Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

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Swiss National Science Foundation
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Call for proposals

Additional thematic call in the r4d programme

Topic 1:	Conditions and dynamics of employment, with a particular focus on vocational training, in the context of sustainable development
Topic 2:	Ecosystems, ecosystems management, and climate change
Topic 3:	Social determinants and equitable access to health
Topic 4:	Natural resource governance for sustainable development

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction of the r4d programme

In light of the increasing challenges simultaneously adapting to global change, alleviating poverty and maintaining geopolitical and economic stability, research and innovation are decisive factors for sustainable global development in both poor and rich countries.

In 2012, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) launched a new funding scheme for development-relevant research on global issues. The main goals of the "Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development" (r4d programme) are the generation of new knowledge and the application of innovative, transnational research results in policy and practice.

The r4d programme consists of six modules. In the thematically open module, researchers submit bottom-up projects free of thematic specifications. The five thematic modules address the following themes:

- Causes of and solutions to social conflicts in the context of weak public institutions or state fragility;
- Employment in the context of sustainable development;
- Sustainable management of ecosystems for the provision of ecosystem services;
- Innovation in agricultural and food systems for food security;
- Provision systems and financing mechanisms in the public health sector.

In 2015, the r4d Steering Committee decided to launch an additional thematic call covering research gaps in the thematic modules Employment, Ecosystems and Public Health and to include a cross-cutting topic on natural resource governance for sustainable development.

Detailed information on the "Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development" and its structure is available on the r4d programme website: www.r4d.ch.

2. Additional thematic call in in the r4d programme

2.1 General information about the additional thematic call

The reduction of poverty and global risks, as well as the provision of public goods and services such as health, climate stability, biodiversity and water, food security, human security, and market and financial stability within the normative and conceptual framework of global sustainable development, are central to the focus of the r4d programme. Inter- and transdisciplinary research partnership projects with problem- and solution-orientated approaches are being funded. The application of research results in policy and practice is of high significance and considered an integral part of the research activities. Proposed research must aim at producing findings that are relevant to several or many developing countries and world regions (up-scaling). The requirement for setting-up international research partnership projects involves all country groups, with a particular focus on the least developed as well as low and middle income countries (group 1, see Table 2 Eligible countries). The inclusion of emerging countries (group 2) in the research consortia is possible and with reference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highly

[1] See also https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld

recommended. Projects should give due consideration to the gender perspective if it is relevant to the research topic, question or approach.

Between 2012 and 2014 the r4d programme launched five thematic calls. Funding decisions for 17 r4d projects in the thematic modules were taken. From the remaining funds of the five calls a total budget of maximal CHF 14 million is now made available for funding additional 5 to 7 r4d projects. The call invites proposals in the four topics outlined in section 2.2. With 5 to 7 projects to be funded each topic could be covered. The selection process is fully competitive and does not follow a predefined allocation to the four topics. The evaluation procedure and criteria are described in section 5. Scientific quality and relevance for development are weighted equally in the r4d programme. The new projects will be integrated in the existing thematic modules of the r4d programme and will have a running time of six years.

2.2 Topics of the additional thematic call

The additional thematic call in the r4d programme invites proposals in four topics. The following sections outline the focus of the four topics and relevant questions.

2.2.1 Topic 1: Conditions and dynamics of employment, with a particular focus on vocational training, in the context of sustainable development

The r4d programme conceptualises employment as the ability to earn a monetary income and comprises both employment within organisations and self-employment both in the formal and informal economy. Today, human resources are largely unprepared for the transition to modern forms of market economy and sustainable development; in many developing countries, 80 percent or more of the population live in a subsistence economy. Employment strategies focusing on finding favourable combinations of economic resources and human capital for higher productivity are crucial for the transition from subsistence to industrial societies. This transition implies changes in the division of labour between the generations and genders. In such contexts, the adaptation of traditional values, behaviour and social structures to the requirements of better employment and higher productivity are as much a challenge as economic questions of development. A focus of the proposals in this topic shall lie on the role of vocational training.

Questions in topic 1: What changes of the education and training system can provide better chances of gainful employment? Under which circumstances and to what degree do the education and training systems impart knowledge and skills required on the labour market or for earning a monetary income by self-employment? To what extent can vocational training improve the productivity of an economic sector and the employability of trainees? How do culture, generations and gender shape vocational training? What are favourable conditions for promoting professionalism by vocational training and how can this process serve endogenous development?

2.2.2 Topic 2: Ecosystems, ecosystems management, and climate change

The r4d programme supports innovative inter- and transdisciplinary research that develops methodologies, technologies, or approaches to improve the sustainable and equitable provision of ecosystem services for human well-being, with a special emphasis on those that affect the poor in

developing countries. There is an increasing recognition that ecosystems provide a range of services including, inter alia, spiritual and cultural values, biological diversity preservation, water resource management, local energy needs, and food and consumer products. With respect to climate change, ecosystems can simultaneously provide adaptation and mitigation benefits. Successful interventions need to recognise the multi-functional benefits derived from ecosystems and, in turn, policies and supportive actions (such as financial investment and capacity building) need to be designed that are capable of capturing the full range of benefits. A focus of the proposals in this topic shall lie on the role of ecosystem and/or land management in addressing climate change. The proposals shall generate an increased understanding and awareness of the key (global) drivers, their interactions, and policies can help drive and promote good practices.

Questions in topic 2: How do ecosystems provide goods and services to a growing population in sufficient quality and quantity in the context of a changing climate? How can ecosystem management contribute to addressing both adaptation and mitigation concerns? What policies and actions are required for ecosystem management to align agricultural needs and water conservation within the likely effects of climate change? How can ecosystems be strengthened in order to maintain their capabilities to reduce disaster risks? How can institutional, legislative and financial mechanisms be designed to safeguard ecosystems? Can systems be designed and implemented to provide poor land owners and users with income for delivering ecosystem services? What is the economic and social impact of designing ecosystem-driven income and revenue streams for small land users? What are the main policy and land use options to strengthen the ability of social-ecological systems to adapt to climate change? What options exist for strengthening the resilience of ecosystems in light of climate change?

2.2.3 Topic 3: Social determinants and equitable access to health

Equity in health is achieved when a variety of socio-economic and environmental factors which influence the health status of individuals and community groups are addressed. The determinants of health include income and social status, gender, education, physical environment (i.e. safe housing and workplace, access to clean water and air, improved sanitation), nutrition and agriculture and the political environment. However, policies and programmes aimed to improve the health status tend to neglect the influence of these determinants. Addressing these is a challenge, as it calls for intersectoral collaboration between the health sector and others, such as the education and environment sectors.

Questions in topic 3: What are the critical determinants for living a healthy life, especially for marginalised groups? What are successful strategies to mitigate social inequalities in health and for which groups and in which contexts? Which preventive and promotive measures stimulate healthy lifestyles and for whom (e.g. combined sector approaches)? What is needed to improve reproductive and sexual health and rights of poor and deprived groups, especially adolescents and young girls? What kind of technological, political and social innovations improve the access to and quality of Sexual Reproductive Health and Right (SRHR) services? How to address gender-based violence, in general and in the health sector specifically? How to interlink cultural (e.g. masculinity), legal and political change factors in order to improve healthy living (or specifically for sexual health and rights)? What is the influence of climate and climate change on healthy living and healthy choices for poor and marginalised groups? What is the influence of urbanisation and migration on healthy living, especially of poor and vulnerable groups? What

measures can help people in (post)conflict situations to improve their sexual and reproductive health?

2.2.4 Topic 4: Natural resource governance for sustainable development

The topic "Natural resource governance for sustainable development" is situated in today's context of international economic integration through globalised sourcing and production, trade mechanisms, global sustainability and environmental, social and political impacts of transnational economic and financial activities. It focuses on the use of requirements, norms, standards, and strategies aimed at improving the sustainability, transparency and accountability of governments and private companies during the licensing, exploration, contracting, extraction, revenue generation, allocation, and trading of natural resources and related commodities. In the r4d programme, natural resource governance for sustainable development shall focus on international and national governance challenges in relation to investments in natural resources, commodity trading and markets, as well as related (illicit) financial flows. Particular attention shall be given to commodity-dependent developing countries. Natural resources include oil and gas, minerals and metals, forests, fish, land and water.

Opportunities for improvement of the governance of investments and commodity trade within the framework of sustainable development exist at various levels, in particular, a) through international regulatory commitments, voluntary code of conducts and other development cooperation frameworks and agreements; b) at the level of public policies and the governance of state-owned enterprises; c) at corporate level, notably through strategies and related business conduct of multinational companies, and d) through multi-stakeholder participation and initiatives, building on public-private partnerships and other cooperative engagements by civil society, private sector, and public actors at the national and international level.

The following three areas are of particular interest in this topic:

- **Area i) Governance of investment in natural resources:** This area focuses on the responsibilities and roles of states (home and host) and their jurisdiction, of international frameworks and of multilateral organisations with regard to trade and investment in natural resources and related issues of exploration, exploitation, depletion, environmental degradation, conflict, labour, health and other human rights issues. Research looks also at the responsibilities and effective strategies to promote sustainable investment at the corporate level along the global commodity value chains, the role of non-state actors, such as NGOs and of multi-stakeholder arrangements in influencing governance processes nationally and internationally.

  Questions in this area: What are the social, economic, political and environmental effects of unsustainable investment in natural resources? What are enabling and impeding factors for a shift towards sustainable natural resource investments? Who are drivers (and spoilers) of change in the regulatory dynamics and voluntary commitments of natural resource governance in the framework of global sustainable development? To what extent and in what way will the evolving international political economy of investment affect developing countries' investment policy options and choices of development models? How is investment in and exploitation of natural resources related to social and political conflict? How can public policies make the most of opportunities of natural resource investment and cope with the risks of unsustainable natural resource exploitation? How does the design of national tax

policies affect investment decisions of multinational companies in developing countries in the commodity sector? How can foreign direct investment and the governance of value chains contribute to a sustainable and equitable use of natural resources in developing countries?

- **Area ii) Governance of commodity trade:** This area focuses on the role, the contribution and the responsibilities of the commodity trade sector in a globalised market economy. Research also looks at the socio-economic effects of international commodity trade on commodity-dependent developing countries, including opportunities and challenges with regard to sustainable development. In addition, it puts into focus the role and limits of public policies as well as of voluntary codes of conduct at the national and international level in terms of framing, promoting, facilitating and ensuring sustainable development regarding commodity trade.
  Questions in this area: What are the opportunities and challenges of global commodity trade from a governance perspective? Who are drivers (and spoilers) of change in the changing regulatory dynamics regarding commodity trading? How can developing countries make sustainable development choices with regard to hard and soft commodities, retain a larger share of value creation within their economies and increase their revenue of commodity trade? What are the environmental and social impacts and costs of the current system of extracting and trading commodities for commodity-dependent developing countries? To what degree do specific forms of participation in international trade enhance or hinder the effective internalisation of environmental and social costs through effective public policies? How can risks in relation to international commodity markets be mitigated or absorbed by developing economies and their populations? Which mechanisms ensure the inclusion of national economic agents and populations as primary beneficiaries? What are the commodity trading companies' and investment banks' responsibilities towards other actors in the value chain, particularly commodity exporting countries? To what extent and how is the governance of commodity trading related to the governance of natural resources, including investment? How to strengthen the coherence and synergy between the two?

- **Area iii) Governance perspectives addressing illicit financial flows:** The focus in this area lies on the analysis of illicit financial flows at country and sectoral level and their socio-economic effects on commodity-dependent developing countries. Research addresses the underlying driving forces, methods and processes of illicit financial flows as well as countermeasures at the level of public policies and at the corporate level, as well as the responsibilities and role of states (home and host) at the national and international level, the role of international frameworks and agreements, and the role of corporates, civil society and NGOs with regard to curbing illicit financial flows.
  Questions in this area: What are the underlying causes and driving forces, methods, and processes of commodity market-related illicit financial flows? To what extent are there links between commodity market-related illicit financial flows and investment activities along the value chain of the commodity markets? What are the economic, social and political effects and consequences of commodity market related illicit financial flows at the global and the domestic level of home and host countries? With regard to curbing international illicit financial flows what are the responsibilities and role of states (home and host); the role of international frameworks and agreements; and what are the responsibilities and effective strategies? How could international cooperation and corresponding incentives be enhanced to curb international illicit financial flows?

3. Eligibility requirements, project outlines

3.1 General provision

If no specific rules are mentioned, the Funding Regulations of the Swiss National Science Foundation shall apply.

3.2 Eligibility

- All researchers working at research institutions in Switzerland, except responsible grantees of an ongoing r4d project within a thematic module.
- All researchers originating from a developing country and based at an institution in Africa, Asia and Latin America are eligible (according to the country list in Table 2).
- The scientific personnel must be employed at an institution that does not conduct research for commercial purposes. Subcontracting to commercial service providers is permissible, provided they are not co-applicants.

Table 1 gives an overview of the eligible institutional affiliation of applicants.

Table 1: Eligible institutions

Switzerland	Developing Countries
• Universities • ETH and institutions of the ETH Domain • Universities of applied sciences, universities of teacher education • Swiss federal research institutions • Other research institutions that do not conduct research for commercial purposes.	• Institutions of higher education, universities • Public research institutions • Other research institutions that do not conduct research for commercial purposes.

3.3 Research partnership projects

- Only research partnership projects are funded. Such projects consist of at least one Swiss research group and at least one research group from one developing country of group 1. The participation of further groups from Switzerland and from developing countries is highly recommended.
- The so-called trilateral co-operation "North-South-South" may be important for dealing with "global issues". Therefore, research partners from the BICS and upper middle income countries (group 2), which have a regional importance with regard to global challenges, may optionally be integrated into research partnership projects.

Table 2 gives an overview of the eligible developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (country list based on the OECD-DAC list[2]):

[2] OECD-DAC list: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DAC%20List%20of%20ODA%20Recipients%202014%20final.pdf

Table 2: Eligible countries

Country group 1: Mandatory	**Country group 2: Optional**
Country group 1 includes the countries in the OECD-DAC list classified as: • Least developed countries • Other low income countries • Lower middle income countries and territories • Cuba as a SDC priority country	Country group 2 includes the following countries: • In the OECD-DAC list classified as upper middle income countries in Africa, Asia (without Turkey) and Latin America (without the Caribbean) • BICS: Brazil, India, China, South Africa and other emerging countries. Applicants must briefly describe the country's significance for the topic in the proposal.

The existing Lead Agency Agreement between the SNSF, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG and the Austrian Science Fund FWF is not applicable to the projects of the Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development.

3.4 Project management

- The responsible applicant must be employed at a Swiss research institution.
- The responsible applicant must be able to show that the project will be based at a Swiss institution during the entire research phase of six years. The employment status of the main applicant will be a criterion in the evaluation of the pre-proposals and full proposal. It is not mandatory for a higher education institution to provide an institutional guarantee.
- The project must be developed with and co-led by at least one partner from a country of group 1.

3.5 Duration

The running time of the research projects is six years. An initial amount will be awarded for the first three years. After this period, a mid-term evaluation will be conducted. If the mid-term evaluation is positive, the project is extended for another three years. The research plan in the proposal submitted by the researchers has to cover the entire period of six years.

3.6 Funding

The following costs are covered in the projects:

- Salaries:

    1. Doctoral candidates
    2. Academics or senior researchers doing research and coordination in the project (employees with an academic degree from an institution of higher education [master, doctoral degree]). The salaries of Swiss applicants are not covered.
    3. Technicians
    4. Assistants
    5. MSc students (only partners in country group 1)

- Communication and application activities (e.g. workshops, conferences, video)
- Equipment of enduring value (only in country group 1)
- Research funds (e.g. consumables, travel costs, room and board costs, field expenses, open access publication costs)
- Overhead costs for research institutions in countries of group 1 can be included into the project budget and must not exceed 10% of their total budget. Overhead costs for Swiss and country group 2 research institutions are not eligible.

The salaries of Swiss researchers comply with the currently valid SNSF rates. For researchers based in partner countries, the local prevailing salaries apply.

The following three financial conditions apply to all research partnership projects:

1. At least 50% of the academic personnel (in person months) per project resides in developing countries (group 1).
2. At least 40% of the approved amount must go to the partners from country group 1.
3. 10% to 15% of the amount awarded to a project must be used for application and communication.

The budget template (see Annex 7) enables an overview on the financial conditions and must be submitted in the full proposal. Furthermore, it needs to be shown how the knowledge exchange with the relevant stakeholders in Switzerland and in the partner countries is to take place throughout the duration of the project. A Results Framework, a Pathways to Impact and an Application and Communication Strategy must be submitted for this purpose in the full proposal (see Annexe 2, 3 and 4).

Deviations from the above-mentioned financial conditions are permissible in exceptional cases if adequate reasons can be given.

The financial scope of a project depends on the objectives and the methodical approach. The ideal scope is CHF 300,000 – 500,000 per year. For such large projects, it is advisable to split the amount. It should be taken into account that proportionally higher funds are used for the first phase than for the second phase, a large portion of which is devoted to scientific synthesis and implementation.

3.7 Inter- and transdisciplinary transnational research partnerships

- The r4d programme funds inter- and transdisciplinary research partnership projects. In particular, interdisciplinary collaboration between the social, natural and engineering sciences is encouraged.
- The applicants must be able to show that the individual teams within a project are cooperating closely and that the results of the project add significantly more value than individual research would be capable of doing.
- Applicants are requested to follow the guidelines for research partnerships with developing countries, namely the 11 revised principles of the Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE), which is electronically available in various languages on the KFPE website: http://www.kfpe.ch/11-Principles

3.8 Intellectual property rights und open access principle

- Every product created by the research shall be subject to the open access principle. Hence, third parties shall have a free and absolute right to use each product insofar as they do not have any commercial interests.
- Before filing an application for intellectual property rights to a research result (through trademark, design, patent, etc.), prior approval needs to be obtained from the SDC. The SNSF shall be informed accordingly.
- The SNSF undertakes to assert the above-mentioned open access principles by means of a corresponding statement in the ruling and to ensure that third parties do not obtain any intellectual property rights.

3.9 Reporting

Financial reports are due every 12 months, a progress report and an updated factsheet have to be submitted after 18 months and subsequently each year. The factsheet must be ready for online publication on the projects' sites on www.r4d.ch. The requested output data on mySNF have to be updated regularly.

Additionally, a project site visit will be held once per research phase for monitoring purposes.

4. Submission and selection procedure

4.1 Submission

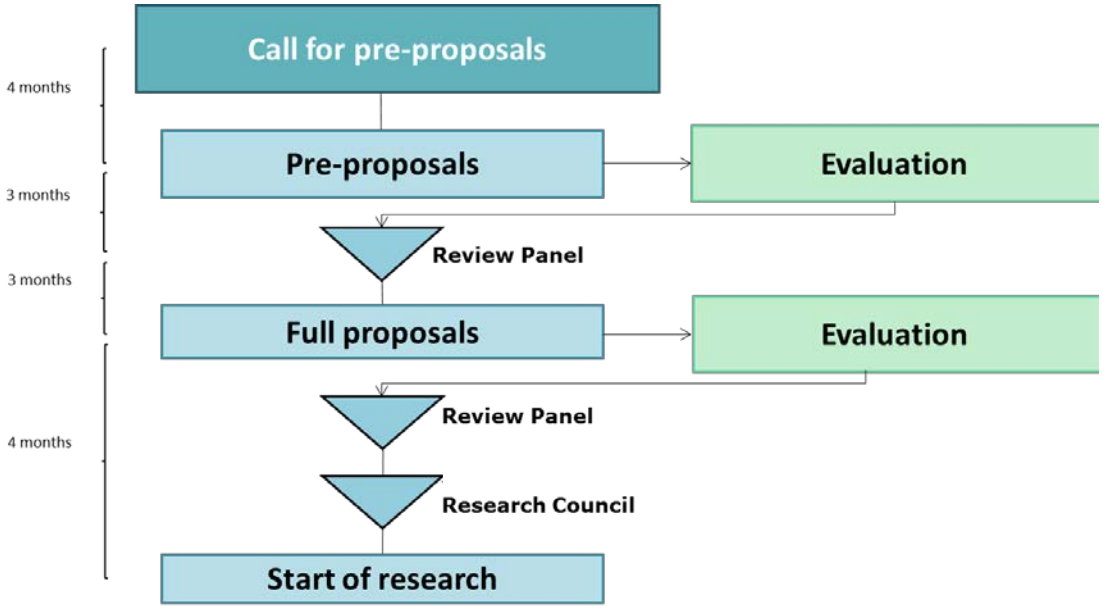
Pre-proposals and full proposals must be submitted online via the *my*SNF portal. User registration can be obtained via the *my*SNF homepage: www.mysnf.ch.

The call documents and the relevant provisions, regulations and guidelines for the submission of proposals via the *my*SNF portal can be downloaded from the website of the r4d programme www.r4d.ch and the SNSF. The evaluation procedure will be conducted in two stages (pre-proposals, full proposals). Both the pre-proposals and the full proposals must be submitted in English since they will be evaluated by internationally recognised experts.

If you do not already have a *my*SNF account, you need to register before submitting a proposal on www.mySNF.ch. Registration for a login for electronic submission requires five working days.

4.2 Selection

The selection process is structured according to the below figure. The indications of time between each step are approximates.



Pre-proposals and full proposals will be evaluated by the Review Panel according to a peer review procedure based on external written expertise. Responsible applicants may be invited to present their project proposal before the Review Panel. The decisions of the Review Panel must be endorsed by the Research Council of the SNSF.

The Secretariat of the SNSF Programme Division will check that the proposals meet the formal criteria such as completeness, adequate formal presentation and submission within the deadlines. Pre-proposals and proposals that do not meet these formal criteria will not be processed further.

4.3 Pre-proposals

The deadline for submission is **1 April 2016**.

The pre-proposal should provide an outline of the planned research project and has to cover the **entire period of six years** with more details of the planned activities for the first three year period. Furthermore information on the following points have to be included:

Data to be entered directly in the *my*SNF portal:

- Responsible applicant (Swiss applicant)
- Co-applicants (from Switzerland and/or countries of group 1 and/or 2)
- Basic data and abstract
- National and international collaborators (academic and non-academic institutions involved in the project)
- Estimation of financial support required for salaries and running costs for the entire period of six years (budget)

Documents to be uploaded in PDF format on the *my*SNF portal:

- Research plan (max. 5 pages)
  - Research hypotheses and objectives of the project

- State of research in the field / link to international and national policy debates
- Methodology
- Potential impact of the project and its relevance for development
- Process of setting up the project

The research plan must follow the template to be found on the *my*SNF portal (see also Annex 1a). It should not be longer than five pages (excluding the cover page and the bibliography).

- CV and list of the ten most relevant publications in the project's field of study of the responsible applicant and the co-applicants (maximum two pages per person).
- Written confirmation by the co-applicants from developing countries that they will participate in the project (no legally binding commitment at the pre-proposal stage).

The Review Panel invites selected pre-proposals to be developed into full proposals **on 8 July 2016**.

4.4 Full proposals

The deadline for submission of the full proposals is **6 October 2016**.

Detailed full proposals are submitted online via the mySNF portal in accordance with standard SNSF rules and guidelines. The review panel may request further information. The full proposal has to cover the entire period of six years with more details of the planned research for the first three year period. One preparatory grant of maximally 5,500 CHF is available for the elaboration of each full proposal (e.g. for a joint workshop).

Full proposals must contain the following information:

Data to be entered directly in the *my*SNF portal:
- Responsible applicant (Swiss applicant)
- Co-applicants (from Switzerland and/or countries of group 1 and/or 2)
- Basic data and abstract
- National and international collaborators (academic and non-academic institutions involved in the project)
- Estimation of financial support required for salaries and running costs for the entire period of six years (budget)

Documents to be uploaded in PDF format on the *my*SNF portal:
- Research Plan (max. 30 pages)
  - Research hypotheses and objectives of the project
  - State of research in the field / link to international and national policy debates
  - Methodology
  - Timeframe and milestones
  - Organisation of research groups in research partnership project
  - Pathways to impact and stakeholder involvement
  - Application and Communication Strategy
  - Results Framework

The research plan must follow the template to be found on the *my*SNF portal (see also Annex 1b). It should not be longer than 30 pages (excluding the cover page and the bibliography).

- A binding confirmation from the co-applicants in developing countries must be submitted together with the proposal.
- CV and list of the ten most relevant publications in the project's field of study of the responsible applicant and co-applicants (no more than two pages per person).
- A budget providing an overview of the budget allocation between Switzerland/country group 2 and country group 1, salaries, and amount for communication and application. The budget template is available on the *my*SNF portal.

The Research Council will make the final decisions on the proposals in **February 2017**. Hence, research work could begin in **March 2017** at the earliest. The research work must start in **August 2017** at the latest.

5. Evaluation criteria

The evaluation of pre-proposals and full proposals is based on the following criteria:

5.1 Scientific quality criteria

- Scientific significance, originality and topicality of the project
- Suitability of the methods chosen and feasibility
- Applicants' scientific track record and quality of the consortium, and track record in research in/with/about developing countries

5.2 Criteria of relevance for development

- Extent to which the intended research results are aimed at solving global problems
- Potential for transferring research results to policy-making or practice (only for full proposals)
- Quality of communication and application strategy for potential users / stakeholders (only for full proposals)
- Potential economic, environmental or societal impact of the project

5.3 Budget and governance

- Management scheme
- Cost-benefit ratio (efficiency)
- Compliance with the 11 revised KFPE principles

5.4 Evaluation and selection

Pre-proposals and full proposals are reviewed by international peer experts. Based on these reviews and their own evaluation, the Review Panel will award two marks: a first mark for the "scientific quality" block, a second mark for the "relevance for development" block. The range of awardable marks is as follows:

A: Outstanding, AB: excellent, B: very good, BC: good, C: average, D: poor.

The first priority will be to support projects that have been awarded an A, an AB or a B in both areas. The second priority will be to support projects that have been awarded a BC or a C in one or in both areas. Projects rated D in one or in both areas will not be supported. A low mark in one block cannot be compensated by a particularly high mark in the other block.

6. Contact persons and information

For questions concerning the submission and evaluation procedure for pre-proposals and full proposals, please contact the programme coordinators Dr. Claudia Rutte (claudia.rutte@snf.ch; 031 308 2241) or Dr. Claudia Zingerli (claudia.zingerli@snf.ch; 031 308 2174), r4d@snf.ch or 031 308 22 22.

For questions on financial matters (salaries and eligible costs), please contact the Head of Finances, Roman Sollberger (roman.sollberger@snf.ch; 031 2105), r4d@snf.ch or 031 308 22 22.

Technical help with mySNF and electronic submissions
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*my*SNF homepage: www.mysnf.ch

7. Organisation

7.1 Ad hoc Review Panel

Depending on the submitted pre-proposals and full proposals an ad-hoc Review Panel will be composed of the elected Review Panel members of all modules of the r4d programme, a representative of SDC and a representative of the National Research Council. Ad-hoc experts in the topic Natural resource governance for sustainable development may support the ad-hoc Review Panel.

7.2 Programme Coordinators SNSF

Dr. Claudia Rutte, Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Berne
Dr. Claudia Zingerli, Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Berne

8. Schedule

At present, the following schedule is envisaged for the additional thematic call in the r4d programme:

Call for proposals	21 January 2016
Submission of pre-proposals	1 April 2016
Invitation to submit full proposals	8 July 2016
Preparatory workshops funded by the r4d programme (preparatory grants)	July to September 2016
Submission of full proposals	6 October 2016
Final decision on full proposals	February 2017
Start of research	March - August 2017
End of research of 6-year projects	March – August 2023

Annexe

Annex 1a:	Template Pre-proposal
Annex 1b:	Template Proposal
Annex 2:	Guidelines; Pathways to Impact
Annex 3:	Guidelines; Application and Communication Strategy
Annex 4:	Guidelines; Results Framework
Annex 5:	Template; Short version of a Results Framework
Annex 6:	Results Framework of the r4d Programme
Annex 7:	Budget template

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Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

Annex 1a: Template for pre-proposal research plan

r4d Additional Thematic Call 2016

The pre-proposal must fulfil the following criteria for a successful submission:

- *The research plan is to be submitted in English,*
- *The research plan must **not exceed five pages**, including points 1-6 (excluding cover-page and bibliography),*
- *A minimum of point 10 font size and 1.5 line spacing must be used,*
- *In general, the research plan should **not** contain any **annexed documents**,*
- *The research plan must be submitted using this form through mySNF (deadline: **1 April 2016**).*

Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

Cover page

Responsible applicant Name, First name	
Further applicant(s) Name, First name	
Project title	
Short title	

Please list five publications from third parties (not yours) considered relevant as stepping stones for the research envisaged:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Please list the most important publications of your team (not more than ten):

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Please indicate to which of the following research topics your pre-proposal belongs to (one option only):

- ☐ **Topic 1**: Conditions and dynamics of employment, with a particular focus on vocational training, in the context of sustainable development
- ☐ **Topic 2**: Ecosystems, ecosystems management, and climate change
- ☐ **Topic 3**: Social determinants and equitable access to health
- ☐ **Topic 4**: Natural resource governance for sustainable development

Research plan

1. State of knowledge in the field and novelty of the project	Set out the scientific background and basis of your project. Explain the need to perform research on the topic you propose, related to the current national and international development debates and policies. Please highlight the research gap your research will bridge and the novelty of the topic, approach or method you propose.
2. Research hypotheses and objectives of the project	Specify the research hypotheses and the concrete objectives that you aim to achieve during the lifetime of the project.
3. Methodology	- Methods by which the research goals are to be reached - Data situation / collection of data - Clear rationale for the country selection
4. Potential impact of the project and its relevance for development	Explain how results could contribute to solve global problems in developing countries or benefit the poor segments of the population, and how results could be implemented into policy or practice.
5. Process of setting up the project	Describe how and when the project partners and the relevant stakeholders are or will be involved in the setting up of the project.
6. Bibliography	The bibliography must be part of the document, but is not to be enclosed in the 5 page restriction.

Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

Annex 1b: Template for full proposal research plan

r4d Additional Thematic Call 2016

The submission of full proposals in upon invitation by the Review Panel only.

The research plan must fulfil the following criteria for a successful submission:

- *The research plan is to be submitted in English,*
- *The research plan must **not exceed thirty pages**, including the Results Framework, excluding bibliography*
- *A minimum of point 10 font size and 1.5 line spacing must be used,*
- *In general, the research plan should **not** contain any **annexed documents**,*
- *The research plan must be submitted using this form through mySNF (deadline: **6 October 2016**)*

Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

Cover page

Responsible applicant Name, First name	
Further applicant(s) Name, First name	
Project title	
Short title	

Please indicate to which of the following research topics your pre-proposal belongs to (one option only):

☐	**Topic 1**: Conditions and dynamics of employment, with a particular focus on vocational training, in the context of sustainable development
☐	**Topic 2**: Ecosystems, ecosystems management, and climate change
☐	**Topic 3**: Social determinants and equitable access to health
☐	**Topic 4**: Natural resource governance for sustainable development

Research plan

1. State of knowledge in the field and novelty of the project

Set out the scientific background and basis of your project. Explain the need to perform research on the topic you propose, related to the current national and international development debates and policies. Please highlight the research gap your research will bridge and the novelty of the topic, approach or method you propose.

2. Research hypotheses and objectives of the project

Specify the research hypotheses and the concrete objectives that you aim to achieve during the lifetime of the project.

3. Methodology

- Methods by which the research goals are to be reached
- Data situation / collection of data
- Clear rationale for the country selection

4. Timeframe and milestones

Indicate a schedule for the work to be carried out within the project and indicate the most important milestones for the whole duration of the project of six years.

5. Organisation of research groups

Describe the management scheme for the project and point out the collaboration between the research teams and the different disciplines, as well as their contribution to the project. Please justify the participation of countries of group 2 with regard to your research objectives. Please comment briefly on the role of the individual PhD students and Postdocs.

6. Pathways to impact

Please consider Annexe 2 of the Call; “Guidelines Pathways to Impact”.
Explain how results will be implemented into policy and/or practice by describing:
a) the expected change scenarios
b) the key stakeholders
c) winners and looser

7. Strategy for Application and Communication

Please consider Annexe 3; “Application and communication strategy”.
Describe the overall communication strategy of the project, how research results will be communicated to and exchanged with different potential users / stakeholders and how they will be translated into policy and practice.

8. Results Framework

See Annexe 4 of the Call: “Guidelines for designing a results framework”.

9. Bibliography

Annex 2: Guidelines Pathways to Impact[1]

What is 'pathways to impact' about?
Development impact is measured in real changes of people's knowledge, behaviours, and decisions, livelihoods and institutions. The pathway to impact describes how the research will/seeks to contribute to a process that supports solving development relevant global problems and improving the lives of the poor through global sustainable (social, economic, *and* environmental) development. It should detail the activities which will help develop potential economic, societal, and environmental impacts.

Pathways to impact are not expected to predict impact. The purpose is to develop a theory of change which is grounded in a sound logic model thus, encouraging researchers to explore the potential contribution that their research can make to society by increasing the effectiveness of institutions, services, policy making and practice at the national, regional and global level, and the resources required to carry out appropriate and project specific activities.

Conceptualising impact
A project's *pathways to impact* need to be explicit in describing the logic model on how the impact might be achieved to build long-term sustainable benfits for the poor in the context of sustainable development. The design of the *pathways to impact* should address three inter-linked components:

- *Scenarios of change:*
  State in simple terms what changes the research seeks to capture, explore and explain, and then hypothesize what those changes might mean for the issue at stake and for poverty alleviation.
  - ⇒ What is the underlying model for understanding changes within and between different components of human and natural systems?
  - ⇒ What changes does research seek to capture, explore and explain?
  - ⇒ What might these changes mean for the issue at stake and for the reduction of poverty and global risks in developing countries in the context of sustainable development?
  - ⇒ In what assumptions is the theory of change grounded?

- *Stakeholders in those change scenarios:*
  In any complex system and in society there will be winners and losers as a result of changes, either as a direct or indirect result of human interventions or as a result of natural changes.
  - ⇒ Who are the different stakeholders that may benefit or lose within these established change scenarios?
  - ⇒ Who is directly or indirectly affected; or even potentially unintendedly affected, and how?
  - ⇒ What will be done to ensure that potential beneficiaries have the opportunity to engage with this research?

- *Enablers, or spoilers, of change:*
  - ⇒ Which are potential enablers/drivers or 'spoilers' of change which cause, facilitate or prevent change? (e.g. policies, practices, technologies, cultural norms etc.)

[1] NOTE: These guidelines builds on the work of the UK Research Council (Source: http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/kei/Pages/home.aspx) and the Ecosystem Services for poverty alleviation ESPA program (http://www.esi.ac.uk/espa/files/espa/ESPA_Impact_Framework.pdf) adapted to the specificities of the r4d programme.

Annex 3: Guidelines Application and Communication Strategy

The ***application of the research*** results into policy and practice and the ***communication to stakeholders*** are considered as an integral part of the research activities. Therefore, the research proposal must include a strategy for application and communication to stakeholders which is linked to the project's pathways to impact.

Application can be different in nature. Application can, for instance, imply optimising interventions at the systems level; policy change or priorisation; translating evidence into effective policies; or translating policy into effective practice.

Application or getting research into practice and policy is a difficult endeavour. It takes place in a complex system of interactions between researchers and potential users. It is an iterative and on-going process and therefore implies a comprehensive understanding of the context in which research outcomes may be utilised, and an understanding of who will or might ultimately use the results. An ***application strategy*** needs to be developed explaining how the the knowledge exchange with the relevant stakeholders at relevant level is to take place throughout the project cycle and ultimately how this knowledge is translated into policy and practice. Although not all research can or will be immediately applied, the strategy should describe in detail specific activities, research outputs, products, or potential deliverables that have great potential to be relevant and useful for practice and policy. It is crucial to identify the most appropriate format for outputs and deliverables in function of the main target groups.

Researchers will need to consider the scalability of their research findings. Researchers will be expected to demonstrate that their projects will have the potential to generate benefits that go beyond the scale or location at which they are operating either through extension to other locations or shifting to other scales. Thus, the focus should be on products and processes that are generic enough to be useful /relevant (also) beyond a specific context, and have a high potential for scaling-up (at different societal levels) and replication (in different comparable contexts).

From a users' perspective promising research outputs or deliverables could take the form of policy options, technical guides, curricular modules, check lists, handbooks, tool boxes, glossaries, and the like.

A proactive ***communication strategy*** will be essential for all projects. Researchers should consider a range of communication channels linked to their project's pathways to impact to ensure that their research makes a significant contribution to delivery against the overarching goals. Communication activities – such as workshops, the web, policy briefs, film, podcast, think pieces, success stories – provide tools or channels through which to influence, inform or build relationships with key stakeholders.

The following questions should be considered in your strategy for application and communication to stakeholders:

- Which are the interests and needs of different target groups?
- Which are the appropriate mechanisms and adequate activities to ensure an effective exchange and dissemination of knowledge/research results with the relevant key stakeholders?
- What will be done to ensure that potential beneficiaries have the opportunity to engage with this research?
- Which are suitable incentives for users to adopt the research results?

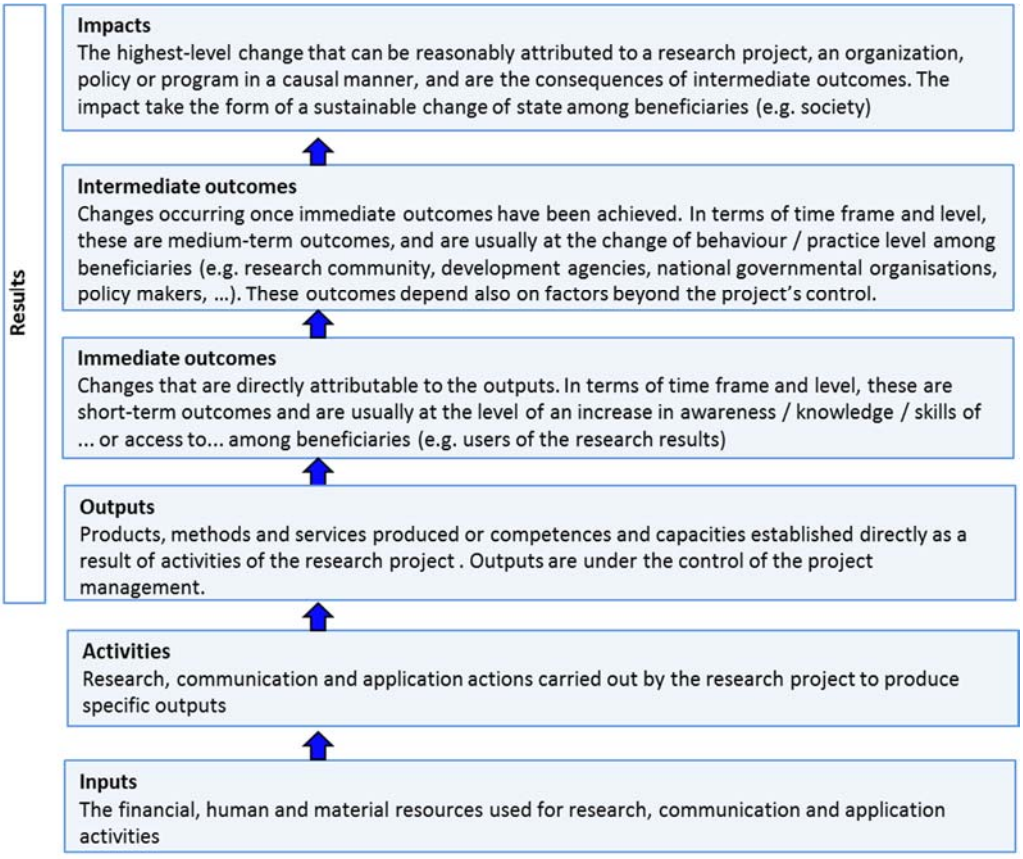
Annex 4: Guidelines for designing a results framework

What is a results framework?

The results framework approach is a systematic approach to present the logic of a strategy and to guide its subsequent management, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that intended results / objectives have the greatest opportunity of being achieved.

A results framework[1] is an explicit articulation (matrix, or summary) of results / objectives expected from a particular intervention – project (e.g. research project), programme, or development strategy. The results framework captures the essential elements of the logical and expected cause-effect relationships among inputs, outputs, immediate and intermediate outcomes, and impact.

Defining cause-effect linkages for an intervention (e.g. research project) lays the groundwork for a results framework. Thus, the development of a good results framework requires clarity with respect to the theory of change – the reasons why a project will lead to the outputs; why those outputs are likely to lead to the immediate or intermediate outcomes; and how those outcomes are (at least hypothetically) linked with longer-term outcomes or impact. The theory of change also requires knowing or estimating how long it will take to achieve each stage of the programme and how much of the outcome is likely to be achieved. Thus, defining cause-effect linkages for an intervention lays the groundwork for a results framework.



[1] Similar term: logical framework matrix (logframe)

What is a results framework used for?

A results framework is both a planning and management/monitoring tool, with additional benefits in terms of communication and reporting.

Planning. Using the results framework approach can help you identify appropriate objectives by ensuring that important questions are asked and answered at an early stage (e.g. "can objectives be measured? If not, are they appropriate? What will be sufficient to achieve the goal/objectives? What assumptions is the strategy relying on?"). It also provides a framework within which to work collaboratively with development partners in building shared ownership of objectives and approaches.

Management/Monitoring/Review. A results framework can fill the role of a performance framework for a project strategy. It provides a project-level framework to monitor progress towards the achievement of results and, if necessary, to adjust programs accordingly. Reviews and other more comprehensive project-level assessments should be more straightforward and effective as the results framework provides a rigorous structure through which a strategy's performance can be tested.

Communication and reporting. In defining a programme's causal relationships, a results framework acts as a vehicle for communicating about the resources, activities, and outcomes to project staff (e.g. research team) and other stakeholders. These frameworks can be an important tool in illustrating to the beneficiaries or community what a project is meant to achieve.

Learning from experience. Over time, the systematic use of results frameworks allows practitioners to assess what approaches or interventions contribute most effectively to achieving specific development objectives, a process that helps identify good practices for replication. A body of knowledge also forms regarding which indicators, measures, and data sources are best suited to monitoring progress in similar contexts.

References:

- World Bank. Independent Evaluation Group 2012. Designing a results framework for achieving results: a how-to guide.
- OECD DAC Definitions; United Nations Development Programme, Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results (http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/ch2-4.html).
- SDC logframe structure
- AusGuidelines: Using the Results Framework approach (http://www.ausaid.gov.au/ausguide/Documents/ausguideline2.2.pdf)

The Results Framework in a Nutshell

Hierarchy of objectives Strategy of Intervention:	Key Indicators (incl. target values and baseline)	Sources & Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks (External Factors)
Definition: **The strategy of intervention defines the hierarchy of objectives and follows the logic of the results chain.**	Definition: **Features which can be measured or at least described precisely in terms of quantity and quality respectively and which show a change in situation.** *Hints:* ➢ Indicators measure whether the results on each level (impact, outcome, output) are achieved. ➢ Indicators include **targets** and require **baselines** to assess progress. ➢ Indicators are time-bound ➢ The need to disaggregate indicators and baselines by other criteria (such as age, social and economic status etc.) depends on objectives and targeting. *Good indicators are:* • **Relevant:** The indicator covers a relevant aspect of the outcome. There is a plausible and valid link between the indicator and the objective. • **Reliable:** The indicator is precise and can be measured with minimal bias. If two persons use the same indicator independently from each other they will get the same results. • **Realistic:** The target values of the indicator are achievable in the defined time frame.	Definition: **Sources refer to relevant data/ information on results and to the documents where this information is to be found.** **Means of verification refer to methods to collect these data/information.** *Hints:* The timely availability and quality of information on the achievement of results are important criteria when defining indicators. When having several indicators for the same result level, sources and means of verification should be clearly attributed to the specific indicators.	Definition: **Assumptions and risks are conditions which could affect the progress of the project, but which are not under direct control of project management.** An *assumption* is a ***positive*** statement of a condition that must be met for the project's objectives to be achieved. A *risk* is a ***negative*** statement of a condition that might prevent the project's objectives from being achieved. *Hints:* *Information on risks as well as their management are part of the project document.*

Impact (goal)	Impact Indicators	Sources and Means of Verification	
Definition: **The highest-level change that can be reasonably attributed to a research project, an organisation, policy or programme in a causal manner, and are the consequences of intermediate outcomes. The ultimate outcomes take the form of a sustainable change of state among beneficiaries.** Scope of project management: The achievement of the development objective lies outside the direct reach of the project and depends on the assumptions formulated at outcome level. However, outcomes of the project/program should represent a relevant contribution to it.	*Hint:* *Impact indicators are essentially used during evaluations and for project monitoring.*	*Hints:* *On impact level, sources and means of verification are usually beyond the scope of project management. Information depends on documents of others, are based on national or international data bases or may result from joint evaluations.*	No assumptions and risks are defined at this level

Outcomes (Project objectives)	**Outcome Indicators**	**Outcome** **Means of Verification**	**Outcome** **Assumptions & Risks**
Definition: **The short or medium term effects (=changes in quality and quantity) expected from the outputs of the project** Scope of project management: The attainment of outcomes is primarily dependent on the project outputs, but depends also on factors beyond the project's control. Monitoring of outcomes is part of project management. Hints: It is useful to distinguish between immediate and intermediate outcomes. The number of outcomes has to be limited to **2-3 outcomes**, (in exceptional cases max. 5)	Definition: **Variable that allows the verification of changes at the outcome level or shows results relative to what was planned.** *Hints:* *Keep the number of outcome indicators limited: as few as possible, as many as necessary to assess intended changes.* *Outcome indicators are used for monitoring and evaluations.*		*Hints:* *To ensure a proper vertical logic, it is essential to attribute assumptions to the corresponding level of intervention. In this box the assumptions at outcome level which are relevant for achieving the intended impact need to be stated.*

Outputs: project deliveries per outcome and costs	**Output** **Indicators**	**Output** **Means of Verification**	**Output** **Assumptions & Risks**
Definition: **Products, methods and services produced or competences and capacities established directly as a result of activities of the research project.** Scope of project management: Outputs are under the control / responsibility of project management.	Definition: **Quantitative or qualitative variable that allows the verification of changes at the output level or shows results relative to what was planned.** *Hint:* *Output indicators are used during monitoring and evaluation.*		*Hint:* *Formulate assumptions at output level which are relevant for achieving the project's objective(s).*

Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

Annex 5: Short version of the Results framework

Hierarchy of objectives Strategy of Intervention		Key Indicators
Impact (Overarching Goal)		**Impact Indicators**
Outcomes		**Outcome Indicators**
Strategic Objectives		
Outputs (per outcome)		**Output Indicators**
For outcome 1:		
Output 1		
Output 2		
For outcome 2:		
Output 1		
Output 2		
For outcome 3:		
Output 1		
Output 2		

Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development

Annex 6: Results framework of the r4d programme

Hierarchy of objectives Strategy of Intervention		Key Indicators	Data Sources Means of Verification	
Impact (Overarching Goal)		**Impact Indicators**		
Research results of the five thematic modules and the thematically open module contribute to solving urgent global problems and securing global public goods in Africa, Asia and South America within the normative and conceptual framework of global sustainable development[1].		Evidence that newly identified and verified solution pathways addressing urgent global problems and global public goods benefit first and foremost poor people in Africa, Asia and South America. Evidence that policies at the international or regional level take into account or take up r4d research findings.	External evaluation Stakeholder survey Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses	
Outcomes		**Outcome Indicators**		**External Factors (Assumptions & Risks[i])**
Strategic Objectives	Outcome 1: Scientific evidence and research based solutions for reducing poverty and global risks are available.	Evidence that relevant, use-inspired knowledge feeds into policy debates and is shared with key stakeholders who apply it. Research based recommendations are taken into account / taken up by international or regional organizations or / and other relevant stakeholders.	Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses	*Assumptions:* Call does receive high interest in the research community High quality of submitted research proposals
	Outcome 2: National and international stakeholders are informed on the nature of the problems, trade-offs, and options for tackling and solving problems in a more systemic and holistic manner, and make use of the provided evidence and tools.	Evidence that relevant, use-inspired, systemic knowledge about trade-offs and options for tackling and solving problems feeds into policy debates and is shared with stakeholders who apply it. Research based recommendations are taken into account / taken up by international organizations or / and other relevant stakeholders.	Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses Survey (stakeholder interviews)	*Assumptions:* The issues addressed are on the mid- and longer term international policy agenda. *Risks*: Relevant results are not applied in practice and policy due to other priorities, funding constraints, and other factors beyond the sphere of influence of researchers.

[1]United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). (1992). The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. New York: United Nations.
Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland report, http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm)
For other key documents: http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd/dsd_milestones.shtml

	Outcome 3: Scientific competencies and expertise in dealing with the complexity of global issues for the benefit of societies in Africa, Asia, and South America are increased.	Competence level of inter- and transdisciplinary research is enhanced. Level and intensity of different stakeholder exchanges in the research process.	Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses	*Assumption:* Social and intercultural competencies are available
Outputs (per outcome)		**Output Indicators**		
For outcome 1: Scientific evidence and research based solutions for reducing poverty and global risks are available.				
Output 11	New, innovative concepts, methods, methodologies, techniques, technologies, products, tools, or approaches are identified, developed, validated, and applied.	Number of scientific peer-reviewed publications (together with some quality indicators) Number of presentations at international scientific conferences outside of the r4d programme Number of products for scaling-up and/or replication Number of technological, social and political tools made available	Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses	*Assumption*: Willingness to transnational scientific collaboration and interaction with relevant stakeholders throughout the research process is confirmed
Output 12	An active scientific network on global issues for development is enhanced	Number and quality of research project teams Number of triangular North-South-South collaborations	Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses	
For outcome 2: National and international stakeholders are informed on the nature of the problems, trade-offs, and options for tackling and solving problems in a more systemic and holistic manner, and make use of the provided evidence and tools.				
Output 21	Research results are effectively exchanged with stakeholders and applied	Number of concrete application examples from the projects Number of presentations by projects partners in which the research results are discussed Number policy briefs and policy fora Reference to relevant international debates	Survey Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses Project specific communication and implementation strategy	*Assumption*: Willingness of stakeholders to take into account scientific evidence and act and decide based on evidence. *Risks*: Lack of interaction between research, policy and practice.
Output 22	Results of research are brought into relevant channels of international debate and regional and international policy dialogue.			
Output 23	Awareness on tackling global issues through systemic and interdisciplinary approaches has been raised			
For outcome 3: Scientific competencies and expertise in dealing with the complexity of global issues for the benefit of societies in Africa, Asia, and South America are increased.				
Output 31	Transnational research partnerships between researchers from Switzerland and Africa, Asia and/or Latin America are effective.	Number of co-authored scientific publications (peer reviewed articles) with authors from Switzerland and authors from Africa, Asia, and/or Latin America.	Module reports incrementally building up on project reports Syntheses	*Risks*: The division of work and the benefit sharing favors only Swiss research community

		Degree of compliance with the 11 KFPE partnership principles.		Researchers have no or little interest or incentives in interdisciplinary collaboration due to lack of incentives
Output 32	Interdisciplinary collaboration between social, natural, and engineering sciences is strengthened.	Number of co-authored scientific publications with authors from social and natural sciences.		
Output 33	The capacities to identify and tackle new issues with a potential global impact for developing countries are strengthened.	Number of promoted researchers (gender disaggregated) Number of completed BSc, MSc, and PhDs with projects (gender disaggregated; in Switzerland / partner countries) Number of involved Postdocs within projects in Switzerland and in partner countries Number of participants in r4d Skills events		

r4d - Template for requested funding of 6 years

Swiss partners & partners from country group 2

Salaries	Occupation [%]		in CHF						Sum [CHF]		
	research or coordination	communication & implementation	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	research & coordination	communication & implementation	Total
Academic									0	0	0
Doctoral student									0	0	0
Technician									0	0	0
Auxilliary personnel									0	0	0
Social security contribution									0	0	0
Total [%]	0%	0%									0%
Total [CHF]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Research funds	Usage for (%)		in CHF						
	research or coordination	communication & implementation	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	Total
Research funds									0
Communications and implementation activities		100%							0
Total [CHF]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Partners from country group 1

Salaries	Occupation for [%]		in CHF						Sum [in CHF]		
	research or coordination	communication & implementation	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	research & coordination	communication & implementation	Total
Academics									0	0	0
Doctoral student									0	0	0
Technician									0	0	0
Auxilliary personnel									0	0	0
Total [%]	0%	0%									
Total [CHF]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0

Research funds & equipment	Usage for		in CHF						
	research or coordination	communication & implementation	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	Total
Research funds									0
Equipment of enduring values									0
Communications and implementation activities		100%							0
Total [CHF]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total requested funding	**0**
Research personnel from Switzerland & country group 2 [%]	#DIV/0!
Research personnel from country group 1 [%] (min. 50 % of total person month)	#DIV/0!
Requested funding for partners from Switzerland and country group 2 [%] (max. 60% of total budget)	#DIV/0!
Requested funding for partners from country group 1 [%] (min. 40% of total budget)	#DIV/0!
Requested funding for communication & implementation [%] (min. 10-15% of total budget)	#DIV/0!