of Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology and Environmental Technology	1	155 640
Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Denmark	5	26 165 923
Statens Serum Institut (SSI), Denmark	4	24 567 581
Aalborg University (AAU), Denmark	8	24 106 274
Aalborg University (AAU), Denmark – Aalborg University (AAU), Department of Business and Management	1	9 966 333
Aalborg University (AAU), Denmark – Aalborg University (AAU), Centre for Industrial Production, Department of Business and Management	1	9 656 146
Aalborg University (AAU), Denmark	3	
Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre, Tanzania	2	21 000 000
Kilimanjaro Christian Medical College (KCMC), Tanzania	1	13 000 000
Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMUC), Tanzania	1	8 000 000
State University of Zanzibar (SUZA), Tanzania/Zanzibar	2	20 997 602
Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark	3	19 104 794
Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark – Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Business and Politics	1	9 992 181
Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark – Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Department of Intercultural Communication and Management	1	9 112 613
Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark	1	
DIGNITY – Danish Institute Against Torture, Denmark	5	18 685 909
Gulu University (GU), Uganda	2	17 997 602
Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Vietnam	3	14 944 995
Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Vietnam	1	5 044 998
Vietnam National University (VNU), Hanoi, Vietnam – Vietnam National University (VNU), College of Science	1	4 950 000

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Lead Institution	# projects	DKK
Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Vietnam – Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Institute of Oceanography	1	5 499 997
Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Vietnam – Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Institute of Geography	1	4 400 000
Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Denmark	2	12 117 535
International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems (ICROFS), Denmark	1	10 424 506
Mzumbe University (MU), Tanzania	2	10 336 259
Mzumbe University (MU), Tanzania – Mzumbe University (MU), Institute of Development Management	1	5 384 349
Mzumbe University (MU), Tanzania	1	4 951 910
University of Energy and Natural Resources (UENR), Ghana – University of Energy and Natural Resources (UENR), Fisheries and Water Resources	1	9 959 973
Agricultural Genetics Institute (AGI), Vietnam	2	9 900 000
National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), Tanzania	1	9 862 824
Martin Chautari (MC), Nepal	1	9 551 017
DHI, Denmark	1	9 360 362
Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI), Tanzania – Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI), Department of Cancer Prevention Services	1	8 999 964
Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Tanzania	1	6 995 910
Not mentioned (Master thesis)	163	5 788 393
Kathmandu University (KU), Nepal	1	5 300 000
Hanoi University of Science (HUS), Vietnam	1	5 094 892
Institute of Economics Affairs (IEA), Ghana	1	5 023 329
Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI), Vietnam	1	4 995 440
The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ghana	1	4 979 069
Research Institute for Aquaculture No.1 (RIA1), Vietnam	1	4 869 689
University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Tanzania – University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Institute of Development Studies (IDS)	1	4 737 900
Aquaculture Research Sub-Institute for North Central (ARSINC), Vietnam	1	4 694 767
Odense University Hospital (OUH), Denmark – Odense University Hospital (OUH), Department of Infectious Diseases	1	3 972 480
Hvidovre Hospital (HvH), Denmark Hvidovre Hospital (HvH), Clinical Research Centre	1	3 640 906
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine – Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Public Health	1	3 072 046
Department of Food and Resource Economics	2	465 336
Total	428	1 374 404 204

Annex M. Evolution in Development Research & Cooperation

Table 1. Description of Danida's funding channels for research development since 2008

Channel	Lifetime	Objectives and description
North driven research cooperation – FFU Window 2	2017 – ongoing	Window 2 encompasses strategic research cooperation, which generates new knowledge relevant to the needs and strategies of the Danida partner countries in transit and emerging economies and contributes to strengthening research capacity in these countries. The research collaboration projects are considered an important element in the Danish response to demands from these countries for cooperation within areas where Denmark has internationally recognised knowledge and experience. The research partnerships focus on areas with identified common interest thereby strengthening the bilateral collaboration within this area. The research activities are closely related to the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Institutional capacity development – BSU I-III	2011 – ongoing	Through the Building Stronger Universities (BSU) programme the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports long-term strategic partnerships between universities in Denmark and research environments in Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda and previously in Kenya and Nepal as well. The programme aims to strengthen the capacity of selected universities in these countries to perform high-quality research. Activities include support to development of research policies and strategies, PhD-schools, development of research concepts, improved quality assurance of research, improvement of libraries and systematisation and upgrading of publications.
North & South driven research cooperation – FFU Window 1	2008 – ongoing	Window 1 encompasses strategic research cooperation, which generates new knowledge relevant to the needs and strategies of the low-income Danida partner countries and to Denmark's development cooperation. The cooperation projects include substantive elements of research capacity strengthening, which focus on national priorities and ownership in these countries. It is divided into two categories: <u>North driven</u> – projects where researchers from Denmark are the PIs; and <u>South driven</u> – projects where researchers from institutions in priority countries are the PIs
(Core) funding to institutions – Other Intntl. Development Research	2008 – 2016	This modality contributes to a number of international and regional research institutions considered relevant to development assistance, including within agriculture and health, as well as economic development and good governance. Institutions supported have included the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, the Centre for International Private Enterprise, the Nordic Africa institute in Uppsala, the African Economic Research Consortium, the World Institute for Development Economics Research, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the African Malaria Network Trust and the International Institute for Educational Planning.
ReCom	2011 – 2014	The International Research Programme (ReCom), co-financed with Sida, focused on the results of development cooperation. The support ended in 2014 upon completion of the programme.
Master's/Post doc support – Minor Studies	2011 – 2014	This modality includes funding of minor studies with the objective of supporting initiatives contributing to Danida's strategic development objective. The aim is to strengthen the quality of Danish development cooperation and provide guidance and input into strategy development and planning. It is an instrument to promote internal learning, influence policy and strategic thinking and to encourage innovation.
(Core) funding to institutions – CGIAR	2008 – 2013	Support to the CGIAR Fund, a multi-donor trust fund that supports an aligned global partnership among 15 international agricultural research centres, the CGIAR Centres. The CGIAR centres' mandate is to conduct research in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in collaboration with national agricultural research institutions, advanced research institutions, private sector research entities, and other partners. Until 2010 the funding to CGIAR was earmarked for specific purposes; after 2010 it was provided as core funding.

Table 2. Key developments in the evolution of development research in Denmark since 2000

1980-1990s	Development research managed by a separate development research department in Danida/MFA.
2001-2002	Development research department closed, and responsibilities transferred to a sectoral/technical department, TSA (Tjeneste for Sektorielle Anliggende), later renamed BFT (Bistandsfaglig Tjeneste) and then UFT (Udviklingsfaglig Tjeneste).
2001	<p>Development research changed as a result of the "Hernes report" recommendations:²¹ (i) development research should be more closely linked to the priorities of Danish development cooperation; (ii) the relevance of research activities should be prudently examined, and (iii) larger research programmes rather than stand-alone projects should be supported.</p> <p>The Enhancement of Research Capacity (ENRECA, launched in 1989) support by the Danish Council for Development Research (Rådet for Udviklingsforskning, RUF) were replaced by the following modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project funding (PhDs and larger projects) • Funding for specialised centres in Copenhagen University (forest seed, seed health, bilharzia); phased out 2010-2012 • Funding for research networks (natural resources, health, etc.); phased out around 2010-2012. • Contributions to international research such as the CGIAR, CODESRIA and AERC.
2006	<p>Change in the general legislation for research councils.</p> <p>For development research: closure of the Council for Development Research. Consultative Research Committee for Development Research (FFU) established under the Strategic Research Council (now Innovation Fund) to advise MFA on selecting and monitoring the research projects. The Minister appoints FFU members based on the endorsement by the Innovation Fund Denmark. The Innovation Fund approves the recommendations made by the FFU to MFA.</p> <p>Selection criteria of scientific quality, relevance to the Danish development support, and potential impact were introduced.</p> <p>Themes of Calls for Proposals aligned with development cooperation priorities.</p>
2008	<p>The Pilot Research Cooperation Programme" (PRCP) launched under the FFU – a "South driven" modality, tested on a pilot basis in Tanzania and Vietnam, later introduced in Ghana in 2011 and in Nepal in 2014 (Nepal and Vietnam (after the PRCP terminated in Vietnam) were later phased out).</p> <p>PRCP is still functional and today part of the Window 1 South funding modality.</p> <p>Administration of applications and grants was outsourced from MFA to the DFC; MFA continues to determine the themes.</p>
2009	PhD students from Southern partners no longer expected to be fully enrolled in Denmark (stated in in the Call for Proposals).
2010	A move towards larger research programmes rather than individual projects
2011	<p>Call for Applications emphasised larger programmes should include capacity building components with focus on national priorities and ownership in the South.</p> <p>Building Stronger Universities I (BSU I) was introduced as collaboration between Danish institutions and 11 institutions in five countries (Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya and Nepal) organised around four thematic platforms. Focused primarily on individual capacity development through support to 41 PhD scholarships. Driven from the North and operational until 2014.</p> <p>BSU I evaluation pointed to a lack of ownership and risk of low sustainability.</p>
2012	<p>Individual Danish PhDs and postdoctoral fellows no longer granted.</p> <p>2012 Act on Danish Development Cooperation: "Research grants may be given for strengthening research capacity and creating new knowledge in developing countries"; similar wording is in the annual Finance Bill.</p>

²¹ Partnership at the Leading Edge: A Danish Vision for Knowledge, Research and Development"²¹. Commission on Development-related Research, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. April 2001.

2013	Evaluation of the research support to agriculture and natural resources ²² pointed to sufficient ownership but the lack of a clear strategy and plan for research funding modalities and implementation in the South-driven modality.
2014	<p>First formal strategic framework for development research²³, particularly focused on the “South-driven” modality. National Screening Committees formed in Nepal, Ghana and Tanzania, and collaboration with research institutions initiated.</p> <p>Termination of development cooperation with Nepal and Vietnam meant modality only applied to Ghana and Tanzania.</p> <p>BSU II introduced, including seven university partners from Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Nepal. Activities to a large degree defined by the Global South universities based on needs for institutional capacity development.</p> <p>Universities in the South hold administrative responsibility, with a stronger focus on institutional capacity development.</p>
2015-2016	<p>Cutbacks in public finance for development cooperation affect allocations for development research. Support to international research programmes (CGIAR, AERC, CODESRIA) phased out and the application round for 2016 cancelled.</p> <p>2014-2018 development research strategy rendered in-operational.</p> <p>Three main recipient country programmes closed down – Mozambique, Nepal and Bolivia.</p> <p>UFT, representing MFA’s sectoral and technical expertise in development, closed and staff responsible for development research transferred to EVAL.</p>
2016-2017	<p>Re-launch of development research based on “World 2030” strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Shift towards supporting Danish research institutions, in particular within the Partnering with Denmark Initiative, later named the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC), with three objectives: (i) to contribute to inclusive, sustainable growth and development in partner countries by supporting conducive framework conditions for the fulfilment of the SDGs; (ii) to strengthen and expand relations between Denmark and partner countries through strategic partnerships within a given sector; and (iii) to engage the Danish private sector in delivering solutions to SDG challenges in partner countries.</p> <p>Research funding relaunched in the 2017 Application Round with two different funding windows for Danida priority countries (the least developed) and growth and transition countries (middle income countries) respectively.</p>

Table 3: Evolution in Danish development cooperation, 2000-2018

Danish development cooperation, 2000 – 2018
2000-2010; Partnership 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In power: Socio-Democratic and Radical Parties ▪ Alignment with the MDGs: Poverty eradication, democratization, respect for human rights, good governance and an active civil society
2010-2012; Freedom from Poverty – Freedom to Change²⁴
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In power: Liberal government ▪ Shift to: (i) freedom, democracy, and human rights; (ii) growth and employment; (iii) gender equality; (iv) stability and fragility; (v) environment and climate. ▪ Stronger focus on freedom. Less focus on poverty eradication and on traditional Danish priority areas such as health and education, but no major break with the past.

²² Evaluation of Danida supported Research on Agriculture and Natural Resource Management 2006-2011. Danida, MFA 2013

²³ Strengthening Research Capacity Strategic Framework for Danish Support for Development research 2014-2018. MFA, Danida. April 2014.

²⁴ Together with the strategy the liberal government announced a reduction in foreign assistance, which led the opposition to vote against the strategy. It was adopted by a very narrow majority in the Parliament; this was unusual and reduced the legitimacy of the strategy. The MFA and others consider it important that the Danish strategies for development assistance are enacted by a broad majority in the Parliament.

- Criteria for selection of priority countries (previously poverty level) now include development needs, relevance, results/impact. "Danish interests" explicitly mentioned.

2012-2017; The Right to a Better Life

- In power: Socio-Democratic Party
- The 1971 law framing Danish development cooperation was changed at same time as the strategy. Both reflected a strong human rights-based approach (HRBA).
- Law established broad set of objectives for development cooperation: (i) poverty reduction, (ii) human rights, (iii) democracy, (iv) sustainable development, (v) peace and stability.
- Strategy broke with previous strategies: (i) strong focus on HRBA; (ii) promotion of green growth; (iii) policy coherence for development underline; (iv) gender and environment downplayed and integrated into other issues; (v) considerable emphasis on market-driven and private sector-led growth, e.g. promotion of green growth.

2017- ; The World 2030

- Framed by the SDGs and global developments such as refugee and migration flows, radicalisation and climate change.
- Danish interests become central to the strategy to help "future-proof" Danish wealth and prosperity through economic development, knowledge and technology. Four strategic objectives: (i) Security and development – peace, stability and protection; (ii) Migration and development; (iii) Inclusive, sustainable growth and development; (iv) Freedom and development – democracy, human rights and gender equality.

Annex N. The Evolution of Building Stronger Universities (BSU)

The BSU program is a partnership initiative between universities in Denmark and universities and research universities in developing countries. The program was initiated by the eight Danish Universities, which in 2008 took the initiative to a dialogue with the MFA regarding the future development research. Based on this dialogue, four thematic platforms were identified in order to render visible the Danish competencies to the institutions in the partner countries. MFA provided financial support to the preparation of the platform in 2009-2010, and in 2011 BSU was launched. Significant changes in the institutional set-up have occurred during the three phases. Below the main characteristic of each phase are presented:

Table 1. The evolution across three phases of Building Stronger Universities (BSU)

Budget	Programme Description
BSU I – 2011-2014	
60 mill. DKK (2011 Finance Bill) 19 mill DKK for research communication and 20 mill. for fellowships (2012 Finance Bill)	<p><i>Objective:</i> In a partnership between universities in the global South and Denmark, capacity of BSU South partner universities enhanced by strengthening an enabling institutional environment for research, research-based education, and knowledge management and dissemination to promote sustainable economic, social and political development²⁵.</p> <p>Collaboration between Danish institutions and 11 institutions in five countries: Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya and Nepal. Driven from North and organised around four thematic platforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform for Human Health • Platform on Environment and Climate • Growth and Employment Platform • Platform for Stability, Democracy and Rights
BSU II – 2014-2016	
100 mill. DKK	<p><i>Objective:</i> Capacity of seven universities to undertake high-quality research enhanced through support to the research environment and research processes. Intermediate objectives: 1) Research policies, strategies, organisation and research processes improves; 2) University-wide services and facilities to support research activities strengthened²⁶</p> <p>Included seven university partners from Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Nepal. The program was driven by the universities in the South, which held the administrative responsibility.</p>
BSU III – 2017-2021	
90 mill. DKK	<p><i>Objective (overall aim):</i> Partnering African universities have enhanced their role as providers of scientific knowledge and research-based education and advice to society. Includes six university partners from Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda (Nepal was left out).</p>

An independent review of BSU I: "Building Stronger universities in developing countries – A program review report for Universities, Denmark", commissioned by Christian Michelsen Institute (2013)²⁷ pointed to a number of challenges, most notably the lack of ownership in the case of at least some of the platforms leading to a risk of low sustainability. The review furthermore reported of a clear perception at the Danish universities of the BSU arrangements being inadequate in terms of compensating the staff for direct costs as well as the opportunities costs involved. In consequence the institutional obligations for cost-sharing were transferred to the individual stakeholders. The same pattern was reported from the partner institution in the South, where the obligations in taking part in the BSU agreement added to the workload of the staff members. According to the review report the issues of compensation and

²⁵ CMI Commissioned report: Building Stronger universities in developing countries – A program review report for Universities, Denmark". Prepared by Manyanza, David and Helland, Johan. Christian Michelsen Institute (2013)

²⁶ MoFA. External Grant Committee Meeting 29 November 2013.

²⁷ CMI Commissioned report: Building Stronger universities in developing countries – A program review report for Universities, Denmark". Prepared by Manyanza, David and Helland, Johan. Christian Michelsen Institute (2013)

management of staff workload constituted a serious threat to the sustainability of the BSU programme if not handled in the next phase. The review report furthermore reported that the “sandwich model” (rather than the more expensive full overseas scholarships) chosen for the PhD fellowships was popular among the students; however, issues evolved with regard to their funding. The lack of research funding was also mentioned as a gap. In terms of donor coordination, very limited had been achieved according to the review report. On the positive side, the review report emphasized that the BSU was generally perceived as an extension of previous modalities of cooperation between South and Danish research institutions; this experience guided and assisted program implementation and implementation in BSU I.

BSU I was also included in the “*Evaluation of Danida supported research on Agriculture and natural Resource Management 2006-2013*”²⁸. The evaluation was critical of BSU I: “*The existing BSU governance structure is not appropriate for the aims of BSU, and is both expensive and cumbersome. There were no indications from the platforms visited that BSU in its current form will produce any lasting and documentable results within the South partner universities.*” (p. 13).

In April 2013, Universities Denmark submitted an application for a continuation of the programme (BSU II). The second phase was planned to be a consolidation of the previous phase with the same objective, same partners, and relatively similar activities as in phase 1. As part of the preparation, MFA conducted a desk appraisal of the programme documents. It pointed to a number of concerns in relation to e.g. the organisational complexity of the programme; its governance structure, its administrative costs, and the platform structure. The application was withdrawn with reference to the lack of documentation of the results in BSU I, the complexity of governance of the program (coordination and administration), and lack of South-driven programme management and alignment. As a result, MFA decided to re-design the programme. The revised programme (BSU II) was leaner (with fewer partners) and with a more South-driven management structure.²⁹

The BSU II was reviewed in 2016 (Mid-term Review of Building Stronger Universities (BSU) Programme, Phase II³⁰). It found that activities were significantly delayed due to, for example, challenges in managing an objective oriented planning process based on a logframe, and lack of availability of staff. Due to the delay, the Mid-term Review was considered an “early review”. It found the program to be relevant; however, for the larger universities the contribution is relatively limited, whereas the contribution for smaller and less resource-full universities the contribution is significant. The Review furthermore found the Southern partners to have taken ownership of the implementation process, while the leadership and the coordination were to be enhanced. With this in place, despite the delay, it was considered realistic to achieve the planned outputs.

BSU III was launched in 2017, based on the lessons learned during BSU II. These included: (i) Capacity development and university partnerships are longer- term endeavours; it is allowed to “hurry slowly and to keep the ambitions realistic without losing sight of the longer-term-goals; (ii) The Southern leadership has generated considerable partnership and motivation; (iii) Peer-based partnerships between researchers and administrators have provided incentives for engagement for both Northern and Southern partners. (iv) In some partnerships, the activities have spread too thinly involving too many persons to be cost-effective; and (5) Despite some challenges, the BSU II funding model was found to work well with administrative support from DFC. The lessons learned from BSU II led to extending the period of implementation (as compared to BSU II) and reducing the number of themes. Other traits of the programme were maintained (e.g. the Southern ownership) due to the positive experiences from BSU II.³¹ BSU III was at the time of the evaluation undergoing a review; the report was not yet ready at the time of the preparation of the current evaluation.

²⁸ Orbicon & ITAD (2013): “Evaluation of Danida supported research on Agriculture and Natural Resource Management 2006-2013. MFA/Danida Evaluation report 2013.4. Copenhagen. August 2013.

²⁹ Desk Appraisal. Building Stronger Universities (BSU), Phase II (revised). October 2013.

³⁰ MoFA Mid-term Review of Building Stronger Universities (BSU) Programme, Phase II. 29 March 2016. Prepared by Impakt.

³¹ Evaluation Department; MoFA. Building Stronger Universities Phase III 2017-2017. Programme Document. August 2017.

Annex O. Statistics on Research Proposals, Themes, Gender and PhDs (2014-2017)

Source: DFC, 17.01.2018

2014: Only specified themes for applications from Danish Institutions.

	Theme 1: Governance in Fragile and Unstable Environments.	Theme 2: Green Economy, Inclusive Growth and Employment.	Theme 3: Rights to Natural Resources.	Total # of applications to NSC/FFU.
Denmark	8	30	3	41
Ghana				18
Tanzania				49
Nepal				19

2015: #applications for each specified theme for each country.

	Theme	Theme	Theme	Tot # of applications to NSC/FFU
Denmark	Theme 1: Sustainable peace and state building – causes of conflict and new approaches for development effectiveness 5	Theme 2: New development actors and changing partnerships 13	Theme 3: ICT for development 12	30
Ghana	Theme 1: Natural Resource Management/Climate-Smart Agriculture/Environmentally Sustainable Solutions 15	Theme 2: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction/Role of the Informal Sector 5	Theme 3: Health: Right to Health/Health Care/Determinants of Health 10	36
Tanzania	Theme 1: Good Governance 3	Theme 2: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction/Green Growth/Natural Resource Management 33	Theme 3: Health: Right to Health/Health Care/Determinants of Health 18	59
Nepal	Theme 1: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction/Green Growth 5	Theme 2: Fragility, Stability and Rights 2	Theme 3: Climate Change/Natural Resource Management/Livelihoods 16	25

Application round 2016 suspended.

2017: For Window 1 applies the same themes for the three eligible applicant countries, Denmark, Ghana and Tanzania:

	Theme 1: Growth and Technological Innovation.	Theme 2: Gender Equality and Development.	Theme 3: Humanitarian Assistance and Development.	Theme 4: Resilience to Climate Change:	Theme 5: State Building	Total # of applications to FFU/NSC
Denmark	40	10	6	19	6	81
Ghana	16	3	2	17	1	39
Tanzania	46	8	0	22	6	82

PhD students: Regarding the number of PhD students who have been attached to Development Research Projects, **442 PhD students** have since the beginning of 2008 been attached to a FFU research project and stayed at DFC, with the majority staying multiple times for various research stays. It is fair to say without any statistics to prove it, that at least 90-95% of the students have finalized their studies while being part of the projects, and this way have contributed immensely, not only to individual capacity building, but also to the institutional capacity building in the South.

Gender distribution:

Overall gender distribution of the main applicants since 2009 of projects applied for and granted:

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2017	
	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted	applied	granted
Men	64%	49%	59%	60%	56%	57%	73%	70%	77%	63%	81%	83%	81%	64%	81%	55%
Women	36%	51%	41%	40%	44%	43%	27%	30%	23%	37%	19%	17%	19%	36%	19%	45%

Number of FFU adjudicated applications versus grants allocated, with allocations to female leads (W1 only), 2013-2017

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Applic.	Grants	Applic.	Grants	Applic.	Grants	Applic.	Grants	Applic.	Grants
W1 North	40	8	39	9	30	5	0	0	84	9
W1 South	n/a	4	63	6	106	6	0	0	121	2
W2 North	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51	11
Total	40	12	102	15	136	11	0	0	256	22
% Women (W1 only)		37%		17%		36%		n/a		45%

Source: Information paper for the Council for Development Policy (UPR). February 2019

Research Themes

Source: DFC, 05 December 2019.

Research Themes for North Driven FFU Applications

Year	Denmark
Call 2018	1 – Sustainable economic development; 2 – Gender equality and development; 3 – Humanitarian assistance and development; 4 – Resilience to climate change; 5 – State building.
Call 2017	1 – Growth and technological innovation; 2 – Gender equality and development; 3 – Humanitarian assistance and development; 4 – Resilience to climate change; 5 – State building.
Call 2016	Application Round cancelled.
Call 2015	1. Sustainable peace and state building – causes of conflict and new approaches for development effectiveness 2. New development actors and changing partnerships 3. ICT for development
Call 2014	1. Governance in fragile and unstable environments 2. Green economy, inclusive growth and employment 3. Rights to natural resources
Call 2013	1. Governance in fragile and unstable environments 2. Green economy, inclusive growth and employment 3. Rights to natural resources
Call 2012	1. Health issues relevant to primary health care 2. Inclusive economic growth, employment, and youth 3. Good governance, human rights, conflict and fragility 4. Climate change, energy, sustainable management of natural resources and urban areas
Call 2011	1. Climate, energy and sustainable use of natural resources 2. Economic growth, employment and land tenure 3. Fragile states, conflict and civil society
Call 2010	1. Climate, energy and sustainable use of natural resources 2. Agriculture, growth and sustainable development 3. Fragile states, conflict and civil society
Call 2009	1. Medical and health research with particular relevance to poor countries 1. Climate change, energy and sustainable use of natural resources 2. Youth, education and employment 3. Food security
Call 2008	1. Medical and health research with particular relevance to poor countries 2. Good governance at central and / or peripheral level 3. Environment and sustainable use of natural resources and energy development

Call 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health care systems in Africa 2. Environment and sustainable use of natural resources and development in Africa 3. Good governance at central and/or peripheral level
Call 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health care systems in Africa 2. Children and young people in developing countries 3. The role of the private sector in developing countries 4. Market-based agricultural production in developing countries
Call 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-conflict situations and consequences for social structures 2. Food security 3. Gender equality in development processes <p><i>(The themes only applied for the research projects, not for the capacity building projects)</i></p>
Call 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural/urban dimension 2. Poverty orientation – the role of the state and civil society 3. Biodiversity and agricultural production <p><i>(The themes only applied for the research projects, not for the capacity building projects)</i></p>

Research Themes for South Driven FFU Applications

Year	Ghana	Nepal	Tanzania	Vietnam
Call 2018	Theme 1 – Sustainable economic development; Theme 2 – Gender equality and development; Theme 3 – Humanitarian assistance and development; Theme 4 – Resilience to climate change; Theme 5 – State building.	N/A	Theme 1 – Sustainable economic development; Theme 2 – Gender equality and development; Theme 3 – Humanitarian assistance and development; Theme 4 – Resilience to climate change; Theme 5 – State building.	N/A
Call 2017	Theme 1 – Growth and technological innovation; Theme 2 – Gender equality and development; Theme 3 – Humanitarian assistance and development; Theme 4 – Resilience to climate change; Theme 5 – State building.	N/A	Theme 1 – Growth and technological innovation; Theme 2 – Gender equality and development; Theme 3 – Humanitarian assistance and development; Theme 4 – Resilience to climate change; Theme 5 – State building.	N/A
Call 2016	Application Round cancelled			
Call 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural Resource Management/Climate-Smart 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction/Green Growth 2. Fragility, Stability and Rights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Governance 2. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction/Green 	-

	Agriculture/Environmentally Sustainable Solutions 2. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction/Role of the Informal Sector 3. Health: Right to Health/Health Care/Determinants of Health	3. Climate Change/Natural Resource Management/Livelihoods	Growth/Natural Resource Management 3. Health: Right to Health/Health Care/Determinants of Health	
Call 2014	No theme	No theme	No theme	-
Call 2013	1. Growth and Employment 2. Climate Variability and Natural Resource Management 3. Governance	-	-	Climate change, including applied technology
Call 2012	1. Growth and Employment 2. Climate Variability and Natural Resource Management 3. Governance	-	-	Climate change, including applied technology
Call 2011	1. Growth and Employment 2. Climate Variability and Natural Resource Management 3. Governance	-	-	Climate change, including applied technology
Call 2010	-	-	1. Business Sector 2. Urbanisation 3. Good Governance	Climate change, including applied technology
Call 2009 <i>(Deadline for final application in 2009)</i>	-	-	1. Business Sector 2. Urbanisation 3. Good Governance	Climate change, including applied technology
Call 2008	-	-	1. Business Sector 2. Urbanisation 3. Good Governance	Climate change, including applied technology