



Work programme
2017-2024

Programme
Norway – Global Partner – NORGLOBAL-2



The Research Council
of Norway

Work programme

2017 – 2024

**Norway – Global Partner
NORGLOBAL-2**

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The publication can be ordered via the internet:
www.forskningsradet.no/publikasjoner

Graphic design cover: Design et cetera
Photo/ cover illustration: Shutterstock

Oslo, 20/04/2017

ISBN 978-82-12-03589-8 (PDF)

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1 Introduction

This document sets out the work programme for research on and for development in NORGLOBAL2 from 2017 to 2024. The plan builds on the foundations established in the previous programme, NORGLOBAL-1 (2009–2014), and adjusts its aims to reflect the current priorities. It establishes the guiding policy for the research programme on which separate action and communication plans will be developed. The work programme plan aims to be flexible and broad, covering all thematic priorities but may be adjusted over time to reflect changing priorities. Calls for proposals will specify more closely the thematic priorities targeted in each call.

Norway is committed to contributing to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to play a leading role in international development policy. Building a solid knowledge base in development to support this work is important. NORGLOBAL-2 will stimulate innovative, high-quality and relevant research in support of global efforts towards the SDGs. The programme aims to strengthen the competences and capacities of Norwegian research institutions in development research. The ambition is to enhance Norway's contribution to global research and knowledge production. It will encourage and support cooperation with leading international researchers and institutions, including those in developing countries. Adopting a challenge-based approach, the programme places emphasis on research that can potentially lead to positive impacts on development ideas, policies and aid. NORGLOBAL-2 will strengthen communication and dialogue between researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders both nationally and internationally. It will seek cooperation with relevant international initiatives and programmes, as well as with other programmes within the Research Council of Norway (RCN). NORGLOBAL-2 will build on the experiences and investments made by NORGLOBAL-, and will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate and respond to the needs for new knowledge as they arise.

2 Objectives

As the world gathers around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), knowledge based on high-quality research on international development can be crucial to ensure progress. NORGLOBAL-2 aims to contribute to progress towards the SDGs by its following objectives:

Primary objective: *Research-based knowledge of high quality on poverty reduction and sustainable development informing development policies, development programmes, private sector investments and further research.*

Secondary objectives:

- *Increased production of high-quality, research-based knowledge with a potential impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development.*
- *Increased dissemination of research-based knowledge to policy makers, relevant stakeholders and the public in Norway and internationally.*
- *More research-based knowledge translated into policy and practice.*
- *Increased and improved dialogue and cooperation between researchers, policy makers, the private sector and civil society.*
- *Strengthened capacity of Norwegian researchers and research institutions.*
- *Strengthened cooperation between Norwegian and leading international researchers, including researchers in developing countries.*

NORGLOBAL-2 is established for the period 2017 to 2024 with annual funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)/Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). The programme will be evaluated and reviewed by the end of 2020.

3 Summary of the work programme

NORGLOBAL-2 aims to contribute to progress towards the SDGs, and will promote and disseminate high-quality, evidence-based and policy-relevant research within the field of international development.

Norwegian foreign policy and development policy focus on working towards achieving the SDGs. This is reflected in the thematic and geographical prioritisation of Norwegian development in several SDG-related areas. These include education, health, humanitarian aid, support to fragile states and security, business development and job creation and, climate, environment and renewable energy. This focus is central to NORGLOBAL-2 activities and guides the work programme.

The programme will promote and develop research-based knowledge within these areas for development policy and cooperation:

- Global education
- Humanitarian efforts
- Conflict, security and fragile states
- Business development and job creation
- The environment, climate and renewable energy

Evidence-based knowledge within these areas should contribute to better and more effective systems for fighting poverty and improving the resilience of fragile states. Poor countries are most vulnerable to conflicts and climate change. To meet these challenges, international cooperation and co-production of research are needed.

NORGLOBAL-2 will fund high-quality projects at the forefront of international development research that contribute to building research-based knowledge about development, contribute to developing policies, and that meet the SDGs. NORGLOBAL-2 has a challenge-based approach. Projects funded by the programme must clearly describe the challenges addressed and how new knowledge from the research can contribute to understanding and solving development challenges. Complex problems of regional as well as global significance should be addressed.

The programme seeks to increase interdisciplinary collaboration and enhance national and international cooperation.

4 Background and challenges

4.1 Background

NORGLOBAL-2 builds on good practice and lessons learned from the first phase of the programme. Based on the experiences of NORGLOBAL-1, a great deal of preparatory work, including thorough consultation of the reviews of previous programmes, has been undertaken. A work programme committee and a working group drafted a proposal in 2014. This was adopted by the Research Board for the Division for Society and Health as a basis for further developing the NORGLOBAL-2 work programme. Subsequent drafts have been amended following extensive consultation with relevant partners representing the end users of the research outputs.

NORGLOBAL-1 was established in 2009 to explicitly promote research carried out in collaboration and partnership with countries in the South. To achieve its objective of strengthening cooperation with developing countries, all the programme's projects were required to include one or more partners from the South, to whom a proportion of the project's budget was allocated. Additionally, capacity building for research was mandated through, for example, providing funding for PhD students at collaborating institutions in the South. Furthermore, NORGLOBAL-1 operated with a high degree of flexibility, efficiency and visibility. Its flexibility made it possible to include new activities and sub-programmes, some with their own funding arrangements and others with joint funding through cooperation with other Research Council programmes. NORGLOBAL-1 had six sub-programmes when established and expanded to eleven during the programme period. NORGLOBAL-1 supported about 100 researcher projects. Research institutions from several countries participated in the research cooperation.

For some years the RCN managed several small development research programmes. A major research programme, Development Paths in the South, was established by RCN in Norway in the mid-1990s. This programme was followed by the research programme on Poverty and Peace (PovPeace).

An evaluation of Norwegian development research in 2007 found that much of it, though relevant and insightful, was found to lack visibility and coherence. Norway – Global Partner (NORGLOBAL) was subsequently established to rectify this. The already existing PovPeace programme that followed the Development Paths in the South programme was incorporated into NORGLOBAL and became its largest single activity. PovPeace, which began in 2006, was established in order to strengthen Norwegian research on poverty and peace, and to raise the quality of research to a high international standard. The programme should build expertise, contribute with knowledge to the public debate, and formulate development policy in Norway and internationally.

The evaluation of PovPeace concluded that the programme in general had met its overall goals, and that some of the projects held high international standard and made a significant contribution to the international debate on poverty and peace research. The programme has contributed to competence building in Norway. However, the programme has been too small to have a global impact or to include the key international institutions. The evaluation states that more research within this area is needed, especially on extreme poverty. The evaluation also identified knowledge gaps regarding the causes of war and conflict.

Research on globalisation of the environment, energy and climate research (Globmek) (2009–2013) invited other programmes to cooperate, and projects were co-funded with other RCN programmes (INDNOR, NORKLIMA, MILJØ2015 and FRIMUF). Globmek also participated in ERAfrica, an ERA-net on renewable energy with partners from European and African countries. Through such cooperation more funds have been made available for research that stimulates international cooperation and for capacity building that benefits research institutions in the Global South.

When NORGLOBAL-1 was established in 2009, research on health and issues relating to the environment, energy and climate were already central topics in Norwegian development policy. Gender and equality, food production and the effects of aid were also seen as significant and as important areas through which research capacity in developing countries could be strengthened. In terms of geographical focus, research collaboration with South Africa, India, China and Latin America was already included in other bilateral programmes. These regions were therefore not included in NORGLOBAL's first phase. Similarly, the Global Health and Vaccination Research programme (GLOBVAC) and the independent research carried out by Free Research on Environment and Development (FRIMUF) were viewed as separate, distinct programmes.

The Latin America programme will end in 2017, and research on Latin America will therefore be considered for inclusion in NORGLOBAL-2.

4.2 Challenges

Changing geography of development

The past few years have witnessed significant changes in the geographies of poverty and inequality. Estimates suggest that 2.5 billion people live on less than NOK 20 per day and that half of these live below the extreme poverty line of NOK 10 per day. For the medium term at least, a growing proportion of the world's extremely poor will likely live in countries ranked as 'middle income'. This raises a number of intellectual, ethical, policy and strategic challenges. At the same time, inequality is rising globally, even (and perhaps especially) in countries with a rapidly growing 'middle class'.

Changing development context

Changes to the economic, social, political and environmental landscape are creating opportunities for some while further marginalising others. Economic growth in many countries is accompanied by greater inequality, and demographic shifts are resulting in large cohorts of unemployed young people. More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas, and urbanisation is further increasing. There is a dramatic rise in access to information and to connections via social media. Climate change is creating threats to food security, human health and living conditions, not least by a marked increase of so-called natural disasters. Several areas are experiencing regional conflicts involving the use of violence by rebel groups, causing people to flee their homes and

abandon their livelihood. At the same time, the utilization of new energy sources creates opportunities to securely supply energy to more people. Countries are experimenting with new forms of social insurance that benefit poor groups. While these issues are often approached separately, in the context of a changing development landscape they are increasingly viewed as being interconnected, and research needs to explore these connections more rigorously.

Development policy environment

Much development policy remains formulated within the framework of nation states. It is critical for the quality as well as the relevance of research that policy makers are able to understand fundamental social conditions and local development trends. At the same time, a wide range of international stakeholders, multilateral agencies and global systems of agreements provide guidelines, opportunities and constraints for individual states. Thus, development research needs to take place at different scales as well as at the interface between the global and the local. The perspectives and voices of countries in the South must be incorporated when development policies are formulated and implemented. Among more specific changes in the policy environment, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals in 2016. (Annex 1)

Sustainable Development Goals

Norway endorses and supports collective global efforts to achieve the SDGs, a roadmap for national and international initiatives. The five current priority areas of Norwegian official development assistance are: education, health, humanitarian aid and assistance to fragile states, business development and job creation, and climate, environment and renewable energy. NORGLOBAL-2 is premised on the understanding that to achieve the SDGs, detailed and co-produced knowledge of the complex interaction between issues such as climate change, vulnerability, rights and poverty is needed alongside new insights into how rich and poor countries can better cooperate. The programme will be expected to fund research and produce knowledge that supports these challenges, and will encourage research that sheds light on and questions the impact of established development policies. Additionally, the programme acknowledges that aid is only one of many important instruments capable of recognising the links between human welfare and planetary boundaries, and that none of the goals can be achieved in isolation. Thus, how the interconnectedness of the individual SDGs influences our ability to achieve them is also recognised as a valid and fruitful area of research.

Agenda 2030 promotes justice and inclusive societies based on global solidarity focusing on the 'five Ps': people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The broad scope of the 17 SDGs includes 169 targets and over 200 indicators. To meet such an ambitious agenda, integrated approaches need to consider the "five Ps". Norwegian and development policy is focused on achieving the SDGs. This is reflected in the thematic and geographical prioritisation of Norwegian development in several of the SDG-related areas. These include education, health, humanitarian aid, support to fragile states, business development and job creation, climate, energy, environment and security. This focus is a central reference point and guides the NORGLOBAL-2 work programme.

The dynamic characteristic of important challenges in recent years shows that development policies often have to adapt quickly to new, demanding and rapidly changing situations. Additionally, foreign policy and development policy have become increasingly interconnected and together also shape domestic policy to a greater extent than previously. In a world where much has improved over the past 20 years, war, migration, climate change and human rights remain enormous global challenges. As a consequence, Agenda 2030 transcends earlier conceptualisations of development with the SDGs, effectively linking 'traditional' development policy with other externally oriented policy fields such as foreign policy, security, environment and health. In creating a new landscape for development, the SDGs necessitate developing research across scales from local to global. They require new actors, agents and modalities for aid that includes non-state entities and novel financial mechanisms. There are a multitude of feedback processes between the SDGs that need to be understood if they are to be achieved efficiently. Interdisciplinary approaches and new modes of communication beyond the scientific community will be important to NORGLOBAL-2.

Several issues and thematic areas covered by NORGLOBAL's first phase remain relevant, such as research on climate and renewable energy and on causes of conflict and poverty, while new global challenges demand new knowledge and innovative approaches. Interdisciplinary research and international research partnerships are essential to secure the best possible evidence-based and policy-relevant insights.

The changing landscape in which development is taking place provides the context for the research focus and priority areas for NORGLOBAL-2. Significant global trends in this context include changes in the development policy environment, shifts in actors and modalities of aid provision, and transformations in the economic, social, environmental and political landscapes.

New actors, agents and modalities of aid

Global power balances are changing, and newly emerging actors and agents of development are playing an increasingly important role in shaping development policies as well as in impacting on the meanings, practices and forms of development. The development policy of the new US administration is still unknown. However, there are reasons for concern regarding policy indications and interventions in areas such as reproductive rights, environmental issues and related matters that would require global supportive intervention to protect vulnerable groups. Beside the rising powers of Brazil, India and China, there are other 'non-traditional' funders and partnerships emerging. Importantly, the role of 'the Western public' continues to grow with an expansion of popular charity and consumer campaigns linked to development concerns and related normative values and principles. New forms of global governance, such as the opening up of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the emergence of the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and Global Partnership as well as the increasing role of Southern and other non-DAC partners, foundations, philanthropic initiatives and the private sector are changing the meanings, processes and mechanisms of development as well as impacting the ownership of such processes and mechanisms. Furthermore, the increasing securitisation of development is

reframing development priorities such as conflict resolution, migration, health and education. creating a much bigger role for the military. Support to fragile states will remain salient and crucial to the UN sustainable development goals.

It takes time to produce research-based knowledge of the relevance of, impact on and contribution to actual progress in such an ambitious agenda. At the same time, we must be able to face future challenges that we cannot predict today. NORGLOBAL-2 will *both* contribute relevant high-quality knowledge *and* raise competence in Norwegian research environments that are capable of anticipating and meeting needs for new knowledge as they arise.

Scientific perspectives

Many of the fundamental development challenges are the same today as they have been for a long time. However, the prevailing absence of data in many developing countries affects our ability to describe and understand the situation. One example is the great uncertainty regarding the number of people living below the poverty line. Collecting high-quality data on known research problems may therefore be of great significance for knowledge development.

By the same token, the need for knowledge is continually changing due to global and local development trends that alter the nature of the challenges, how they should be understood, and how they best can be solved. Enhanced education and job creation will create equal opportunities for more people. Global development trends that are significant for many low- and middle-income countries include:

- demographic shifts are resulting in large youth cohorts looking for jobs in many poor countries;
- urbanisation is affecting increasingly larger segments of the population;
- climate change is posing threats to living conditions and food security, and can create conflict and forced migration;
- global power balances are changing, and new actors are playing an increasingly important development-policy role;
- several areas are experiencing regional conflicts involving the use of violence by local rebel groups, with people fleeing their homes as a consequence;
- increased access to information through mobile phones and the internet create new opportunities but can also pose challenges;
- strong economic growth in many countries represents opportunities for new jobs and better living conditions, but can also lead to increased inequality.

New knowledge is needed in order to understand the best action to take to fight poverty and promote development of these changing framework conditions.

In addition to these changes, an increasing number of specific upheavals are occurring in individual countries that affect the framework conditions for development. Much of development policy is

formulated within the framework of nation states, and it is critical for the quality as well as the relevance of research that policy makers are able to understand fundamental social conditions and local development trends. At the same time, we know that many international stakeholders and global systems of agreements (such as the WTO) stipulate direct and indirect guidelines for state authorities' latitude for action. Thus, some of the knowledge needs in the field of development are found in the interface between the global and the local.

5 Objectives for the programme

As the world gathers around the SDGs, knowledge based on high-quality research on international development can be crucial to ensure progress. NORGLOBAL-2 aims to contribute to progress towards the SDGs by its following objectives:

Primary objective: Research-based knowledge of high quality on poverty reduction and sustainable development informing development policies, development programmes, private sector investments and further research.

Secondary objectives:

- Increased production of high-quality research-based knowledge with potential impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- Increased dissemination of research-based knowledge to policy makers, relevant stakeholders and the public in Norway and internationally.
- More research-based knowledge translated into policy and practice.
- Increased and improved dialogue and cooperation between researchers, policy makers, private sector and civil society.
- Strengthened capacity of Norwegian researchers and research institutions.
- Strengthened cooperation between Norwegian and leading international researchers, including researchers in developing countries.

6 Thematic and scientific priority areas

The programme focuses on the most important priority areas of Norwegian development policy (as listed under 3.2.). Research must contribute to the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary knowledge needed to achieve the SDGs.

- Global education
- Humanitarian efforts
- Conflict, security and fragile states
- Business development and job creation
- The environment, climate and renewable energy

There is a strong need for sustainable improvements in health and health equity for poor people in low- and lower-middle income countries (LMIC), and this is a priority area in Norwegian development policy. Health research, although important, is not among the primary research areas because it is adequately covered by other programmes, such as the Global Health and

Vaccination Research programme (GLOBVAC). Some aspects of social sciences related to the other thematic areas may be relevant.

The programme will be thematically flexible so that it can respond to changing needs. The programme recognises that, like the SDGs, these thematic areas are linked by cross-cutting issues. This is illustrated in the following summary of the respective priority areas.

Global Education

Report to the Storting no. 25 (2013–2014) on Education for Development

<https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/118ab85ad919493699f9623aad5652fb/en-gb/pdfs/stm201320140025000engpdfs.pdf> underlines the importance of education and

knowledge for achieving growth and development. Global education will contribute to eradicating poverty, creating new jobs, stimulating business, improving health, and achieving equal rights, peace and democracy. Norway wants to contribute in this process and to build its work on evidence-based knowledge. More knowledge is needed in areas such as special needs education, education in conflict, ethnic minorities and girls' education.

SDG4 places education at the heart of the sustainable development agenda. Education is seen as critical for achieving sustainable economic growth as well as for supporting a range of other social and cultural development objectives and ensuring environmental protection. As a consequence of sustained efforts and investment on the part of national governments, communities and development partners, many more children are in school across the low-income world. However, despite significant progress in increasing educational access in recent years, millions of children still have no access to formal education and, where they do, learning levels remain very low. There is therefore a need to reorient education systems away from focusing exclusively on expanding access towards improving learning outcomes and the overall quality of education for all children.

We still need to know more about how to improve learning and the quality of education in low-income country contexts, and we need to know more about the use of existing research based knowledge on how to improve learning and the quality of education in low-income country context. Furthermore, whilst attention has focused on primary education, SDG4 also places emphasis on different areas and levels of education. Existing evidence suggests that the foundations for improving learning outcomes are laid in early year's literacy and numeracy. Sustainable economic and social development in a globalised world also increasingly hinges on investments in secondary, technical and vocational and tertiary education as well as in adult basic literacy and as investments in these areas grow there is an urgent need to strengthen the evidence base particularly on how access and outcomes can be improved for the most disadvantaged. Finally, evidence is needed as to how investments in different components of the education system including for example the curriculum, teacher training and improvements in processes of accountability can work together to improve outcomes for the poorest.

Cooperation with other relevant programmes and mechanisms in the RCN should be considered, such as the Visjon2030 mechanism, which funds innovations projects that focus on global education, and the programme for research and innovation in the educational sector (FINNUT).

Humanitarian efforts

Following a request from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Research on humanitarian policy (HUMPOL) came in as a new activity in the first phase of NORGLOBAL. The background was a desire to build up and consolidate Norwegian expertise in the field of humanitarian studies so as not to have to rely entirely on the professional advice of institutions abroad when developing humanitarian policies in Norway. Four large projects from four institutions were supported, and one of the main projects of the HUMPOL activity has been the creation of the Norwegian Centre for Humanitarian Studies (NCHS).

The number of military conflicts characterised by extreme brutality and complexity has increased in recent years. Combined with natural and other disasters, and partially exacerbated by the consequences of climate change, these create immense challenges for the international community and an unprecedented need for humanitarian assistance. In the absence of sufficient means to prevent or reduce the scale of conflicts or the consequences of disasters, forced migration will further increase. There are more people displaced today than at any other time since World War II. There is a growing convergence between the humanitarian and development agendas. The humanitarian caseload is a growing concern for development and has direct impacts on the SDGs.

The lack of resources and the need for reform in order to respond more adequately to these challenges prompted the first World Humanitarian Summit held in May 2016 in Istanbul to strengthen the shared principles governing humanitarian aid. The core document submitted then called for a 'responsibility to act' based on five principles: 1) political leadership to prevent and end conflicts; 2) uphold the norms that safeguard humanity; 3) leave no one behind; 4) change people's lives – from delivering aid to ending need; and 5) invest in humanity. It is common understanding that humanitarian efforts are linked to Agenda 2030 (in particular SDGs 11, 13 and 16). Research supported by NORGLOBAL-2 should also contribute to some of these aspects and dimensions in order to strengthen humanitarian efforts in Norwegian aid policy, based on careful analyses of and new insights into how best to support interventions and strengthen preventative initiatives in terms of local sustainability.

Conflict, security and fragile states

Conflicts change people's lives. On the one hand, conflicts affect development. On the other hand, a lack of development or very uneven development may lead to conflict. Conflicts have an impact not only on security, but also on political and economic conditions, health, and general law and order. Women and men are affected in different ways. Human rights violations are more widespread in times of conflict, and often persist long after a conflict has ended. Furthermore, there are major gaps in our understanding of the relationship between conflict and democratisation. The evaluation of the PovPeace programme recommended more research on the causes of poverty and conflict. The thematic scope could cover areas that were underexplored in the PovPeace programme, such as research on integrating the causes of war, conflict mechanisms, localism of conflict creation, crisis prevention, conflict mediation and use of force.

Ongoing conflicts, even at a low level, change power constellations and contribute to new forms of social and political organisation, while at the same time potentially cause economic activities to shift towards ones that are especially profitable because of the conflict. There are significant, often concrete, needs for knowledge in this area. It is important to understand the causes and effects of conflicts, especially in light of the interplay between social, ethnic, political and economic factors. It is also an important challenge to combine general insight with specific knowledge about the individual conflicts and their histories.

Poor countries are most vulnerable to climate change, and will be most seriously affected. The programme should contribute to promote a global understanding of the impacts of climate change, especially on poor and fragile states.

Business development and job creation

The poorest people own nothing but their own ability to work. Therefore, studies of how best to reduce poverty and promote positive development require an understanding of how the labour market functions.

In many countries there is an urgent need for job creation, particularly for young people in the context of high population growth and increasing urbanisation. More knowledge is needed about how new jobs with decent working conditions can be created as well as about how increasing globalisation of trade, services, capital and information facilitate and constrain employment and income opportunities. Report to the Storting no. 35 (2014–2015) Working together: Private sector development in Norwegian development cooperation identifies private sector development and economic growth as essential means to create jobs and contribute to poverty reduction. Research-based knowledge is important in this context, and the Government calls for the establishment of ‘knowledge bridges’ between Norwegian knowledge institutions and developing countries where conditions are conducive to cooperation on business-oriented research and higher education. More knowledge about these issues is needed.

It is important to learn more about how informal working life functions in rural areas and in cities. This may lead to a better understanding of how to increase productivity and income as well as to greater knowledge about the causes of and measures needed to combat malnutrition, poor health and child labour.

Widespread discrimination of women and various ethnic groups is prevalent in many labour markets. There are major knowledge needs in this area, both for understanding the form and impact of this discrimination and for developing schemes that can provide better, more equitable opportunities

How can a self-stimulating process that replaces low-productivity jobs with high-productivity ones be set in motion? What is the role played by income distribution and wage differences between

informal and formal jobs? How can job creation and growth in productivity be stimulated without the use of long-term subsidies?

Unemployment in many poor countries is mostly hidden, and thus is systematically underestimated. Many people living in rural areas are underemployed in the sense that production levels would remain the same even if the population were reduced. Many who live in cities work extremely long days in the informal sector for very low wages. These groups are not regarded as unemployed unless they are actively seeking jobs in the formal sector.

Women are overrepresented among the poorest groups. They have longer working days and lower income. Women also have weaker rights than men, both with regard to formal employment relationships and to social benefits that may be related to employment and income. Widespread discrimination of women and various ethnic groups is prevalent in many labour markets. There are major knowledge needs in this area, both for studying the actual conditions and for developing schemes that can provide better, more equal opportunities for everyone.

The issues related to employment and income must be viewed in the broader context of development, which incorporates the interaction between cultural, political and economic conditions – and in which effective social policy, educational policy and health policy may be just as vital as direct stimulation of investment.

TaxCapDev, a major activity from the first phase of NORGLOBAL, found that taxation and capital flows are highly significant for developing countries and for efforts to eradicate poverty. The findings from the research proved highly relevant, and contributed to the insights gained from the disclosure of the Panama Papers. There is a particular need for knowledge related to the impact of capital flows and tax assumptions in developing countries. Tax draining is one of the major challenges within current development policies.

The environment, climate and renewable energy

Climate change will intensify the challenges related to maintaining stable food production in many areas with low levels of food security. New knowledge is needed about how to address these challenges through various adaptive measures, including more climate-resilient agriculture. There is a strong need for climate services, that is, climate information that assists decision-making by individuals and organizations. Such services require appropriate engagement along with an effective access mechanism, and must respond to user needs. Little is known about the impacts of the increasing acquisition of agricultural land in the South by other countries and private actors and about the long-term effects which changes in land conflicts over ownership will have on food security. Land reform may be crucial for improving the living conditions of large groups in rural areas. In all land distribution issues, women's opportunities and rights are crucial if redistribution is to have a genuine effect. A great deal more knowledge is needed in this area. An understanding of how land reform can be implemented in a fairer manner may contribute to peace and development.

The management of natural resources (land, forests, water, and marine resources) and the provision of stable energy have a critical impact on the basic existence of most poor people, and

play a crucial role in preventing conflicts and violence. In many places around the world, poor people's access to natural resources and energy is threatened by an intensifying fight over those resources in the form of industrialisation or other forms of regulation claiming agricultural land or centralized versus distributed energy production solutions. The problems are usually greatest where land ownership is unclear or bound by tradition. It is important to acquire more knowledge about such factors as well as about the resilience of different ecosystem services.

In many locations, access to natural resources is threatened by diminishing stability and productivity of ecosystems due to factors such as climate change and deforestation. More knowledge is needed about how poor groups can adapt to rising temperatures, more frequent flooding and drought, sea-level rise and acidification of the oceans, and about how local authorities can facilitate such adaptations. Thorough knowledge about conflicting interests and power structures is critical for addressing these challenges as well as for finding user-friendly climate services.

Experience shows that easy access to non-renewable resources may be a curse if the country has an inefficient form of government and weak institutions; social and economic conflicts may increase, and economic growth may decline. More knowledge is needed about issues such as which measures can prevent a negative trend and allow such resources to benefit entire populations.

Access to energy is fundamental to improving quality of life, and is imperative for economic and social development. It is also vital to a country's ability to generate income, provide jobs and stimulate trade and development. In the developing world, energy poverty is still rife. Nearly 1.3 billion people still have no access to electricity. More knowledge is needed about how to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services for people in developing countries.

To support efforts to provide access to energy for all, more knowledge is needed about energy needs, energy sources, technological solutions for energy supply and distribution, and about their implementation, financing, effects on societies and long-term sustainability. In particular, we need knowledge about the effects of renewable energy sources on poverty alleviation, climate and job creation, as well as on the role of the private sector.

Ensuring energy supply as a basis for economic growth in developing countries and achieving the common goal of access to energy for all are complex challenges. Renewable energy is an important element of transition strategies towards a carbon-neutral society. The point of departure for such a transition must be the prevailing economic, environmental and cultural conditions. A broader understanding of how societal framework conditions pose barriers to, as well as opportunities for, change is needed. Continual development of the fact base for energy policy and market development is essential for achieving ambitious goals in the energy sphere. Questions to be answered are: What are the long-term effects of various interventions? How can economically sustainable energy systems be achieved on a large scale (national, regional) and on a

small scale (off-grid and stand-alone systems)? How can regulatory environment and business fundamentals be improved to give optimal incentives?

As a follow-up of the Globmek activities, and with a perspective on future research, a report entitled Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Management (CEEN) in Development Policy was commissioned by the RCN and Norad in 2014. The report was based on the recommendations of an international expert group and was published by the Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI). It addressed knowledge needs and gaps in Norwegian ODA-funded research support, and made recommendations for future research on climate and energy research in development.

7 Priorities for structuring the research effort

NORGLOBAL-2 is organised as a broad research programme aimed at being policy-relevant and at securing impacts beyond academia. The programme's board is appointed by the Research Board for the Division for Society and Health of the Research Council of Norway. The programme board will work to ensure that the programme's activities are carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in the work programme.

The programme will comply with the guidelines stipulated for the Research Council's programmes, but will, to a greater extent than other action-oriented programmes, emphasise cooperation between researchers in Norway and leading international environments, including researchers at institutions in the South.

Types of support

NORGLOBAL-2 is a challenge-based programme that requires co-production of research to meet its goals. The research should produce evidence that can support development policy formulation, and target fragile states.

NORGLOBAL-2 will fund high-quality research researcher projects and post-graduate level research. Extended financial support to secure network buildings and a more extensive umbrella project among the projects will be considered. In order to ensure future recruitment to the development field, applications for PhD student positions as well as post-doctoral fellowships may be included in the projects. A network for communication between NORGLOBAL-2 projects should be established.

The importance of international research cooperation is emphasised in Report to the Storting no. 7 (2014–2015) Long-term plan for research and higher education. It recognizes the need for high-quality international research cooperation to meet global challenges. The RCN embraces such international strategies that promote international cooperation.

NORGLOBAL-2 will open up for research cooperation on European and global level, including

cooperation with developing countries. Cooperation with the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020) and other cooperation platforms (the ERA-NET scheme/Cofund) may be considered. Cooperation with global programmes such as Future Earth and Belmont may also be included, if relevant. NORGLOBAL-2 addresses the Norwegian university and university college sector as well as the independent research institute sector. NORGLOBAL-2 is a challenge-based programme, and co-production of research is required in order to meet the goals. All projects must therefore have outstanding international partners. The programme encourages projects in which researchers from high-quality research institutions from developing countries participate. The Norwegian institution is the project owner, and the one submitting the proposal. It must be ensured that the international partners are included throughout the project life cycle, from planning to conclusion, and in the publication of results.

For relevant mechanisms to achieve this, please see chapter 7.

Gender balance

The programme aims to secure gender balance among project leaders. The project applications must have measures in place to ensure women's participation in the research.

Ethics

All applications must take into consideration sustainability, including ethics and social responsibility in research, in line with the RCN requirements linked to the call for proposal.

Social dialogue and meeting places

NORGLOBAL-2 will use the established communication channels with government ministries and aid agencies. It seeks direct as well as indirect interaction with policy makers to ensure the highest possible degree of policy relevance. The programme will take initiatives to establish regular meeting places involving policy makers and researchers.

The end users of such research outside of academia will have opportunities to specify their needs and interests in dialogue with the NORGLOBAL-2 programme board and the researchers funded by the programme. Specific platforms for briefings and interactions will be an integral part of the implementation of funded projects. Based on continued exchanges, the research results will also be regularly communicated to the SDG-related agencies in Norway. The programme will lead to enhanced feedback between stakeholders and researchers in the area of development and aid.

- In order to create new information channels, the programme will establish a system of regular meeting places and/or seminars where MFA and Norad employees can receive updated knowledge and research findings from the funded projects.
- In the call for proposals, applicants will be required to include a plan for giving policy briefs and engaging in dialogue with relevant stakeholders on an annual basis.
- The programme home page will be regularly updated. The programme's Facebook account will provide an additional informal platform for discussion and information sharing, and the researchers and other stakeholders will be encouraged to participate.

- All funded projects will be required to maintain their own home page and to update it regularly.
- Fact sheets on all funded projects will be prepared.

The programme will make its funding announcements in line with the Research Council's regulations, and applications will be reviewed by international experts. The programme board for NORGLOBAL-2 will make the final decisions on funding based on an overall assessment of quality and relevance to the programme objectives. As part of the assessment, it will also consider the fact that the programme's portfolio should be composed in such a way that the objectives can be achieved.

Type of research

In keeping with the Research Council's strategic objective of funding research targeting specific challenges, NORGLOBAL-2 is organised around a challenge-based approach. It emphasises that projects must be justified and developed for the purpose of helping to solve specific challenges identified by research groups within broadly defined problem areas. New ideas and perspectives on challenges and how they can be addressed should emerge from the research groups through the application process rather than being limited to established debates. A challenge-based approach also paves the way for originality in research insofar as the programme avoids inflexible fixation on narrowly defined research problems and perspectives.

The programme's action plan is developed for a three-year period, and will include a communication plan and the plan for the call for proposals. The call for proposals is the most important instrument for defining and maintaining the programme profile.

8 Cooperation with related instruments

In order to fulfil the objectives of the programme, NORGLOBAL-2 may cooperate and interact with other programmes in the Research Council. In order to strengthen the global perspective of other RCN programmes, NORGLOBAL-2 may cooperate with other programmes in the RCN. During its first phase (2009–2014) NORGLOBAL co-funded projects with other programmes in the RCN and ERA-net. This cooperation allowed partners from developing countries to be included in a wider range of programmes, and the relatively small amount of money from MFA/Norad gave access to more results. Some programmes with which it may be relevant to issue joint funding announcements are:

- FINNUT, a long-term programme for research and innovation in the educational sector. The programme funds research on a wide spectrum, from early childhood education and care to higher education and adult learning;
- Programme on Climate Research (KLIMAFORSK), a broad-based, long-term research programme aimed at providing new, future-oriented knowledge of national and international significance;
- Programme for Energy research (ENERGIX), a large-scale programme that provides funding

for research on renewable energy, efficient use of energy, energy systems and energy policy. The programme is a key instrument in the implementation of Norway's national RD&D strategy, Energi21, as well as for achieving other energy policy objectives.

- Environmental Research for a Green Transition (MILJØFORSK), a cross-disciplinary programme with a broad thematic scope. It will generate more knowledge about key environmental challenges for the government administration, trade and industry, and society at large, and will provide a better decision-making basis for how to promote a green shift.

NORGLOBAL-2 cooperates with the newly established Vision 2030 mechanism. The formative research dialogue project will be part of the programme portfolio.

NORGLOBAL-2 will seek to cooperate with international programmes such as Horizon2020, the Belmont Forum and other relevant global initiatives in order to strengthen its ties with leading international expert environments and gain added value through the co-funding of projects. If relevant, the programme will be considered for participation in the EUs Cofund activities.

Primary users

The programme targets Norwegian research institutes, universities, university colleges and other research environments. The public administration, public and private sectors, and society at large should benefit from the research results. Furthermore, the programme will seek to disseminate and utilise knowledge and results in the best possible manner and work to raise the general level of knowledge about development. Communication and dissemination of results to these stakeholders will be given priority.

9 Anticipated results, impacts and societal outcomes

NORGLOBAL-2 is expected to fund outstanding research that contributes to an improved knowledge base at Norwegian institutions, based on outstanding research within international development. This will contribute to efforts to meet global challenges in international development and achieve the SDGs. The programme will contribute to building a Norwegian knowledge base on development for the future.

The programme will fund high-quality research on global education and produce evidence-based knowledge. These will be important tools in the process of improving and stimulating education in developing countries.

The Research Council will facilitate measurement and assessment of the results, impacts and societal outcomes of NORGLOBAL-2.¹

Expected results from the programme are:

¹ Attachment 1 - Programme logic model

- Outstanding research projects that include PhDs and post-doctoral fellows.
- Better, more effective systems/tools for fighting poverty and improving the resilience of fragile states.
- Improved systems and tools for education in the developing countries.
- Outstanding research quality and capacity at Norwegian institutions in international development.
- More and better evidence-based knowledge of development policy and other work relating to development and aid.
- Establishment of meeting places, thematic seminars, networks and increased international cooperation.
- Dissemination of research findings and policy advice in peer reviewed journals, policy briefs, project home pages and fact sheets.

Competence building

Funded PhDs and other recruitment positions and post-doctoral fellows.

- In Norway
- In developing countries

Publications:

The funded projects must have a plan outlining publications, dissemination and communication within academia through:

- Peer review journals
- Conference and workshop papers
- Lectures
- Media articles and performances

Dissemination of findings to users of the research:

Production of new research-based knowledge relevant to poverty reduction and sustainable development must be disseminated to society and to the main users of the research. All funded projects must have a realistic and specific plan for disseminating to and communicating with relevant stakeholders. In their descriptions, the funded projects must show that they understand the potential impact their research findings will have on development policies, practices and aid, and must follow up and disseminate their findings to a broad group of users, including policy makers and NGOs by means of:

- Policy briefs
- Annual or biannual meetings between MFA/Norad and researchers
- Publication of results in popular science publications
- Regular reporting and management dialogue with MFA/Norad

International cooperation

- NORGLOBAL-2 enhances better and more sustainable cooperation between national and international research institutions and organisations in the development arena.
- Cooperation with other programmes and funding mechanisms
- Establish networks among the researchers

Mid-term evaluation of the programme

A mid-term evaluation of NORGLOBAL-2 will take place by the end of 2020. The Research Board for the Division for Society and Health will decide about the evaluation and adopt its terms of reference. The programme board should carry out a self-assessment before the evaluation, which will constitute an important input to the process.

The programme will be evaluated on the basis of the guidelines set out in the work programme. The programme board and the administration's work to follow up the work programme will be assessed. The assessment will cover the projects' results, including publications, international partnerships and other types of dissemination, but also the initiatives taken to translate the research results into a relevant policy environment. The evaluation will be conducted by independent experts.

NORGLOBAL-2 will contribute to develop high-quality international research and evidence-based knowledge for development policy and other work relating to development and aid. The evaluation will also include an assessment of whether the programme has so far succeeded in doing this, and whether it will achieve its overriding goals to reach the users.

10 Resources and budget

In 2016 the NORGLOBAL-2 programme received NOK 36 million from the MFA. Of this sum, NOK 10 million is earmarked for global education. For the next years of the programme (2017 to 2024), the Storting's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence has recommended that the programme have an annual budget of NOK 34 million, sufficient for one annual call for proposal. The plans for the call for proposals are based on the letters from the MFA and the recommendations of the Storting's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence. The programme will publish one call during each subsequent year. The first call has a budget of NOK 65 million. This call will be launched in April 2017, with a deadline for submitting proposals of 24 May 2017. It is expected that at least NOK 31 million will be available for each subsequent call in 2018, 2019 and 2020. The budgets for the first five calls are shown below.

Call for proposals 2017–2021 – Five-year budget

Call for proposal	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Call 1 - May 2017 - NOK 64 mill	7 500	16 000	16 500	16 000	8 000					64 000
Call 2 - May 2018 - NOK 31 mill		4 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	6 000				31 000
Call 3 - May 2019 - NOK 31 mill			4 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	6 000			31 000
Call 4 - May 2020 - NOK 31 mill				4 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	6 000		31 000
Call 5 - May 2021 - NOK 31 mill					4 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	6 000	31 000

11 Governance and organisation

NORGLOBAL-2 is organised as a broad research programme aimed at being policy relevant and securing impact beyond academia.

NORGLOBAL-2 is guided by a programme board. Its members have been appointed for a four-year term. The programme board has broad expertise in the topics for which the programme is responsible. The terms of reference for the programme board are stipulated by the Research Board for the Division for Society and Health. The programme board shall govern the programme in accordance with the terms of reference and guidelines set out by the Research Board.

Attachments

1 Programme logic model

2 Overview of Sustainable Development Goals

NORGLOBAL-2

Main objective	Secondary objectives	Activities	Results (output)	Outcomes	Impact
<p>Contribute to progress towards the SDGs through research based knowledge of high quality on poverty reduction and sustainable development policies, development programmes, private sector investments and further research</p>	<p>Production of high quality research with impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Funding of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researcher projects including PhDs and Post doctoral fellowships • Meeting places 	<p>Establish knowledge bases for development at Norwegian institutions</p>	<p>More relevant research for the development policy, development programmes, further research and private sector investments</p>	<p>Meeting the SDGs especially reduced global poverty</p>
	<p>Dissemination of research based knowledge to policy makers, relevant stakeholders and the public</p>	<p>Promote cooperation with other programmes in RCN</p>	<p>Tools that can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better global education - Educating more girls - Reduce poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better dissemination of research findings to policy makers • Research findings more attractive for policy makers 	<p>Good and sustainable knowledge base for meeting global challenges</p>
	<p>More knowledge translated into policy and practice</p>	<p>Include high quality international partners, also from DCs in the projects</p>	<p>More research based knowledge for development policy</p>	<p>Better and more systems/tools for fighting poverty</p>	<p>Long lasting (sustainable) international cooperation between research institutions.</p>
	<p>Strengthened capacity of Norwegian researchers and research institutions</p>	<p>Communication and dissemination of research</p>	<p>Internationalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More international partners • More international publications • More international funding 	<p>Improved tools/systems for meeting the SDGs</p>	
	<p>Improve dialogue between researchers, policy makers and others</p>	<p>Establish networks</p>			
	<p>Strengthened cooperation between Norwegian and leading international researchers, including researchers in developing countries</p>				

Attachment 2 – NORGLOBAL-2 work programme

On 25 September 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.





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Published by:

© The Research Council of Norway
Norway – Global Partner – NORGLOBAL-2
www.forskningsradet.no/norglobal

Cover design: Design et cetera AS
Cover photo: Shutterstock

Oslo, April 2016

ISBN 978-82-12-03589-8 (pdf)

This publication may be downloaded from
www.forskningsradet.no/publikasjoner