Section A: Official Development Assistance (ODA) and GCRF strategy

The strategy

1.   Summarise the key aspects of your three year **strategy for development related and GCRF research activity**, including:

   a.   Your institution's strategy and priority objectives for all development related research activity funded through all sources for three years from 2018-19.

   b.   A summary of the key aspects of your three year strategic plan for QR GCRF, in light of the criteria and objectives for the GCRF outlined in the guidance.

   c.   How activity funded through QR GCRF fits into your broader strategy and priorities for all development related research activity.

   d.   How activity funded through QR GCRF relates to the UK strategy for the GCRF.[1]

   e.   How your development-related and GCRF strategies relate to your wider institutional strategy for using QR.

   f.   Likely key barriers and enablers to implementing your strategy.

   g.   The key activities by which you will realise your objectives, such as capacity and capability building; mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research; generating impact from research; meeting the full economic cost of GCRF activity funded through other sources; rapid response to emergencies with an urgent research need; and pump priming.

   h.   The main developing countries, included in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list, which you intend to collaborate with.

Institutional strategy

The University's mission is to transform lives. Our research programmes address real-world problems which demand innovative thinking and the development of solutions that impact on people's lives. Our research and knowledge exchange will generate social, economic and cultural benefits, working in partnership with others to ensure those benefits are wide-reaching. This ethos underpins our approach to development-related research activity. Our GCRF strategy aims to promote collaboration with international stakeholders and wider communities from the Global South to ensure the challenges, opportunities and priorities of developing countries are identified and to make certain that a shared vision generates excellent outcomes and impact where it is most needed in those communities.

---

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

The University's Creating Knowledge Pillar, one of our four strategic pillars, drives our research strategy. Three research and impact platforms provide a focus for areas of strength; they are a mechanism to galvanise collaboration across the University and externally. The platforms are aligned to our strategic priorities and the grand challenges; they provide critical mass to ensure that coordinated support and collaboration will generate significant research excellence and impact. The platforms will be our vehicle for delivering our strategy and investment decisions including the allocation of strategic University investment, mainstream QR and QR GCRF funding; we will align these streams where necessary to maximise investment outcomes. The platforms are:
- Healthy, Independent Lives
- Thriving, Inclusive Communities
- Future Economies

GCRF Priority objectives

Objective 1: Invest in beacons of research and knowledge exchange strength where we can generate excellent outputs and impact in the economic development and welfare of developing countries.

GCRF QR will be invested in beacons of development-related activity in leading areas of research and knowledge exchange. Activity will align to our research platforms to embed global challenges in our wider strategy and to promote interdisciplinary research to seek new insights and approaches to solving developing world problems. GCRF Champions will support a joined up approach across our beacons aligning, where possible, to other external funding streams and initiatives to maximise added value and impact. Within the beacons we will support:
- Areas of GCRF strength: areas with an excellent research base that are engaged with developing world challenges, have an international network, and are making a significant contribution to the challenges of developing countries.
- Emergent areas of GCRF activity: areas with an excellent research base which we wish to align to the needs of developing countries.
- Areas of Knowledge exchange: areas that have a strong track record in knowledge exchange and impact in developing countries.

Objective 2: Develop and strengthen sustainable partnerships in the Global South to identify the challenges, opportunities and priorities of developing countries.

We will work in partnership with universities, businesses, governmental and non-governmental organisations, and other agencies in the Global South to prioritise need and ensure the development of mutually agreed work programmes. Our focus is on long-term partnership building, the joint identification of problems and shared approaches to deliver outcomes. We aim to address: i) research for development through solving challenge-led problems faced by countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients and ii) research as development - building research capabilities and infrastructure as components of development.

Objective 3: Ensure partnerships in the Global South that are ethical, equitable and inclusive in nature

Our research will be respectful and responsible in line with the University's Ethics policy and our commitment to the Concordat to Support Research Integrity. We will prioritise stakeholder engagement, relationship development and co-production based on the principles of shared learning and mutual exchange.

Objective 4: Undertake robust monitoring and evaluation of our research outcomes and impacts.

We will implement a robust monitoring and evaluation approach of research and impact and use this to promote good practice and learning (within and beyond the University). In collaboration with our partners in the Global South we will identify good practice, promote sustainability of effective activities and follow-on interventions which can be scaled to other geographies or applied to other challenges.

Objective 5: Effective implementation of investment activities.

Investment decisions will consider models of effective engagement based on existing good practice relationships with DAC countries. Primary consideration will be ODA compliance (see also section 5) and fit with the UK Strategy for GCRF. Additional criteria include:
- Strategic fit with the priorities of stakeholder in DAC partner countries, our GCRF beacons and other GCRF delivery partners.
- Academic expertise in our beacons including the maturity of the research and depth of partnership to inform the appropriate type of activity.
- Stakeholder engagement in DAC-listed countries to ensure mutually agreed work programmes, implementation strategies and delivery.
-Sustainability of activities including follow-on intervention and scalability.

Our GCRF Beacons

QR GCRF funding will support four beacons where our research has the potential to have the greatest impact and be responsive to the emerging needs of developing countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients. The beacons will primarily support the UK GCRF priority areas of i) human rights and social justice; ii) sustainable health and wellbeing; iii) secure and resilient food systems supported by sustainable agriculture; and iv) sustainable livelihoods supported by strong foundations for inclusive economic growth and innovation.

Beacon 1: Gender Violence and Human Rights

The beacon aligns to our platform Thriving, Inclusive Communities and responds to the UK GCRF Priority of human rights, good governance and social justice (specifically, to reduce conflict, promote peace, justice and humanitarian action and reduce poverty and inequality including gender inequalities); it is closely aligned to UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 10, 16 and 17.

The beacon will focus on gender inequalities in terms of access to justice for women as well as understanding the needs of victims/survivors of gender violence, including trafficking and modern day slavery. The work will begin with a primary focus in India where our Helena Kennedy Centre (HKC) has strong links with partners working in the area of gender-based violence and trafficking. The work undertaken in India, funded by the FCO Magna Carta Fund, has resulted in established partnerships and a foundation for developing future work in the region. HKC has been working in India for the past two-years and, working with our partners, has developed good knowledge of the issues concerning combatting gender-based violence and has expertise in this area with input from academics, practitioners and international experts who sit on the advisory board. Our partners are committed to ensuring sustainability of good practice and solutions.

Over the past five years India has passed a number of laws to address a range of gender-based crimes and is due to pass its first anti-trafficking legislation, Trafficking of Persons bill, this year. India is a country in huge transition with a number of initiatives and laws focused on addressing the issue of gender inequality and gender-based violence. HKC will focus on applied research that seeks to make a difference to the lives of women and girls who are victims/survivors of gender-based violence. Collaborative research will inform the development and implementation of projects that will have a direct impact on addressing gender inequality that improves access to justice as well as making inroads to changing institutional cultures concerning gender-based violence. Institutions and practitioners in India are grappling with an area where existing knowledge and skills are limited. Work will be focused on understanding the barriers to implementation of the various laws and initiatives to combat and respond to gender-based violence. Knowledge will provide research-informed solutions to the barriers and pilot collaborative projects with our stakeholders. Research will also focus on capacity and capability building in the form of supporting sustainable projects that combat gender-based violence on the ground. Knowledge exchange and impact from the projects will be shared via established UK/Indian networks.

Beacon 2: Sustainable Food Production
Beacon activity is aligned to two University platforms - Future Economies, and Thriving, Inclusive Communities; it supports the ethos of two core areas as set out in the UK Strategy for the GCRF including secure and resilient food systems supported by sustainable (marine resources) and agriculture and also sustainable livelihoods supported by strong foundations for inclusive economic growth and innovation, contributing to SDGs 8 and 9.

Through our National Centre for Excellence in Food Engineering we have established a research and development portfolio through projects in India which address agri-food processing technologies and food waste valorisation to increase production yields, reduce energy consumption and improve livelihoods. This beacon will build on the demonstrated methodologies to forge new partnerships and establish practices in additional DAC countries, initially through proposed partners in Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) and Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories

(UMICs) including IT Roorkee and Punjab Agricultural University (India), Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) and the University of DaNang (Vietnam) to develop new process technologies and revenue streams from rice farming, to improve local industry and the livelihoods and welfare of rural populations.

The international rice industry is synonymous with extreme poverty in large rural farming communities, 8 out of 10 top producing countries are DAC listed and on average, 80% of the rural population live on or below the poverty line. Subsistence farming is prolific in the rice industry for a number of reasons: (i) farmers are unable to maximise the economic benefits of the paddy yield - antiquated milling facilities and rice separation processes mean that typically 40% of the total rice paddy yield in developing countries is broken and unfit for use in the food chain or export; (ii) a lack of innovation means that, currently, waste and by-products are not utilised, where there is significant potential for diversification of products from the Bran, Husk and Straw by-products; (iii) climate change continues to reduce the availability of water and increase its salinity, causing land stress and leading to a reduction in availability of farming land; (iv) farming regions suffer from high unemployment and under employment because the opportunity is missed to optimise agricultural diversification and recycle the by-products; (v) under employment levels are high due to a lack of suitably skilled workers because of poor education systems.

Activities will include capacity and capability building to establish partnerships in target countries; impact activities, particularly developing awareness materials to promote in-country; and collaborative research through developing specific interventions towards improved rice valorisation and sustainable production.

Beacon 3: Empowering through Creative Practices
The University is an international leader in creative art practice. At the heart of much of this work is the application of user-centred design and co-creation as enquiry, along with the application of creativity and the arts to promote empathy and understanding of the need and opportunities of marginalised communities. This beacon will focus on supporting marginalised communities through the application of 'making as enquiry' methods to empower communities to rebuild economic stability through creative practice, and by exploring the potential for cultural producers to engage critically with contemporary politics. It will establish, build and strengthen creative networks and collaborations to promote the livelihoods and wellbeing between marginalised communities such as those in post conflict regions and returning migrants, through partnerships with organisations such as the UN International Organisation for Migration, the British Council, FCO and UNOCHA.

This enquiry has potential to develop a range of outputs. Artworks as critical commentaries, catalysts for debate and facilitators of dialogue within and between local communities are proposed. With immediate effect, funding the development of this research area, would enable the establishment of a novel multi-disciplinary network of academic, practitioner and activist participants to consider ways in which creative

practice and culture-led activity can be used to challenge (as well as critically comment upon) policy assumptions.

An initial focus will be to support rural craft producers, particularly engaging marginalised producers in Indonesia (Bali and East Java) and fair trade organisations (Indonesia). The work is strongly aligned to our Future Economies platform but intersects with the Thriving, Inclusive Communities platform reflecting the cross-disciplinary nature of this activity. The work is clearly aligned with the sustainable economies and societies area of the UK Strategy for the GCRF, specifically, sustainable livelihoods support by strong foundations for inclusive economic growth and innovation, contributing to SDG 8.

Activities will include capacity and capability building to establish partnerships in target countries; impact activities, particularly developing awareness materials to promote in-country; and collaborative research, developing specific interventions towards community development through creative practice and making. An important aspect of this beacon is to foster novel interdisciplinary collaborative frameworks that challenge the traditional compartmentalisation of arts and social science methodologies for engagement. Integral to this proposal is the aspiration to use an academic construct to provide a shared intellectual space that may be engaged with communities from radically different perspectives.

Beacon 4: Health Inequalities
Beacon activity is cross cutting, aligning to two University platforms - Healthy, Independent Lives and Thriving, Inclusive Communities but specifically links to the UK GCRF Priority - equitable access to sustainable development (specifically sustainable health and well-being, inclusive and equitable quality education) and SDGs 2, 3, 10, 16 and 17.

We will focus on health inequalities and particularly the underlying causes arising from economic/social changes and natural disasters. DAC partner countries selected include those where health workforces have been negatively impacted by workforce migration and overseas recruitment from western countries with a high level of reliance on nurses for the delivery of health care with few opportunities for training or development opportunities to underpin the demands of advanced practice (alongside medical shortages). Other projects will focus on countries currently involved in recovery efforts towards healthcare provision following natural disasters, particularly development projects to address public health priorities and non-communicable disease concerns.

The University has a portfolio of research focussing on inequalities in health and social welfare. Inequality, as used in this beacon, illustrates how experiences, health outcomes and access to resources vary within and between particular groups in a society resulting in unwarranted variations in health, life chances and wellbeing. Our research adopts a life-course approach, incorporating the work of the Departments of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work and our new Advanced Wellbeing Research Centre. Actions within this theme align with the SDGs towards building and nurturing individual and community

resilience utilising a variety of co-production approaches, community mobilisation strategies and large data sets to identify, address and develop sustainable solutions to the impact of experiences and social contexts (including gender, disabilities, education and economic status) on health, life chances and wellbeing. Capacity and capability building projects within this beacon will build on existing partnerships and develop further collaborative programmes of work to investigate and devise solutions to address the pragmatic consequences and underlying causes of these factors at an individual, local, national level. All projects will be contextualised within the social, political, educational and economic situations that influence health and wellbeing within the developing economies. Development work will concentrate on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (Gambia); Other Low Income Countries (Kenya), LMICs (Indonesia and Sri Lanka); and UMICs (Dominica).

Barriers and Enablers
Our strategy starts from our existing strong relationships with DAC countries, donors, governments and NGOs. The lack of connections typically presents barriers for UK-based institutions; we feel well-placed to overcome this barrier. Our approach to working in any country, but especially with DAC countries, is our focus on long-term partnership building. Part of the rationale for our approach is about developing the capacity and capability of academics to work in these ways. Our approach is also highly focused on outcomes derived through the joint identification of problems and coherent and shared strategies to deliver these outcomes. Our approach is evidence-based and consistent with DfID and international development good practice in terms of using log frames/logic models to evidence and substantiate change and to improve delivery.

Our three research platforms will act as enablers to grow research and to provide a focus for intra-University collaboration. The platforms are underpinned by our REF Units of Assessment but also new investment in centres which will support our GCRF beacons:
- *The Helena Kennedy Centre of International Justice* is a leading centre for social justice and human rights; recently accepted as a member of the prestigious Association of Human Rights Institutes. The centre is at the cutting edge of legal and criminal justice practice and home to a range of social justice, equality and human rights activities including research, international projects and policy impact. Baroness Kennedy is an active patron and recently attended a week-long series of launch events around our gender violence initiatives; this was funded by the FCO and co-produced and delivered with authorities from the Uttar Pradesh State (including police and NGOs).
  - *The National Centre of Excellence for Food Engineering* is an adjacent £10 million development underpinned by investment from HEFCE's Catalyst Fund, ERDF and industry including the Food and Drink Federation. It will create a food engineering facility that is unparalleled across Europe providing innovative engineering solutions to problems such as food production and security, energy consumption and waste. Innovate UK and Newton funding is already supporting international development research in this centre.
- *The Advanced Wellbeing Research Centre*, underpinned by £14 million UK Government funding, will revolutionise health and wellbeing, undertaking collaborative world-leading research on health, sport and physical activity. Opening in 2019 it forms a key

component of the University's Health Innovation Park on the Sheffield Olympic Legacy Park, part of the City region's Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District.

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

Our GCRF strategy will develop and broaden sustainable partnerships in the Global South to ensure that challenges, opportunities and priorities of developing countries are identified. It will make certain that a shared vision generates excellent outcomes and impact on the economic development and welfare of developing countries where it is most needed. We will undertake challenge-led development and impact activities on human rights and social justice; sustainable health and wellbeing; secure and resilient food systems supported by sustainable agriculture; sustainable livelihoods supported by strong foundations for inclusive economic growth and innovation. Our QR GCRF strategy will mainstream global challenges research within our research pillars through identified beacons of focus. Specific outcomes and impacts of our beacons are:

Beacon 1: Gender, Violence and Human Rights
-Support from the FCO to address gender violence and anti-child trafficking work in three Indian States.
-Establish 10 one stop crises centres, funded by the Government of India.
-Establish a stakeholder network on combatting gender-based violence.
The longer-term impacts this beacon seeks to support are around the promotion of gender equality and the reduction of gender violence, particularly against women and girls.

Beacon 2: Sustainable Food Production
- Development of a supply chain model for the Indian rural rice producing regions which identifies the economic benefits of improved rice processing efficiency and the opportunities for the rural community.
- Defining Internet of Things systems for implementation in China's large rice producing economy, raising the output and economic benefits of rice processing.
- Establish a shared understanding of how the theory and application of a FairShares Model can assist the incubation of multi-stakeholder social enterprises.

Beacon 3: Empowering through Creative Practices
- Direct impact on the data analysis, delivery methodologies and policy development of significant INGO and governmental bodies engaged within challenging and fragile contexts.
- Establishment of a novel multi-disciplinary network of academic, practitioner and activist participants to consider ways in which culture-led activity can be used to challenge policy assumptions in partner countries.
- Increased linkage of creative producers to export markets, development of new products, and resultant economic development.
- New and improved, low cost methods to deliver assistive technologies for people with physical disabilities.

Beacon 4: Health Inequalities
- Identify at least three areas requiring nursing workforce development or care practice interventions to support delivery against SDGs and WHO ambitions for universal healthcare (UHC) with University of Lampung (Indonesia) and Princess Margaret hospital (Dominica).
- Develop community and healthcare partnerships with the support of University of Lampung, Hasanuddin University and Andalas University Padang (Indonesia) and Dominica State College, School of Health Sciences (Dominica) to underpin co production of projects to optimise community engagement to address non-communicable diseases (NCD), public health and prevention. The longer-term impact is to reduce health inequalities across the life-course particularly in LMICs.

Management of GCRF

3. How will your HEI **monitor** and **evaluate** its progress and compliance in ODA and GCRF activity, including assessing geographical distribution of activity, outputs, outcomes and economic and social impacts?

Please describe the policies, procedures and approach you have in place to measure progress, evaluate outcomes, identify lessons learned, and ensure ODA compliance.

Management
The Creating Knowledge Board has responsibility for research and knowledge exchange vision and strategic planning; it will have governance oversight of our QR GCRF strategy. The Board is chaired by the Pro Vice-Chancellor Research and Global Engagement and reports directly to the University Leadership Team, chaired by the Vice-Chancellor.

The role of the Board with specific reference to the QR GCRF strategy is:
a. Direction: Overall direction and prioritisation QR GCRF strategy supporting the University's research platforms and ensuring fit with the UK Strategy for the GCRF and ODA compliance.
b. Delivery: reviewing delivery of the beacon activities, ensuring challenges are resolved.
c. Resourcing: Prioritisation and strategic allocation of QR GCRF and other resources to further support delivery of outcomes and impacts. This is consistent with strategic investment of mainstream QR and REF strategies within our Faculties and individual Units of Assessment.
d. Risk: Identifying and reviewing risks; agreeing and monitoring actions to address them.
e. Engagement: Championing communication our GCRF research activity with internal and external audiences.
f. Equalities: Ensuring that the equality and diversity impact of decisions and actions are reviewed and addressed in line with the University's equalities policy.

In keeping with the governance of mainstream QR funding, the Creating Knowledge Board will delegate operational decision making and detailed monitoring of QR GCRF investment to the Research Operations Group, The Group is chaired by the Pro Vice-Chancellor Research and Global Engagement and is comprised of; the four Faculty

Assistant Deans Research, the Director Research and Innovation Office, the Director Doctoral School, the Head of Finance (research); there is cross-representation with the Creating Knowledge Board.

The Research Operations Groups will be responsible for:
a. Reviewing the institutional QR GCRF strategy annually to ensure outcomes and impact for developing countries are realised.
b. Approving detailed proposals for the spending of QR GCRF in line with the strategy, ensuring fit with the GCRF framework and ODA compliance.
c. Monitoring spend on a monthly basis to ensure progress of each investment activity against the plan.
d. Ensuring activities comply with University research governance processes
e. Reporting investment decisions and evaluation of the impact of this investment to the Creating Knowledge Board on an annual basis.
f. Evaluation of the activities using a lessons learned approach to ensure challenges are identified and addressed in subsequent projects and funding cycles.

In addition to formal governance arrangements above, the Assistant Deans Research will work in close collaboration with the GCRF Champions to have oversight of the activities within their respective Faculties in line with the QR GCRF strategy. They will work with the GCRF Champions to ensure that activities are joined up across the research disciplines and Faculties, aligning, where possible, to other funding streams and initiatives to maximise added value. The Research and Innovation Office (RIO) will act as the institutional point of contact for the coordination, collation and evaluation of data for monitoring purposes including working with academic leads and GCRF Champions on a day-to-day basis, reporting through the above forums as part of the University's governance procedures, and to whom these activities are accountable.
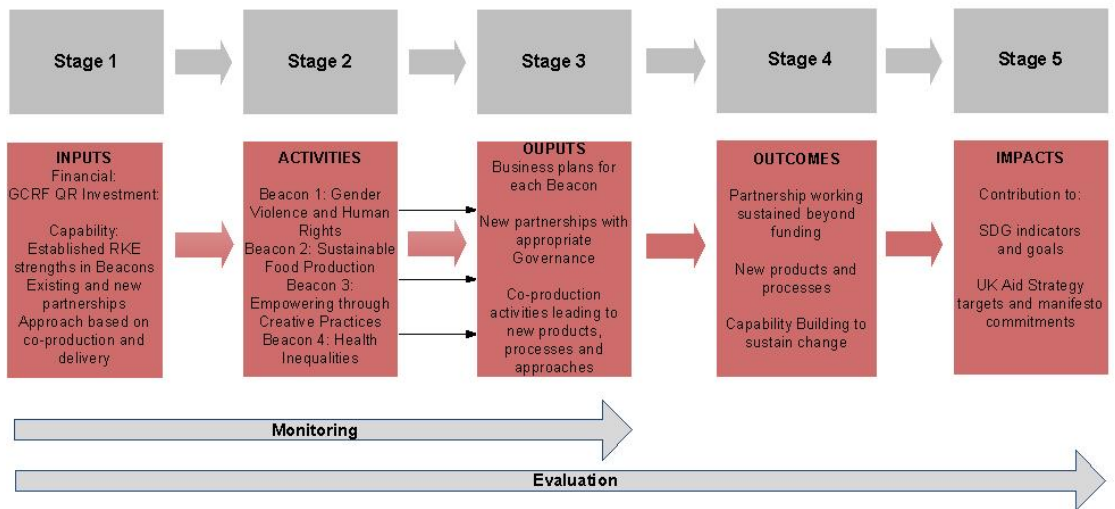
Monitoring and Evaluation
We are putting in place an approach to systematically monitor and evaluate the outcomes and impact of activity. This will inform our reporting to Research England.

The following diagram outlines a high level logic model, consistent with ODA Log Frames.

Logic Model: SHU GCRF Strategy

Rationale: promote collaboration with international stakeholders and wider communities from the Global South to ensure the challenges, opportunities and priorities of developing countries are identified and to make certain that a shared vision generates excellent outcomes and impact where it is most needed

| Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 4 | Stage 5 |

INPUTS
Financial:
GCRF QR Investment:

Capability:
Established RKE strengths in Beacons
Existing and new partnerships
Approach based on co-production and delivery

ACTIVITIES
Beacon 1: Gender Violence and Human Rights
Beacon 2: Sustainable Food Production
Beacon 3: Empowering through Creative Practices
Beacon 4: Health Inequalities

OUPUTS
Business plans for each Beacon

New partnerships with appropriate Governance

Co-production activities leading to new products, processes and approaches

OUTCOMES
Partnership working sustained beyond funding

New products and processes

Capability Building to sustain change

IMPACTS
Contribution to:

SDG indicators and goals

UK Aid Strategy targets and manifesto commitments

Monitoring

Evaluation

Each project on inception will prepare a logic model in line with the above diagram. It is intended to be prospective and guide action but also respective and evaluative. This will focus in particular on what the support has achieved against a set of outcome indicators and the possible contribution to SDGs and UK Aid strategy goals. For the scale of QR GCRF funding we have chosen to embed evaluation activities within each of our beacons, but working to a common framework. Indicators will be agreed at the outset for each beacon and reviewed on a quarterly basis. We anticipate that the impacts will be captured using both qualitative and quantitative data. As part of this, we will consider the spatial distribution of outcomes and impact both within country and globally. We will also consider the distribution of benefit by different groups.

The evaluative data from each beacon will be gathered together and steer where future investments from the QR GCRF and other budgets are directed. Evaluation evidence will be made available in formats for both use in the UK and in our partner DAC countries. A strong focus will be on learning lessons from the evaluation and using this to influence and shape wider change.

Section B: Use of QR GCRF 2018-19 allocation and future QR GCRF priorities

4.   Please complete the table in Annex A2 detailing the expected spending and activities for QR GCRF in the academic year 2018-19. Note that the total QR GCRF spending must equal the indicative allocation (available in Annex C), and all activities must be ODA-compliant for strategies to be assessed as ODA-compliant overall.

5.   Please add here any explanatory notes on how you have completed the table in Annex A2 that will help inform assessment of ODA compliance.

Activities detailed in Annex A2 were scrutinised for ODA compliance against the following checklist:
1. Are the countries and territories involved on the DAC List of ODA Recipients?
2. Will countries and territories on the DAC list directly benefit from the research and, if so, how? Will the outcomes be SMART?
3. Is the project addressing the economic development and welfare of an ODA eligible country with specific reference to the UK Strategy for GCRF?
4. Is there an evidence-based identified developmental need that the activity is addressing?
5. What is the likely impact of the activity and who would benefit? Are the pathways to impact clear to ensure the developing country is the primary beneficiary and aligned to DfID guidance on log frames/logic models?
6. Does the activity contribute to sustainable development, specifically identifying the UN SDGs?
7. Is the activity underpinned by research and knowledge exchange excellence as identified by REF, the quality of research outputs and research funding?
8. Are partnerships clearly identified in the Global South and are partnerships equitable and mutually beneficial?

6.   How would your **priorities and activities** for 2018-19 QR GCRF change if the funding level differs from that outlined in indicative allocations? Please include detail of how priorities will change with increases and decreases to QR GCRF funding, and details of how each priority meets ODA criteria.

The University has identified projects and activities within our beacons that have the greatest potential to impact on developing countries. A funding change would impact on the scale and depth of our work, as detailed below. Beacon activity will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in section 1 and annex 2 which demonstrates alignment with the UK GCRF strategy and how our activities meet ODA criteria - particularly the specific DAC-listed countries we are working with, the challenge-led research activities and the direct benefits to the DAC-listed countries we will work with.

Beacon 1: Gender Violence and Human Rights
The priority is to support gender violence and anti-child trafficking work in three Indian States. A change in funding would impact on the scale and depth of the work, most specifically, the planned expansion of activities to further states in India and the platforms required for knowledge exchange.

Beacon 2: Sustainable Food Production
Interventions are directed at building secure and resilient food systems supported by strong foundations for inclusive economic growth and innovation, and build upon demonstrated methodologies to impact in a range of rice producing countries. Initial projects will focus on the Indian supply chain to realise short-term impact from established partnerships. A project will also be implemented in China to evaluate the

benefits of deploying sensors and systems for advanced data collection and analytics towards an `Internet of Things' (IOT) approach to enhanced production and waste minimisation/re-use. Additional funding would facilitate expansion of the programme into identified target countries: Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines, and Colombia in advance of planned interventions in future years.

Beacon 3: Empowering through Creative Practices
A range of interventions are proposed, with the application of interdisciplinary practices and methodologies linked through creative art practice to empower marginalised communities through cultural and economic development, and to establish networks to support engagement through cultural practice with policy-makers, development delivery agencies and governmental think-tanks. We have pre-cursor activity confirmed for 18/19 in Rwanda with some key international agencies and cultural organisations. Initial establishment of the network is viable in Sri Lanka, West Bank and/or Pakistan if support is available in 18/19. The level of funding available would dictate scale of intervention – an appropriate approach would be to pilot a methodology in one location (e.g. Pakistan), evaluate the approach with partners and participants and seek to look at the portability of the model for other global contexts.

Beacon 4: Health Inequalities
The priority is to develop stakeholder partnerships to undertake collaborative research and development activities to impact on the health and life chances of people from DAC countries where we have neophyte relationships (Indonesia, Dominica). Planned actions will be co-produced with partners and are aligned to address nursing workforce development needs to deliver UHC and recovery efforts following recent natural disasters to address public health concerns. Activity will be protected for LMICs over those in UMICs, should GCRF funding decrease and conversely expanded should there be an increase in funding allocation.

7.   Based on indicative funding allocations, what are your **priorities** for QR GCRF activity in 2019-20? Please include detail of how priorities will change with increases and decreases to QR GCRF funding, and details of how each priority meets ODA criteria.

Projects and activities are identified within our beacons that have the greatest potential to impact on developing countries; investment for specific activities will be driven through the monitoring of outcomes and impacts and the success of each. We have identified activities for our three-year strategy but judgement will be steered by success including new GCRF grant funding, the breadth and depth of our partnerships and emerging challenge-led areas identified. Beacon activity will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in section 1 demonstrating alignment with the UK GCRF strategy and ODA criteria. Beacon priorities are below:

Beacon 1: Gender Violence and Human Rights

Two pilot studies are proposed; (i) pro-active policing of gender violence, with a specific focus on trafficking of women and how police/civil society partnerships can work together to combat gender-violence; (ii) a needs analysis of victim/survivor and those of civil society working with trafficked women, so as to design projects that ensure the greatest impact. Projects will identify barriers to combating gender-based violence and provide a range of solutions that can be implemented and evaluated. Activity will be focused in the India states of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Goa and Andhra Pradesh.

This project will deliver across the following activities: capacity and capability building, collaborative research, and impact. It will build collaborative partnerships in India to implement measurable improvements in access to justice and combating gender and child violence. Our approach is focused on understanding and implementing rights-based partnerships which work at local, national and global levels. Partners include the British High Commission India, FCO, National Law University Delhi, FXB India, Madhya Pradesh Police, The University of Nottingham, Binghamton University US and the Global fund for Women.

With more funding we would seek to expand the work to more states in India and develop good practice models of combatting gender-based violence that could be taken to other states via knowledge exchange platforms such as workshops, a collaborative UK/Indian high profile dissemination event in Mumbai and a TedX. We would identify another developing country in line with our global strategy.

Beacon 2: Sustainable Food Production
The development approach is to build on methodologies and processes established through our current Newton-funded research project with India, driving the project findings into efficient, high value rice milling across a range of target countries. The outcomes of the pilot project in India will form a platform for development during 2019/20 in identified partner countries in South East Asia (Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines) to raise the output and economic benefits of rice processing. Depending on the funding available, additional activity during this period would be the evaluation of rice processing capability in Colombia through identification of rice processing capability and partnership building for future collaborative project development and funding applications.

Beacon 3: Empowering through Creative Practices
A number of creative practice and cultural interventions will be supported in 2018-19 and outcomes will define a programme of innovation projects through 2019-20 and 2020-21. A particular focus during 2019-20 will be the application of user-centred design for the co-production of low cost health devices and technologies, and the adaptation of living environments for independent living. A partnership with the UN International Organisation for Migration (IOM) will examine the application of creative spaces (similar to `fab labs') to deploy and embed the use of additive manufacturing technologies for design and manufacture in local communities. In discussion with IOM, the project focus has been

highlighted as economic development, through reintegration of returning migrants, with target countries in Africa.

For the `Empathy and Risk' project, pilot interventions in 2019-20 will be established in multiple locations and external applications to support the realisation of a more substantial co-ordinated curatorial program in 2020-21. Pre-cursor activity is confirmed for 2018-19 in Rwanda with key international agencies and cultural organisations. Following the establishment of a network (Sri Lanka, West Bank and Gaza Strip and Pakistan) and the assembly of contacts, the project would lead to pilot interventions in 2019/20 in multiple locations and external applications to support the realisation of a more substantial co-ordinated curatorial program in 2020/21. While this co-ordinated program could be relevant in any of the three sites, it is likely that the most appropriate approach would be to pilot a methodology in one location (e.g. Pakistan), evaluate the approach with partners and participants and seek to look at the portability of the model for other global contexts.

Beacon 4: Health Inequalities
We will focus on piloting and implementation of programmes of work towards achieving the collaborative actions identified in 2018-19 addressing nursing workforce development, challenges to public health and achieving UHC. Issues particularly related to SDGs 2, 3, 5, 10, 16 and 17 will provide a foundation for the development of activities; ensuring that actions in 2019/20 are appropriate to contexts of DAC partner countries as well as the human health and welfare impacts of their consequences.

Priority will be given to recovery efforts in Dominica and Indonesia following the natural disasters faced in late 2016/17 towards establishing sustainable solutions to delivery of UHC and reducing inequalities. Key to this is building on the nursing workforce development in 2018/19 to address challenges public health and prevention through promotion of healthier and active lifestyles. Activities will therefore involve capacity and capability building including networking activities, bi-lateral exchanges and collaborative research to promote shared learning and development.

8.   Based on indicative funding allocations, what are your **priorities** for QR GCRF activity in 2020-21? Please include detail of how priorities will change with increases and decreases to QR GCRF funding, and details of how each priority meets ODA criteria.

As outlined in section 7, investment for specific activities will be driven through the monitoring of outcomes and impacts and the success of each. We have identified activities for our three-year strategy but judgement will be steered by success including new GCRF grant funding, the breadth and depth of our partnerships and emerging challenge-led areas identified. Beacon activity will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in section 1 demonstrating alignment with the UK GCRF strategy and ODA criteria. Beacon priorities are identified below:

Beacon 1: Gender Violence and Human Rights

First, we would see our focus on gender violence in India being mainstreamed, either through funding from other funders/donors, or being taken on by the Indian government and authorities. This sustainability strategy should not be affected by changes in funding. If more funding were available we would consider, working closely with our partners in India, looking at extending our work into areas such as restorative justice to support those who have experienced gender-based violence.

Second, we will be looking to extend our work to other DAC countries which are in the process of implementing legislation around gender-based violence. In part this needs to be responsive. Recent research for the World Bank (2017) suggests considerable variation in the prevalence of gender based violence both between and within regions. Estimates by the UN (2015) of lifetime partner physical violence suggest it is experienced in excess of 50% of women in countries including Bangladesh, Pakistan, DC Congo, Fiji and Colombia. In the majority of countries less than 40% of women seek any form of help. Our main focus is likely to be in working in South and South East Asia. However, one of the outcomes form the earlier phase of the project, if more resources are secured, will be to convene with donors and international events around gender violence

Beacon 2: Sustainable Food Production
By 2020-21, the methodologies and processes will have been established in India and the target countries of South East Asia highlighted in section 6/7. Evaluation of the rice production capability in Colombia would have been completed, allowing expansion of the intervention through development of the enhanced production methodologies in this country, and the evaluation of the use of IOT systems for enhanced production (initially undertaken in China) will be expandable to the target DAC countries through which robust partnerships will have been established. The degree of expansion will depend on the level of funding available. It is anticipated that the successful completion of projects under this beacon will ensure significant impact on agri-food processing technologies and food and food waste valorisation to increase production yields, reduce energy consumption and improve livelihoods in these rice producing societies.

Beacon 3: Empowering through Creative Practices
Following the range of creative practice intervention projects implemented in 2018-20, an evaluation of the outcomes and benefits to the DAC countries will be undertaken, to determine the type of projects to prioritise in 2020-21 activity. This will be informed by the outcomes of the network and collaborative aspects of the `Empathy and Risk' project, which will define the basis of a co-ordinated curatorial program in 2020-21, based on the pilot methodology approach in Pakistan. The LMICs that are the focus of engagement are: Sri Lanka*, West Bank and Gaza Strip*, Pakistan*, India* and Morocco. The LDCs that may be potential beneficiaries within future funded activity are: Rwanda*, Afghanistan, Yemen, and Myanmar. [*Live projects are in development within these countries. Networks exist within agencies, diaspora and residents of all listed countries.]

Beacon 4: Health Inequalities

Following the piloting and implementation programmes of work in 2019/20 we will evaluate which programmes have potential for sustainability/embedding within the DAC countries. The evaluation will inform the prioritisation of selected projects for 2020/21. All activities will be aligned with ODA criteria and will include capacity and capability building, pump priming, impact and collaborative research. The focus of work in this phase will therefore be to develop quality measures and plans for sustaining priority actions identified through collaborative activities in 2019-20.

Issues will continue to relate to SDGs 2, 3, 5, 10 and 16 and additional focus on SDG 17 will provide a foundation for the future embedding of development activities in this beacon within partner organisations.

Quality measures and sustainability planning will include strategies for nursing workforce leadership development, community based engagement and development of culturally safe governance and infrastructures.