UKRI-GCRF Collective Programme
Education as a Driver of Sustainable Development call for Research Grants
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Version: April 2019

About the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF)

What is GCRF?
The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) is a five-year £1.5 billion fund and a key component in the delivery of the UK Aid Strategy, tackling global challenges in the national interest. The fund aims to ensure that UK research takes a leading role in addressing the problems faced by developing countries through:

- Challenge-led disciplinary and interdisciplinary research
- Strengthening capacity for research and innovation within both the UK and developing countries
- Providing an agile response to emergencies where there is an urgent research need.

Does GCRF replace other research funding initiatives focused on international development challenges?
No, GCRF is not replacing any existing initiatives, and is part of a suite of implementation mechanisms announced as part of the UK Aid Strategy. ESRC funding to address development challenges will continue to be awarded through schemes such as the Newton Fund, our strategic partnership with DFID, and other multilateral programmes with other UK research councils. The scientific and geographic focus, as well as eligibility and delivery mechanisms, for each of these schemes may differ, and applicants should make sure they submit their proposal to the most appropriate scheme.

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

What is ODA?
ODA stands for Official Development Assistance. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sets the international standard for defining and registering ODA. The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA. Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are:
provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies
- each transaction of which: a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (discounted at a rate of 10%)"

What is the DAC list and which countries are on it?
The DAC List of ODA Recipients shows all countries and territories eligible to receive ODA. These consist of all low and middle income countries (LMICs) based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, EU members, and countries with a firm date for entry into the EU. The list also includes all of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations. The DAC List presents countries and territories in groups, but all countries listed are eligible to receive ODA and therefore relevant to GCRF funding.

The DAC revises the list every three years. Countries that have exceeded the high-income threshold for three consecutive years at the time of the review are removed.

The current DAC list is available online.

Does my proposal meet ODA requirements?
Only grants that comply with ODA requirements can be funded under GCRF calls. The definition of ODA eligible research provided by the OECD makes clear that the primary purpose must be to promote the economic growth or welfare of developing countries.

When trying to decide whether an activity meets ODA requirements, it is important to focus on the questions typically asked by the OECD. Questions you may wish to consider when writing your proposal include:

- Is the project addressing the economic development and welfare of an ODA-eligible country?
- Is there a development need that my project or activity is addressing?
- Are the countries involved on the DAC List of ODA Recipients, or will countries on the DAC list directly benefit from the research?
- Would this project or activity be applied in an ODA-eligible country – in which case when, how and with whom?
- What would be the impact of the project or activity be, and who would benefit?
- How does the project or activity contribute to sustainable development?
- What would success for this activity look like?
- How would success or impact be measured?

Applicants should ensure they have considered existing advice on ODA requirements. Any queries about the ODA eligibility of projects should be raised with the ESRC contact named in the call specification before submitting an application.
How do I demonstrate that my proposal meets ODA requirements?
Applicants must clearly demonstrate how they meet ODA requirements throughout their ‘case for support’ and ‘pathways to impact’ attachments. In addition, all proposals must include a one-page attachment addressing the following three questions:

1. Which country/countries on the DAC list will directly benefit from this proposal?
2. How is your proposal directly and primarily relevant to the development challenges of these countries?
3. How do you expect that the outcome of your proposed activities will promote the economic development and welfare of a country or countries on the DAC list?

The research councils reserve the right to reject applications that do not respond to all three questions. We expect applicants to refer closely to ODA guidance as part of preparing their proposal.

Does my research have to take place in a DAC list country?
Whilst the expectation is that the majority of research will take place in a DAC list country, we recognise that there will be cases where research relevant to DAC list countries will take place elsewhere. The key to ODA compliance is what the primary purpose of the research is, and where the benefits of the research are expected to be experienced. Where research is conducted, or where research participants are from, are not necessary or sufficient indications of whether or not research meets ODA requirements.

The primary purpose of any GCRF research must be to promote the economic development and welfare of a country or countries on the DAC list. Any benefit to the UK or any other non-DAC list country can only be a secondary consideration: the primary benefit must be to a country or countries on the DAC list. Not all research conducted in DAC list countries will meet these criteria, but some research involving non-DAC list countries may. Applicants will therefore need to carefully consider how they demonstrate ODA compliance regardless of where their proposed research takes place.

Are proposals relevant across more than one country eligible?
Yes, proposals may be relevant to one or multiple countries on the DAC list.

Are there priority countries on the DAC list for GCRF?
There are no priority countries within GCRF. All countries on the DAC list are eligible except those which are flagged as likely to graduate from the DAC list during the course of the proposed research project.

What happens if a country is flagged as likely to graduate from the DAC list during the course of the proposed research project?
The DAC list includes footnotes which indicate which countries are likely to graduate from the list and when, subject to certain conditions. If a country is flagged as likely to graduate it should not be the primary focus of a proposal, although it can be included as an additional case study or comparison. In such proposals the primary purpose of the research should be to promote the development and welfare of a developing country not due to graduate from the list.
Can my impact-generating and knowledge exchange-related activities focus on international organisations and/or international non-governmental organisations (INGOs)?
The impact-generating and knowledge exchange-related activities must be focused on a DAC list country or countries, and if the applicants intend to generate impact via international organisations or INGOs they should explain why this is likely to lead to greater impacts than working directly with stakeholders in-country. Impacts should be targeted at specific DAC list countries and should not depend on the trickle down of a global public good.

Is research on refugees in non-DAC list countries eligible?
Research on refugees in non-DAC list countries may be eligible if it otherwise falls within the scope of the call.
For research to be ODA eligible, the primary purpose of the research must clearly promote the economic development and welfare of a developing country or countries. Therefore where the research takes place or where the subjects participating in the research are from does not automatically make a project ODA-eligible

If you aim to carry out research on refugees in non-DAC list countries, you must follow the following OECD’s ODA criteria for it to be deemed eligible:

- The research focuses on refugees and/or asylum seekers (as defined in page 12 of the OECD’s guidance here) from DAC list countries
- Research on refugees will only be deemed as ODA compliant if it focuses on the temporary sustenance of the refugees, ie the first 12 months from the date of their application for asylum, or, alternatively, their date of entry into the country through a resettlement programme, or their date of entry into a country upon the acceptance of an application for family reunification
- Research will not be deemed ODA compliant if it is focused on the more permanent nature of refuges (ie passing the 12 months’ threshold), on promoting their integration or settlement into the economy of the host (non-DAC list) country, for the resettlement of refugees to another donor country, for voluntary repatriation (after the first 12 months) or for the return of rejected asylum seekers

Please note the above list is not exhaustive. For the complete criteria, please see the OECD DAC High Level Communique If you have any doubt, please do get in touch with the ESRC office.

Eligibility

Does the lead research organisation have to be based in the UK?
Yes. Research proposals must be led by a UK principal investigator based at a research organisation that is eligible for UKRI funding. Proposals can be submitted by researchers who are not established members of the proposed host institution. By submitting the proposal, the research organisation is confirming that, in the event of an award, they guarantee to provide facilities for the PI (as if they were an established member of staff) for the duration of the award.
Are there limitations to the number of Co-Is or partners and is there a limit on individuals from the same institution?
There is no limit to the number of co-investigators or partners. There is also no limit to the number of individuals from the same institution being included on the proposal.

Can I include researchers from outside the UK as co-investigators?
Academic researchers (at PhD or equivalent status) from an established overseas research organisation of comparable standing to a UK research organisation will be eligible to be listed as an international co-investigator under GCRF Collective Fund Programme calls.

Please refer to ESRC’s international co-investigator policy for further information, noting that the 30% cap on costs will not apply (this is explained in detail in the call specification.)

What are the eligibility criteria for international co-investigators?
ESRC would not expect to see costs of more than 30% of total costs requested go to non-UK non-DAC-list countries. We strongly encourage international co-investigators from countries not on, or likely to graduate from, the DAC list to make a significant contribution to their own research costs. Please see the Costs incurred by non-UK institutions and partners document for more information on non-UK non-DAC list organisation costs.

Can international NGOs be included as co-investigators?
Unfortunately, international NGOs are not eligible to be included as co-investigators on proposals, however they can be included as project partners or employed on a consultancy basis.

How can I include a UK non-academic (business, third sector or government) partner?
When a principal investigator includes third sector co-investigator on their application, they must ensure that all associated costs are fully justified within the Justification of Resources attachment. The ESRC will fund 100% of justified costs; however, the project costs associated with these types of Co-I contributions must not exceed 30% of the overall cost of the grant (at 100% fEC). Government departments and businesses are not eligible to directly receive funds on the awards.

How can I include an overseas non-academic (business, third sector or government) partner?
While non-academic partners from outside the UK, including DAC list countries, are not eligible to be included as co-investigators, they can be included as project partners or employed on a consultancy basis. These should be entered on the proposal as Other DI Costs at 80% fEC. It will be up to the project team to decide on and justify the specific required involvement within the proposal. Government departments and businesses are not eligible to directly receive funds on the awards.

Can associated studentships be funded through this call?
No, studentships costs are not eligible for this call.

Can I apply to more than one GCRF call?
Yes, but you must have the capacity to undertake all grants applied for, should they be
successful, without exceeding your contracted hours.

**Can I apply as a principal investigator more than once to this call?**
No, applicants can only be principal investigator on one application to this call. There is no restriction on the number of applications an individual can be co-investigator for, but they must have the capacity to undertake all projects applied for, should they be successful.

**What level of institutional support is required for this GCRF proposal?**
The level of institutional support for GCRF calls is the same as standard research council proposals, i.e. the research council provides 80% of the fEC and the research organisation provides the remaining 20%. For this call, international co-investigator costs will not have a 30% upper limit, where fully justified. Please see the call specification and associated documents for more information on this.

**Costs**

**Do international partners need to attain matched funding from equivalent funding organisations in their country?**
No. There is no requirement in GCRF for matched funding from the country or countries involved. If partner organisations wish to contribute to the costs of an award this should be stated clearly in the ‘project partners’ section.

**Can I include costs for international consultants in my proposal?**
Yes, costs associated with international consultants may be included on proposals. It is expected that in most cases a consultant will not make a significant scientific contribution to the project overall, rather that they facilitate the research. However, there may be cases when it is not viable for a researcher to participate unless they do so as a consultant. Please refer to the international co-investigator guidance.

All overseas consultants should calculate costs at a daily rate appropriate to the going rate for their level of expertise in their country. These costs should be claimed at 80% fEC.

**If a subcontractor is based overseas, can I claim the costs associated with them at 100% fEC?**
The costs for subcontractors are tied to the country managing the sub-contract. E.g., if a non-UK research partner organisation is managing a sub-contract it will be awarded at 100%. If a UK partner is managing a sub-contract it will be awarded at 80%. The most appropriate country should be chosen to manage the sub-contract based on the overall governance arrangements.

**Is capital or infrastructure expenditure eligible for this call?**
No, capital or infrastructure expenditure is not an eligible cost for this call. Individual items of equipment above £10,000 are not an eligible cost for this call. Small equipment and consumables may be requested where appropriate, as long as individual items are below £10,000 and they are fully justified in the Justification of Resources.

**This call has been launched by ESRC. Does this mean the primary focus has to be social science?**
No. ESRC is hosting this call on behalf of UKRI for administrative purposes. Proposals involving any disciplines covered by UKRI are welcome. However, proposals must fit the call
remit as described in the call specification and will be rejected if they don’t.

**How can I check what’s been funded under GCRF on these areas and if my proposal duplicates an existing ESRC investment?**
Successful proposals must add value to the current ESRC and UKRI GCRF portfolio. Applicants must take account of current and past GRCF research already funded by UKRI. If you wish to explore whether there is any risk that your proposal will appear to the panel to duplicate an existing investment in area of research and approach, you can refer to the scope of other ESRC investments and UKRI GRCF investments. Additionally you can view all research council funding on Gateway to Research.