



Setting The Scene: Situating DFID's Research Funding Policy and Practice in an International Comparative Perspective

A scoping study commissioned by DFID Central Research Department

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Executive Summary

This report aims to situate the Department for International Development (DFID)'s role as a donor of international research in a comparative international perspective in order to inform the development of the Central Research Department's next 5-year research strategy and 20-year Vision of development for poverty reduction. The study included a desktop/web review of published information and key informant interviews with development researchers and practitioners. The objectives of the study were to i) identify the top 10-15 research donors, ii) identify areas of duplication, and omission, iii) suggest where DFID can add value, iv) identify regional research processes, and vi) new partnerships with which DFID can engage, and vi) identify key northern research organisations of value for developing countries. Outputs include answers to these questions in this report (summarised below), and a series of databases containing detailed information about research donor spending, their programmes (themes, geographical focus, and approaches to capacity development), and regional research networks.

Key findings

Key findings relating to each of the six questions are:

- *Definitions and data constraints:* The absence of comparable published data, a broad diversity of definitions of research, research themes, and research processes, themselves indicative of limited information sharing, cooperation and collaboration between research funders has made this study extremely difficult.
- *Top 10 donors:* Based on highly varied (and possibly unreliable) budget data alone, the top 20 research funders in 2005/06 were the Gates Foundation - \$450m, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - \$282m, the European Union (EU) - \$254m, Research Institute for France (IRD) - \$220m, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) - \$174m, Wellcome Trust (UK) - \$143m, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) - \$135m, Medical Research Council (UK) - £120-140m, the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) - \$110m and the World Bank – c.\$100m.

Key criteria of quality research donorship included: clarity of mandate, visibility and quality of processes, supporting innovation and stimulating demand. IDRC was the only donor universally highly regarded, though many others scored highly in specific themes.

- *Duplication, and omission:* This was even more difficult, but geographical and thematic overcrowding does not seem to be a major problem, and there was no consensus among informants about thematic omissions. There is good coverage of Sub-Saharan Africa, South and South-East Asia, Latin America and the Middle-East and North Africa (MENA), but relatively little in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and Oceania.
- *Where DFID can add value:* DFID research in the Health Sector is held in high regard, as is DFID's willingness to support research which explores countervailing ideas. The literature and key informant interviews suggest a range of other mechanisms to add value including research on research itself, getting research-based knowledge into use through support to broader innovation systems and evidence-based policy, flexible funding systems and research capacity-building – in the north as well as the south, and with research users as well as suppliers.
- *Regional research processes:* A number of regional networks and research processes were identified including the International Science Programme (ISP), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the Southern African Regional Poverty Network (SARPN).
- *New partnerships:* Potential for enhanced partnerships exist with southern research organisations (through Research Programme Consortia), the multilateral organisations (CGIAR etc), "quality" donors (e.g. IDRC and the Wellcome Trust) – though it is

important to ensure that the objectives of collaborative work are closely aligned - and North-South partnerships. The value of investment in Networks was contentious, while there appears to be scope for more PPPs.

- *Key northern research organisations:* A number of high quality northern research institutes with an interest in development issues or valuable for southern research were identified (e.g. Nuffield, Rowntree, Leverhulme etc).

Key Recommendations:

The study makes recommendations in six areas:

- *Improved knowledge and harmonisation of development research programmes:* DFID could play an important role in supporting international efforts to improve knowledge of what's going on and harmonisation of development research programmes. This could include work to encourage the use of common definitions, the development of a database of development research programmes, work on quantitative and qualitative indicators, establishing an institutional home - possibly Development Assistance Committee (DAC) or the International Forum of Research Donors (IFORD), fostering greater information sharing, and promoting "good development research donorship".
- *Improved research donor practice:* There are a number of opportunities for DFID to put good development research donorship into practice itself. These could include: better communication of it's own research mandate internally and externally, enhanced investment in research communication, establishment of good research management processes (e.g. knowledge management and funding mechanisms), mechanisms to support innovative research (e.g. diversity of funding mechanisms, a balance between thematic and opportunistic research, long and short term funding streams etc), and more work on stimulating demand (e.g. through support to policy makers and civil society groups).
- *Improved positioning to add value:* In a rapidly changing environment more and on-going work will be needed to identify the key research themes (e.g. through horizon scanning, meta-analysis, and consultations), and greater emphasis on research on policy implementation, and learning about research itself.
- *Capacity building:* Capacity building for research suppliers and research users emerged as a clear priority from the literature, the donor mapping and informants. Greater financial and human investment is needed in M&E, balancing research and capacity-building, expert training, north-south partnerships and networks.
- *Partnerships and regional processes:* There are a number of opportunities for partnership: with other research donors working on similar themes, with other donors with an emphasis on research into use and capacity building (eg IDRC), with UK Research Funders with an interest in development issues (e.g. Leverhulme) and/or expertise in policy-relevant research and policy engagement (e.g. Rowntree, Nuffield), with regional networks (e.g. AERC), with Public Private Partnerships (eg Climate Change), and with European Donors and their networks (e.g. the Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education NUFFIC).
- *Further investigations:* Given the absence of comparable published information and definitional inexactitude that has complicated this study, further work would be useful to inform the new strategy. This could include verification of the data in this report, interviews with research managers in the other major research funders, interviews with a wider range of southern research users and suppliers and a meeting of the major donors to discuss the results and explore opportunities for improved information sharing.

Contents

Executive Summary	i
Key findings.....	i
Key Recommendations:	ii
Contents.....	iii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
1. Introduction	1
DFID's New Research Strategy	1
The Study	1
Caveat and qualifications	2
Structure of the report	2
2. Findings	2
2.1 The 10-15 major of development research	2
Definitions	2
Data constraints.....	3
Quantitative indicators	3
Qualitative indicators	4
Bilateral Donors	5
Private foundations	5
Multilaterals.....	6
2.2 Research duplication, overlap and donor crowding	7
DFID's thematic priorities in relation to other donors.....	7
Geographical priorities.....	9
Areas of donor crowding.....	9
2.3 Adding Value	9
Areas of omission	9
Research into use.....	10
Funding mechanisms.....	10
Capacity building	11
2.4 Engaging in regional policy processes	13
2.5 New partnerships for Increased Impact.....	13
Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)	14
2.6 Funders of Northern research	14
3. Conclusions and recommendations	15
3.1 Improved knowledge about and harmonisation of development research	15
3.2 Improved research donor practice.....	15
3.3 Improved positioning to add value.....	16
3.4 Capacity building	17
3.5 Partnerships and regional processes	18
3.6 Further work	18
Notes.....	19

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB I	Asian Development Bank Institute
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AFD	Agence Française de Développement- French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BBSRC	Biotechnology and Biological Science Research Council (UK)
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment (Switzerland)
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CRCBD	Collaborative Research and Capacity Building for Development (USAID)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DMFA	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DNDI	Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative
ENRECA	Enhancement of Research Capacity- Danida
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
FIND	Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics
GAIN	Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition
GALV	Global Alliance for Livestock Vaccines
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GDN	Global Development Network
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IAVI	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
ICLEN	International Clinical Epidemiology Network
IDCJ	International Development Centre of Japan
IDE	Institute of Developing Economies (Japan)
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IFORD	International Forum of Research Donors for Development
IPM	International Partnership for Microbicides
IRD	L'institut de recherche pour le développement- Research Institute for Development (France)
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISP	International Science Programme
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAS	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (Germany)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDP	Microbicides Development Programme
MIM	Multilateral Initiative on Malaria
MMV	Medicines for Malaria Venture
MRC	Medical Research Council (UK)
MVI	Malaria Vaccine Initiative
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NUFFIC	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education
NUFU	Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Program for Development Research and Education

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

PDVI	Pediatric Dengue Vaccine Initiative
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
Rawoo	Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council
SARPN	Southern African Regional Poverty Network
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TDR	UNICEF/ UNDP/ World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. Introduction

DFID's New Research Strategy

DFID's Central Research Department is developing a new five-year research strategy (2008/9 – 2012/13), informed by a twenty-year vision of the role it hopes global and developing country research will contribute to poverty reduction beyond the Millennium Development Goals. Its thinking is situated within a recognition of the increasingly important role that knowledge and knowledge markets play in international development, including an appreciation of the potentially significant returns to research (e.g. Alston et al., 1998, Surr et al, 2002).

The new strategy will build on DFID's current research funding framework 2005-2007 (RFF) which is framed around four key researchable priorities: Sustainable Agriculture, Killer Diseases, Climate Change and States that Don't Work for the Poor, and two cross-cutting issues – getting research into use through improved engagement with research users and links to policy, and building the capacity of developing country users and researchers to do and access research. It will also address directly the priorities set out in DFID'S 2006 White Paper on *International Development: Making Governance Work for the Poor* and its forthcoming *Science and Innovation Strategy*.

During the RFF period CRD has aimed to position DFID research increasingly within an international context. Strategic links have been strengthened with other major research funders (both government and foundations), including through joint programming and in line with the OECD Development Assistance Committee harmonisation and alignment principles. In view of a rapidly developing international environment for research funding, this report is designed to build on an international mapping study produced by the RAND Corporation in 2005 and to provide DFID with a more updated information base to inform their decision making, including a wider international consultation process around its research strategy scheduled for the second half of 2007.

The Study

The aim of this study is “to inform decision-making about the optimal positioning of DFID research based on an assessment of DFID's current and potential comparative advantage vis-à-vis other international research funders.” The specific objectives are to:

1. identify the major funders in international development research (top 10-15)
2. identify areas of duplication, overlap and donor “crowding” in relation to need, and by extension provide an assessment of areas of omission
3. suggest where DFID can “add value” (i.e. sectorally, in relation to research/policy impact, leveraging funds etc.) and therefore develop further a distinct comparative advantage
4. identify any major regional/continental research policies processes with which DFID's strategy should engage
5. identify new partnerships which could increase the impact of development research or where there would be significant efficiency gains for DFID research management.
6. identify key funders of northern research which have application for developing countries.

The full Terms of Reference are provided in Appendix 1.

The study methodology included a printed and web literature review, key informant interviews, and frequent engagement with DFID staff. More methodological details and a list of key informants is provided in Appendix 2.

Caveat and qualifications

It is important to note from the outset, however, that due to severe data limitations and tight time constraints it has not been possible to answer the study's research questions as comprehensively as we believe this topic merits. Rather than being conclusive and authoritative, our recommendations include suggestions for further investigation during the course of consultations around the development of the strategy.

Structure of the report

The bulk of this report, Section Two, provides the key findings under each of the six questions above. A summary of our conclusions and recommendations are in Section Three. Detailed information about donor spending, research topics, geographical focus, approaches to capacity development, research networks and private-public partnerships are presented in a series of Appendices.

2. Findings

2.1 The 10-15 major of development research

Identifying the top donors of international development research is extremely difficult for two main reasons: a) definitional issues and b) availability of data.

Definitions

First, definitions of 'research', 'development research' and 'research donors' vary considerably (e.g. Farley 2005, Surr, 2002, Arnold and Bell, 2001). Definitions of "research" in our desktop review and key informant interviews ranged from "academic research published in peer-reviewed journals" through to the OECD definition of "any creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" to the 2002 Surr Report's emphasis on knowledge creation and management. The latter focuses on "research and research-like activities" embedded within broader "knowledge systems" and may encompass both "research" and "policy analysis". It should be noted however that DFID's own definition of research emphasises the long-term process of "generating new technologies and ideas" as opposed to shorter-term analysis.ⁱⁱ Although the Surr Report distinguishes between "research" and "evaluation" in terms of breadth of audience, with research being intended for a wide external audience and evaluations mainly (although not exclusively) for DFID (p16-17), many of our key informants believed that rigorous research on policy implementation represents a major gap in development research. As such evaluation research of this nature might be usefully conceptualised as a component of "research-like activities".

"Development research" is also subject to wide-ranging interpretations, and there appears to be no commonly agreed upon definition. It may encompass a wide range of disciplines (development studies, social sciences, health/ medical research, agriculture research, science and technology, innovations systems and communications), involve different goals (research *about* development as well as research *for* development) and different actors. At its broadest, 'development research' could potentially encompass all research carried out by developing country governments or even all research undertaken in developing country contexts. For the purposes of this report, however, the UK Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) Development Studies definition of:

issue-driven research concerning the analysis of global and local processes of cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, political, technological and social change in low and middle income parts of the world, with particular reference to structures and institutions; the changing relationships between developed and developing countries; and the critical interrogation of theories of these processes and relationships, and of development policy (61)ⁱⁱⁱ

appeared to provide the closest fit to DFID's stated objectives in its 2005-7 Research Funding Framework and informed the thinking underpinning this scoping exercise.

Researchers and practitioners positioned in different fields often not surprisingly have very divergent views on "leading development research donors". Donors of research occupy a continuum, ranging from those whose primary purpose is to fund development research (e.g. IDRC), those who produce research, both in-house and commissioned work (e.g. World Bank and some UN agencies), those who combine development intervention and research (bilaterals and foundations) through to the private sector who may fund research as part of a corporate social responsibility initiative. In this report, we group our discussion according to three sub-categories of research donors: bilaterals, multilaterals and private foundations.

Data constraints

Data on research donors is extremely fragmented, in terms of location, coverage and currency. Although the OCED Development Assistance Committee (DAC) website provides the most comprehensive overview of overseas development assistance funding, there is no comparable data on development research spending. Individual agencies also vary widely in the degree to which they publish detailed information on their research funding policies and processes. Disaggregated data on expenditures across research priorities (both thematic and geographical focus) and different types of funding mechanisms is patchy at best and often unavailable. As we discuss further in the recommendations section, these data problems appear to be emblematic of a broader lack of coordination and limited transparency in the field of development research funding. Although none of our respondents advocated donor harmonisation in development research because of the risks of creating a cumbersome bureaucratic strategy and stifling creativity, there were strong calls to pay more attention to achieving greater complementarity among research donors. This could be achieved through regional (e.g. European donors) or organisational type groupings (e.g. private foundations or bilaterals, perhaps through IFORD^v) and/or on the basis of a specific thematic research field (e.g. health research donors or the Global Development Platform for Rural Development).

Quantitative indicators

Our key informant interviews underscored the importance of selecting leading international donors based on both **quantitative** and **qualitative** criteria. Beginning first with our quantitative assessment, comparative statistics were challenging to compile as there was a paucity of data on separate donor research spending, as well as a frequent lack of clarity as to what this expenditure encompasses. For example, is support to research institutes or multilaterals engaged in research calculated as 'research spending'? Is research which is carried out in the course of programmes and projects incorporated in research expenditure totals? In the case of bilaterals, is research conducted by country offices included in overall totals? Moreover, no international agency provides comparable data on development research funding – neither as a percentage of total development assistance nor disaggregated based on common categories. Thus our overall Top 20 Research Donors (see Table 1 below) should be treated with caution.

Table1: The Top 20 Development Research Donors^v

Agency (Country)	Annual Spending on Development Research – (USD)	Year
Gates Foundation (USA)	\$450m+	2006
USAID (USA)	\$282m	2002
European Union	\$254m	2007/08
IRD (France)	\$220m	2005
DFID (UK)	\$174m	2005
Wellcome Trust (UK)	\$143m	2005/06
SIDA (Sweden)	\$135m	2006
Medical Research Council (UK)	\$120-160m	2006
IDRC (Canada)	\$110m	2006
World Bank	\$ >100m	2005
NORAD (Norway)	\$100m	2005
ACIAR (Australia)	\$85m	2006/07
Ford Foundation (USA)	\$75-100m	2006
BMZ (Germany)	\$78m	2006
CIDA (Canada)	\$65m	2006
SDC (Switzerland)	\$40m	2006
Japan	\$>35m	2005/06
DMFA (Netherlands)	\$>35m	2006
Danida (Denmark)	\$35m	2005
Rockefeller (USA)	\$30-40m	2005

This exercise does however point to some interesting trends, including a) the high ranking of DFID among bilaterals (even prior to the recent announcement of the doubling in its budget from 116 million GBP in 2006/7 to 220 million GBP by 2010/11, b) the relative insignificance of UN agencies in the development research field (except for the WHO)^{vi}, and c) the relative financial clout of private US (especially the Gates Foundation) and UK foundations.

Qualitative indicators

Turning now to considerations of **quality**, although resource size (both financial and human) is obviously significant, highly reputed donors were also characterised as those effective in fostering innovation as well as research-based policy dialogue and research uptake within development practice. Our findings identified the following criteria of quality:

- *Clarity about mandate*: having a clear mandate was identified as a prerequisite for ensuring policy impact and value for money from development research. The importance of prioritising and investing in *policy-relevant research* was reiterated repeatedly. In this regard, a distinction was made between the role of government agency funding of research which some key informants stressed should be “research for the purpose of social and policy change” and those of research councils who legitimately focus more on the goal of knowledge expansion.
- *Visibility and quality*: this criterion was defined variously including ‘punching above one’s weight’ on account of organisational strategic coherence, funding research that is published in peer-reviewed journals, maintaining a long-term commitment and a willingness to challenge orthodox views and methodological approaches.
- *Supporting innovation*: this was viewed as critical and included investing in the incubation of new ideas, a willingness to take risks, not being overly constrained by organisational bureaucracy, investing in quality knowledge management to ensure adequate organisational memory in order to be able to identify innovation, and having flexible budgeting and human resource procedures in order to facilitate such creativity. Fostering an entrepreneurial staff ethos to pro-actively identify quality cutting-edge

research rather than relying on responses to calls for proposals was another key quality of a high impact donor.

- *Stimulating demand for research evidence*: this included mechanisms to listen and react to demand from more unconventional research users such as the private sector and sub-national government officials, and supporting knowledge brokers and creative knowledge translation mechanisms.

Bilateral Donors

Mindful of the caveats discussed above^{vii} (and in Appendix 3), the top ten bilateral funders of development research include in descending order of known quantity of expenditure the USA, France, Canada, UK, Sweden, Norway, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, and Denmark. Funding volumes range from an estimated 282 million USD by USAID to 35 million USD by Denmark.

What was striking from the key informant interviews, however, was the wide range of assessments of quality research donors among bilaterals. The only bilateral to stand out consistently in terms of positive evaluations (including among both northern and southern key informants) was the Canadian International Development Research Center (IDRC), which ranks towards the middle of the bilateral spending league table. This reputation was based predominantly on their role in supporting innovation, capacity building/mentoring and a focus on research-policy linkages, and less on the commissioning of high quality research outputs. Some of the variation in responses to this question can be attributed to different disciplinary backgrounds and interests across the development research continuum. For example, respondents interested in agriculture evaluated France and the US highly, while those concerned with social development issues singled out the Scandinavians and Dutch, whereas DFID was highly praised in the health field. Those interested in research communications assigned high ranks to IDRC and DFID; the German government was commended for fostering close long-term relations between researchers and policy-makers and USAID, the French and IDRC for research capacity development initiatives (especially at the level of the individual). DFID also earned positive assessments for nuanced thinking and the ability to ask pertinent, *policy-relevant* questions (especially in health), as well as its emphasis on research utilisation.

Private foundations

Both the quantity of expenditure and contribution to innovation emerged as important characteristics of private foundations involved in international development research funding. In terms of funding volume, Gates, the Medical Research Council, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations were the most significant development research funders, with the Gates Foundation (450 million USD) being the single largest funder in the international development research field. However, in terms of quality assessments, the Ford, Open Society Institute, Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations were identified (albeit not universally) as important supporters of innovation and incubators of new ideas. This quality was attributed to organisational flexibility and a willingness to take risks (especially Ford and Open Society), high calibre and research-savvy personnel (especially Ford and Rockefeller) and investment in southern institutions over the long-term (especially Ford and Rockefeller).

We have also included major UK private foundations which fund quality research in Table 1 as a basis for comparison. Although data is unavailable as to what percentage of this funding could be considered expenditure on development research, these figures suggest the relative importance of these donors in terms of expenditure if DFID were to considering partnering with funders of northern research. It is also worth noting that the European Foundation Center and the US Foundation Center have useful databases on research funders more generally and could thus serve as useful contact points with which

international donor fora could coordinate in order to promote better collection and collation of data on development research spending.^{viii}

Lastly, private foundations (both national [e.g. Peruvian mining companies] and international foundations working in Latin America such as Fundacion Telefonica) are also emerging as important development donors in Latin America. Although not focusing explicitly on development research, private donors in Peru for example are increasingly commissioning research institutions and universities to carry out evaluations of their community intervention efforts which collectively committed to establishing to a 200 million USD corporate social responsibility fund. As we discuss further in the recommendations section, this is an area which may merit further follow-up analysis.

Multilaterals

A range of multi-lateral institutions was also recognised by various key informants as important development research funders. The World Bank was identified almost universally as the heavy weight in the field, even if acknowledging that a lot of the Bank's research is in-house.^{ix} The Bank clearly stands out in terms of resources (both quantity and calibre of personnel), visibility and accessibility of information. A number of respondents, however, were critical of the Bank's perceived arrogance around its in-house research quality (in line with recent evaluations of the Bank's research), the dominance of a single discipline (economics) and relatively narrow lines of inquiry. Interestingly, several key informants identified a key role for DFID as it emerges as a top bilateral research donor to challenge and question the Bank's dominant role and particular perspective in the field and to actively support alternative and critical perspectives where appropriate.

Regional development banks were recognised as having some importance (especially the Inter-American Development Bank) but relatively limited research budgets. The African Development Bank was seen to be struggling due to capacity and resource gaps in this field.

Turning to UN agencies, we encountered an acute lack of data on development research spending. Our key informant interviews also revealed a general consensus that the UN was not a major player in the field but in some thematic areas various agencies deserved a mention. These included UNIDO, UNRISD for innovative social development research, the UNDP, the Innocenti Research Center on Childhood and the Brasilia UNDP Poverty Center.

Lastly, the CGIAR which enjoys extensive funding (400 million+ USD p.a.) was positively evaluated for its role in promoting high quality research on agricultural development. However, the WHO (370 million+ USD p.a.), which is also well funded, was seen less favourably due to excessive bureaucracy and limited attention to sustainable capacity building. The Global Environmental Facility and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development were also mentioned as emerging players which DFID should monitor. However, specific information on research spending was not available and thus they are not included in the spending league table.

2.2 Research duplication, overlap and donor crowding

Assessing areas of duplication, overlap or donor 'crowding' presented even greater methodological challenges than the identification of leading research donors due to the widely divergent ways in which donors select and define thematic research priorities. Comparable disaggregated data on how donor agencies allocate funding across thematic and geographic areas or type of funding mechanism was simply not available. Most key informants felt their knowledge of the field was too patchy to make firm statements. They urged that DFID should be flexible and balance attempts to map the field, to identify southern demand and to capitalise on on-going work. The process of identifying research priorities, especially those that speak to policy problems, was described again and again as a messy, non-linear, dynamic process, and it would be critical to foster multiple lines of inquiry in parallel, and to have the in-house capacity to ensure that DFID is an informed research consumer.

Appendix 4 presents a mapping of research donors' priority research themes. In the absence of a universal system of classification, we began with DFID's four key research priorities: health (killer diseases), governance (states that do not work for the poor), environment (climate change) and sustainable agriculture. We then broadly categorised additional topics included in other donor portfolios as economic development, natural resource management, pro-poor policy, human development and other for the sake of convenience. Within each of these loose over-arching categories we grouped topics according to sub-themes according to the way in which they are conceptualised by respective donors (see headings in bold italics). Our analysis is based on this map, and the informant interviews.

DFID's thematic priorities in relation to other donors

DFID's current research priorities are killer diseases (46 million GBP per annum), sustainable agricultural development (34 million GBP per annum), climate change (5.5 million GBP but increasing to 9.3 million GBP per annum in 2007/8) and governance (especially in fragile states) (6.7 million per annum). Based on our mapping, the areas of health, agriculture, climate change/environment and governance/democracy constitute major research priorities among a number of top donors (see Table 2 below). These thematic priorities are broad enough and sufficiently important to warrant multiple research initiatives, and it should be noted that the only other research donor to identify climate change as a major research priority is the US.

Several key informants, however, made specific suggestions about additional aspects of these development challenges that could be usefully included:

- *Killer diseases*: it was recommended that the theme should be sufficiently broadly conceptualised so as to include funding for research on a) less high-profile 'old-fashioned diseases' such as cholera and water-borne diseases or lifestyle diseases such as the diabetes pandemic, b) health systems (only Denmark identified this as a priority) as well as c) facilitating greater dialogue between the natural and social sciences about health and healthcare.
- *Climate change*: a value-added niche would be to foster a focus on the social and political dimensions of climate change by ensuring that these receive adequate attention within the Global Environmental Facility as part of a broader effort to facilitate dialogue between natural and social scientists.
- *Making states work for the poor*: here it would be important to ensure that DFID's governance work is informed by a broad definition of governance and dialogues with the more specific work that other donors are supporting on particular groups of rights and socially excluded population groups, peace and conflict resolution. Given that this thematic priority is an area in which DFID's current spend is relatively low (5.8%), increasing expenditure in this area in the next research strategy should be carefully considered.

Table 2. Thematic research priority overlap: DFID vis-à-vis other donors

	Bilaterals	Foundations/ Councils	Multi-laterals
Governance	Japan, US, Switzerland Germany, Canada	Ford, Open Society, Rockefeller, ESRC	World Bank, UNRISD, AfDB, IADB, ADB
Institutions	Japan, Switzerland	Open Society	IADB, AfDB, ADB
Civil Society	US, Switzerland	Ford, Open Society, Rockefeller	UNRISD
Human Rights	Switzerland	Ford, Open Society	
Rule of Law	US, Switzerland		
Democracy/ Elections	Japan, US, Germany	Ford , Open Society	UNRISD
Conflict Management	Japan, US, Germany, Canada, Switzerland	Ford, Open Society	World Bank
Health	Japan, US, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany,	Gates, Rockefeller, Wellcome, Leverhulme, BBSRC, MRC	WHO, World Bank, UNDP- IPC, UNRISD, IADB
Infectious Diseases	Japan, US, Denmark, Canada, Switzerland, Norway	Gates, Rockefeller, Wellcome, Leverhulme, BBSRC, MRC	WHO, UNRISD, UNDP-IPC
Maternal/ Newborn Health	Japan, US, Switzerland	Gates	WHO, IADB
Reproductive Health	US, Denmark, Switzerland	Gates, Ford	WHO, World Bank, UNDP,
Health Systems	US, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Switzerland		WHO, World Bank
Environment	Japan, Sweden, Norway Canada, Switzerland, Germany US	Wellcome Trust, Ford, Rockefeller, ESRC	WB, UNDP-IPC, UNRISD, ADB, IADB
Climate Change	US, Sweden, Germany, Canada,	Wellcome, Rockefeller, ESRC	World Bank
Sustainable Resource Management	Japan, Norway, Canada, Switzerland	Ford, ESRC	World Bank, IADB, ADB, UNRISD
Agriculture	US, Japan, Denmark, Canada Germany	Gates, Rockefeller, Wellcome, BBSRC	World Bank, ADB, CGIAR
Biotechnology	US, Germany, Switzerland	Gates, Rockefeller, BBSRC	CGIAR
Land Management	Germany, Canada, Switzerland		CGIAR, WB, ADB
Markets	US, Denmark, Canada, Switzerland	Gates	WB, ADB
Livestock	US	Wellcome	CGIAR

It is also worth noting that although other areas, such as rights and social justice (including gender, children/youth, indigenous peoples and the disabled), peace and conflict and the private sector, are all being addressed within the research donor community, in broad terms they are the priorities of smaller bilateral donors (Scandinavia and Germany) and some private foundations (Ford, Rockefeller, Open Society Institute, Leverhulme Trust). This indicates that in order to understand the resourcing for research in different thematic areas, it

will be necessary for funders to provide more transparent data on the breakdown of their research budgets.

There were also strong concerns that DFID should pay greater attention to cross-government department linkages in order to promote its own research and learn in-depth about its work relates to the UK's government's broader research and policy work. In particular, stronger linkages and dialogue with Foreign Office, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and with the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and associated networks such as the UK Sustainable Development Research Network (<http://www.sd-research.org.uk/index.php>) were encouraged.^x

Geographical priorities

Turning to country/regional focal areas, the cross-donor mapping suggests that there is a reasonable coverage of Sub-Saharan Africa, South and South-East Asia, Latin America and the MENA regions, as well as countries within these regions (see Appendix 5). Regions that are receiving relatively little attention include Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and Oceania. However, given the paucity of comparable data on the relative spend per region and country, we cannot provide any in-depth analysis. In light of the concern raised below about the lack of attention to policy implementation evaluations and lesson learning, it does seem important to promote greater transparency on region and country spending if we are to learn about development (poverty reduction and governance) trajectories from a diversity of perspectives.

Areas of donor crowding

From the cross-donor mapping of research areas presented in Appendix 4, evidence of donor crowding is not especially evident. However, key informant interviews suggested the following areas of concern need to be addressed: the dominance of econometrics research, an over-reliance on large quantitative cross-country studies based on secondary research at the expense of grounded context-specific work, and general frameworks linking trade liberalisation and poverty (over country and sector-specific case studies). In terms of methodological approaches, there was also a view that in order to ensure the production of policy-relevant knowledge there needed to be a better balance between primary knowledge generation and consolidation or meta-analysis and audience-friendly rapid synthesis work. Caution would however be necessary to ensure that DFID did not over-correct in areas that it deemed to be suffering from donor crowding.

2.3 Adding Value

Areas of omission

There are of course a myriad of potential research topics and thus the challenge facing DFID is to identify development problems where there is either an insufficient body of knowledge and/or under-developed research methodologies to which their support could usefully contribute. Our key informants, who span the breadth of thematic and cross-cutting issues in which DFID is engaged, identified a number of potential areas of omission including social development and building social capital and inequality – especially ethnic minorities, gender poverty reduction and service delivery for children, youth and the elderly. A full list is provided in Appendix 6. But due to our relatively small and non-representative key informant sample these are inevitably a partial and indicative list and should be treated with caution.

Our key informants were much more concerned about omissions in the way that DFID commissions and supports research including suggestions that DFID country office staff should develop regular mechanisms to interact with local grassroots groups and better understand their knowledge needs, and DFID should provide greater support for multi/trans and/or inter-disciplinary ways of working.^{xi}

Irrespective of discipline or institutional position, a lack of rigorous research on what does and does not work in terms of *policy implementation* emerged as an important area of omission. There was a strong call for much greater investment in rigorous *evaluations* and *lesson learning* among northern and southern key informants alike. This included in particular learning from bilateral interventions, NGO pilot projects, the failings of gender mainstreaming as well as evaluation of knowledge brokering strategies and tools. Overall there was a real concern to avoid simply extrapolating from the "vaccine model" or the Gates Foundation's search for a magic bullet.

Global trends and *global public goods* were also identified as an important focal area. First, there was a call for greater attention to horizon scanning and futures work, especially with regard to the future of the Horn of Africa (an area plagued by conflict, post-conflict and failing states as well as extreme poverty and rapidly growing populations) and China's role in international development. Second, in response to the suggestion to focus on Global Public Goods in DFID's 2007 Visioning Event Background Document there was support for some attention (but certainly not an exclusive focus) to global public goods. However, this would necessitate the adoption of a relatively broad definition that was informed by Southern perspectives (and not only Northern governance concerns) and should include poverty reduction, addressing inequalities (including gender and ethnic minorities) and the realisation of rights. It would also be essential for research in this area to be grounded in regional realities.

Research into use

In addition to DFID's four specific thematic foci, research communication and research utilisation is (along with capacity building) one of two priority cross-cutting issues within DFID's current research strategy. The only other international donor to have identified research utilisation and communications as a priority focus is IDRC. Our key informant interviews largely concurred that this is one of DFID's potential comparative advantages. However, this is the subject of another background study that DFID has commissioned to inform the development of its 2008/9 to 2012/13 research funding framework and thus we did not include it as a specific line of inquiry during the course of this scoping study. Nevertheless, several key informants highlighted the need to undertake more rigorous evaluations of what types of research-policy linkages and research communication and utilisation strategies are effective in different research fields and political and policy contexts, suggesting that this was an important under-researched area to which DFID could usefully contribute.^{xii} It was also emphasised that a focus on research into use should not be conflated with embedding policy research questions in research design. In this regard, specific attention to building the capacities of southern policymakers to become more effective and informed consumers of knowledge was identified as an area that had received insufficient attention to date and one where DFID could potentially add value.

Funding mechanisms

Lastly, a diversity of funding mechanisms was seen as critical to ensure a balance between key organisational priorities and the identification of emerging issues and trends. Overall, DFID's model of Development Research Centres (DRC) and Research Programme Consortiums (RPC) was seen as positive in its focus on longer-term outcome-focused research funding. It was nevertheless noted that no cross-programme evaluations had been undertaken as yet and that this would be important to better understand which DRC and RPC models were working effectively and why. In addition, there was also a call for greater availability of smaller tranches of funding (with low reporting requirements) to foster creative innovative thinking. This was an area that respondents believed had been relatively neglected in recent years.

Capacity building

Capacity building is increasingly recognised as critically important to ensure greater research utilisation among diverse target audiences – policy makers, civil society, southern research institutions, development journalists etc. (e.g. Neilson and Lusthaus, 2007). Our cross-donor mapping indicates that all research donors are involved in some form of capacity building, but no comparative data is available on the proportion of funding allocated to capacity development out of their total spend, thus making it difficult to assess the relative significance of these efforts. It is also worth noting that several key informants questioned whether funding for capacity building—although important—should be funded from DFID's research budget or should instead be funded through other mechanisms, including direct budget support to developing countries. At a minimum this suggests that DFID could pay greater attention to encouraging recipient countries to invest substantially in research and higher education capacity building.

Neilson and Lusthaus (2007) argue that research capacity building efforts should be shaped by the research problem at hand, and that an appropriate balance of individual, institutional and network approaches should be selected accordingly. Key considerations include what sort of solutions are demanded and what types of abilities at which levels and through which possible entry points are required? As can be seen in Appendix 7, donors are supporting a wide range of capacity building mechanisms, which can be broadly grouped as institutional/networking and individual approaches.

Institutional and networking approaches include the following:

- Research partnerships between Northern and Southern research institutions/ universities which have either a regional or thematic focus (esp. Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark)
- Support for universities in developing countries (particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and in the case of the German Academic Exchange Service Egypt, China and India)
- Support for national research councils in developing countries—which tend to be relatively weak and under-funded--in order to better promote the value of research and research-informed policy dialogue
- Research partnerships between developing and transition countries in order to learn from recent development paths (Switzerland)
- Funding for developing country institutions to access research and technical services of developing country partners
- Supporting the development of communities of practice among researchers and policy-makers working on a specific development problem or sector (e.g. SEPIA which addresses agrarian reform in Peru)
- Supporting relationships between researchers working on specific country cases and university teachers in order to foster a new generation of more engaged knowledge consumers
- Supporting policymakers to become more aware of and more discerning consumers of research-based evidence
- Integration of capacity building as a cross-cutting central theme in (most) development research projects (IDRC)
- Support of northern institutes to engage in quality development research and development research partnerships
- Funding collaborative regional Masters and PhD programmes (African Economic Research Consortium)
- Long-term (15-20 yrs) perspective on and investment in capacity development (ISP)

Individual approaches to capacity development include:

- Provision of training for development professionals/experts/ executives (e.g. Germany, Japan, OSI)
- Third country training of experts whereby there is support for training provided by another developing country expert (Japan)
- North-South university exchanges for researchers (Germany)
- Graduate and post-graduate scholarships (esp. Japan, Norway, Germany, Canada, and the European Commission^{xiii})
- "Sandwich training", i.e. short (3-10 months) overseas training opportunities in an effort to minimise developing country brain drain and lifestyle upheaval (ISP)
- Training for officials on development policies (Japan)
- Awards for international development journalism (IDRC)
- Sabbatical scholarships for mid-career academics from the natural and social sciences to spend a year in residence researching on a common topic and engaged in sustained trans-disciplinary dialogue (Kennedy School, Harvard University)

As a cross-cutting theme, capacity building for development research and research utilisation is one of DFID's stated priorities.^{xiv} Our key informants generally also agreed that capacity building was an important area and urged that it should not be viewed as a simple add-on to existing research funding initiatives as this risked generating a conflict of interests between research standards and investment in capacity building. They identified several important areas where DFID could strengthen its efforts and impact. Broadly speaking DFID has taken an institutional approach to capacity development but a number of respondents argued that this was one of the weaknesses of UK development agencies vis-à-vis the French and the US. The latter have historically invested much more in MA and PhD scholarships in order to provide training to local researchers involved in joint research projects whereas the British Council's scholarship approach was seen as too narrow and insufficiently policy-focused. At the UK end there is similarly a need for individual PhD scholarships to support country-based fieldwork. In short, there needed to be a strong recognition that research is more than a body of codified knowledge and is equally about training skilled people.

On the institutional front, there was a clear message that capacity building will only be effective if it constitutes an explicit and central aim. There was also a perceived need to invest more in capacity development across the development research continuum, including research management skills, research communication and knowledge brokering skills. This would require a careful mapping of the type of capacity building required and the type of organisation (including respective incentive structures) with the comparative advantage to undertake it.

Equally important, there was a recognition that capacity development was also needed in the North. This includes: i) within DFID itself in order to improve the capacity of the organisation to effectively absorb new research findings, ii) within UK universities and research institutes in order to remain at the international cutting-edge^{xv} and iii) among governmental policy-makers so that they are able to clearly articulate and justify the type of policy-relevant evidence they need in order to improve decision-making that impacts international development policy.

Lastly, there were some concerns about whether there is an adequate supply of suitably qualified capacity development trainers to meet demand if DFID were to significantly increase its spend in this area. In particular, there was a need for mentoring of southern non-governmental actors to participate more effectively in dialogue with inter-governmental bodies on technical issues such as taxation, customs, and international law. Specific

capacity building organisations of merit included: the African Capacity Building Foundation, the United Nations University, the Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships, the Third World Academy of Sciences, and the Hewlett Foundation's proposed Southern think tank initiative where it was suggested DFID could play an important interlocutor role.^{xvi}

2.4 Engaging in regional policy processes

A number of regional/continental research policy processes and networks were identified during the course of our research, some of which DFID is already engaging with. These are presented by topic and region in Appendix 8. Those that received special mention included the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), the Southern African Regional Poverty Network (SARPN), the International Science Programme (ISP) and the International Clinical Epidemiology Network (ICLEN) due to their strong north-south linkages, clear mandate and focus on long-term capacity development.

There was also a strong view that DFID was not sufficiently informed about the European development research 'landscape'.^{xvii} In particular, it was felt that DFID needed to engage more actively with the European Community and that it could play a more significant role in the funding and brokering of development research in Europe. In this regard, the new European Research Council as well as NORFACE, a partnership of European national research councils of which ESRC is a member, could be useful initiatives to support as would the Three-Cs.Net (drawn from the Maastricht Treaty principles of coordination, complementarity and coherence) community of practice (http://www.three-cs.net/community_of_practice). In the former case, the UK research councils would likely be the most appropriate channel through which to coordinate such efforts but this would first require the development of closer communication mechanisms between the Councils and DFID in the UK.

Lastly, at the international level, engaging with the World Bank's Researchers' Alliance for Development (www.worldbank.org/rad) or the Sustainable Products Task Force (an international multi-sectoral network focusing on product policy of which DEFRA is a member) were also recommended as potential linkages.

2.5 New partnerships for Increased Impact

In line with broader donor principles of coordination and alignment as well as the sheer breadth and scale of the challenges that international development research must address, DFID has already entered into a range of national and international partnerships to fund research. These include Research Programme Consortia (a partnership between developing country and usually UK-based research institutes), funding regional research systems, joint funding with other donors (including responsive research programmes with UK Research Councils), Product Development Partnerships (with the private sector) and providing core funding to such multilaterals as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). While evaluation of these partnerships is a separate and important exercise, this study sought to identify potential new partnerships in which DFID could engage in order to increase its impact and/or produce efficiency gains for DFID research management.

First, partnering with quality donors such as IDRC or the Wellcome trust, for example, was seen as a positive development and one that could be reinforced in DFID's future research strategy. However, there were also cautionary notes that partnerships need to strive to keep bureaucracy to a minimum (in order to foster creativity and diversity) and have a clear mandate. Here for example there were some concerns that the DFID/ESRC joint venture had been less than optimal due to divergent viewpoints about the type of research that the respective partners wanted to promote.

Second, although there was clear support for investing more in Southern institutions and partners, experience across diverse disciplines and geographical regions among northern and southern key informants alike suggested that there was still value in supporting partnerships between Northern and Southern institutions.^{xviii} Not only was this important in order to promote standards of academic excellence and quality control or “technical backstopping”, but also because of the greater leverage international partnerships often enjoy vis-à-vis national governments. International partnerships may provide a safer space for southern researchers to voice critical views that challenge existing orthodoxies, and a combination of northern and southern researchers is likely to open up a wider set of doors with influential policy-makers than either alone. It would however be important to foster an environment in which equitable partnerships are able to flourish, including involvement of southern partners from the outset in project design and avoidance of a ‘big brother’ attitude by northern actors vis-à-vis southern counterparts.

Third, whether or not to support networks solicited mixed views. On the one hand, network theory suggests that multiple seeds need to be sown in order that some will bloom and that diversity and flexibility are of the essence to the diffusion of innovative ideas (e.g. Rodgers, 2003). On the other, however, there was a concern that network proliferation at the regional and international levels tended to detract from national and sub-national focused work as participation in networks was a time and energy consuming activity. As such, there was a perceived need for greater rationalisation of networks on the part of donors. Decision-making about support for networks needed to be more decisive and informed by rigorous evaluations as well as a recognition that networks may have a natural lifecycle. It is also critical to be mindful that networks promote knowledge produced within a particular socio-cultural context and that consumers of knowledge need to be mindful of the power dynamics or what Stone (2003) terms “ideational power” that underlies particular knowledge discourses. In light of these divided opinions, there appears to be a need to invest in more in-depth case study evaluations of the contexts in which different types of networks are effective.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The most recent research strategies of USAID, the Netherlands, Norad, Danida, SDC and DFID all recognise the importance of greater linkages with the private sector in order to ensure more efficient, timely and relevant research. Moreover, AFD (Agence Française de Développement), IDRC and SDC have all identified private sector involvement in development cooperation as a research priority, while IDRC has set up a Private Sector Development Task Force. A cross-donor mapping of PPPs suggests that public-private linkages are being extensively promoted in the fields of health and agriculture (as can be seen in Appendix 9). Given the importance of climate change within DFID's strategy, DFID may want to explore a PPP model in this field and also to pay greater attention to research into corporate social responsibility issues.

2.6 Funders of Northern research

This was a topic that also solicited mixed views. On the one hand, there was the belief that taking a thematic approach to development and then assessing the way these issues play out in diverse contexts (North, South, East) would obscure the real challenges and complex dynamics of governance and poverty reduction in developing countries. On the other, approaching development issues such as social exclusion, inter-generational poverty transfers, social protection mechanisms or food poverty from a North-South comparative lens could provide a sharper focus on critical variables and lead to richer policy dialogues in both developed and developing country contexts (see Maxwell, 1998).

Turning to specific examples, the Nuffield Foundation, Leverhulme Trust, Rowntree, and Wellcome Trust were all identified as important and quality UK donors of northern research,

with potential for collaboration with DFID (see Appendix 10 for a brief summary of their key research foci).^{xix}

Similarly, the ESRC and other UK research councils were seen as important funders of research with application for developing countries. However, the value of these councils was primarily seen in their adherence to rigorous quality standards and concern with expanding new knowledge frontiers, which may not make them ideal partners for development research initiatives that prioritise policy-relevance. They could though play a role in supporting capacity building initiatives for southern researchers and research institutes.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

The clearest conclusion from this study is that the absolute lack and inconsistency of information about development research programmes and policy makes it extremely difficult to map the field with sufficient accuracy to provide clear recommendations about where DFID could best add value. Nevertheless DFID is recognised as a valued and important player in the field, with a distinct character and voice that should be reinforced and expanded. Our conclusions and recommendations focus on six areas: 1) knowledge about development research; 2) donor practice; 3) positioning; 4) capacity-building and 5) partnerships and 6) immediate additional investigation.

3.1 Improved knowledge about and harmonisation of development research

The clearest conclusion to emerge from this study is the lack of comparable published data about development research, divergent definitions, weak knowledge sharing and lack of coordination among development research donors. DFID could play an important role in fostering support for and leading an initiative within the DAC, IFORD or possibly the IGFA (International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research) to overcome these serious data constraints and develop an international database on research expenditure. Such an initiative should include work on definitions^{xx}, data on total volume of expenditure, as well as disaggregated information on spending by research funding mechanism, research theme, geographical coverage and capacity building efforts. Our findings also suggest that it would be valuable to complement such quantitative data with the development of qualitative indicators, possibly to be assessed by a peer review process along the lines of the OECD's peer review process of member country's overall development assistance approaches. In this regard, this scoping study identified four broad dimensions of quality which might provide a useful starting point: clarity of mandate, supporting innovation, visibility and stimulating demand for research.

3.2 Improved research donor practice

The study identified a number of areas where DFID could improve its own practices in these four areas:

- *Clarity of mandate:* DFID's focus on *policy-relevant* research aimed at informing and shaping international efforts to reduce poverty over the course of the MDGs and beyond, with particular attention to governance issues, needs to be more clearly and consistently communicated to staff and other stakeholders. Given DFID's high profile and standing in the international development community, it is important that DFID sees itself as more than an efficient manager of its research budget and takes an entrepreneurial spirit to understanding the role of research in fostering change in development policy and practice. The experience of other leading donors (e.g. the Ford Foundation and IDRC) suggests that particular attention should be paid to recruiting and retaining high calibre personnel with strong research backgrounds who can identify important policy-relevant questions in their field. The health advisors in DFID were identified as being effective in this regard so this could be an area for follow-up lesson learning.

- *Visibility and quality:* DFID already enjoys a relatively strong reputation, particularly in the area of research communication and research utilisation. It seems critical for DFID to continue to invest in its research communication and research uptake efforts.^{xxi} DFID is also valued for its role as a “nuanced thinker”. It could therefore consider positioning itself as a promoter of alternative perspectives and challenger of orthodox views, informed by innovative inter-disciplinary and mixed methodological approaches. Given the dominance of the World Bank in the development field, such a counter-weight role would contribute to ensuring that a multiplicity of views are brought to international, regional and national policy dialogues.
- *Supporting innovation:* It will be critical for DFID to ensure that its research strategy is supported by a human resource and budget strategy that encourages flexibility and diversity. Employing a diversity of funding mechanisms from large long-term grants through to smaller innovation funds to explore new ideas and methodological approaches is also recommended. This could usefully include ensuring a balance between research that is commissioned in line with a set of organisational thematic priorities and opportunities for researchers to propose new lines of inquiry at relatively regular junctures.
- *Stimulating demand:* DFID is one of the few international donors explicitly concerned with stimulating demand for research evidence, but these efforts are yet to be evaluated. There is also a pressing need to establish more regular communication channels between emerging groups of research users such as the private sector, sub-national government officials and southern CSOs through roundtables, workshops and seminars involving researchers and public and private sector representatives. Similarly, it is important that DFID invests in innovative methods to listen to the knowledge demands of social movement actors and grassroots groups.

3.3 Improved positioning to add value

While data and time constraints make it difficult to provide very specific recommendations, it is possible to make some general recommendations about thematic, geographical, and capacity building issues:

- *Thematic priorities:* Due to the data and time constraints described above our findings did not reveal areas of obvious thematic donor crowding, or glaring thematic omission, although a number are identified in Appendix 6. Specific recommendations to explore this further are: a) Horizon scanning work to identify emerging issues of importance to development and poverty reduction policy debates, especially relating to global trends and global public goods, and b) Meta-analyses of research being undertaken by leading development research donors in specific sub-themes that fall outside DFID's priority themes in order to better evaluate areas in which DFID should lead, partner or omit. Such an exercise should be triangulated with consultations with a range of DFID's traditional and non-traditional stakeholders in both the South and North. Rigorous research on policy implementation efforts by governmental and non-governmental bodies and systematising lesson learning from both successes and failures were identified by the majority of our key informants as areas where DFID could add value on the international stage.
- *Geographic priorities:* Our mapping of donor geographical prioritisation suggests that there is adequate coverage of the sub-Saharan African, South and South-East Asian and Latin American regions as well as countries within these regions. Better data is however required in order to assess the depth of this coverage. Coverage of Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and Oceania appears relatively thin by contrast and in need of attention. In this regard, one of the recommendations from this study is that DFID consider whether it should use a different weighting for its research across regions than it uses for its intervention efforts (90% to low-income countries and 10% to middle-income countries). Learning from a plurality of development experiences in terms of

economic and social development and governance/democratisation and the variables that were decisive in diverse contexts is of vital importance for DFID's policy and programme work. This is also possibly an issue that DFID could lead on in the IFORD and other regional or international fora.

3.4 Capacity building

Capacity building across the development research spectrum (from asking questions and designing research through to research communication and utilisation) is without doubt an important part of the broader innovation system that is necessary to ensure effective research-policy-practice linkages. Our mapping of capacity building initiatives revealed a rich and varied portfolio of individual and institutional approaches among international research donors, but relatively limited evaluation evidence. Given such diversity, a useful follow-up exercise that DFID could undertake in partnership with other donors (potentially with IDRC which has already initiated a programme of research in this field) would be an evaluation of the relative strengths and weaknesses of these approaches. This could in turn inform efforts over the medium-term to develop a coherent capacity building approach within DFID that encompasses a strategic balance of individual, institutional and networking mechanisms. Decision-making should be based on a clear 'theory of change' and if possible a corporate definition of capacity building so staff and stakeholders alike are clear about DFID's goals and underlying assumptions.^{xxii}

More specific recommendations for DFID to consider include the following:

- Investment in greater financial and human resources to develop a monitoring and evaluation system to assess the aggregate impacts of this capacity building approach over time.
- Ensuring compatibility between institutional incentive structures and capacity building in particular areas. For example, developing policy research and knowledge brokering capacities could be more fruitfully developed through support to think tanks and policy research institutes than universities.
- Learning from the experiences of Switzerland and Japan's support of third country expert training so as to promote greater South-South and South-East learning and experience sharing.
- Providing more opportunities for capacity-building to be demand-led, for example, through financing southern researchers and research institutes to access Northern or third country expertise and services, should be given greater weighting.
- Learning from the experiences of AERC and ISP in terms of capacity building for individual researchers (including collaborative regional MA and PhD programmes) as strong models that simultaneously build individual capacities as well as training and teaching skills in southern regions. It could be useful to consider applying these multi-pronged integrated capacity building approaches to other thematic areas (especially the social sciences) and other regions (e.g. Central Asia, MENA region, Oceania).

It is further recommended that capacity building be viewed not only as an issue for the South but also for the North. In order to increase DFID's in-house capacity, the IDRC model suggests that there needs to be adequate staffing to ensure that individual advisors and officers can devote sufficient time and energy to advising research and knowledge brokering partners, and facilitating linkages among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Secondments to research institutes and think tanks, or to UK research councils and the large private foundations, for DFID staff would also ensure that they are sufficiently up-to-date on emerging research ideas and methodologies and not only on management dimensions.^{xxiii}

Lastly, funding to maintain the capacity and quality of policy-relevant research in the UK at the graduate, post-graduate and post-doctorate levels is also an important consideration.

One possibility would be to pursue this aim in partnership with the UK research councils. However, any decision-making should be informed by a careful assessment of the nature of many global policy goals (multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and action-oriented) and the extent to which the existing research data base (which is largely but certainly not exclusively single sector, mono-disciplinary and theory-driven) is compatible with these goals.

3.5 Partnerships and regional processes

Given the clear need for more in-depth data collection, mapping and evaluation work as discussed above, it is difficult to make specific recommendations on possible partnerships with other donors. However some possible avenues for DFID to explore include the following:

- Research partnerships with donors based on thematic priorities as mapped out in Appendices 4 and 8. At a minimum when developing a call for proposals it may be useful to check with agencies or particular regional or thematic groupings of donors who have a strong focus in the research area in question what type of work they already have underway.
- In terms of research communication and capacity building, the already close linkages with IDRC could be reinforced and strengthened as DFID and IDRC are unique in their specific focus on these issues.
- Given the strong reputation that UK private foundation donors such as Nuffield, Wellcome and Leverhulme enjoy, it would be advisable for DFID to explore specific thematic areas for mutual exploration where a comparative perspective could add value to policy dialogues in both the North and South. The mandates of these foundations are also primarily concerned with policy impact and social change so there is a clear compatibility with DFID's own overarching goal of poverty reduction.
- It is recommended that support of regional and thematic research networks be undertaken on the basis of rigorous evaluations and a preparedness to withdraw funding if the network is no longer performing a value-added function. Good practice would however seem to suggest that such arrangements are likely to be more effective when there is a close association between the donor and the network, and the provision of mentoring resources where possible.
- In order to leverage the impact of its sizeable budget, DFID could usefully explore greater involvement in Private Public Partnerships – both in terms of evaluating the efficacy of current experiences in the fields of health and agriculture and also in new fields, including climate change, product policy approaches and development and corporate social responsibility.
- In order to promote better synergies and lesson learning among international development research donors, it is also recommended that the UK invest greater resources to better understand and engage with the European development research community, and work in close partnership with the National Research Councils to achieve this aim.

3.6 Further work

As has already been mentioned, the absence of comparable published information and definitional challenges has complicated this study. Further work will be necessary to fully inform the process of developing the new strategy. This could usefully include:

- Verification of the data gathered during this study with the major research funders.
- Interviews with research managers in each of them to explore their current programmes and future plans, clarify definitional and budgetary uncertainties.
- Interviews with a wider range of southern research users and suppliers.
- A meeting of the major donors to discuss the results and explore opportunities for improved information sharing.

Notes

ⁱ Helpful comments on this report were received by Andrew Barnett, Paul Garner, Simon Maxwell, Sheila Page, Andrew Sumner, Louise Shaxson and Diane Stone. All opinions expressed and errors are however the sole responsibility of the authors.

ⁱⁱ DFID Research Funding Framework 2005-7.

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.rae.ac.uk/pubs/2006/01/docs/j43.pdf>

^{iv} Another possibility could be the International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change but the membership is focused more on natural sciences. <http://www.igfagcr.org/>

^v Although the volume of research funding under the management of the CGIAR institutions and the WHO is high, greater clarity is needed on what proportion of this funding is already included in calculations of research expenditure by bilateral donors in order to avoid double counting. More detailed Tables and explanatory notes are provided in Appendix 3 – Donor Spending League.

^{vi} Although please note that paucity of data on UN agency development research funding made this impossible to verify.

^{vii} We are mindful that donors employ not only different definitions of research when calculating spending volumes, but potentially also different departments (e.g. centrally funded research vs. research conducted by country offices vs. research as a component of programme or project funding).

^{viii} See: <http://www.efc.be/projects/eu/research/default.htm>,
<http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/internationaltrends.html>.

^{ix} It is difficult to estimate the total amount of funding the World Bank devotes to research. The recent evaluation of the World Bank put the amount of funding for the research department at 45 million USD per annum which appears relatively low given the international visibility and breadth of World Bank research products, but as we explain in the Appendices, this is due to a narrow, specific definition of research adopted by the World Bank. It also does not include research components of Global Programs and Partnerships which the Bank's Development Grant Facility finances. See <http://web.worldbank.org/wbsite/external/projects/extfininstruments/exttrustfundsandgrants/extdgtf/0,,contentMDK:20588735~menuPK:64161792~pagePK:64161825~piPK:64161011~theSitePK:458461,00.html> for further details.

^x Note this is also in keeping with a recent Capability Review which noted that 'DFID has an important part to play in both the development of international policy and in its delivery through improved cross-Whitehall working . . . other departments will have to do likewise'. It also argues that 'more consistent early engagement by DFID with other government departments . . . is crucial'. (quoted in Maxwell, 2007).

^{xi} Augsburg (2005) provides a useful definitional distinction in this regard:

- Transdisciplinarity: Research that integrates the social and natural sciences in a common approach, and includes non-scientific knowledge systems in a participatory and interactive process to improve societal practices. Transdisciplinarity is a principle of scientific research and intradisciplinary practice that describes the application of scientific approaches to problems that transcend the boundaries of conventional academic disciplines.
- Interdisciplinarity: Interdisciplinarity is the act of drawing from two or more academic disciplines and integrating their insights to work together in pursuit of a common goal. "Interdisciplinary Studies", as they are called, use interdisciplinarity to develop a greater understanding of a problem that is too complex or wide-ranging to be dealt with using the knowledge and methodology of just one discipline.
- Multidisciplinarity: Multidisciplinarity is a non-integrative mixture of disciplines in that each discipline retains its methodologies and assumptions without change or development from other disciplines within the multidisciplinary relationship. Multidisciplinarity is distinctly different than Interdisciplinarity because of the relationship that the disciplines share. Within a multidisciplinary relationship this cooperation "may be mutual and cumulative but not interactive" (Augsburg 2005: 56) while interdisciplinarity blends the practices and assumptions of each discipline involved.

^{xii} It is also an area in which DFID should consider increasing funding as despite the importance to DFID's strategy and reputation total expenditure constitutes just 5.8% of its total annual budget (6.7

million GBP out of a total annual budget of 116 million GBP, DFID, 2007). Note, however, that a substantial budget has been allocated to DFID's Agricultural and Natural Resources Research into Use Programme managed by NRI.

^{xiii} The European Commission through Erasmus Mundus and other 'mobility schemes' is seeking a lead in integrating the 'European research 'space'' with its neighbourhood and beyond with funding instruments such as 'Asian windows' which earmark funding for students from particular countries to carry out higher education degrees in European institutions (see <http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/asian.pdf> for details).

^{xiv} In this regard it would be useful to disaggregate its total spend as this information is not available in DFID's Research Strategy Background Paper (March 2007).

^{xv} UK universities were seen to have a comparative advantage in that the relatively small size and resourcing of the academic community compared to the US had already compelled academics to diversify and to be outward looking in terms of the partnerships they forge and research problems they select.

^{xvi} A more comprehensive list can also be found in Young and Kannemeyer, 2001.

^{xvii} A useful database in this regard is provided by the European Foundation Centre: <http://www.efc.be/projects/eu/research/Facts.htm>

^{xviii} It is however important to note that time did not permit us to consult with an even number of northern and southern stakeholders, and thus this issue should be revisited over the course of DFID's research strategy consultation process. Such consultations should strive to ensure a balance between southern countries where donor funding plays a major role in supporting research funding and those in which research is funded primarily through local public and private funding sources.

^{xix} The Volkswagen Stiftung in Germany was recognised as important in terms of volume of funding but with limited partnership potential given their concern for branding. Party-affiliated foundations such as the SPD-affiliated Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung was believed to invest in national and European social research, as were foundations in other Western European countries such as Italy, France and Spain.

^{xx} Here the UK Research Assessment Exercise style definitions of academic disciplines might provide a useful model.

^{xxi} There seemed to be a broad consensus about this at the March 2007 DFID Visioning Event.

^{xxii} See useful discussion by Lusthaus and Neilson, 2005.

^{xxiii} Here the Professional Skills for Government and Heads of Profession approaches promoted by the Cabinet Office may provide a useful reference point.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Terms of Reference	23
Appendix 2 - Methodology and Key Informants	25
Appendix 3 - Donor Spending League	26
Appendix 4 - Research Themes:	31
Appendix 5 - Donor Regional/ Country Focus	57
Appendix 6 - Possible areas of omission*	64
Appendix 7 - Donor Capacity Building- Country agencies	65
Appendix 8 - Development research networks by region and theme.....	79
Appendix 9 - Private-Public Partnerships	89
Appendix 10 - Research donor overview by country, foundation, trust and council	94
Appendix 11 - References	113
Appendix 12 - Bibliography	114

Appendix 1 - Terms of Reference

SETTING THE SCENE: A REVIEW OF KEY INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FUNDING POLICY AND PROCESS

Background

1. DFID's Central Research Department is developing a new five-year research strategy. The strategy will be set against a twenty-year vision of where we would like to see global and developing country research environments contributing to poverty reduction beyond the Millennium Development Goals.
2. The strategy will build on DFID's current research funding framework 2005-2007 (RFF). The RFF sets out four key researchable priorities: Sustainable Agriculture, Killer Diseases, Climate Change and States that Don't Work for the Poor. The strategy also highlights two cross-cutting issues – getting research into use through improved engagement with research users and links to policy, and building the capacity of developing country users and researchers to do and access research.
3. Central Research Department (CRD) has used a range of different mechanisms to fund research. These include Research Programme Consortia (a partnership between developing country and usually UK-based research institutes), funding regional research systems, joint funding with other donors (including responsive research programmes with UK Research Councils), Product Development Partnerships (with the private sector) and providing core funding to such multilaterals such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).
4. During the RFF period CRD has aimed to position DFID research increasingly within an international context. Strategic links have been strengthened with other major research funders (both government and foundations), including through joint programming.
5. In line with the OECD Development Assistance Committee harmonisation and alignment principles, CRD has also sought to respond to regional/continental priority setting initiatives, including the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme and NEPAD's Consolidated Plan of Action on African Science and Technology.
6. The RFF 2005-2007 was informed by an international mapping study produced by the RAND Corporation. In view of rapid development of the international environment for research funding since then, DFID's requires an updated information base to inform decision making. One important choice for the new research strategy is whether DFID's current comparative advantage and "sectoral niche" is still valid and what are the biggest gaps in international research funding coverage relevant to poverty reduction.
7. The new research strategy will operate over 5 years (2008/9 – 2012/13). It will build on the strengths of DFID's current portfolio and increase DFID's current emphasis on research capacity building and getting research into use. It will also address directly the priorities set out in DFID'S 2006 White Paper on International Development: Making Governance Work for the Poor.

Purpose

8. To inform decision-making about the optimal positioning of DFID research based on an assessment of DFID's current and potential comparative advantage vis-à-vis other international research funders.

Outputs

9. A report of up to 15 pages including an executive summary, plus annexes. The report should:
 - identify the major funders in international development research (top 15)
 - identify areas of duplication, overlap and donor "crowding" in relation to need, and by extension provide an assessment of areas of omission
 - suggest where DFID can "add value" (i.e. sectorally, in relation to research/policy impact, leveraging funds etc.) and therefore develop further a distinct comparative advantage
 - describe any major regional/continental research policies processes with which DFID's strategy should engage
 - identify if appropriate new partnerships which could increase the impact of development research or where there would be significant efficiency gains for DFID research management
 - identify key funders of northern research which has application for developing countries
10. The study should undertake a literature review of major funding policy. It should also draw on material provided by CRD. The consultants should "triangulate" their findings with experts in developing country research institutes to ensure their perspective is represented.

Methodology and workplan

11. In response to this TOR, the consultants will be required to provide a two page summary of their methodology, draft work plan and staffing arrangements. The time input will be up to 20 days. The report should be delivered by end of March 2007, and interim findings will be presented to DFID in February.

Project Officer: Dylan Winder

Appendix 2 - Methodology and Key Informants

The methodological approach adopted for this study included the following components:

- a. A desktop review of major funding policy drawing on UN, IFI, DAC, EU and other multilateral and bilateral sources.
- b. Key informant interviews with senior researchers in ODI and a limited number of development experts from the UK and USⁱ (see below) to identify:
 - o leading development research funders and their perceived strengths and weaknesses in terms of quality and impact;
 - o development research themes where there is either donor crowding or omissions relative to need;
 - o effective capacity building mechanisms to strengthen development research and examples of best practice, and
 - o partnerships and policy processes with which DFID should engage in order to leverage its budget.
- c. Web-based research to gather information about the leading donors, including objectives (including key target audiences and end users), funding, main programmes, recent evaluations, future plans etc.ⁱⁱ
- d. Regular engagement with CRD staff to understand their priorities and objectives for this scoping paper, including participation in a recent Visioning Event with development experts in March 2007.
- e. Preparation of a draft paper and an electronic discussion of this paper by members of ODI's networks.
- f. Peer review of the draft paper by "experts" and triangulation through telephone interviews with the heads of southern Think Tanks.

Key interviews:

- Simon Maxwell - Development policy, aid, global governance
- Alison Evans - Poverty Policy
- Andrew Shepherd - Rural Development and Chronic Poverty
- David Booth - Poverty and Governance
- Caroline Harper - Poverty, social development, childhood/youth
- John Farrington - Agricultural development and natural resources
- Steve Wiggins - Agricultural development, innovation and learning
- Sheila Page - Macro-economic policy and trade policy
- Adrian Hewitt - European development policy, aid
- Andrew Barnett - The Policy Practice Ltd (development economics, innovation systems)
- Diane Stone - Warwick University (Networks, knowledge processes)
- Merilee Grindle - Kennedy School of Public Policy, Harvard (Public policy)
- Louise Shaxson - DEFRA consultant (Environmental policy, bridging policy and research)
- Olivia MacDonald - Senior Policy Officer, Christian Aid
- Andrea Goetzke - Newthinking Communications, consultant for GDI on "Overview of organization of development research in different European countries"
- Paul Garner - Professor of International Health, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
- Galab Shaik - Professor of Development Economics, Center for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad
- Santiago Cueto - Director of Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo/ Analysis for Development Group (GRADE), Lima, Peru

Appendix 3 - Donor Spending League

Bi-lateral Organisations

Country spending on research for development *

Country (agency)	Spending on Development Research – (USD)	Bi-Lateral Funding	Multi-lateral Funding	Year of spending figure
USA- (USAID) ¹	\$282m			2002
France (IRD)	\$220m			2005
Canada ²	\$175m			2006
IDRC	\$110m	\$70m (64%)	\$40m (36%)	“ “
CIDA	\$65m	\$22m (34%)	\$43m (66%)	“ “
UK (DIFD) ³	\$174m	\$104m (60%)	\$62m (36%)	2005
Sweden (SIDA) ⁴	\$135m	\$40.5m (30%)		2006
Norway (NORAD) ⁵	\$100m	\$77m (70%)	\$23m (30%)	2005
Australia ⁶	\$100m			
ACIAR	\$85m	\$75m (88%)	\$10m (12%)	2006/07
AusAID	\$15m			“ “
Germany (BMZ) ⁷	\$78m			2006
Switzerland (SDC) ⁸	\$40m		\$13m (33%)	2006
Japan ⁹	\$>35m			2005/06
Netherlands (DMFA) ¹⁰	\$>35m			2006
Denmark (Danida)	\$35m	\$22.3m (64%)	\$12.7m (36%)	2005

Notes:

*These figures are based on what government development agencies spent on development research, and in many cases represent estimates as a number of agencies do not keep clear records of exact spending on development research or include it in broader spending categories linked with education, capacity building and information technology.

1 USAID do not keep central figures on research spending for each USAID bureau so this figure is based on an estimate by Everett L. Mosley, Inspector General-USAID in May 2003. He estimated research funding was distributed in the following areas: Agriculture- 24%, Health- 31%, Population- 20%, Development- 8%, Education- 5%, Social Sciences- 9%, and Environment -3%. In 2002 USAID committed \$54.9m to CGIAR (2005- \$54.8m) and \$53m to GAVI Alliance (2005- \$64.5m). USAID commits \$29m annually to IAVI, \$13m to Family Health International and \$1.5m to MMV.

In 2006 \$148m was spent by USAID on health-related research; 80% of this (USD \$119m) was spent on the main research areas of HIV/Aids, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Reproductive Health and Family Planning, Maternal and Newborn Health, Micronutrient Deficiencies in Women and Children and Management of Severe Malnutrition, Acute Respiratory Infections, and Health Systems. Over half of this funding (57%) was spent on HIV/Aids research. Reproductive health research was the second largest recipient with 21% of the total research funding and research into Malaria received 8%.

2 In 2006 IDRC allocated 33% of its research budget to projects in Africa and the Middle East, 14.9 % in Latin America and the Caribbean, 15.6% in Asia and 36.5% on multi-regional and global projects. In 2006 CIDA allocated 66% (\$43m) of its research spending on multi-lateral funding, including \$12m to CGIAR and \$12m to the Canadian International Immunization Initiative.

3 Figures based on DFID Research Funding Framework 2005-2007. It states DFID's direct/bi-lateral research funding to be \$104m in 2005, and support for multi-lateral research as \$40m. In 2005 DFID committed \$44.2m to CGIAR.

4 In 2006 Sida's total funding for research was \$135m. \$40.5m (30% of the total budget) went to bi-lateral research, \$70m (52%) to thematic research, and \$24.5m (18%) to research in Sweden.

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

5 Figure based on what Norad allocated through their development cooperation budget in 2005 to research and higher education - 4-5% of net ODA. Included in the bi-lateral funding figure is \$31m Norad committed to higher education, which includes training and research. In 2005 Norway committed \$12.6m to CGIAR.

6 Figure is based on the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research's (ACIAR) estimated funding of research for 2006-2007- \$85m (with around 12% of this funding multi-lateral research, primarily through CGIAR), and AusAID's approximate spending of \$15m on research in 2006-2007 (based on a survey carried out internally in AusAID in June 2006). AusAID research spending is set to increase quite significantly over the next four years following the announcement of a larger research program in the April 2006 White Paper on the Australian Government's Overseas Aid Program.

7 These figures only represent BMZ's 2006 spending on research and exclude other German Federal and State departments, agencies and research councils funding of research. Overall German spending on development research is thus likely to be much higher than \$78m. BMZ research funding in 2006 can be divided into the following: total development research expenditure - \$40m, CGIAR funding - \$21m, research components of technical cooperation projects - \$13.5m, funding for the German Development Institute - \$4m.

8 SDC's Research Policy (2002) states the agency's aim to spend 6% of the SDC yearly budget on research and development, which in 2002 represented USD \$58.2m. In 2006 SDC's net funding of research was approximately CHF 50m (USD \$40m). 33% (\$13m) of this was spent on funding multi-lateral research. In 2005 SDC committed \$18.2m to CGIAR, with some CGIAR programmes run under bilateral programmes. Approximately \$5.5m was spent on SDC commissioned research.

9 There are no current figures available for JICA and JBICI spending on research. This estimate is based on government support to Japanese development research institutes, which exceeded \$35m in 2005, and support to CGIAR in the same year (\$10m).

10 There are no current figures for overall DMFA spending on research. This estimate is based on the DMFA department for Research and Communication (DCO/OC) central research programme budget of \$34m in 2006. In 2005 DMFA committed \$24.1m to CGIAR.

Multi-lateral Organisations

Organisation	Spending on Research	Year of spending figure
EU ¹¹	\$254m	2007-2008
World Bank ¹²	\$ >100m	2005
Asian Development Bank Institute ¹³	\$14m	2006/07
African Development Bank ¹⁴	\$<5m	2006-2008
UNDP ¹⁵	N/A	
Inter-American Development Bank	N/A	

Multi-lateral 'suppliers' of development research

Organisation	Spending on Research	Year of spending figure
CGIAR ¹⁶	\$400m+	2005
WHO ¹⁷	\$370m	2006-2007
UNRISD ¹⁸	\$<4m	2006

Notes:

11 This figure is based on the 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7) International Cooperation Programme which incorporates development research and research relevant to developing countries. This figure is not inclusive of other research relevant to development which other EU agencies may also fund.

12 This estimate is based on the following:

An Evaluation of World Bank Research 1998-2005- September 2006 states that the total research budget in FY 2005 was USD \$25.3m. This includes all projects in the World Bank which were classified as research in the accounting system by managers. However, due to the limitations of the accounting system, it may not include all of the costs associated with research outputs at the World Bank. The report states that the "Bank distinguishes research from other analytical work in that research is designed to produce results with wide applicability across countries or sectors, while economic and sector work take the product of research and apply it to particular project or country settings. For FY2005, research was 11 percent of the budget spent on analytic and advisory work, which is consistent with the historical experience." In addition, the bank's DEC Data Group manages trust funds of approximately \$20 million for statistical capacity building. The report also mentions research carried out by regional programmes in the World Bank but states that although "the Latin American and Caribbean region is the most active region involved in research, with an annual budget of several million dollars, the Europe and Central Asia region spends very little on research, apart from preparing some flagships."

Multi-Lateral Research spending: in 2005 the World Bank contributed \$50m to CGIAR. In 2006 the bank contributed \$2.5m to UNICEF-UNDP-World Bank-WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), and \$1m to GAVI Alliance.

13 Based on the 2007 approved budget for the Asian Development Bank Institute.

14 Based on proposed spending for the African Development Bank *Medium-Term Research Program (2006-2008)*.

15 Figures are not available for total UNDP spending on development research. In 2005 the programme received \$921m in gross regular income.

16 In 2005 CGIAR received funding from: USA- \$54.8m, World Bank- \$50m, UK- \$44.2m, Canada- \$36.4m, European Commission- \$30.6m, Netherlands- \$24.1m, Switzerland- \$18.2m, Germany- \$15.4m, Sweden \$14.3m, Norway \$12.6m, Japan- \$10.9m, Denmark \$7.4m, France \$5m, ADB- \$4.1m, UNDP \$0.9m.

17 The proposed WHO programme budget for 2006-07 called for a spending of \$108.5m on Communicable Disease Research, \$74.6m for the Health Information, Evidence and Research Policy Programme and \$138m to be spent on the Knowledge Management and IT Programme.

18 Based on UNRISD's annual operating budget.

Foundation, Institute and Council spending on research for development*

Foundation / Trust /Council	Spending on Research	Year of spending figure
Gates ¹⁹	\$450m+	2006
Medical Research Council ²⁰	\$120-160m	2006
Wellcome Trust ²¹	\$143m	2005/06
Ford	\$75-100m	2006
Rockefeller	\$30-40m	2005
ISP	\$4m	2005
Leverhulme ²²	\$2m	2005
Nuffield Foundation ²³	\$2m	2006
Nuffield Trust ²⁴	\$<1m	2006
Carnegie ²⁵	\$>0.5m	2005
Aga Khan Foundation ²⁶	N/A	
KAS ²⁷	N/A	
Open Society Institute ²⁸	N/A	
BBSRC ²⁹	N/A	
ESRC ³⁰	N/A	
Hewlett Foundation ³¹	N/A	

Notes:

*These figures are based on estimates as many foundations do not keep a separate record of spending on research projects.

19 The Gates foundation spends heavily on health research. In June 2006 it announced a USD \$287m investment in research to develop a HIV/Aids vaccine.

20 In 2006 the estimated gross spend in the MRC Infections and Immunity Programme was \$160m. A main focus of this programme is global health. DFID (/ODA) has had in place since 1993 a Concordat with the MRC to support UK-led biomedical and public health research which tackles the priority health problems of people in developing countries. Under the Concordat, DFID provides a contribution to MRC's portfolio of Research Relevant to Health of Developing Societies. DFID's commitment to the current Concordat, which runs for a period of five years to March 2008, is \$40m. The MRC's Council has also strengthened the MRC's spending on Africa, coinciding with the UK's Commission for Africa March 2005 report on the continent's health and development. This extra spending has funded a range of studies and training initiatives in MRC units in Uganda and Gambia.

21 The trusts awarded \$52m directly to researchers at overseas institutions. A further \$91m was awarded to researchers at UK locations for research overseas. Most international support is targeted at developing and restructuring countries.

22 In 2005 the Trust provided \$2m in support to International Research Networks and Visiting Professorships.

23 Figure is based on the 2006 Commonwealth Programme which supports initiatives that bring about long-term improvements in health, education and civil justice in Eastern and Southern Africa, and foster North-South partnerships.

24 Figure based on the trust's income in 2006.

25 This figure only relates to the Carnegie Corporation's spending on development research and does not include spending on research by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Figures are not available for the institute's spending on research.

26 There are no current figures for the foundation's funding of development research. In 2005 the foundation gave out programme grants and assistance worth \$128m.

27 There are no central figures for the foundation's funding of development research.

28 There are no current figures for the institutes funding of development research. In 2005 the institute and Soros Foundation Network committed \$369m to initiatives and grants. \$33m was committed to projects in Africa and \$33m to international initiatives.

29 There are no current figures for the council's overall funding of development research. The council invests around \$672m a year into bio-sciences. In 2006 it established a Scheme for Research on Sustainable Agriculture for International Development in conjunction with DFID. The scheme has a budget of \$12m over four years. The council also funds research relevant to developing countries through research grants to universities and research institutes and is a key member in establishing UK Collaborative on Development Sciences (UK-CDS). This Collaborative aims to provide a framework for a better coordinated approach to development sciences research in the UK, for the purpose of increasing its relevance and impact for national and international policies and activities aimed at sustainable improvements in the lives of the world's poorest people and countries. It will have a yearly budget of approximately \$600k. See BBSRC entry in appendix 10.

30 There are no current figures for the council's overall funding of development research. The council has an annual budget of over \$200m. It established in 2005 a joint research funding programme with DFID which has made available funds of \$26m over five years for development research. The council also funds development research through grants to universities in the UK and support to research centres (including the Global Poverty Research Group, ESRC Research Group on Wellbeing in Developing Countries, World Economy and Finance Research Programme). See ESRC entry in appendix 10.

31 There are no current figures for the foundation's total spending on development research. The foundation has four programmes which have relevance to developing countries: education, population, global development, and the environment. In 2005 the foundation's Population Programme gave grants totalling \$38m, Global Development Programme- \$22m, Education Programme - \$37m and Environment Programme - \$39m. Within these programmes grants are made to (bi-lateral and multi-lateral) organisations which carry out research in and relevant to developing countries.

**Appendix 4 - Research Themes:
Bi-lateral Organisations**

	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany	Netherlands	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Health	<p>Maternal/New born Health Safe Child Birth and Family Planning Focus: Vietnam and Myanmar</p> <p>Infectious diseases JICA-Supports partner countries and international organisations tackling HIV/Aids/ TB and Malaria</p>	<p>Reproductive Health Contraceptive & Family Planning Operations Research</p> <p>Maternal/Newborn Health Neonatal, Newborn Care Practices, Healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies research</p> <p>Children's Health Micronutrient Deficiencies in Women and Children and Management of Severe Malnutrition</p> <p>Health Systems Performance Assessment and Financing Pharmaceutical Management Quality Assurance Research</p>	<p>Reproductive Health Sida supports the WHO Human Reproductive Research Programme</p> <p>Health Systems Sida supports aspects of capacity building at a national level (partner countries) and also several global initiatives including: GFHR, COHRED, AHPSR</p> <p>Infectious Diseases Sida channels its support to research on tropical and other infectious diseases primarily through the WHO Tropical Disease Research programme (TDR) HIV/Aids- Sida's</p>		<p>Infectious Diseases Rawoo funded HIV/Aids Research is focused on the cultural, social, human rights, economic and political impact of HIV/Aids</p>	<p>Infectious Diseases NORAD is a large funder of international HIV/Aids research institutes</p>	<p>Reproductive Health Enreca / Danish Research Network for International Health (DRNIH) is carrying out a research project studying: 'Constructions of Masculinities and Their Influence on Male Sexual and Reproductive Health and Behaviour in Urban East Africa.' Focus countries: Uganda & Tanzania. Also supports research into Malaria in Tanzania & Ghana</p> <p>Health Systems Health Care Systems in Africa were a priority research area for Danida in 2006.</p>	<p>Health Systems Health systems in relation to good Governance. Research focus: Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>Infectious Diseases IDRC- HIV/Aids Research is primarily concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on: Identifying and bridging knowledge gaps to ensure that interventions are implemented effectively and can be adapted to different health systems and cultural contexts; Understanding the complex relationship between</p>	<p>Reproductive Health SDC research is focused on Reproductive Health and Rights. Country focus: Bangladesh, Chad, Nepal, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Children's Health Early Childhood, partner countries: Bangladesh Belarus Cambodia Moldova Nepal Romania Ukraine</p> <p>Health Systems Health Sector Reforms-including decentralisation, and pro-poor health services</p>	<p>Reproductive Health Realising Rights: improving sexual and reproductive health for poor and vulnerable populations. Strategies for improving understanding of sexual and reproductive health and rights</p> <p>Maternal/ Newborn Health Research into Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health; Strategies for improving maternal neonatal and child health; Strategies for improving reproductive health and HIV</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		<p>Infectious Diseases Research into vaccines and drugs for HIV/Aids, Malaria, TB In 2006 over \$60m was spent on HIV/Aids research</p>	<p>special programme for research into HIV/AIDS mainly supports research on vaccines and mother-to-child transmission</p> <p>Occupational and environmental medicine Sida supports a regional Central American network coordinated by the Institute for the Studies on Toxic Substances (IRET) in Costa Rica. The programme has enabled researchers to expand their knowledge about the effects of pesticides on human health and ecosystems. In 2002, Sida expanded its collaboration with the Centre for Health and Population research (ICDDR, B) in Dhaka to include environmental health</p>			<p>Research partner countries in Africa: Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique</p> <p>Enreca / DRNIH- Current research project: Health Reforms and Ethics: Private General Practitioners in Poor Urban Neighbourhoods in South and South East Asia</p> <p>Infectious Diseases Danida provides funding to The African Malaria Network Trust (AMANET), The European Malaria Vaccine Initiative (EMVI) and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI). Danida has also supported HIV/Aids research into socio-cultural contexts and norms & sexual behaviour - especially among young people</p>	<p>livelihood strategies, vulnerability, and HIV/AIDS; and exploring the role of information and communication technologies in the fight against HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Research for International Tobacco Control (RITC) IDRC's RITC provides funding for research projects that fall within five priority thematic areas :- Poverty and tobacco; Tobacco farming: health, livelihoods, economics, environment; Health systems interventions; Globalization and tobacco; Alternative forms of tobacco use</p>	<p>Infectious Diseases HIV/Aids- SDC provided support to the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) - South Africa for social research into HIV/AIDS. SDC also provides support to ICDDR (Bangladesh)</p>	<p>prevention</p> <p>Health Systems Future Health Systems: Making Health Systems Work for the Poor</p> <p>Infectious Diseases Killer Diseases HIV/Aids, TB, Malaria- Drugs and Vaccine Research. Microbicides Research – HIV/Aids, STDs</p> <p>Mental Health Mental health policy development and implementation in Africa: breaking the cycle of mental ill-health and poverty; and better understanding of an under researched area</p> <p>Tobacco</p>
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	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany	Netherlands	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Agriculture		<p>USAID Collaborative Research and Capacity Building for Development (CRCBD) Programmes:</p> <p>Biotechnology Sorghum/Millet & Other Grains; Peanut; Dry Grain Pulses; Horticulture</p> <p>Markets Assets & Market Access</p> <p>Fisheries Aquaculture & Fisheries</p> <p>Livestock Animal Source Foods</p>	<p>Sida supports the following research projects: Dryland Husbandry Programme (DHP); Research Programme on Sustainable Use of Dry-land Biodiversity (RPSUD); Pastoral Information Network Programme (PINEP)</p>	<p>Biotechnology Centre for Development Research (ZEF) supports projects connected to the Economics of Agricultural Biotechnology. Country focus: Philippines & Bangladesh</p> <p>Land Management German Development Institute- (DIE) research: Contract farming - a key to the development of rural areas in Sub-Sahara-Africa</p> <p>Agricultural Trade DIE research: Agricultural trade and food security in Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the EU and Sub-Sahara-African regions</p>			<p>Agricultural Markets Danida supports research into Market-based agricultural production. Particular focus: infrastructure, credit systems, and impact of reform on other sectors</p>	<p>Land Management IDRC funds research into land tenure issues</p> <p>Agricultural Markets Strengthening Integration with Economic and Social Systems</p> <p>Forestry IDRC funds, and is the secretariat for the International Model Forest Network, which supports sustainable forest management</p>	<p>Biotechnology SDC supports research into the development of new and appropriate biotechnological production methods</p> <p>Agricultural Markets Agricultural production and marketing</p>	<p><i>Based on DFID Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy, which ended in March 2006- new research strategy to be based on evaluation of this programme:</i></p> <p>Biotechnology Plant Sciences & Crop Protection research Programmes</p> <p>Forestry Forestry Research Programme</p> <p>Fisheries Fisheries management Science Programme</p> <p>Livestock Livestock Protection Programme Animal Health Programme</p>

	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany (DIE)	France (IRD)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Natural Resources	<p>Sustainable resource management / Biodiversity JICA provides support to six environmental research centres in: Chile, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, and Thailand</p>				<p>IRD supports research in remote sensing and sustainable environmental management; Integrated water management; Sustainable development of coastal environments</p>	<p>NORAD supports research in: Protection and sustainable use of biological diversity</p>		<p>The IDRC Rural Poverty and Environment Program Initiative supports research into: Multi-stakeholder approaches in environmental governance; Enhancing Equitable Access and Use; Social Learning for Adaptation; Ecosystem management</p> <p>IDRC Regional Water Demand Initiative – WaDimena Covers the MENA region: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen,</p> <p>IDRC EEPSEA Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia</p>	<p>SDC supports research into: natural resources (soil, freshwater); Mitigation of desertification</p>	<p>Water / Sanitation Water supply and sanitation (WSS) financing, delivery and sustainability</p> <p>Natural resource management systems This topic also includes governance systems around the management of forests and water- that work for the poor – including some action research</p>

	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany (DIE)	France (IRD)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Environment	<p>Pollution JICA supports research into Water and Air Pollution, and also waste disposal issues</p>	<p>Climate Change USAID Climate Change Programme supports research, training and capacity building for developing countries</p>	<p>Climate Change Sida supports the Asian Regional Research Programme in Energy, Environment and Climate (ARRPEEC)</p> <p>Marine and coastal research Sida is one of the main founders of Coral Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)</p> <p>Archaeology and environment Sida supports Human Responses and Contributions to Environmental Change (HRAC)</p>	<p>Climate Change German Development Institute (DIE) - Climate Change and International Security Research Programme</p> <p>DIE Research on climate policy focuses on the analysis of national climate policy goals and institutional arrangements and their relationship with global climate policy. The main research question is how emerging developing countries (anchor countries) are integrating themselves into processes of global environmental governance. The focus is on China, India, and Brazil</p>	<p>The research institute supports research in remote sensing and sustainable environmental management; Integrated water management; Sustainable development of coastal environments</p>	<p>NORAD supports research into: Reducing pollution of land, air and water; Cultural heritage conservation and management of the natural environment's cultural values</p>		<p>Climate Change Climate Change Adaptation in Africa Program - This joint programme with DFID looks at the impact of climate change on Africa</p> <p>The IDRC Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative Supports research into: Multi-stakeholder approaches in environmental governance; Enhancing Equitable Access and Use; Social Learning for Adaptation; Ecosystem management</p>	<p>SDC supports research into: conservation of biodiversity/endangered ecosystems (including mountains)</p>	<p>Climate Change <i>Climate Change Adaptation in Africa</i> — CCAA Program. Joint programme with IDRC</p>

	Japan (JICA/JBIC/IDE)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany (DIE)	Netherlands (Rawoo)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Economic Development	<p>The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) supports economic research into: Foreign Direct Investment in Asia; developing countries economic policy-making</p> <p>The Institute for Developing Economies carries out research into: East Asian economic integration & Production-distribution networks in SE Asia</p>	<p>USAID economic development research is focused on: Financial Markets; Micro enterprise Development; Economic Policy Legal and Institutional Reform; Privatisation</p>		<p>DIE economic development research includes: Reform of the international financial architecture; Trade policy-challenges for developing countries and development of the WTO</p>	<p>Rawoo has carried out research into Knowledge Platform "Private Sector and Development Cooperation"- Research to support Dutch private sector investment in developing countries</p>	<p>NORAD supports research into private sector development</p>	<p><i>Danida 2006 priority research theme:</i> The role of the private sector in developing countries Particular focus on Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>IDRC Globalization, Growth and Poverty Program- Aims to enable developing countries to design appropriate domestic economic policies and international integration strategies</p>	<p>SDC supports economic development research into: small businesses and informal sector (production and services); Economic growth and distribution (globalisation); Trade policy (international financial flows & investments)</p>	<p>Energy Supply- Improving access to Reliable and Affordable Energy Services towards achieving MDGs</p> <p>New understanding on which policies, rules and regulations best promote economic growth that benefits the poor</p> <p>New understanding on the role of production for different markets (domestic, regional and International) in stimulating economic growth in a globalised world</p> <p>Better access to information on transport and infrastructure</p>

	Japan (IDE)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany (DIE)	Netherlands (Rawoo)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Governance/ Conflict / Fragile States	IDE research themes: Political Structures and Interrelations in the Contemporary Levant States; Elections and Developing Democracies in Asia; Post-conflict Challenges in Africa	USAID governance areas of interest: Rule of Law; Corruption; Civil Society; Elections and Political Processes; Conflict Management (cross-cutting theme)	Sida supports research in conflict and peace through funding to AAPS, CODESRIA, OSSREA, SEACSN CLACSO	DIE research: Non-democratic regimes: background and strategies for democracy promotion in authoritarian systems; Challenges to Governance and Statehood in Developing and Transition Countries; Contributions of development cooperation to the African peace and security architecture	Rawoo supported research: Post-conflict Management and Development. Focus: West Africa and the Great Lakes Area in Eastern Africa	The Research Council of Norway's Development & Globalisation Programme carries out research under the theme of poverty, peace & conflict		IDRC Multi-Stakeholder Approaches in Environmental Governance Program IDRC research into conflict and fragile states includes the themes of: Political Economy of Peace and Conflict; Violence, Trauma, Justice and Reconciliation; Security and Insecurity; Democratic Processes of Governance and Peace-building	SDC supports governance research into: Governmental and administrative systems (local/central, decentralisation); Human Rights; Rule of Law; Corruption; Division of labour / responsibilities between state, civil society and private sector. SDC also carries out research into: Conflict analysis (causes, effects and mitigation measures) and economic impact	DFID supports: The Centre on Citizenship, Participation and Accountability-IDS, Sussex Crisis States Programme Development Studies Institute, London School of Economics. Centre for Research on Inequality, Ethnicity and Human Security Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford

	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany (DIE)	Netherlands (Rawoo)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK (DFID)
Other Research Themes	<p>Education JICA supports research into basic and higher education in developing countries</p>	<p>Gender Women in development is a cross cutting theme for USAID</p> <p>Education USAID supports Basic Education, Education Partnerships, Higher Education, Participant Training, and Workforce Development</p> <p>ICT USAID Knowledge for Development Programme</p>	<p>Gender Sida GRUPHEL IV Project - Research has resulted in a new gender-sensitive policy formulation for southern Africa</p>	<p>Science and Technology DIE Research: Intellectual property rights and technology transfer to developing countries</p>	<p>Migration Rawoo has supported research into: International migration and national development from a southern perspective</p>	<p>Gender Norad supports research into Women and: The informal sector and agriculture, Democracy and human rights, Health and education</p> <p>Children Norad supports research into the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Culture Norad provides funding for the study of Indigenous People and their cultures</p> <p>Education Norad research is focused on Basic Education and strengthening education systems</p>		<p>Gender IDRC gender research is focused on: Women's citizenship and governance; Women's access to justice; Women and their sexual and reproductive and economic rights; Women and Migration</p> <p>Science and Technology IDRC Innovation, Technology and Society Program- Includes support to link science & technology with policy making.</p> <p>Migration IDRC supports research into: Study on the forced migration of Colombians</p>	<p>Gender SDC supports research into Women's Rights</p> <p>Culture SDC supports research into Cultural Diversity</p> <p>Education SDC research is focused primarily on Higher Education</p> <p>Migration SDC supports research into: Migration and reintegration of victims of conflict (rehabilitation and reconstruction)</p>	<p>Gender Understanding the factors that enhance women's empowerment ; Understanding how particular agriculture and health technologies affect the position of women</p> <p>Education Improved education access, quality and outcomes</p> <p>Process of Change Chronic poverty: needs of the very poorest</p> <p>Disability Following on from the Knowledge and Research Programme on Disability further research is planned</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

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Multi-lateral Organisations

	WHO	World Bank	UNDP	UNDP International Poverty Centre (IPC)	UNRISD	IADB
Health	<p>Reproductive Health UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) Research Themes: Promoting Family Planning; Improving Maternal and Prenatal Health; Preventing Unsafe Abortion; Controlling Sexually Transmitted and Reproductive Tract Infections; Adolescent Reproductive Health and Sexuality; Gender Issues and Reproductive Rights in Reproductive Health; Sexual Health</p> <p>Children's Health Children's Environmental Health research themes: Asthma in children; Effects of arsenic exposure during pregnancy on children; Bio monitoring of persistent toxic substances in children; Long-term studies of children in selected developing countries</p> <p>Health Systems Health Information, Evidence and Research Policy Programme aims to: Maximize the potential of health systems to improve health and to respond to health needs</p> <p>Infectious Diseases Communicable Disease Research: This area of research is a cross-cutting theme for WHO. The goal of this programme is - To foster research activities, to generate knowledge, and to create essential tools for preventing and controlling neglected infectious diseases</p>	<p>Reproductive Health UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) (see WHO entry)</p> <p>WB research relating to Health is covered by the WB Research Department Human Development and Public Services Programme. Its work is mainly focused on health service provision, delivery and reform. Examples of projects include: Community-based nutrition programs in Senegal & Burkina Faso; Prevention and new treatment programs for HIV/AIDS in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda and South Africa; and home-based child health and parenting programs in Ecuador and the Philippines</p>	<p>Reproductive Health UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) (see WHO entry)</p> <p>HIV/Aids UNDP focus areas: HIV/AIDS and Human Development; Governance of HIV/AIDS Responses; Human Rights, Gender and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>HIV/Aids IPC supports the research programme- Macroeconomic Policies against HIV/AIDS- Established in 2005, the programme has focused on the macroeconomic impact of scaling up ODA to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic and gearing macroeconomic policies to reverse the HIV/AIDS epidemic</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS As part of their Social Policy and Development Research UNRISD is planning to carry out research into HIV/AIDS policy and practices. The scope of the project has yet to be clearly defined</p>	<p>Child Health IADB supports a Child Health, Poverty and the Role of Social Policies Research Network. The objective of this Research Network project is to examine the private and public determinants of household investments in LAC countries in one specific form of human capital: child health. Malnutrition at the early stages of life, usually manifested in terms of growth failure against a standard reference population, can lower child resistance to infections, increase child morbidity and mortality, and decrease mental development and cognitive achievement. Identifying the significant correlates of poor child health and growth attainment in children is useful for planning effective health policy. Health planners need such information to plan and set priorities for intervention strategies to improve child health, and to assess the effect of interventions</p>

	<p>Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) Strategic and Discovery Research:- Molecular entomology, Pathogenesis and genomics, Genomics and discovery research; Product Development and Evaluation:- Diagnostics, Vaccines, Drugs; Implementation Research and Methods:- Implementation research; Research Capability Strengthening:- Capacity strengthening work plan, Good Laboratory Practice (GLP); Multilateral Initiative on Malaria; Sexually Transmitted Diseases Diagnostics Initiative; Strategic Initiative for Developing Capacity in Ethical Review (SIDCER)</p> <p>Vaccine Research and Development Programme Aim: To develop and promote a global and sustainable R&D pipeline delivering the optimal cost-effective vaccines for IVR priority diseases</p> <p>Health Research Systems Analysis (HRSA) Initiative More than 20 countries and national focal points are participating in the pilot phase to describe and analyze national health research systems</p>					
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	CGIAR	World Bank	Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
Agriculture	<p>Biotechnology Germ-plasm improvement for priority crops, livestock, trees and fish</p> <p>Forestry Forestry and Agro-Forestry Programme Research on forest genetic resources carried out by CGIAR centres: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in Bogor, Indonesia; The World Agro-forestry Centre in Nairobi, Kenya; Bioversity International in Rome, Italy</p> <p>Alternatives to Slash and Burn (ASB) Programme</p> <p>Fisheries Fisheries research programme-themes: Stock management; Increasing efficiency and production; Diversification of fish uses</p> <p>Livestock International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)- Based in Kenya and Ethiopia, its research themes include: Refining Management Systems; Characterizing and conserving the genetic diversity of indigenous tropical livestock and the forages and crop residues that feed them; Selecting and improving tropical livestock, forages and microbes to increase food production efficiencies; Providing policy options that support equitable and sustainable development of livelihoods that depend on livestock resources</p> <p>Research Systems Enhancement of national agricultural research systems through joint research, policy support, training and knowledge-sharing</p>	<p>The World Bank DEC Development Research Group (DECDRG) Rural Development Programme- Carries out research in: Land Policy; Rural Investment Climates; Economics and, Institutions of Water; Non- Farm Rural Development; Rural Finance Community Driven Development (CDD)</p>	<p>Organic Agriculture, Poverty Reduction, and the Millennium Development Goals This research aims to generate empirical results that can be used as basis for policy formulation to support organic agriculture. The research includes cross-country studies on the impact of organic agriculture on MDGs achievement</p> <p>ADB has also in the past carried out research into: Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets; Accelerating Agriculture and Rural Development for Inclusive Growth: Policy Implications for Developing Asia</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Environment and Natural Resources</p>	<p>World Bank The WB DEC Development Research Group (DEC DRG) Infrastructure and Environment Programme carries out research in: Global Carbon Policy and Trading Initiatives; Brown Issues and Health Poverty, Environment and Development</p>	<p>UNDP UNDP Drylands Development Centre This centre specializes in assisting countries to fight poverty and encourage development in the drier parts of the world. The Centre, located in Nairobi, Kenya, is one of the three UNDP Thematic Centres around the world</p> <p>UNDP Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development Programme Focus areas: Frameworks and Strategies for Sustainable Development Water Governance Sustainable Energy Sustainable Land Management Biodiversity Chemicals Management</p>	<p>UNRISD Social Policy, Regulation and Private Sector Involvement in Water Supply Research Programme This research programme investigates the effects of private sector involvement in water supply in terms of access, equity and affordability. Country focus: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, France, Hungary, Malaysia and the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) ADB Water Knowledge Centre The centre supports research in: Water supply and sanitation; Dams and Development; Mekong Wetland management; Water sector reforms</p> <p>Market-based Mechanism for Payment for Environmental Services by the Poor: A Case of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in Bhutan The poor, particularly the hard-core poor in remote mountainous areas regularly use NTFPs in order to meet their income, health, and nutritional needs. Although NTFPs are primarily consumed at the local or national level, some 150 products are traded internationally in significant quantities, thus offering potential for income improvement. While promoting NTFPs for export can bring significant gains to the poor in mountainous areas, excessive commercialization can also deplete forest resources and ultimately lead to more poverty. More importantly, since the forest provides various ecosystem services that are generally taken for granted, unless proper incentives are offered to protect the forest, drastic environmental consequences may be inevitable. ADBI's research will review the effectiveness of using organic certification as a market-based mechanism for achieving key environmental and social objectives by ensuring market access for responsibly-produced NTFPs</p>	<p>IADB Geography, Natural Resources and Development in Latin America Research Network IADB supports this network which carries out research into the geographical factors relating to development in Latin America</p>

	World Bank	UNDP	UNDP International Poverty Centre (IPC)	UNRISD	African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)	IADB
Economic Development	<p>World Bank DEC Development Research Group (DECDRG) <i>Research themes:</i> Finance and Private Sector Research Programme, Macroeconomics and Growth Research Programme & Investment Climate research Programme carry out research into: Micro- enterprises; Microfinance; Developing Indicators of Access to Financial Services; Small and Medium Enterprises: Overcoming Growth Constraints; Remittances; Entrepreneurship; Bank Regulation and Supervision; Deposit Insurance; Access to Finance, Bankruptcy and Resolution of Financial Distress; Corporate Governance; Foreign Bank Entry; Financial Structures – Bank-based vs. market-based financial system; Financial Crises; Taxation of Financial Intermediation; Bank Privatization; Bank Concentration and Competition; Poor Growth</p> <p>Investment Climate research Programme: <i>Research themes:</i></p>	<p>UNDP has led policy-oriented research across all regions, focusing predominantly on two areas: Economic Policies and Poverty Reduction - Past work has focused on the link between economic policies and poverty reduction, covering fiscal, monetary and exchange-rate policies, financial policies and the privatisation and commercialisation of public services</p> <p>Economic Policies and the MDGs – More recent research has focused on the link between economic policies and the MDGs and, specifically, on the macroeconomic consequences of a dramatic scaling up of Official Development Assistance to help developing countries reach the MDGs. This has involved broadening the focus of our research to include Economic Policies for Growth and Employment as well as for Poverty Reduction. It has also involved focusing on the</p>	<p>State of the World Economy This programme is developing a <i>world macroeconomic model</i>, which was originated by members of the Cambridge Economic Policy Group in the 1980s at the University of Cambridge. Work on the model is being spearheaded by Alphametrics Ltd. of Thailand, with the support of the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance (CERF) as well as IPC. The core of the research programme is the development of an integrated databank and modelling framework that can bring together analysis in different fields in order to clarify the potential impact of current global trends and evolving public policies on global income distribution and human welfare in the medium to long term</p>	<p>Markets, Business and Regulation Work on these issues is organized under the following research areas: Social effects of the privatization of public services; Role of business in poverty reduction; Social and policy responses to 'corporate globalization'; Business influence on social policy and development</p>	<p>The Bank's Medium-Term Research Program for 2006-2008 has highlighted the following as research priorities for the next three years: Macroeconomic Dynamics and Growth in Africa; Investment Climate and Competitiveness of African Economies; Regional Integration and Trade</p>	<p>Infrastructure for Regional Cooperation Research Programme Research themes include: FDI in infrastructure in Asia; Infrastructure and human needs: forecasts of the demand for infrastructure; How structures of infrastructure markets vary across the region; Regulatory practices: lessons from the rest of the world; Regulatory practices: different approaches in the Asia-Pacific region; Pricing issues and subsidies; How infrastructure pricing policies affect national budgets; Equity and poverty aspects: how to ensure that infrastructure benefits the poor; Governance and management in infrastructure; Prospects for private-public partnerships; Financial sector infrastructure development; Macroeconomic issues: How growth increases demand for infrastructure.</p> <p>Private Sector Development Regional Development in the People's Republic of China This study considers various options including developing</p>	<p>The IADB supported Latin American and Caribbean Research Network (LACRN) carries out research into: Microeconomics and Competitiveness; Discrimination and Economic Outcomes; Sustainability of Fiscal Policy in Latin America; The Political Economy of Exchange Rate; Economic Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean; The Structure of Public Debt in Latin America; Corporate Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean; Trade and Integration: The Emergence of New Successful Export Activities in Latin America & The Caribbean</p>

	<p>Impact of Investment Climate Policies on Firm Growth and Performance; The Distributional Impact of Investment Climate Conditions Across Types of Firms; Evaluating Government Interventions to Support Markets</p> <p>Macro-economics and Growth Programme <i>Research themes:</i> Exchange Rates, Business cycles, International Capital Flows , Financial Crises and Contagion , Financial Globalization</p>	<p>macroeconomics of scaling up HIV/AIDS financing</p>				<p>closer trade and investment links with Japan and both parts of Korea and the scope for reforming and restructuring the state-owned enterprise sector</p> <p>Regional Development in the Philippines This study provides a comprehensive assessment of regional development issues as they affect the Philippines; including, amongst others, the regional dimensions of infrastructure development, the investment climate, fiscal relations, political economy and poverty reduction issues.</p> <p>The ADB Economics and Research Department also carries out microeconomic analysis and good practice studies to deepen the understanding of forces for employment, competition, and inclusive growth; and to strengthen the development effectiveness of ADB's operational strategies and programs in its developing member countries</p>	
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	World Bank	UNDP	UNDP International Poverty Centre (IPC)	UNRISD	African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
Pro- Poor Policy	<p>WB Poverty Research aims to improve current data and methods of poverty and inequality analysis, make data more accessible to users, and use it to better understand what makes "pro-poor growth". Research themes and projects within this programme include: Pro-Poor Growth, Poverty Analysis Toolkit, Poverty and Inequality Data, Inequality, The Comparative Living Standards Project (CLSP), Small Area Estimation Poverty Maps</p>	<p>Key areas of UNDP poverty reduction support include:</p> <p>Macroeconomic and structural policies - formulating the overall policy framework for growth for poverty reduction</p> <p>Employment for poverty reduction – strategies for the employment- economic growth-poverty reduction nexus</p> <p>Public resource management – focusing on fiscal issues, in terms of policies and management, to make sure they complement poverty reduction initiatives</p> <p>Information and Communication Technology for Development (ICTD) – making ICT work for poverty reduction through policy interventions</p> <p>Civil society and MDGs – developing strategies for partnering with civil society in overcoming poverty</p>	<p>Pro-Poor Growth Policies</p> <p>One of three priority areas of IPC is to provide developing countries with policy advice and technical assistance to understand the nature and requirements for pro-poor growth as well as the policies that best promote it. Research themes include:</p> <p>Assessing the effect of macroeconomic and sectoral policies to reduce poverty and inequality; Analyzing the effects of trade and capital account liberalization and export-led economic strategies on national levels of employment, poverty, and inequality; Assessing the effects of labour market policies and outcomes on poverty and inequality</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes Research Programme</p> <p>This major UNRISD research initiative aims to contribute to debates on new policy approaches to poverty reduction. The programme aims to: assess a range of contemporary approaches to poverty reduction, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs); identify key institutional, policy and political issues that are not being addressed in current poverty reduction strategies; and examine the contradictions, complementarities and synergies between different components of "policy regimes", including social, labour market and macroeconomic policies, and political and regulatory institutions</p>	<p>The Bank's Medium-Term Research Program for 2006-2008 has highlighted the following as a research priority for the next three years: Poverty Reduction and the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in the Regional Member Countries</p>	<p>The ADBI Poverty Reduction Research Programme is focusing on the following areas:</p> <p>Poverty Targeting - India</p> <p>After the completion of several country studies, including India and the People's Republic of China at the beginning of 2004, ADBI work is now focused on an in-depth examination of the impact of targeting measures at the micro level. A village level study in Uttar Pradesh considers how local institutions impact of the effectiveness of poverty targeting</p>

	World Bank	UNDP International Poverty Centre (IPC)	UNRISD	IADB
Human Development	<p>WB Human Development & Public Services Research examines factors that contribute to human development, especially in the areas of health, education and social protection, how to improve the coverage and quality of services and broader institutions in support of human development, and the effective use of aid.</p> <p>Research themes within this programme include: Aid Effectiveness, Education, Health and Nutrition, Impact Evaluation, Political Economy and Service Delivery</p> <p>WB International Migration & Development Research includes extensive data-gathering and analysis on the development impact of migration, so as to identify migration policies, regulations and institutional reforms that will lead to improved development outcomes.</p> <p>Research themes within this programme include: Determinants and Impact of Migration and Remittances, Brain drain, Temporary movement of persons (including Mode IV of the GATS), The link between trade, FDI and migration, Social protection issues, Social capital, Governance.</p>	<p>Social Protection and Human Development Strategies</p> <p>One of three priority areas of IPC is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to design, implement, and monitor effective strategies for enhancing people's capabilities and increasing their socioeconomic security. Specific aims of the programme include:</p> <p>Offering advisory services for participating governments to help incorporate concrete human development targets into the design of domestic economic and social policies</p> <p>Assisting governments in the harmonization of social programs with overarching national policies, including economic reforms and medium-term expenditure frameworks</p> <p>Providing technical assistance to governments for the design and implementation of policies and programmes that seek to improve the targeting, quality, and effectiveness of social services</p> <p>Developing policy tools to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and incidence of public spending on the poorest groups</p> <p>Seeking out institutional mechanisms to better coordinate the domestic entities and actors involved in designing and implementing policy</p> <p>Disseminating analytical studies on how vulnerability affects poverty and inequality in order to better design national systems of social protection</p> <p>Supporting the creation and deepening of regional networks composed of social policy specialists to share and disseminate good development practices</p>	<p>Social Policy and Development Research</p> <p>Key research themes include:</p> <p>Construction of a Social Policy Index (SPI); Financing Social Policy; Global Social Policy; Migration and Social Welfare</p>	<p>Research in the Social and Issues Research Network includes studies on social exclusion and the impacts on society</p>

	World Bank	UNDP	UNRISD	African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)	IADB
Governance /Conflict	<p>WB Conflict Research studies the economics of civil war and post-conflict transitions to advise policymakers on avoiding conflict and conflict recurrence as well as improve the prospects of post-conflict development. Themes within this programme include: Economic Causes and Economic Consequences of Civil War, Civil War Termination, Ethnic Cleavages, Political Institutions, External Intervention, Crime and Violence</p>	<p>UNDP Democratic Governance Programme Areas of focus: Policy Support For Governance; Parliamentary Development; Electoral Systems and Processes; Justice and Human Rights; E-Governance and Access to Information for Citizens' Participation; Decentralization, Local Governance and Urban/Rural Development; Public Administration Reform and Anti-Corruption</p>	<p>Democracy, Governance and Well-Being Programme UNRISD's work under the Democracy, Governance and Well-Being Programme Area for 2005-2009 focuses on the following aspects: Organized groups and welfare development; Politics of poverty reduction; Decentralization and service provision; Social policy and transitions to democracy</p> <p>Civil Society and Social Movements Programme Research themes include: Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation; Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes; UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement</p>	<p>The Bank's Medium-Term Research Program for 2006-2008 has highlighted the following as a research priority for the next three years: Governance, Institutions and Public Sector Management in Africa</p>	<p>ADBI Governance Research is focused on: Reform of enterprise governance and implications for performance; Reform of bank governance and implications for performance; Corporate governance of banks in Asia</p> <p>Corporate Governance in the Banking Sector - Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia This study extends earlier work on enterprise corporate governance to look at banks in the selected case-study countries. A detailed survey will be undertaken to assess the extent to which governance practice conforms to best-practice norms and the implications of governance for bank performance. The effectiveness of regulatory systems will also be examined</p>	<p>The IADB supported Latin American and Caribbean Research Network (LACRN) carries out research on: Administrative Autonomy of Governmental Institutions in Latin America; Industrial Organization of Social Services Delivery; Political Institutions, Policymaking Processes and Policy Outcomes; The Political Economy of Institutional Reforms in Latin America; Decentralization and Fiscal Discipline in Sub-National Governments</p>

	UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre	UNRISD	IADB
Other Research Themes	<p>Current centre research:</p> <p>Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation Research on Child trafficking in the light of the implementation of the Convention of the rights of the child, its Optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Palermo protocol; Research on the implementation of international standards on children and violence; Research on the process of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)</p> <p>Children and transitional justice Research themes: Adolescent programming and participation in emergencies and transition; Children and truth and reconciliations commissions Transitional justice and children</p> <p>Child poverty and social and economic policy responses <i>Aim of this research is to:</i> Promote a deeper understanding of child poverty as a distinct policy and social issue in developing and industrialized countries, combining evidence-based comparative analysis of economic and social policies with that of the implementation of international human rights standards; Assess and promote the mobilization of resources for the realization of children's rights, including by assessing options within States' resources and in the context of development assistance, to promote children's universal access to quality basic social services; Assess the impact on children of migration and other household responses to poverty</p>	<p>Gender and Development For the new research phase (up to 2009), the following thematic areas have been identified: Political and Social Economy of Care; Religion; Politics and Gender Equality; Gender Dimensions of Judicial Reform; Decentralization; Redistribution and Women's Access to Welfare</p> <p>Identities, Conflict and Cohesion This programme focuses on the concepts of difference, citizenship and accommodation to stress the complexity of ethnic and national identities and reveal how such identifications evolve over time and are reconfigured by political and economic changes. In so doing, the programme directs attention to the need to contest and offer new perspectives for terms such as "indigeneity" and "nation"</p> <p>The projects under this programme aim to dismantle notions of closed or bounded identities and provide fresh insights into forms of identity formation and transformation</p>	<p>Research in the Social Issues Research Network includes studies in Adolescents and Young Adults in Latin America; Teachers in Latin America; Careers and Incentives</p>

Foundations/ Trusts/ Councils

	Gates	Ford	Rockefeller	Open Society Institute	Aga Khan Foundation	Wellcome Trust	Nuffield Trust	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Medical Research Council
Health	<p>Reproductive Health Focus on contraceptive supply, reducing maternal illness and preventing unintended pregnancies</p> <p>Maternal/ Newborn Health Community intervention & causes of child death in the first 28 days</p> <p>Infectious Diseases The foundation heavily funds research into HIV/Aids, malaria & TB vaccines and drugs. Also provides funds for research into other infectious diseases- including STDs & meningitis</p>	<p>Reproductive health The foundation's Sexuality and Reproductive Health Research Programme looks at social, cultural and economic factors that affect sexuality and reproductive health</p>	<p>Infectious Diseases The foundation funds the International Partnership for Microbicides, and in the past foundation funding has been instrumental in creating: International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI); Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV); Global Alliance for TB Drug Development (TB Alliance); International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM); Pediatric Dengue Vaccine Initiative (PDVI); Centre for the Management of Intellectual Property in Health R&D (MIHR)</p>	<p>Open Society Mental Health Initiative- focus on CIS, Eastern & Central Europe</p> <p>OSI Public Health Programme Focuses include:</p> <p>Sexual Health and Rights The Sexual Health and Rights Project (SHARP) develops and implements a global strategy to improve the sexual health and rights of socially marginalized populations- Eastern/Central Europe and W. Africa</p> <p>Law and Health</p>	<p>The foundation's Health Programme is focused on: Strengthening and developing partnerships between all stakeholders from the state to the community; Promoting policy dialogue and mechanisms to develop and sustain health systems and services; Documenting and disseminating best practices</p>	<p>Infectious Diseases The Trust's Global Health Programme focuses largely on research into infectious diseases, including tropical and neglected infectious disease, emerging infections, and public health- including communicable and non-communicable diseases. The trust funds specific research projects in Kenya, Malawi, Thailand & Vietnam; researching infectious diseases, with a particular focus on Malaria and HIV/Aids</p> <p>The Trust also funds Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) and has established Wellcome Trust Centres for Research in Clinical Tropical Medicine, with 4</p>	<p>The trust has funded research into: Conceptual issues around global health and global security</p> <p>Health and Foreign Policy Global health and risk including case studies into: HIV/Aids; Tobacco; Population movements and acute and chronic infectious disease</p> <p>Global health and risk Case studies included: The Concept of Risk; Bioterrorism: what is the real Threat; Infectious Disease and Risk: lessons from SARS; Climate change;</p>	<p>Some funding for basic science research covers the study of infectious diseases</p>	<p>The council supports research into: Biochemistry and Cell Biology; Biomolecular Sciences; Engineering and Biological Systems; Genes and Developmental Biology; Plant and Microbial Sciences</p>	<p>Infections and Immunity Programme Key research area: Infections affecting poorer people in developing countries, especially HIV, malaria, TB and respiratory infections</p> <p>MRC funds (with support from DFID) Research Units in Gambia and Uganda carrying out research into HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, reproductive health, viral diseases, respiratory infections, nutrition and non-communicable diseases</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

						<p>centres in the UK researching tropical diseases. The trust has also recently established a senior fellowship for tropical disease and public health</p> <p>The Trust provides funding for developing countries to improve their technology transfer in the health sector and has recently increased funding for developing country research into biomedical ethics</p>	Health impact-assessment of foreign policies			
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	Gates	Rockefeller	Aga Khan Foundation	ISP	Wellcome Trust	BBSRC
Agriculture	<p>Biotechnology The foundation supports the development and application of new technologies and research into increasing crop yields</p> <p>Agricultural Markets The foundation supports research linking smallholder farmers to markets and advocacy for Improved agricultural policies</p> <p>The foundation has joined with the Rockefeller Foundation to create the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)- The alliance supports research into the development of improved varieties of African crops; the development of a network of African Agro-dealers; and support to research on Inter-Regional agri-trade in the Greater- Mekong area</p>	<p>The foundation has joined with the Rockefeller Foundation to create the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). The alliance supports research into the development of improved varieties of African crops; the development of a network of African Agro-dealers; and support to research on Inter-Regional agri-trade in the Greater-Mekong area</p>	<p>The foundation's rural development programme is focused on: Income growth promoted by increasing agricultural productivity through improved farming methods, input supply, marketing, land development and management reform or by increasing off-farm incomes and supporting enterprise development</p>	<p>The ISP International Programme in Chemical Sciences supports research into Biochemistry, biotechnology and molecular biology</p>	<p>Livestock The Trust funds research into infectious livestock diseases</p>	<p>BBSRC/ DFID Scheme for Research on Sustainable Agricultural Development for International Development- The first round of funding will focus on crop science</p> <p>The council also supports research into: Agri-Food & Animal Sciences</p>

	Ford	Rockefeller	ISP	Wellcome Trust	ESRC
Environment and Natural Resources	The foundation supports research into resource management in reducing poverty	The Rockefeller Foundation Climate Change Initiative aims to catalyze attention, funding, and action in building climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable people globally by: Creating robust action models of climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable people; Funding, promoting, and disseminating those models; Increasing pressure on funders, practitioners, and policy-makers to support increased funding and action for climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable people	The ISP International Programme in Chemical Sciences supports research into: Ecological chemistry & chemistry of natural resources (bioactive substances, clay) The ISP International Programme in Physical Sciences supports research in: Environmental Physics & Geophysics	The trust supports research on the impact of: environmental change (with particular focus on climate change) and malaria	The council funds research into environmental policy and environmental equality

	Gates	Ford	Aga Khan Foundation	Open Society Institute	KAS	Leverhulme	ESRC
Economic Development	The foundation supports research that: studies developing business models that dramatically accelerate growth; develops new and improved financial services for the poor; Improves information for economic policy-making; supports developing pro-poor insurance schemes	The foundation's Development Finance and Economic Security Programme supports organizations that help businesses create employment opportunities and helps low-income people acquire, develop and maintain savings, investments, businesses, homes, land and other assets. Their Work-Force Development Programme supports organizations that help improve the ways low-income people develop marketable job skills and acquire and retain reliable employment that provides liveable wages	Programmes support rural savings and credit schemes	OSI Economic and Business Development Programme Research areas: Business & Entrepreneurship Development; Microfinance: Social & Economic Inclusion	Social Market Economy	The trust supports economic research	Economic Development, impact of globalisation on developing country economies

	Ford	Rockefeller	Open Society Institute	KAS	Aga Khan Foundation	ESRC
Governance /Conflict	<p>The foundation's Peace and Social Justice Programme supports research into Governance and Civil Society & Human Rights. Global Offices in this Program: Beijing, Cairo, Hanoi, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Mexico City, Moscow, Nairobi, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago</p>	<p>The foundation's South East Asia Programme offers support to research carried out by the region's civil organisations</p>	<p>AfriMAP The Africa Governance Monitoring and Advocacy Project (AfriMAP) was established in 2004 to monitor the compliance of member states of the African Union with selected standards of good governance, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. AfriMAP is currently focusing on the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice Sector and the Rule of Law • Political Representation • Civil Service <p>Central Eurasia Project The Central Eurasia Project supports grassroots organizations that develop or sustain innovative approaches to protecting human rights throughout the region, upholding the rights of labor migrants, and combating torture</p> <p>The Open Society Initiative for East Africa (OSIEA) Supports and promotes public participation in democratic governance, the rule of law, and respect for human rights in Kenya by awarding grants, developing programs, and bringing together diverse civil society leaders and groups</p> <p>Human Rights and Governance Grants Program Provides support to nongovernmental organizations operating in the fields of human rights and governance in Europe and Central Asia</p> <p>The Latin America Program carries out a range of activities and grant-making aimed at strengthening key democratic institutions. The Program gives priority to: Promoting civilian control of and engagement with efforts to ensure that state security organs (military, police, and intelligence) support and operate within a democratic framework, which includes respecting human rights; Improving civilian expertise on public security and defence issues as well as civil society monitoring and engagement with police reform efforts; Supporting the efforts of truth commissions and regular judicial organs to establish accountability for human rights abuses and to end impunity. This component also draws on the expertise and resources of the Open Society Justice Initiative</p>	<p>KAS funds research into State and Society</p>	<p>Foundation activities promote and strengthen civil society and grass-roots organizations</p>	<p>Governance and Citizenship Global Governance and Security; Participation and Accountability; Identity and Culture; Structure, governance and constitutional change</p>

	Ford	Rockefeller	KAS	Open Society Institute	Aga Khan	ISP	Leverhulme	ESRC
Other Research Themes	The foundation supports research into the role of religious traditions of the world in shaping social values, arts and culture, the media, and access to Education (basic and higher)	Through its Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (Focus: Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda) the foundation supports research into African Higher Education	Contemporary History; Culture; Development Policy; Education and Research; European Policy; Foreign and Security Policy; Political Communication s/ Public Opinion; Religion and Values Orientation; Women's and Family Policy	Children & Youth Education (basic & higher) Media, Arts & Culture Women's Programme This programme invites proposals to support innovative initiatives that link women's rights strategies with other rights strategies, raising awareness about women's multiple discrimination	Gender & Development Education	The ISP International Programme in Physical Sciences supports research in: Condensed matter physics and materials science; Biophysics and radiation physics; Applied nuclear physics; Atmospheric physics and geophysics; Applied laser physics	The trust supports research in Applied and basic science, Humanities, Social sciences, International relations, and Education	The councils main research themes include: Human Activities and Technologies; Knowledge and Understanding; Exploitation of Knowledge; Learning and Teaching

Appendix 5 - Donor Regional/ Country Focus

	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Germany	France	Netherlands	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	CGIAR
West / Central Africa	Partner countries: Ghana Senegal	Bi-lateral Field missions: Mali Senegal Guinea Liberia Ghana Benin Nigeria	Sida development cooperation countries: Benin Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Cameroon Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal 2005 Sida research capacity building partner: Burkina Faso	BMZ partner countries: Benin Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Cameroon Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal	AfD projects in: Benin Burkina Faso Cap Verde Gambia Ghana Guinea Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo IRD partners: Benin Togo Cote D'Ivoire Cameroon Mali Niger Senegal Gambia Guinea Mauritania CIRAD partner countries: Burkina Faso Cameroon Cote D'Ivoire Ghana	DMFA partner countries: Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Ghana Mali Senegal		Danida partner countries: Benin Burkina Faso Ghana Mali	IDRC Regional Office- Dakar, Senegal IDRC has current Projects in: Benin & Mali The following countries have carried out IDRC research in the past and are covered by the above regional office: Burkina Faso Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Bissau Guinea Conakry Liberia Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	SDC development cooperation countries: Benin Burkina Faso Liberia Mali Niger Sierra Leone Chad NCCR- North-South Research Partnerships: Côte d'Ivoire Burkina Faso Mauritania Chad Senegal Ghana Cameroon	Members: Nigeria Cote D'Ivoire Research centres: Africa Rice Center (WARDA)- Benin IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture- Nigeria

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

					Guinea Mali Senegal						
East / Southern Africa	Partner countries: Ethiopia Malawi Tanzania Zambia Kenya South Africa JICA has carried out major research studies on: Kenya	Bi-lateral Field missions: Ethiopia Kenya Uganda DR Congo Angola Congo Namibia South Africa Mozambique Zimbabwe Zambia Madagascar Tanzania Rwanda	Sida development cooperation countries: DR Congo Angola Congo Chad Mozambique South Africa Namibia Burundi Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Rwanda Somalia Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia 2005 Sida research capacity building partners: Ethiopia Uganda Tanzania Mozambique	BMZ partner countries: Ethiopia Burundi Eritrea Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Namibia Rwanda Zambia Africa South Tanzania Chad Uganda	AfD carries out project work in: Comoros Islands Kenya Madagascar Mayotte Mozambique Namibia Reunion Island South Africa Tanzania Uganda Zimbabwe Angola Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad DR Congo Congo Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon Kenya Rwanda Sudan Yemen IRD partners: Kenya South Africa Congo Madagascar CIRAD	MOFA partner countries: Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Mozambique Tanzania South Africa Uganda Zambia	Partner countries: Sudan Eritrea Ethiopia Somalia Uganda Tanzania Malawi Mozambique South Africa Zambia Angola DR Congo NUFU proposed project countries (2007-): Ethiopia Uganda Tanzania South Africa Malawi Mozambique Zimbabwe Zambia Sudan	Danida partner countries: Kenya Mozambique Uganda Tanzania Zambia	IDRC Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya- covers the following countries: Angola Botswana Burundi Comoros Djibouti Ethiopia Eritrea Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Rwanda Seychelles Somalia South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	SDC development cooperation countries: South Africa Lesotho Swaziland Mozambique Madagascar Malawi Tanzania Burundi NCCR- North-South Research Partnerships: Kenya Tanzania Uganda Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Somalia Sudan	Members: Kenya South Africa Uganda Research Centres: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute- Kenya World Agro-forestry Centre (ICRAF)- Kenya

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

					partners: Congo Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar South Africa						
MENA	<p>Partner countries: Afghanistan Egypt Iraq</p> <p>Provides support to the ME peace process</p> <p>Partnership Program (south – south cap building) countries: Tunisia Morocco Egypt Jordan</p>	<p>Development cooperation countries: Iraq Egypt Jordan Lebanon Morocco West Bank / Gaza Yemen</p>	<p>Sida Development cooperation: West Bank & Gaza</p>	<p>BMZ partner countries: Egypt Algeria Yemen Jordan Morocco Palestinian territories Syria Tunisia</p>	<p>AfD carries out projects in: Algeria Egypt Jordan Lebanon Morocco Syria Tunisia Turkey West Bank And Gaza</p> <p>IRD partners: Egypt Morocco</p>	<p>MOFA Partner countries: Egypt Yemen</p>	<p>Partner Country: Palestinian area</p>	<p>Danida Partner Country: Egypt</p>	<p>IDRC Regional Office in Cairo, Egypt- covers projects in: Algeria Cyprus Egypt Iran Israel Jordan Lebanon Morocco Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Tunisia Turkey West Bank and Gaza Yemen</p>	<p>SDC dev coop countries: Gaza & West Bank Algeria Morocco Tunisia Egypt Libya</p>	<p>Members: Egypt Iran Morocco Turkey Syria</p> <p>Research Centre: ICARDA - International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas- Syria</p>
South East / East Asia	<p>Partner countries: China Mongolia Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Vietnam</p> <p>JICA has carried out</p>	<p>Development cooperation countries: Burma Cambodia East Timor Indonesia Lao Mongolia Philippines Vietnam</p>	<p>Side Development cooperation countries: Cambodia China Laos Indonesia Mongolia Thailand Vietnam East Timor Burma Philippines</p>	<p>BMZ partner countries: China Indonesia Cambodia Laos Mongolia Philippines Thailand (probably until 2010) Timor-Leste Vietnam</p>	<p>AfD projects in: Cambodia China Laos Thailand Vietnam</p> <p>IRD partners: Indonesia Laos Vietnam Thailand New Caledonia</p>	<p>MOFA partner countries: Indonesia Mongolia Vietnam</p>	<p>Partner Countries: Vietnam Indonesia</p> <p>NUFU proposed project country: Vietnam</p>	<p>Danida partner country: Vietnam</p>	<p>IDRC Regional Office- Singapore- Covers projects in: China Japan Korea (ROK, DPRK) Mongolia Cambodia Fiji Indonesia Lao</p>	<p>SDC development cooperation countries: China DPRK Mongolia Laos Vietnam Cambodia</p> <p>NCCR- North-South Research Partnerships:</p>	<p>Members: China Malaysia Philippines Thailand</p> <p>Research Centres: World Fish Center- Malaysia Centre for International Forestry Research- CIFOR-</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	<p>major research studies on: China Indonesia Philippines Thailand Malaysia Vietnam</p> <p>Partnership Program (south – south cap building) countries: Thailand Singapore Philippines Indonesia</p> <p>JICA also provides assistance to Oceania countries</p>		<p>2005 Sida research capacity building partner: Vietnam</p>		<p>French Polynesia</p> <p>CIRAD partners: French Polynesia Indonesia New Caledonia Thailand Vanuatu Vietnam</p>				<p>Malaysia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam</p>	<p>Cambodia China (Yunnan Province) Laos Myanmar Thailand Vietnam</p>	<p>Indonesia International Rice Research Institute – IRRI – The Philippines</p>
South Asia	<p>Partner countries: Bangladesh Pakistan Nepal Sri Lanka India</p> <p>JICA has carried out major research studies on: Bangladesh Pakistan Sri Lanka Nepal India</p>	<p>USAID development cooperation to: Afghanistan India Pakistan Nepal Bangladesh Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Sida Development Cooperation: Afghanistan Bangladesh India Sri Lanka</p> <p>2005 Sida Research capacity building partner: Sri Lanka</p>	<p>BMZ partner countries: Afghanistan Bangladesh India Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka</p>	<p>AfD projects in: Afghanistan</p>	<p>MOFA partner countries: Afghanistan Bangladesh Pakistan Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Partner countries: Nepal Bangladesh Afghanistan Pakistan Sri Lanka</p> <p>NUFU proposed project countries (2007): Bangladesh Sri Lanka Nepal</p>	<p>Partner countries: Bangladesh Bhutan Nepal</p>	<p>IDRC Regional Office Delhi, India- covers projects in: Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Pakistan Nepal Sri Lanka</p>	<p>SDC development cooperation countries: India Bangladesh Nepal Bhutan Pakistan</p> <p>NCCR- North-South Research Partnerships: Bangladesh India Nepal Pakistan</p>	<p>Members: India Bangladesh Pakistan</p> <p>Research Centres: International Water Management Institute- Sri Lanka ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics- India</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

Central Asia	Partner Country: Uzbekistan	Development cooperation countries: Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan Kazakhstan	Sida Development cooperation countries: Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan							SDC development cooperation countries: Belarus Kyrgyzstan Moldova Russian Federation Georgia Armenia Azerbaijan Tajikistan Ukraine Uzbekistan NCCR- North-South Research Partnerships: Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Kazakhstan Uzbekistan	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Partner Countries: Mexico El Salvador Nicaragua Guatemala Honduras Costa Rica Panama Dominican Republic Argentina Bolivia Brazil Paraguay JICA has carried out major research	Development cooperation countries: Bolivia Brazil Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay	Sida Development Cooperation countries: Bolivia Colombia Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Peru 2005 Sida research capacity building partners: Bolivia Nicaragua	BMZ partner countries: Bolivia Brazil Chile Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Colombia Cuba Mexico Nicaragua Paraguay Peru	Afd projects in: Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados Belize Brazil Cuba Dominica Island Dominican Republic French Guyana Grenada Guadeloupe Guyana Haiti Jamaica	MOFA partner countries: Bolivia Colombia Guatemala Nicaragua Suriname	Partner Countries: Guatemala Nicaragua	Partner Countries: Bolivia Nicaragua	IDRC Regional Office- Montevideo, Uruguay- covers projects in: Caribbean- Cuba Jamaica Haiti Dominican Republic Trinidad & Tobago Central America- Mexico Guatemala El Salvador	SDC development cooperation countries: Bolivia Ecuador El Salvador Haiti Honduras Colombia Cuba Nicaragua Peru NCCR- North-South Research Partnerships: El Salvador Venezuela	Members: Colombia Mexico Peru Research Centres: CIP - Centro Internacional de la Papa- Peru CIMMYT - Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo- Mexico

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	<p>studies on: Brazil</p> <p>Partnership Program (south – south capacity building) countries: Brazil Mexico Chile Argentina</p>	Peru			<p>Martinique Saint Lucia Saint Kitts and Nevis St Vincent the Grenadines Surinam Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>CIRAD partners: Brazil Caribbean Central America French Guiana Guadeloupe Martinique</p>			<p>Nicaragua Costa Rica Panama Latin America- Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela</p>	<p>Mexico Haiti Dominican Republic Bolivia Peru</p>	
Eastern Europe		<p>Development cooperation countries: Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Georgia Romania Russia Serbia and Montenegro Slovak Republic Turkey Ukraine</p>				<p>MOFA partner countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina Georgia Macedonia Moldavia</p>			<p>SDC development cooperation countries: Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Serbia & Montenegro Kosovo Romania Macedonia</p>	

Appendix 6 - Possible areas of omission*

Research areas identified by key informants as possible areas of omission included the following:

- social development and building social capital
- inequality – especially ethnic minorities, gender
- poverty reduction and service delivery for children, youth, elderly
- inclusive globalisation
- global governance
- governance impact of high aid dependency
- institutions of international trade and aid architecture given that most extant research is significantly dated
- foreign policy
- urbanisation in the light of current population trends in Asia and Africa
- infrastructure development
- the new economy (including services)
- industry and value chains
- rural health
- the role of the private sector in health service delivery for the poor
- organisational behaviour of government departments in order to better understand policy processes and research uptake mechanisms
- research ethics

Notes:

*It is worth noting that these topics largely fall in the field of social inclusion, economic development and governance in which DFID is investing only 6.7 million GBP out of a total annual budget of 116 GBP (DFID, 2005)

Appendix 7 - Donor Capacity Building- Country agencies

	Japan (JICA)	US (USAID)	Sweden (SIDA/SAREC)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Germany	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	UK
<p>Developing Northern Institutions and Southern Linkages</p>	<p>Third-Country Training Program Developing country accepts trainees from other developing countries with shared characteristics in order to transfer development expertise and skills. Started in 1975</p> <p>Third-Country Experts Experts from developing countries are dispatched to other developing countries in order to transfer their expertise and skills. In 2004, 124 experts from developing nations were dispatched to other developing nations</p>	<p>Collaborative Research and Capacity Building for Development (CRCBD) Research collaboration between US institutes and developing countries- focus on agriculture. Current/ future research programmes: Sorghum/Millet & Other Grains (2006); Peanut (2006); Aquaculture & Fisheries (2006); Assets & Market Access (2006); Dry Grain Pulses (2007); Horticulture (2007) Animal Source Foods (2008) Soil, Water & Ecosystem Services (2009)</p> <p>Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program</p>	<p>Sida/SAREC promotes co-operation between Swedish researchers and developing countries through:</p> <p>Joint Formas - Sida/SAREC funded program for research on sustainable development in developing countries</p> <p>Swedish Research Links -aims to stimulate contacts with Asia, Middle East - North Africa (the MENA-region) and South Africa</p> <p>MENA - Swedish Research Partnership Programme aims to stimulate contacts between Swedish researchers and researchers in the Middle East - North African region</p>	<p>National Programme for Research and Higher Education (NUFU) The Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Program for Development Research and Education (NUFU) supports competence building and academic co-operation between individual researchers in Norway and in countries where Norway has substantial development co-operation. 60% of 18 current programmes are in Sub Saharan Africa. Specific focus on Universities</p> <p>Three key institutions in Norwegian</p>	<p>ENRECA projects (Enhancement of Research Capacity) projects function as cooperation between researchers at a Danish institution and a partner institution in one of Danida's programme countries</p>	<p>German Research Foundation- Provides grants for developing country institutes involved in cooperation with German universities/ institutes</p> <p>German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)- supports closer cooperation between German and developing countries universities – large focus on China, India & Egypt</p>		<p>Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE) provides support through university exchanges research partnerships with developing countries</p> <p>Also: Promotion of Research Partnerships between Developing and Transition Countries and the Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences-Swisscontact</p> <p>Scientific Cooperation Fund EPFL-SDC Research Fellow Partnership Programme - RFPP</p>	<p>The eight social science Development Research Centres are all consortia with a majority of developing country members</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

			<p>Asia - Swedish Research Partnership Programme</p> <p>South Africa - Swedish Research Partnership Programme</p>	<p>bilateral support: Makerere University, Addis Ababa University, University of Dar es Salaam</p> <p>The Norad Programme in Arts and Cultural Education</p> <p>Programme aims to contribute to the strengthening of cultural education institutions in the South by means of joint activities and 'professionalisation' of artists and art forms, and supports the development of degree programmes for students at the South institutions</p>				<p>NCCR North-South-Institute's work is based on research partnerships with over 40 institutes in 30+ developing countries</p>	
<p>Developing Southern Institutions</p>		<p>Global Climate Change Program</p> <p>This program includes capacity building of south research institutes in relation to climate change</p> <p>ENCAP-Environmentally</p>	<p>Bilateral research co-operation-</p> <p>Strengthening partner countries' capacity through university development-long term investment. Focus: Burkina Faso</p>			<p>inWEnt – German Capacity Building –</p> <p>Heavily financed by BMZ this non-profit group carries out capacity building programmes focused on specialists and</p>	<p>In 2005 75% of all IDRC projects had capacity building as a central theme 256 IDRC research activities with capacity building objectives were active at the end of 2006.</p>		

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		<p>Sound Design and Management Capacity Building for Partners and Programs in Africa Focuses on co-operation between USAID and partners in Africa through: Capacity building in agriculture and rural development Professional development of African EIA practitioners Development & dissemination of resource materials Environmental training for small-scale development projects</p>	Ethiopia Uganda Tanzania Mozambique Bolivia Nicaragua Sri Lanka Vietnam			executives in dev countries			
<p>Developing Southern Individuals</p>	<p>Overseas Participants for Training in Japan The JICA Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC) receives participants from developing countries for training in Japan</p> <p>International Development Centre of Japan -</p>			<p>Norad's Programme for Master Studies (NOMA) Replaces the Norad Fellowship Programme (NFP). Aims to educate staff in the public and private sector as well as NGOs in the South. Masters</p>		<p>German Federal States provide university places for students from developing countries. In 2003 the total support was 557m Euros</p> <p>Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Provides Research</p>	<p>Training and Awards Program IDRC Doctoral Research Awards; Canadian Window on International Development Awards; The John G. Bene Fellowship in Community Forestry;</p>	<p>Young Researchers Programme- aims to support fieldwork activities of young Swiss and foreign PhD or postdoctoral students studying in Switzerland, if these activities take place in a</p>	

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	<p>IDCJ Development Policies Course A five-month course designed for developing countries government officials. Mainly covers development economics and project planning</p>			<p>programmes will to a greater extent be established and developed in the South in close collaboration with Norwegian institutions</p>		<p>scholarships and grants to academics from developing countries. The foundation receives annual support from the German Government</p>	<p>The Bentley Fellowship; IDRC Internship Awards; The Pearson Fellowship; Centre Sabbatical Awards; IDRC Awards for International Development Journalism; Project-related Graduate Study Awards; AGROPOLIS Awards; Ecosystem Approaches to Human Health Training Awards- these awards are open to Canadian citizens and people from developing countries</p>	<p>developing or transition country in collaboration with a local partner and his/her institution</p>	
<p>Networks</p>	<p>Global Development Network- Japan</p>			<p>NORAD supports a number of international institutes involved in research including UPEACE WIDER UNRISD WHO</p> <p>The Research Council of</p>	<p># The Danish Research Network for International Health- # Danish Network for Agricultural Research for Development (NETARD)- # Research Network for Environment and Development</p>		<p>Climate Change Adaptation in Africa — CCAA Program; The International Model Forest Network (IMFN); Pan Asia Networking- ICT use in Asia; KariaNet- ICT use in MENA; Bellanet International Secretariat-</p>		

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

				Norway participates actively in the four International Global Change programmes and IIASA	(ReNED)- # Danish Water Forum Research (DWF Research)- # Research Network for Governance, Economic Policy and Public Administration - # Network for Smallholder Poultry Development		International ICT use		
Developing Nth Institutes					Danida supports the following Danish institutes: Danish Seed Health Centre for Developing Countries; Danish Institute for International Studies; Danish University Consortium on Environment and Development, Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management; Danish Bilharzias Laboratory				

Donor Capacity Building: Foundations, Trusts and Councils

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
Developing Northern Institutes and Southern Linkage	<p>Rockefeller-InnoCentive Partnership The foundation provides funding for developing country institutes to access InnoCentive research and technical services</p>			<p>ISP gives long-term project-oriented support for developing active and sustainable research environments within chemistry, mathematics and physics in selected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America with a focus on least developed countries. Each project has one or more counterparts at universities, institutes, or industrial laboratories in Sweden or other industrialised countries or in regional laboratories. Currently there are around 60 research groups in Sweden which collaborate and/or serve as host groups for fellows, there are</p>		<p>International Scientific Interchange Scheme In 2006 the council awarded 37 grants totalling £85.2k through this Scheme. These have included support for scientists at the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research to work with researchers in the Sudan to develop plant Eco-systems to stabilise soils and landscape</p>			<p>Commonwealth Programme This programme supports initiatives that will bring about long-term improvements in health, education and civil justice in Eastern and Southern Africa and will foster North-South partnerships. It focuses on projects that improve services through the development of the expertise and experience of practitioners and policy makers, and where active involvement from the UK-based organisation will increase</p>	<p>The trust through its international funding provides grants for institutes based in the UK working with/ in developing countries</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
				<p>about 10 in the rest of Europe, and in the regions themselves there are about 40.</p> <p><i>Countries with ISP support:</i> Africa- Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe Asia- Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Thailand Latin America- Ecuador, Peru</p>					<p>the initiative's effectiveness. A grant competition is held every two years and sufficient funds are available to fund four grants of up to £250,000 each</p>	

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
Developing southern Institutions			<p>The Southeast Asia: Beyond Borders Program In 2004 the program supported initiatives for a comprehensive approach to development in the Mekong Sub-Region that engaged local communities affected by large-scale development projects. The program also supported the launch of a long-term initiative to develop leadership capacity of young people working against human trafficking as well as the pilot phase of a long-term initiative to support capacity-building initiatives of organizations engaged in social entrepreneurship in Asia</p>	<p>Local research infrastructure The strengthening of the home laboratory in terms of working material is vital for the possibility to do research, and for the will of researchers to stay in their home countries. There is often a shortage of even fundamental minor equipment, and ISP supports the gradual building up of the local research environment. The support includes equipment and spare parts, chemicals and other consumables, literature and access to Internet, etc. For use of expensive and demanding equipment not available in the parent institute, ISP supports travel to collaborating</p>			<p>University of Central Asia (UCA) Founded in 2000 by the governments of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and His Highness the Aga Khan. Its programmes are geared towards addressing key social and economic issues facing the region and, particularly, facing mountain communities</p> <p>Aga Khan Academies An integrated network of residential schools in Africa, South and Central Asia, and the Middle East; known as the Aga Khan Academies. The Aga Khan</p>	<p>The need to increase research capacity in developing countries was an important theme for the MRC's Council in 2005/06. The Directors of MRC units in Gambia and Uganda prepared papers outlining activities that the MRC could lead to better training and retention of African scientists. The MRC's Training and Career Development Board (TCDB) agreed to allocate to both units research studentships open to African candidates. The TCDB also approved support for clinical</p>		<p>The Trust has recently established A Health Research Capacity Strengthening Initiative in Kenya & Malawi in conjunction with DFID and IDRC. It aims to strengthen the capacity for the generation of new health research knowledge within Kenya and Malawi, and improve its use in evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and implementation</p> <p>The Trust also provides equipment grants for</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
				groups or to a regional well-equipped laboratory			Academies have a dual mission: to offer exceptional girls and boys from all backgrounds - - irrespective of their families' ability to pay -- an international standard of education from pre-primary to secondary levels with a rigorous academic and leadership experience; and to strengthen the profession of teaching by investing substantially in the professional development of teachers, locally and regionally. The first such school, the Aga Khan Academy in Mombasa, began operating in	research fellowships for the Gambia unit, enabling the best graduate of the medical school of the new university to gain research experience at the unit. Restricted to West African graduates of the medical school, the fellowship will otherwise be similar to the UK-based Clinical Research training fellowship. To increase the opportunities for UK scientists interested in developing a research career in tropical medicine, the TCDB agreed to open up all the fellowship schemes to enable candidates		developing country research institutes

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
							August 2003	from the UK or Africa to be based fulltime in either of the MRC Units in Africa. The MRC's Council awarded £2m to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to strengthen clinical trials capacity at Mwanza, Tanzania		
Developing Southern Individuals	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) - Co-funded with the Gates Foundation- One key focus of the project is to train a new generation of African Crop Scientists. Alliance will invest \$20m to provide graduate level training in African universities for the next generation of	Scholarship Programme Support for students from southern countries to continue their education.	International Policy Fellowships The International Policy Fellowships Program identifies and supports research by open society leaders in countries throughout the Soros foundations network. IPF is affiliated with the Center for Policy Studies at Central	PhD and MSc education The ISP model of "sandwiching", with research periods of 3-10 months abroad alternating with periods at home, reduces substantially the risk for brain drain. Not only will the working conditions in the laboratory and the general living conditions continue to be familiar to the	Visiting Professorships The trust provides funds for visiting professorships from developing countries					The trust has recently established new research fellowships to support dev country scientists. These include: <u>International Senior Research Fellowships</u> Public Health and Tropical Medicine Fellowships

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
	African crop breeders		<p>European University and cooperates with partners such as the Woodrow Wilson Center in the United States</p> <p>OSI's Scholarship Programs Offers supplementary grants to humanities and social-science doctoral students from Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union</p>	<p>fellows, but they will also gradually transfer their research, knowledge and some material to the home laboratory, and thus avoid the frustration of drastic changes when the fellowship periods finish</p> <p>A number of degrees are awarded every year within the supported projects. As far as possible the degrees are given by the home universities. Yearly 20-30 PhD theses and 80-120 MSc theses are presented</p> <p>Exchange of scientists/technicians In addition to PhD and MSc students, other scientists connected with</p>						

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
				<p>the supported projects are invited to come to host laboratories in Sweden or other countries, or to regional laboratories, to pursue research, learn new methods, or perform measurements that cannot be done in the home laboratory. People from different host groups pay visits to the supported groups to lecture, do research, discuss planning, help with maintenance, etc. Training and exchange of technicians is also performed when the need arises</p>						
Networks				<p>Support to regional co-operation Another important part of</p>	<p>Academic Exchange: International Networks The Trustees</p>					

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
				<p>the ISP programme is the regional activities. Several of the ISP supported groups have grown in expertise and independence, and have been or are taking an active part in starting regional networks or are functioning as resource centres. The scientists in the region manage these activities. The underlying philosophy is to transfer the responsibilities for promotion of science in developing countries to the scientists themselves through enhanced regional research co-operation</p> <p>Networks between regional research groups promote exchange of</p>	<p>believe that international understanding and the sharing of knowledge can be fostered by interchanges between academics. Support is given both to encourage the formation of international networks and to permit the visit of individual scholars to the UK (see Visiting Professorships).</p> <p><i>Aim</i> To foster and develop fields of research where the participants can benefit from an international exchange of ideas and of experience between two or more institutions. It is expected that the outcome of a grant will be the creation or development of an effective research network</p>					

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
				<p>scientists and arrange courses, workshops, symposia and summer schools. This strengthens the research capacity within the research field in the region and breaks isolation. In this way many research groups, who do not get direct support from ISP, also benefit</p>						
Developing Nth Institutes						<p>UK Collaborative on Development Sciences (UK-CDS) This collaborative aims to provide a framework for a better coordinated</p>				

	Rockefeller	Ford	Open Society Institute	ISP	Leverhulme	BBSRC	Aga Khan Foundation	Medical Research Council	Nuffield Foundation	Wellcome Trust
						approach to development sciences research in the UK, for the purpose of increasing its relevance and impact for national and international policies and activities aimed at sustainable improvements in the lives of the world's poorest people and countries				

Appendix 8 - Development research networks by region and theme

Theme/Region	Health	Agriculture	Environment	Economic Development / Poverty Alleviation	Other
	EQUINET - Regional Network on Equity in Health in Southern Africa www.equinetafrica.org This network is made up of	Agro-Forestry Research Network www.rcfa-cfan.org/english/profile.9.html	African Geo-Information Research Network (AGIRN) www.agirn.org The rationale for the development of the African Geo Information	African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) www.aercafrica.org Established in 1988 as a not-	GENDER Gender and Economic Reforms in Africa (GERA) www.twnafrica.org/gera.asp

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	<p>professionals, civil society members, policy makers, state officials and others within the region who have come together as an equity catalyst, to promote and realise shared values of equity and social justice in health.</p> <p><i>Themes of the network:</i> Equity in health Values, policies and rights Health equity in economic and trade policies Poverty and health Equitable health services Human resources for health Public-private mix Resource allocation and health financing Equity and HIV/AIDS Governance and participation in health Monitoring equity and research to policy</p> <p><i>Funders:</i> IDRC (Canada) SDC (Switzerland) SIDA (Sweden) Rockefeller Foundation Oxfam (GB) DfID Dag Hammerskold Foundation UNAIDS WHO-Afro WHO-EIP Global Equity Gauge Alliance</p>	<p>To respond to the need for more research in agro-forestry, the International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry (ICRAF) and the governments of Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe formed this research network in 1985. The network's goal is to improve the productivity and sustainability of agriculture through the use of agro-forestry. The network is made up of research institutes and centres from Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p> <p><i>Research Themes:</i> biophysical research, human resource development, and socioeconomic research.</p> <p><i>Funders:</i> CIDA, NORAD, Sida/SAREC, Rockefeller Foundation</p>	<p>Research Network (AGIRN) is to address one of the key concerns of the geo-information community of Africa. Over the past decades there have been many projects, research studies and paper presentations by African experts at conferences and meetings. Very few of these studies and papers became accessible to the broader geo-information community. The Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Centre and EIS-AFRICA have decided that it is imperative to develop a geo-information research portal that will ensure the establishment of a forum for a vigorous engagement by African researchers. The development of AGIRN will provide the geo-information research community a mechanism to publish and access high quality work, to share in geo-information knowledge and to engage in discussion through a widely accessible web based medium.</p> <p><i>Partners:</i> Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) EIS AFRICA</p>	<p>for-profit organisation, it is devoted to the advancement of economic policy research and training in Sub-Saharan Africa. Seen by many as an important hub for research knowledge and capacity in Africa. Work is focused on research (thematic and collaborative), training- including MA & PhD programmes, publication of reports/reviews/newsletters, and organisation of conferences, policy forums and policy workshops.</p> <p><i>Network:</i> 27 universities from 20 countries; 15 research centres/institutes from 10 countries.</p> <p><i>Funders include:</i> DFID, IDRC, Sida, SDC, NORAD, DMFA, USAID, AfDB, Ford Foundation</p> <p>Southern African Regional Poverty Network (SARPN) www.sarpn.org.za/ Originally established as a project of the Human Sciences Research Council in 2001, became an independent regional entity in 2004, supported by a board of 20 regional policy makers, academics and civil society members from Southern African 14 countries. Works closely with ODI in bridging the gap between research and policy making.</p>	<p>GERA is a pan-African research and advocacy programme established in 1996 by women from across Africa in order to influence economic policies and decision-making processes in Africa from a gender perspective. Committed to gender equality and economic justice, the programme supports African women to undertake a variety of African-designed policy research and advocacy projects that meet country and region-specific needs. Since 1996, GERA has supported 16 action-research projects in 11 sub-Saharan African countries. The Third World Network- Africa acts as secretariat for GERA. As well as producing research reports GERA publishes a quarterly newsletter.</p> <p>GERA currently has research projects in Uganda, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Mozambique, Mali, Tanzania, and Morocco.</p> <p><i>Research themes include:</i> Trade and /or investment dimensions of economic reforms and their impact on women and gender relations; Impact of MNCs on environmental sustainability; The specific rules and agreements under the WTO and their implications for and/or impact on women and gender relations; The governance dimension of</p>
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Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

				<p><i>Aim:</i> Knowledge management, Building linkages, Promoting debate</p> <p><i>Research focus:</i> Food security & hunger; Livelihoods & vulnerability; Social safety nets & social protection; International & regional trade policy; Resource flows & use; Macroeconomic & global initiatives (PRSPs; MDGs); Democracy & governance; Regional integration; Land reform</p> <p><i>Funders:</i> DFID, SDC, Ford Foundation</p>	<p>issues related to gender, trade and investment with regards to women's participation in trade and investment decision-making processes at the national, regional and global level; Alternative economic frameworks that could be developed to address gender, trade and investment issues</p>
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Theme/Region	Health	Agriculture	Environment	Economic Development / Poverty Alleviation	Other
<p>Asia</p>	<p>South East Asia Optimising Reproductive and Child Health in Developing Countries (SEA-ORCHID) www.seaorchid.org The network is a five-year collaborative project (2004-08) between four countries in SE Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia) and Australia. The project aims to address whether the health of mothers and babies in the four SE Asian countries can be improved by increasing the capacity for research synthesis and improving the implementation of effective interventions. The network is made up of universities and medical centres in the five countries</p> <p><i>The objectives of the project:</i> To answer the following questions- What is the current teaching and practice related to pregnancy and childbirth in SE Asia? What are the local barriers to the use of research evidence in SE Asia and how can they be overcome? Will a targeted intervention to build capacity for the generation, evaluation and implementation of relevant evidence lead to improved research output, research implementation and health outcomes?</p> <p><i>Funders:</i></p>		<p>ERNASIA- Environmental Research Network Asia www.ernasia.org An independent, multi-disciplinary research network that provides an international forum for academic cooperation, exchange and debate on environmental problems in Asia</p> <p>The focus of research currently encompasses issues of: International trade and environment Ecological modernization Industrial ecology Rural/peri-urban society and environmental policy Natural resource management</p>	<p>East Asian Development Network (EADN) www.eadn.org EADN is a network of research institutions in the developing countries of East Asia under the Global Development Network (GDN). The objective of EADN is research capacity building and research networking. Its mission is to strengthen the capacity of research institutions and researchers in developing East Asia to undertake high quality development-focused and policy-relevant research in the social sciences that can be used in policy analysis, debates and inputs at the regional and national levels. The network is made up of 41 research institutes in 12 East Asian countries</p> <p><i>Research themes include:</i> Social Impact of the Asian Financial Crisis; Indicators and Analyses of Vulnerabilities to Economic Crises; Income Distribution and Sustainable; Economic Development: The East Asian Experience; Political Transition and Development in East Asia; Urban Poverty and Social Safety Nets in East Asia; Labour Migration</p>	<p>POPULATION</p> <p>Asian Meta-Centre - Asian Population Network (APN) www.populationasia.org Based at the Asian Meta-Centre, APN is a broad network of population institutions, networks, scientists, demographers, population experts and individuals interested in population and health issues from academic institutions, government agencies and private organisations internationally. It sets out to encourage scholarly interaction amongst Asian scholars, build research capacity and advance research methodologies, in-depth case studies and collaborative research in the region. The APN is largely based on the internet and email and acts as a conduit for the dissemination of research and information on population and health matters. APN also organises workshops and training events</p> <p><i>Funder:</i> Wellcome Trust</p> <p>ICT</p> <p>PAN Asia Networking www.idrc.ca/en/ev-9608-201-1-</p>

	<p>National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, Wellcome Trust</p>			<p>and East Asian Integration</p> <p><i>Funders:</i> WB, GDN</p>	<p>DO_TOPIC.html PAN is a program initiative of IDRC which supports research into innovative ways of adopting ICTs to address key development challenges, namely in the areas of health, education, livelihoods and governance. PAN works with communication and networking technologies such as Wireless Fidelity (Wifi), WiMax, Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and information processing tools for the Internet and hand-held devices such as Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) and cell phones.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> To support policy research on effective frameworks to enable equitable access to the benefits of the information society; To support applied research through testing innovative and useful ICT applications in the areas of health, education, livelihoods and governance; and To support socio-economic research capacity development to better understand the myriad effects ICTs are having on Asian people and communities. PAN supports projects in 18 Asian countries covering themes such as: Distance learning & education; E-Commerce; GIS/Mapping; Networking; Rural Access to ICT; Tele-centres; Tele-medicine <i>Funder:</i> DRC</p>
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Theme/Region	Health	Agriculture	Environment	Economic Development / Poverty Alleviation	Other
MENA		<p>Economic Research Forum www.erf.org.eg Established in 1993, ERF is an independent self-sustaining institution that aims to improve the quality and increase the quantity of applied policy-oriented economic research on the Arab Region, Turkey and Iran. Its mission is to initiate and fund policy-relevant economic research, to publish and disseminate the results of research activity to scholars, policymakers, and the business community, and to function as a resource base for researchers through its databank and documentation library. ERF does not conduct research in-house but, rather, acts as a research network, clearing-house, and facilitator. ERF has a network largely based at universities around the region of 128 research fellows, 38 senior associates and 71 research associates.</p> <p><i>Research themes include:</i> Financial Market Development; Liberalization of Trade and Foreign Investment; Industrial Policy; Labor Markets & Human Resource Development; The Informal and Small-Scale Enterprise Sector; Science and Technology Policy; Information Technology and Data Access</p>	<p>Nile Basin Discourse www.nilebasindiscourse.org The Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) is a network of civil society organizations from the 10 countries of the Nile Basin -- Burundi, DRC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda -- which seeks positive influence over the development of projects and programmes under the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and other Nile-related programmes. The overarching objective of the NBD is to promote sustainable and equitable development, poverty reduction, and cooperation between all stakeholders in the Nile Basin.</p> <p><i>NBD has four current aims:</i> Establish National Discourse Forums in the network countries; Open Nile Resource Centres around the region and create a database of civil society organisations in the Nile region; Carry out research on NBI projects; Increase the capacity of civil society organisations within the region</p> <p><i>Funder:</i> DFID</p> <p><i>Technical assistance:</i> ODI, ICUN- The World Conservation Union</p>	<p>IADB research networks</p> <p>IADB- Latin America and Caribbean Research Network (LACRN) Created in 1991, this network of nearly 350 research institutes has proven to be an effective vehicle for financing quality research to enrich the public policy debate in Latin America and the Caribbean. The objectives of the Network are to leverage the Research Department's research capabilities, to improve the quality of research performed in the region, and to contribute to the development policy agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through a competitive bidding process the network provides grant funding to leading Latin American research centres to conduct studies on the economic and social issues of greatest concern to the region today.</p> <p><i>Research Themes:</i> Finance; Labour and Social Issues; Macroeconomics; Politics and Institutions; Trade and Integration</p> <p><i>Funder:</i> IADB</p>	

		<i>Funders:</i> Ford Foundation, Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, IDRC, UNDP, WB			
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Theme/Region	Health	Agriculture	Environment	Economic Development / Poverty Alleviation	Other
<p>Latin America</p>		<p>Latin America Urban Agricultural Research Network (AGUILA) www.ipes.org/au (in Spanish) AGUILA consists of institutions and researchers that work in the field of Urban Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was founded in April, 1995. AGUILA's mission is to unite and articulate efforts of the entities that foment UA projects and programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, through action-research, communication, training, management, exchange and cooperation. The network is made up of over 25 institutes.</p> <p><i>Funders:</i> IDRC</p>		<p>LACEA/IDB/WORLD BANK Network on Inequality and Poverty www.nip-lac.org The LACEA/IDB/World Bank Inequality and Poverty Network is a joint initiative that aims to advance the state of knowledge and expertise regarding the causes and consequences of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion, and the whole range of policies, institutions, and social structures that influence their dynamics as well as the impact of public action. The network is made up of institutes and researchers from over 18 countries in Latin America/Caribbean and has links with institutes in the UK, USA, Sweden, Canada and Denmark.</p>	

Theme/Region	Health	Agriculture	Environment	Economic Development / Poverty Alleviation	Other
<p>International</p>	<p>International Clinical Epidemiology Network (ICLEN) www.inclen.org INCLEN is a unique global network of clinical epidemiologists, biostatisticians, social scientists, and other health care professionals affiliated with key academic health care institutions around the world. It consists of 81 Clinical Epidemiology Units (CEUs) making a federation in over 41 countries. Over 1400-trained faculty are affiliated with these units who are dedicated to multidisciplinary research and training to address disparities in health care and disease. The network also has semi autonomous regional networks in Africa, India, China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Europe-Mediterranean and Canada/ USA.</p> <p>INCLEN's goals are to strengthen national health care systems and improve health practices globally by providing professionals in the field with the tools to analyze the efficacy, efficiency, and equity of interventions and preventive measures.</p> <p><i>Priority issues of the network include:</i> Maternal & child Health Tuberculosis HIV/AIDS Rational Drug Use</p>		<p>International Model Forest Network (IMFN) http://www.clacso.org.ar/difusion Established in 1995, the role of IMFN is to facilitate the creation of a global network of model forests dedicated to managing the world's forest-based landscapes in a sustainable manner. The Secretariat (based at IDRC-Canada) provides the central day-to-day coordination of support and development services to the Network, works to strengthen and expand the Network and, at the site level where there is no regional network in place, supports new and existing model forests in the following areas: Networking between sites and regions (transfer of technology and know-how); Assistance in resource expansion; Technical and logistical issues in establishing and operating model forests; Communications, advocacy and outreach; Targeted program support (as available) ; Partnership development and capacity-building; Documentation; Monitoring and evaluation. There are over 40 different model forests in 20 countries.</p> <p><i>Common themes for model forests include:</i> Conservation, Habitat Protection and Stewardship; Education, Capacity Building and Networking;</p>		<p>CHILDREN</p> <p>Childwatch International Research Network www.childwatch.uio.no Based in Norway, Childwatch is a network of institutions and associations (over 40 worldwide with 600+ researchers) involved in interdisciplinary research on issues relating to children's rights, development and well-being.</p> <p><i>Aim:</i> Promote children's rights through child research; Raise the profile of child research; Increase resources for child research; Encourage collaborative research</p> <p><i>Study Group Research Themes:</i> Children and the Media; Children and the Law; Children, Religion and Spirituality; Monitoring Children's Rights; Children's Perspectives on Citizenship and Nation-building; Children, Poverty & Marginalisation</p> <p><i>Funders:</i> NORAD, Norwegian Research Council</p>

	<p>Obesity Neurological Developmental Disabilities Evaluation of Health Systems and Drug and vaccine Programs Research capacity strengthening</p> <p><i>Funders include:</i> DFID, DANIDA, WB, UNICEF, Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation</p>		<p>Good governance and support for civil society; Measuring Progress Toward Sustainable Forest Management; Sustainable Economic Development / Poverty Alleviation; Using Science and Best Forest Management Practices</p>		<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>Comparative & International Education Society www.cies.ws</p> <p>The Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), Inc., was founded in 1956 to foster cross-cultural understanding, scholarship, academic achievement and societal development through the international study of educational ideas, systems, and practices. The Society's members include more than 1200 academics, practitioners, and students from around the world.</p> <p><i>Aims:</i> Promote understanding of the many roles that education plays in the shaping and perpetuation of cultures, the development of nations, and in influencing the lives of individuals; Improve opportunities for the citizens of the world by fostering an understanding of how education policies and programs enhance social and economic development; Increase cross-cultural and cross-national understanding through educational processes and by the study and critique of educational theories, policies and practices that affect individual and social well being</p>
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Appendix 9 - Private-Public Partnerships

Agency/Organisation	Policy/ Strategy Approach to PPP	Health PPPs	Agricultural PPPs	Research into PPP/ Private Sector in development	Other
UK (DFID)	The Surr Report highlighted the need for DFID to engage more with the private sector in development research	DFID supports: Global Alliance for TB Drug Development (TB Alliance) Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM) Microbicides Development Programme (MDP)	DFID supports: Global Alliance for Livestock Vaccines (GALV)		
Japan (JICA)			JICA supports: IRRI		
US (USAID)	USAID Research Policy Framework states USAID's positive attitude towards PPPs	USAID invests heavily in health research and works with a number of private companies / institutes <i>HIV/Aids-</i> USAID supports IAVI- and works in partnership with Crucell and GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Pharmaceutical companies <i>Malaria-</i> USAID supports MMV and works with GSK and GenVec Biopharmaceutical Co. in providing malaria research <i>TB Research</i> USAID supports the TB Alliance and works with GSK <i>Maternal Health Research</i>	USAID has worked with Monsanto in Kenya to work on sweet potato research; the project has now expanded to S Africa USAID supports: IRRI		

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

Agency/Organisation	Policy/ Strategy Approach to PPP	Health PPPs	Agricultural PPPs	Research into PPP/ Private Sector in development	Other
		<p>USAID has formed PPPs with Wyeth Pharmaceutical Company, Schering-Plough and ORC/Macro</p> <p><i>Micronutrient Research</i> USAID works in partnership with Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus/Management Sciences for Health</p> <p>USAID also supports: GAVI Alliance and GAIN</p>			
Sweden (Sida)		SIDA supports: IPM	SIDA supports: IRRI		SIDA reports have noted the increased trend in development research towards PPPs
Germany (BMZ)		BMZ supports: IPM	BMZ supports: IRRI		<i>inWEnt- Capacity Building International</i> This government funded organisation works with the private sector in the capacity building of developing countries
France			The French Govt. supports: IRRI CIRAD works with the private sector in its Central African Forest Management scheme	AFD has highlighted PPP as an area of future research	
Netherlands	DMFA 2005 Research in Development Policy states PPP as a form of research cooperation	The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports: Aeras Global TB Vaccine Foundation TB Alliance Foundation for Innovative New			DMFA has established a PPP with the four leading Dutch banks to improve the capacity of financial

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

Agency/Organisation	Policy/ Strategy Approach to PPP	Health PPPs	Agricultural PPPs	Research into PPP/ Private Sector in development	Other
		<p>Diagnostics (FIND) IPM MMV GAVI Alliance</p>			<p>institutions in developing countries. Work includes training and research</p>
Norway (Norad)	<p>2005 report called for Norad to increase its interaction with the private sector and PPPs</p>	<p>Norad supports: IAVI IPM</p>			
Denmark (Danida)		<p><i>Danida- Enreca- Danish Research Network for International Health-</i> works with a range of health organisations including private firms. One of the network's aims is to work with the private sector working in research in developing countries. It is currently working with the private health consultancy company Ease International</p> <p>Danida also supports: IPM & Aeras TB foundation</p>	<p>Danida supports: IRRI</p>		<p>2001 Danida report highlighted the lack of Danida involvement with the private sector in dev research</p>
Canada (IDRC/CIDA)	<p>IDRC CSPF 2005-2010 states the importance for IDRC to increase cooperation with non-traditional research partners and increase PPPs</p>	<p>IDRC and CIDA support: GAVI Alliance International Partnership for Microbicides</p> <p>CIDA also supports the Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN)</p>	<p>IDRC supports: IRRI</p>	<p><i>IDRC Private Sector Development Task Force (PSDTF)</i> Carries out research into private sector involvement in development cooperation</p>	<p><i>Telecentre.org</i></p> <p>Joint venture with SDC and Microsoft- aims to strengthen grassroots telecentre networks – seen as an example for future IDRC cooperation with the private sector</p>
Switzerland (SDC)	<p>2002 Research Policy states the need for SDC to increase its commitment to entering PPPs</p>	<p>SDC supports: MMV</p>	<p>SDC supports: IRRI</p>	<p>SDC carries out research into the private sector under its governance priority research area</p>	

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

Agency/Organisation	Policy/ Strategy Approach to PPP	Health PPPs	Agricultural PPPs	Research into PPP/ Private Sector in development	Other
CGIAR			<p><i>Scientific and Know-How Exchange Program (SKEP)</i> The initiative seeks to promote technology and knowledge transfer between scientists working in the private sector and CGIAR Centres</p>	<p>CGIAR has started to carry out research into PPP and its role in agricultural development</p>	
WHO		<p><i>WHO Public-Private Partnerships</i></p> <p>Global Alliance to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis (GAELF)</p> <p>Global Buruli Ulcer Initiative (GBUI)</p> <p>Global Collaboration for Development of Pesticides for Public Health (GCDPP)</p> <p>Partners for Parasite Control (PPC)</p>			<p><i>The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases TDR- Public/private partnership for research training</i></p> <p>This capacity building scheme involves WHO working with the private sector including GSK Biologicals</p>
Gates		<p>The foundation supports: MMV TB Alliance PATH Global Forum for Health Research GAVI Alliance (USD \$1.5bn funding)</p> <p><i>Grand Challenges in Global Health and PPPs</i> Established by the foundation this initiative aims to identify and take action on the grand challenges facing global health. It works with a number of pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines</p>			

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

Agency/Organisation	Policy/ Strategy Approach to PPP	Health PPPs	Agricultural PPPs	Research into PPP/ Private Sector in development	Other
Rockefeller		Between 1996-2002 the foundation provided seed funding for the following Product Development Partnerships: International AIDS Vaccine Initiative Medicines for Malaria Venture Global Alliance for TB Drug Development International Partnership for Microbicides Paediatric Dengue Vaccine Initiative Centre for the Management of Intellectual Property in Health R&D			

Appendix 10 - Research donor overview by country

	Japan (JICA/IDE)	US (USAID)	Sweden (Sida)	Netherlands (DMFA)	Norway (NORAD)	Denmark (Danida)	Canada (IDRC)	Switzerland (SDC)	Germany (GTZ/BMZ)
Major Themes	<p>JICA general themes: Governance, Peace-building, Gender and Development, Poverty Reduction, Environmental Management, Nature Conservation, Education Health, Water management, Social Security, Transportation, ICT, Natural Resources and Energy, Economic Policy, Private Sector Development, Agricultural/rural Development, Fisheries, Urban/Regional Development</p> <p>Institute for Developing Economies (IDE) research themes: Sustainable growth and development, Poverty Reduction,</p>	<p>USAID general themes: Global Health, Global Partnerships, Environment, Education and Universities, Economic Growth and Trade, Democracy and Governance, Agriculture</p>	<p>Sida research themes: Social Sciences, Health, Natural Resources and the Environment, Science and Technology</p>	<p>DMFA general themes: Poverty Reduction, Human and Social Development, Environmental protection, Human Rights</p>	<p>Norad general themes: The rights of the child, Persons with Disability, Health, HIV/Aids, ICT and Development, Anti-Corruption, Culture, Women and Gender Equality, Human Rights, Environment, Private Sector Development, Macro-Economics, Indigenous Peoples, Education</p>	<p>2006 Danida major research themes: The development and role of the private sector in developing countries, Children and young people in developing countries, Market-based agricultural production in developing countries, Health care systems in Africa</p>	<p>IDRC research themes: Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM), Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT4D), Innovation, Policy and Science (IPS), Social and Economic Policy (SEP)</p>	<p>SDC research themes: Crisis Prevention, Good Governance, Income Generation and Employment, Increase of Social Justice, Sustainable Use of Natural Resources</p>	<p>BMZ general themes: Debt relief, Education, Food security, Health, combating AIDS, Population policy, Peace-building, Environment, Human rights, Democracy, Governance, Globalisation and Trade, Cooperation with the private sector</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	Peace and Security								
Major cross-cutting themes		Conflict Management, Information Technology, Private and Voluntary Cooperation, Women in development				Good Governance, Gender, HIV/Aids		Gender, Governance	
Research funding	In 2005 IDE received government grants of USD \$34.2m. <i>No figures available for JICA spending on research</i>	Estimated that in 2002 USAID spent USD \$282m on research. Research funding distribution: Agriculture- 24% Health- 31% Population- 20% Development- 8% Education- 5% Social Sciences- 9% Environment -3%	In 2006 Sida's total funding for research was \$135m. \$40.5m (30% of the total budget) went to bi-lateral research, \$70m (52%) to thematic research, and \$24.5m to research in Sweden. Distribution of 2004 Sida funding to Swedish Development Research (USD \$13m): Natural Resources and Environment- 22% Science, Technology and Industrialisation- 22% Humanities, Education and Culture- 11% Health-18% Economic, Political and Social	DMFA 2006 central research budget - USD \$35m	2005- Norad spent USD \$100m on research and support for higher education – 4% of net ODA Research funding distribution: Research in multilateral organisations- 30% State-state direct support - 25% Norwegian Development Research- 10% Higher education and training- 10% Regional Research Networks and funds- 4% NUFU + other research collaboration -11% Misc. - 9% NUFU (see below) - 2007-2011 programme budget- USD \$112m	In 2005 Danida allocated USD \$35m to research support. It is expected that this level of funding will be maintained during the next five years.	In 2006 IDRC received USD \$110m in government funding. In 2005-2006 IDRC allocated 33% of its research budget to projects in Africa and the Middle East, 14.9% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 15.6% in Asia and 36.5% on multi-regional and global projects. During 2005-2006 30% of the IDRC research budget was spent on ENRM projects, 26%- ICT4D, 7%- IPS and 37%- on SEP projects	SDC's 2002 Research Policy states the agency's aim to spend 6% of the SDC yearly budget on research and development- which in 2002 represented USD \$58.2m. In 2006 SDC's net funding of research was approximately CHF 50m (USD \$40m)	In 2006 BMZ spent \$78m on funding research. BMZ research funding in 2006 can be divided into the following: Total development research expenditure - \$40m; CGIAR funding - \$21m; Research components of technical cooperation projects - \$13.5m; funding for the German Development Institute - \$4m

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

			Dimensions of Development- 27%						
Capacity Building Initiatives	<p>JICA- Third-Country Training Program Partner developing country accepts trainees from other developing countries with shared characteristics in order to transfer development expertise and skills. Started in 1975</p> <p>JICA- Third-Country Experts Experts from developing countries are dispatched to other developing countries in order to transfer their expertise and skills. In 2004- 124 experts from developing nations were dispatched to other developing nations</p> <p>JICA- Overseas Participants for Training in Japan The JICA</p>	<p>Collaborative Research and Capacity Building for Development (CRCBD) Research collaboration between US institutes and developing countries. Main focus on agriculture. Current/ future research programmes: Sorghum/Millet & Other Grains (2006); Peanut (2006); Aquaculture & Fisheries (2006); Assets & Market Access (2006); Dry Grain Pulses (2007); Horticulture (2007); Animal Source Foods (2008); Soil, Water & Ecosystem Services (2009)</p> <p>Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program</p> <p>Global Climate Change</p>	<p>Joint Formas - Sida/SAREC funded program for research on sustainable development in developing countries</p> <p>Swedish Research Links -aims to stimulate contacts with Asia, Middle East - North Africa (the MENA-region) and South Africa</p> <p>MENA - Swedish Research Partnership Programme aims to stimulate contacts between Swedish researchers and researchers in the Middle East - North Africa region</p> <p>Asia - Swedish Research Partnership Programme</p> <p>South Africa - Swedish Research Partnership Programme</p> <p>Bilateral research co-operation- Strengthening</p>		<p>National Programme for Research and Higher Education (NUFU) The Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Program for Development Research and Education (NUFU) supports competence building and academic co-operation between individual researchers in Norway and in countries where Norway has substantial development co-operation. 60% of the 18 current programmes are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Specific focus on Universities.</p> <p>Three key institutions in Norwegian bilateral support: Makerere University, Addis Ababa University, University of Dar es Salaam</p> <p>Norad's</p>	<p>ENRECA (Enhancement of Research Capacity) ENRECA projects function as cooperation between researchers at a Danish institution and a partner institution in one of Danida's programme countries</p>	<p><i>In 2005 75% of all IDRC projects had capacity building as a central theme</i></p> <p>Training and Awards Program IDRC Doctoral Research Awards, Canadian Window on International Development Awards, The John G. Bene Fellowship in Community Forestry, The Bentley Fellowship, IDRC Internship Awards, IDRC Awards for International Development Journalism</p> <p>IDRC also supports the following networks which promote cap building: Climate Change Adaptation in Africa Program (CCAA); The International Model Forest Network (IMFN); Pan Asia Networking- ICT use in Asia; KariaNet- ICT use</p>	<p>SDC- Young Researchers Programme- Aims to support fieldwork activities of young Swiss and foreign PhD or postdoctoral students studying in Switzerland, if these activities take place in a developing or transition country in collaboration with a local partner and his/her institution</p> <p>SDC Research Fellow Partnership Programme – (RFPP)</p> <p><i>Also:</i></p> <p>Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE) Provides</p>	<p>German Research Foundation Provides grants for developing country institutes involved in cooperation with German universities/ institutes</p> <p>German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Supports closer cooperation between German and developing country universities – large focus on China, India & Egypt</p> <p>inWEnt – German Capacity Building Heavily financed by BMZ, this non-profit group carries out capacity building programmes</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	<p>Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC) receives participants from developing countries for training in Japan</p> <p>International Development Centre of Japan (IDCJ)-Development Policies Course A five-month course designed for developing country government officials. Mainly covers development economics and project planning</p>	<p>Program This program includes capacity building of southern research institutes in relation to climate change</p> <p>ENCAP-Environmentally Sound Design and Management Capacity Building for Partners and Programs in Africa Focuses on co-op between USAID and partners in Africa through: Capacity building in agriculture and rural development, Professional development of African EIA practitioners, Development & dissemination of resource materials, Environmental training for small-scale development projects</p>	<p>partner countries' capacity through university development. Focused on long term investment. Focus countries: Burkina Faso Ethiopia Uganda Tanzania Mozambique Bolivia Nicaragua Sri Lanka Vietnam</p>		<p>Programme for Master Studies (NOMA) Replaces the Norad Fellowship Programme (NFP). Aims to educate staff in the public and private sector as well as NGOs in the South. Majority of masters programmes are established and developed in the South in close collaboration with Norwegian institutions</p>		<p>in M. East and N. Africa; Bellanet International Secretariat- International ICT use</p>	<p>support through University exchanges & research partnerships with developing countries</p> <p>Swisscontact Promotes research partnerships between Developing and Transition Countries and Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences.</p> <p>NCCR North-South- Institute's work is based on research partnerships with over 40 institutes in over 30 developing countries</p>	<p>focused on specialists and executives in developing countries.</p> <p>German Federal States Provide university places for students from developing countries. In 2003 the total support was €557m</p> <p>Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Provides Research scholarships and grants to academics from developing countries. The foundation receives annual support from the German Government</p>
PPPs	JICA supports: IRR1	USAID invests heavily in health research and	SIDA supports: IPM, IRR1	DMFA supports: Aeras Global TB Vaccine	Norad supports: IAVI, IPM	<i>Danida /ENRECA-Danish Research Network for</i>	<i>Telecentre.org</i> A joint venture with	SDC supports: MMV, IRR1	BMZ supports: IPM, IRR1

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		<p>works with a number of private companies/ institutes</p> <p><i>HIV/Aids-</i> USAID supports IAVI and works in partnership with Crucell and GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) pharmaceutical companies</p> <p><i>Malaria-</i> USAID supports MMV and works with GSK and GenVec in providing malaria research</p> <p><i>TB Research</i> USAID supports the TB Alliance and works with GSK</p> <p><i>Maternal Health Research</i> USAID has formed PPPs with Wyeth Pharmaceutical Company, Schering-Plough and ORC/Macro</p> <p><i>Micronutrient Research</i> USAID works in partnership with Rational Pharmaceutical</p>		<p>Foundation, TB Alliance Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), IPM, MMV, GAVI Alliance</p> <p>DMFA has established a PPP with the four leading Dutch banks to improve the capacity of financial institutions in developing countries. Work includes training and research.</p>	<p>2005 report called for Norad to increase its interaction with the private sector and PPPs</p>	<p><i>International Health</i></p> <p>Works with a range of health organisations including private firms. One of the network's aims is to work with the private sector working in research in developing countries. It is currently working with the private health consultancy company Ease International</p> <p>Danida also supports: IPM, Aeras TB foundation, IRRI</p>	<p>SDC and Microsoft, it aims to strengthen grassroots telecentre networks. Seen as an example for future IDRC cooperation with the private sector</p> <p><i>IDRC- Private Sector Development Task Force (PSDTF)</i> Carries out research into private sector involvement in development cooperation</p> <p>IDRC and CIDA support: GAVI Alliance, IPM, IRRI, Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN)</p> <p>IDRC CSPF 2005-2010 states the importance for IDRC to increase cooperation with non-traditional research partners and increase PPPs</p>	<p>2002 Research Policy states the need for SDC to increase its commitment to entering PPPs</p>	
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Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		<p>Management Plus/ Management Sciences for Health</p> <p>USAID supports GAVI Alliance and GAIN</p> <p>USAID has worked with Monsanto in Kenya to work on Sweet Potato research and the project has now expanded to S Africa. USAID also supports IRRI</p> <p>USAID Research Policy Framework states USAID's positive attitude towards PPPs</p>							
Country Foci	<p><i>JICA Partner countries:</i> Ghana Senegal Ethiopia Malawi Tanzania Zambia Kenya South Africa Afghanistan Egypt Iraq China Mongolia Cambodia Indonesia</p>	<p><i>USAID Bi-lateral Field missions:</i> Mali Senegal Guinea Liberia Ghana Benin Nigeria Ethiopia Kenya Uganda DR Congo Angola Namibia South Africa Mozambique</p>	<p><i>Sida development cooperation countries:</i> Benin Burkina Faso Ivory Coast Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Cape Verde Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone</p>	<p><i>DMFA partner countries:</i> Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Ghana Mali Senegal Nigeria Ethiopia Kenya Mozambique Tanzania South Africa Uganda Zambia Egypt</p>	<p><i>Norad partner countries:</i> Sudan Eritrea Ethiopia Somalia Uganda Tanzania Malawi Mozambique South Africa Zambia Angola DR Congo Vietnam Indonesia Nepal</p>	<p><i>Danida partner countries:</i> Benin Burkina Faso Ghana Mali Kenya Mozambique Uganda Tanzania Zambia Egypt Vietnam Bangladesh Bhutan Nepal Bolivia</p>	<p><i>IDRC partner countries:</i> Burkina Faso Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Bissau Guinea Conakry Liberia Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo Angola</p>	<p><i>SDC Development Cooperation countries:</i> Benin Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Cameroon Mali Mauritania Niger Sierra Leone Chad South Africa Lesotho Swaziland Mozambique Madagascar Malawi</p>	<p><i>BMZ partner countries:</i> Benin Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Cameroon Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Senegal Ethiopia Burundi Eritrea Kenya</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Vietnam Bangladesh Pakistan Nepal Sri Lanka India Uzbekistan Mexico El Salvador Nicaragua Guatemala Honduras Costa Rica Panama Dominican Republic Argentina Bolivia Brazil Paraguay	Zimbabwe Zambia Madagascar Tanzania Rwanda <i>USAID development cooperation countries:</i> Iraq Egypt Jordan Lebanon Morocco West Bank / Gaza Yemen Burma Cambodia East Timor Indonesia Lao Mongolia Philippines Vietnam Afghanistan India Pakistan Nepal Bangladesh Sri Lanka Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan Kazakhstan Bolivia Brazil Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador	Togo DR Congo Angola Congo Chad Mozambique South Africa Namibia Burundi Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Rwanda Somalia Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia West Bank & Gaza Cambodia China Laos Indonesia Mongolia Thailand Vietnam East Timor Burma Philippines Afghanistan Bangladesh India Sri Lanka Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan Bolivia Colombia Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Peru	Yemen Indonesia Mongolia Vietnam Afghanistan Bangladesh Pakistan Sri Lanka Bolivia Colombia Guatemala Nicaragua Suriname Bosnia- Herzegovina Georgia Macedonia Moldavia	Bangladesh Afghanistan Pakistan Sri Lanka Guatemala Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Botswana Burundi Comoros Djibouti Ethiopia Eritrea Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Rwanda Seychelles Somalia South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe Algeria Cyprus Egypt, Iran Israel Jordan Lebanon Morocco Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Tunisia Turkey West Bank & Gaza Yemen China, Japan Korea (ROK, DPRK) Mongolia Cambodia, Fiji Indonesia, Lao Malaysia Myanmar Papua New	Tanzania Burundi Gaza & West Bank Algeria Morocco Tunisia Egypt Libya China DPRK Mongolia Laos Vietnam Cambodia India Bangladesh Nepal Bhutan Pakistan Belarus Kyrgyzstan Moldova Russian Federation Georgia Armenia Azerbaijan Tajikistan Ukraine Uzbekistan Bolivia Ecuador El Salvador Haiti Honduras Colombia Cuba Nicaragua Peru Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Serbia	Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Namibia Rwanda Zambia South Africa Tanzania Chad Uganda Egypt Algeria Yemen Jordan Morocco Palestinian territories Syria Tunisia China Indonesia Cambodia Laos Mongolia Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Vietnam Afghanistan Bangladesh India Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka Bolivia Brazil Chile Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras
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Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia- Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Georgia Romania Russia Serbia and Montenegro Slovak Republic Turkey Ukraine					Guinea Philippines Thailand Vietnam Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Pakistan Nepal Sri Lanka Cuba, Jamaica Haiti Dominican Republic Trinidad & Tobago Mexico Guatemala El Salvador Nicaragua Costa Rica Panama Latin America- Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela	& Montenegro Kosovo Romania Macedonia	Colombia Cuba Mexico Nicaragua Paraguay Peru
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Research Donor Overview by Foundation, Trust and Council

	Gates Foundation	Ford	Rockefeller	Open Society Institute	KAS	Aga Khan Foundation	BBSRC	ESRC	Medical Research Council	Wellcome Trust	Leverhulme
Major Themes	<p><i>Global Development:</i> Financial Services for the Poor; Agricultural Development; Global Libraries</p> <p><i>Global Health:</i> Priority Diseases and Conditions (including HIV/Aids, TB & Malaria, maternal/ new born health)</p> <p><i>Break through Science</i></p>	<p>The foundation has three programmes which cover research:</p> <p><i>Asset Building and Community Development:</i> Finance and Economic Security; Work-Force Development; Environment and Development; Community Development; Sexuality and Reproductive Health</p> <p><i>Peace and Social Justice:</i> Human Rights; Governance; Civil Society</p> <p><i>Knowledge, Creativity and Freedom:</i> Education and</p>	<p>The foundation's main work related to development is carried out through the three initiatives of;</p> <p><i>Innovation for development;</i> <i>Green Revolution;</i> <i>Product development Partnerships</i></p> <p>Within these initiatives the foundation carries out work in the following areas:</p> <p>Food security; Health Equality; Africa Regional Programme; Southeast Asia Programme; Global Inclusion</p>	<p>Children & Youth Economic Development Education Governance Health Human Rights Law & Justice Media, Arts & Culture Women</p>	<p>Research areas:</p> <p>Contemporary History; Culture; Development Policy; Education and Research; European Policy; Foreign and Security Policy; Political Communications/ Public Opinion; Religion and Values Orientation; Social Market Economy; State and Society; Women's and Family Policy</p>	<p>Foundation's areas of focus: Health; Education; Rural Development; Civil Society</p> <p>Cross-cutting Concerns: Human Resource Development; Community Participation; Gender and Development; Environment</p>	<p>BBSRC/ DFID Scheme for Research on Sustainable Agricultural Development for International Development- first round of funding will focus on crop science</p> <p>The council supports research into: Agri-Food; Animal Sciences; Biochemistry and Cell Biology; Biomolecular Sciences; Engineering and Biological Systems; Genes and Developmental Biology; Plant and Microbial Sciences</p>	<p>ESRC/ DFID Joint Funding Programme is focused on: Understanding and creating the socio-economic conditions that are necessary to facilitate the alleviation of poverty; New theoretical and conceptual thinking about the nature of development and the conditions under which development and poverty alleviation can be delivered methodological ; Challenges posed by international comparative work in different social, economic and cultural settings; Paucity of datasets, especially</p>	<p>Council research portfolio: Health Services and Public Health Research; Infections and Immunity; Molecular and Cellular Medicine; Neurosciences and Mental Health; Physiological Systems and Clinical Sciences</p> <p>Within the Infections and Immunity is the key research area of: Infections affecting poorer people in developing countries, especially HIV, malaria, TB and respiratory infections</p> <p>The MRC's current priority</p>	<p>The trust funds: Biomedical research, Research programmes in the medical humanities (biomedical ethics and history of medicine), Technology transfer to encourage commercial application of research to meet medical needs, Activities to promote public engagement with science</p>	<p>The trust supports research in:</p> <p>Applied and basic science, Economics, Humanities, Social sciences, International relations, Education</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		Scholarship; Religion, Society and Culture; Media; Arts and Culture						micro-level or longitudinal data The councils main research themes include: Economic Growth; International Development & Globalisation;; Global Governance and Security; Participation and Accountability; Environment Policy; Human Activities and Technologies; Environmental Equity; Technologies; Knowledge and Understanding; Exploitation of Knowledge; Learning and Teaching	areas include: Clinical and public health research; Infections and vaccine research; Global health; Biomarkers; Ageing-related research; Sustaining capability in areas of strategic importance MRC funds Research Units in Gambia and Uganda carrying out research into HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, reproductive health, viral diseases, respiratory infections, nutrition and non-communicable diseases		
Research funding	Since its inception in 1994 the foundation has given just over USD \$13bn donors in grants. Over half of this	In 2005 the foundation invested over USD \$500m in grants, fellowships and programme support. In	In 2005 the foundation spent \$30-40m on development research. \$8m of this went to IPM	There are no current figures for the institutes funding of development research. In 2005 the	No figures available	No specific research funding figures available. In 2005 the foundation gave out programme grants and assistance worth \$128m	There are no current figures for the council's funding of development research. The council invests around \$672m	There are no current figures for the council's funding of development research. The council has an annual budget of over \$200m.	In 2006 the estimated gross spend in the MRC Infections and Immunity Programme was \$160m. A main focus of	During 2005/6 the trust gave support and grants of USD \$143m towards research overseas. Some USD	In 2005 the trust awarded USD \$58.5m to research programmes and researchers. Nearly half of the active

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

	<p>investment (USD \$7.8bn) has been in its global health program. The foundation has awarded total grants of USD \$631m to projects in its Global Development Program. In June 2006 it announced a USD \$287m investment in research to develop a HIV/Aids vaccine, and has invested USD \$258m in the Malaria Vaccine Initiative</p>	<p>2005 it spent USD \$142m on the Asset Building and Community Development Programme; USD \$92m on its human rights programme; USD \$92m on its governance & civil society programme; USD \$81m on its education, sexuality and religion programme; and USD \$81m on its media and arts programme. Within this spending the Foundation has supported a number of research projects that they believe fit into the remit of their initiatives- which approximately make up \$75-100m</p>		<p>institute and Soros Foundation Network committed \$369m to initiatives and grants. \$33m was committed to projects in Africa and \$33m to international initiatives</p>			<p>a year into bio-sciences. In 2006 it established a Scheme for Research on Sustainable Agriculture for International Development in conjunction with DFID. The scheme has a budget of \$12m over four years. The council also funds research relevant to developing countries through its research grants to universities and research institutes and is a key member in establishing UK Collaborative on Development Sciences (UK-CDS). It will have a yearly budget of approximately \$600k. SEE BELOW</p>	<p>It established in 2005 a joint research funding programme with DFID which has made available funds of \$26m over five years for development research. The council also funds development research through its grants to universities in the UK and support to research centres</p>	<p>this programme is global health. The MRC's Council has strengthened the MRC's spending on Africa, coinciding with the UK's Commission for March 2005 Africa report on the continent's health and development. The extra spending has funded a range of studies, training and initiatives in its units in Uganda and Gambia. It also provided \$2m to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to strengthen clinical trials capacity at Mwanza, Tanzania. The MRC is also contributing to a major</p>	<p>\$51.5m was awarded directly to researchers at overseas institutions. A further USD \$90.6m was awarded to researchers at UK locations for research overseas. Most international support is targeted at developing and restructuring countries</p>	<p>awards in 2005 were in basic science. Humanities projects represented nearly 25% of trust supported active research in 2005</p>
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									<p>international study to develop safe and effective microbicides to reduce the sexual transmission of the HIV virus. Through the MRC Clinical Trials Unit, it also provided clinical trial leadership and management to enable the launch of a phase III trial of the potential microbicide, PRO2000/5. In this partnership with DfID and Imperial College London, the trial will enrol nearly 10,000 women in six clinical trial sites across three Sub-Saharan Countries in Africa. This is one of the largest trials of</p>	
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Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

									its kind with results expected early in 2009		
Capacity Building Initiatives		<p>Scholarship Programme Support for students from the south to continue their education</p> <p>Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (see opposite)</p>	<p>Partnership for Higher Education in Africa Established in 2000 with the Ford foundation and Carnegie Corporation this partnership aims to: Generate and share information about African university and higher education issues; Discuss strategies for supporting universities; Support universities seeking to transform themselves; Encourage networking among innovative African university leaders and higher education experts; Distil and share</p>	<p>International Policy Fellowship The International Policy Fellowships Program identifies and supports research by open society leaders in countries throughout the Soros foundations network. IPF is affiliated with the Center for Policy Studies at Central European University and cooperates with partners such as the Woodrow Wilson Center in the United States. OSI's Scholarships</p>		<p>University of Central Asia (UCA) Founded in 2000 by the governments of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, and His Highness the Aga Khan. Its programmes are geared towards addressing key social and economic issues facing the region and, particularly, facing mountain communities</p> <p>Aga Khan Academies An integrated network of residential schools in Africa, South and Central Asia, and the Middle East; known as the Aga Khan Academies. The Aga Khan Academies have a dual mission: to offer exceptional girls and boys from all backgrounds --</p>	<p>International Scientific Interchange Scheme In 2006 the council awarded 37 grants totalling £85.2k through this Scheme. These have included support for scientists at the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research to work with researchers in the Sudan to develop plant Eco-systems to stabilise soils and landscape</p> <p>UK Collaborative on Development Sciences (UK-CDS) This collaborative aims to provide a framework for a better coordinated</p>		<p>The need to increase research capacity in developing countries was an important theme for the MRC's Council in 2005/06. The Directors of MRC units in Gambia and Uganda prepared papers outlining activities that the MRC could lead to better training and retention of African scientists. The MRC's Training and Career Development Board (TCDB) agreed to allocate to both units research studentships open to African candidates. The TCDB also approved support for</p>	<p><i>The trust through its international funding provides grants for institutes based in the UK working with / in developing countries</i></p> <p>Health Research Capacity Strengthening Initiative-Kenya & Malawi Recently established in conjunction with DfID and IDRC, It aims to strengthen the capacity for the generation of new health research knowledge within Kenya and Malawi, and improve its use in evidence-based decision making, policy formulation</p>	<p>Academic Exchange: International Networks The trust provides funding for the creation of international research networks in supported areas of research. Funding is also available to support overseas academic visits to the UK. The lead institute within the network should be UK based</p> <p>Fellowships The trust provides fellowships for students in the UK. Also provide fellowships for UK based students wanting to study overseas</p>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

			<p>lessons learned from grant-making; and Advocate for wider recognition of the importance of universities to African development. The Partnership currently supports programs in: Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda</p>	<p>p Programs Offers supplementary grants to humanities and social-science doctoral students from Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union</p>		<p>irrespective of their families' ability to pay -- an international standard of education from pre-primary to secondary levels with a rigorous academic and leadership experience; and to strengthen the profession of teaching by investing substantially in the professional development of teachers, locally and regionally. The first such school, the Aga Khan Academy in Mombasa, began operating in August 2003</p>	<p>approach to development sciences research in the UK, for the purpose of increasing its relevance and impact for national and international policies and activities aimed at sustainable improvements in the lives of the world's poorest people and countries</p>		<p>clinical research fellowships for the Gambia unit, enabling the best graduate of the medical school of the new university to gain research experience at the unit. Restricted to West African graduates of the medical school, the fellowship will otherwise be similar to the UK-based Clinical Research training fellowship. To increase the opportunities for UK scientists interested in developing a research career in tropical medicine, the TCDB agreed to open up all the fellowship schemes to enable candidates from the UK or</p>	<p>and implementation</p> <p>Research Fellowships These include: International Senior Research Fellowships, Public Health and Tropical Medicine Fellowships</p> <p>Equipment Grants The Trust provides equipment grants for developing country research institutes</p>	
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Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

									Africa to be based fulltime in either of the MRC Units in Africa. The MRC's Council awarded £2m to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to strengthen clinical trials capacity at Mwanza, Tanzania		
PPPs	The foundation supports a range of PPPs including: MVI, MMV, IAVI, TB Alliance, GAVI Alliance		The foundation supports: TB Alliance, MMV, IPM, IAVI						The Edward Jenner Institute for Vaccine Research (EJVR) Funded from 1995 through a public-private partnership between the MRC, the DH and GlaxoSmithKline. Following a review by the sponsors, the Jenner Institute was re-launched in 2005/06. The new institute brings together expertise from the University	The trust supports: Multilateral Initiative on Malaria (MIM) Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) Roll Back Malaria Initiative on Public-Private Partnerships	

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

									of Oxford and The Institute for Animal Health (IAH) and it will focus on human vaccine development from fundamental research to clinical trials and field efficacy studies. The MRC contributed £1.25m in 2005 to 2006 to support the transition and relocation to a new building within Oxford. With its enhanced translational focus, the new institute aims to accelerate vaccine development for global infectious diseases such as HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis	for Health (IPPPH) Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) Accelerating Access Initiative (AAI)	
Country Foci	<i>Worldwide</i>	The foundation has 12 offices around the world	<i>Worldwide</i>	Afghanistan Albania Angola Armenia Azerbaijan	KAS has over 200 programmes in over 120	The foundation works in the following countries:	<i>Most research is based in UK institutes</i>	<i>Most research is based in UK institutes</i>	MRC has research units in Gambia and Uganda. Most MRC funded	The trust has identified the following as focus countries and	<i>The majority of trust supported research is based in the UK</i>

Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

		(including-Lagos, New Delhi, and Rio de Janeiro). It supports projects worldwide		<p>Bahrain Bangladesh Belarus Benin Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burma Cambodia Cameroon Cape Verde Chad Croatia Czech Republic Egypt Estonia Gambia Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Hungary India Indonesia Iran Israel Ivory Coast Jordan Kazakhstan Kosovo Kyrgyzstan Laos Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Lithuania</p>	<p>countries. It has regional offices in:</p> <p>Asia Afghanistan Cambodia China East-Timor India Indonesia Korea Malaysia Mongolia Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Uzbekistan Vietnam</p> <p>Africa Ghana Kenya Congo Mozambique Namibia Nigeria Senegal South Africa Sudan Uganda Zimbabwe</p> <p>Latin America Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Columbia Costa Rica Ecuador</p>	<p>Afghanistan Bangladesh Bosnia Burkina Faso Congo, Democratic Republic of Egypt India Iran Ivory Coast Kazakhstan Kenya Kyrgyz Republic Madagascar Mali Mozambique Pakistan Syria Tajikistan Tanzania Uganda Zanzibar</p>		<p>research is based in the UK, although it does support UK based projects working with institutes in the south</p>	<p>encourages funding requests from them:</p> <p>Angola Bangladesh Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Czech Republic Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Hungary India Kenya Laos Lesotho Malawi Mali Mozambique Namibia Nepal Nigeria Pakistan Poland Rwanda Senegal South Africa Sri Lanka Swaziland Thailand Tanzania Togo Uganda Vietnam Zimbabwe Zambia</p>	
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Setting The Scene: DFID's Research Funding in an International Comparative Perspective

				<p>Macedonia Malawi Mali Mauritania Mexico Moldova Mongolia Montenegro Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Occupied Palestinian Territories Peru Philippines Poland Puerto Rico Romania Russia Senegal Serbia Sierra Leone Slovakia Slovenia South Africa Swaziland Tajikistan Thailand Togo Turkey Turkmenist an Ukraine United States Uzbekistan Vietnam Zambia Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Guatemala Nicaragua Peru Uruguay Venezuela</p>					<p>Wellcome Trust major overseas Programmes: Malawi Kenya South Africa Vietnam Thailand</p>	
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ⁱ Although an effort was made to interview a broad range of key informants, due to time and resource constraints we were unable to achieve an even balance across disciplines and sectors. This is an area that could be usefully expanded during DFID's research strategy consultation phase.

ⁱⁱ It should be noted that although DFID had planned to build on similar exercises underway by the Japanese and German governments unfortunately these were delayed and were not available during the drafting of this report.