



 **Forskningrådet**

Work programme

**Norway – Global Partner
NORGLOBAL2**

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1 Summary

This document sets out the work programme for NORGLOBAL2. The work programme aims to be flexible and broad to accommodate and respond to the needs for new knowledge as they arise. Calls for proposals may specify more closely the thematic priorities targeted.

Norway is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its principle of *Leaving No one Behind*. Norway is dedicated to play a leading role in international development policy, as outlined in the [current political platform](#). NORGLOBAL2 aims to contribute to progress towards the SDGs by producing and disseminating high-quality, evidence-based and policy-relevant research within the field of international development. The programme will develop and promote research-based knowledge within the priority areas for Norwegian development policy and cooperation:

- Education
- Business development, job creation and taxation
- Humanitarian efforts
- Conflict, security and fragile states
- Environment, climate, oceans and renewable energy

Research can be carried out in all [ODA eligible countries](#). However, priority will be given to research projects focusing on one or several of the [16 partner countries of Norway](#).

The programme aims to strengthen the competencies and capacities of Norwegian research institutions on development research in line with [the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' \(MFA\) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation's \(Norad\) research strategy \(2017-2024\)](#). 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, particularly in developing countries¹. The programme seeks to enhance interdisciplinary collaboration and research.

NORGLOBAL2 adopts a challenge-based approach. Projects funded by the programme must clearly describe the development challenges addressed and how new knowledge from the research can contribute to understanding and solving these challenges. NORGLOBAL2 aims to strengthen communication and dialogue among researchers and between researchers, policy makers, civil society organisations 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).

NORGLOBAL2 receives annual funding from MFA/Norad, and the programme will be reviewed by the end of 2020.

¹ Here, the term “developing countries» includes all countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA) in line with the DAC list (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>). These consist of all low- and middle-income countries 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. It also includes all of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations (UN).

2 Rationale for research focus in NORGLOBAL2

2.1 Background

NORGLOBAL2 builds on good practice and lessons learned from the first phase of the programme (2009-2013). Several issues and thematic areas covered by NORGLOBAL's first phase remain relevant in NORGLOBAL2. Yet new development 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 current version of the NORGLOBAL2 work programme has been updated to reflect new political priorities. The NORGLOBAL2 programme is part of the Norwegian Research Council's portfolio on Global Development.

2.2 Challenges and research needs

The changing landscape in which development is taking place provides the context for the research focus and priority areas for NORGLOBAL2. Significant global trends include changes in the economic, social, environmental and political landscapes, changes in the development policy, and shifts in actors and modalities of aid provision.

Changing development context

Changes to the economic, social, environmental and political landscape create opportunities for some, while further marginalise others. Economic growth in many countries is accompanied by greater inequality, and demographic shifts often result in large cohorts of unemployed young people. Climate change affects human living conditions, not least by a marked increase of natural disasters. Several areas are experiencing conflicts involving the use of violence by rebel groups, causing people to flee their homes and abandon their land and livelihoods. At the same time, the utilization of new energy sources creates opportunities to securely supply energy to more people. There is a dramatic rise in access to information and to connections via social media. 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.

Development policy

An increasing number of specific disturbances are occurring in individual countries that affect the framework conditions for development. Much of the development policy is formulated within the framework of nation states. 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 developing countries must be incorporated when development policies at the international/multilateral institutional level are formulated and implemented.

Norway endorses and supports collective global efforts to achieve the SDGs, a roadmap for national and international initiatives (annex 1). NORGLOBAL2 is premised on the understanding that to achieve the SDGs and the principle of Leaving no one behind, 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 addresses 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 for sustainable development and that none of the SDGs 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.

Recent years have shown 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. Although much has improved over the past 20 years, war, migration, climate change and human rights remain significant 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 and environment. In creating a new landscape for development, the SDGs necessitate developing research across scales from local to global. There are a multitude of feedback processes between the work on the individual 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 thus be important to NORGLOBAL2.

New actors, agents and modalities of aid

In order to reach the SDGs, new actors, agents and modalities for aid - including non-state entities and novel financial mechanisms - are required. 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. There are reasons for concern regarding policy indications and interventions in areas such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental conservation, human and indigenous rights and related matters that would require global intervention to protect ecosystems and vulnerable groups.

Beside the rising powers of China and India, 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. Global governance, such as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and Global Partnership as well as the increasing role of Southern and other non-DAC partners, global funds, 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.

3 Objectives for the programme

NORGLOBAL2 aims to contribute to progress towards the SDGs.

Primary objective: To promote and fund research of high quality on poverty reduction and sustainable development to inform development policies, development programmes, private sector investments and further research.

Secondary objectives:

- Increased production of high-quality research-based knowledge addressing important priority areas of Norwegian development policy.
- Increased dissemination of research to policy makers, other relevant stakeholders and the public in Norway and internationally.
- Improved dialogue and cooperation between researchers, policy makers, private sector and civil society.
- Strengthened cooperation between Norwegian and leading international researchers, particularly researchers in developing countries.
- Strengthened capacity of Norwegian researchers and research institutions.
- Strengthened capacity of researchers and research institutions in developing countries.

4 Thematic and scientific priority areas

It often takes a considerable amount of time to produce research-based knowledge of the relevance of, impact on and contribution to actual progress in such an ambitious agenda as the SDGs. In addition, there will be future challenges that we cannot predict today and for which new research will be required. NORGLOBAL2 will *both* contribute to relevant high-quality knowledge *and* raise competence in Norwegian research environments, making them capable of anticipating and meeting needs for new knowledge as they arise.

Many of the fundamental development challenges are the same today as they have been for a long time. However, the prevailing absence of relevant data in many developing countries affects our ability to describe and understand the situation. Collecting high-quality data on known development issues may therefore be of 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 can be understood, and how they best can be solved. New knowledge is needed in order to identify appropriate actions to fight poverty and promote sustainable development.

The NORGLOBAL2 programme focuses on important priority areas of Norwegian development policy, as described in the [White Paper Common Responsibility for Common Future](#):

- Education
- Business development, job creation and taxation
- Humanitarian efforts
- Conflict, security and fragility
- The environment, climate, oceans and renewable energy

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 the four cross-cutting issues of Norwegian development policy: anticorruption, climate change and environment, women's rights and gender equality, and human rights.

Research can be carried out in all [ODA eligible countries](#). However, priority will be given to research projects focusing on one or several of the [16 partner countries of Norway, ten long-term partners and six fragile states](#). Long-term partners include Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana,

Myanmar, Indonesia and Colombia, while fragile states include Afghanistan, Mali, Niger, Palestine, Somalia and South Sudan.

4.1 Education

Education remains an inaccessible right for millions of children around the world. Still a vast number of children of primary education age are not in school, and many adults are illiterate and do not have the skills necessary to improve their living conditions.

SDG4 places education at the heart of the sustainable development agenda. [Report to the Storting \(White Paper\) no. 25 \(2013–2014\) on Education for Development](#) also underlines the importance of education and knowledge for achieving sustainable development.

As a consequence of sustained efforts and investment on the part of national governments, communities and development partners, many more children are in school in low-income countries. 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 low.

There is 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 need to know more about how to improve learning and the quality of education in low-income country contexts, as well as how evidence is used in the education sector. Furthermore, whilst attention has focused on primary education, the sustainability goal on quality education also places emphasis on different areas and levels of education. Existing evidence suggests that the foundations for improving learning outcomes are laid in early grades, but sustainable development in a globalised world also hinges on investments in secondary, technical and vocational and tertiary education as well as in adult basic literacy. As investments in these areas increase there is an urgent need to strengthen the evidence base particularly on how access and learning outcomes can be improved for the most disadvantaged.

It is important to reduce the gender gap in education, and more knowledge is needed in areas such as special needs education, education in conflict situations, education of ethnic minorities and girls' education. Finally, evidence is needed on how investments in different components of the education system, including, for example, the curriculum, teacher training and improvements in processes of accountability, can be linked to improve learning outcomes for the poorest.

There are strong links between education and other priority areas such as business development, job creation and taxation, as well as conflict, security and fragility.

4.2 Business development, job creation and taxation

The most effective way to reduce poverty and ensure increased stability is to create decent jobs.

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 how increasing globalisation of trade, services, capital

and information facilitate and constrain employment and income opportunities. [Report to the Storting \(white paper\) 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 the informal economy 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.

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? What impact is technical change and automation/digitalisation having on labour markets in developing countries? It is important to promote research into which investments/resource allocations generate the greatest numbers of jobs, preferably higher productivity jobs and for rural women, and which economic activities contribute most to relaxing the balance of payments constraint on growth.

Labour statistics and labour market data are severely insufficient and are concealing unregulated labour markets and participation in the informal sector for very low wages and poor working conditions.

Women are overrepresented among the poorest groups and 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 against 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.

Taxation

Domestic sources must finance up to 90 per cent of the investments to achieve the SDGs. Taxation as the core of financing for development, building effective and accountable institutions, poverty-reducing public spending and boosting sustainable economic growth. But how tax revenues are raised can be as important as raising revenue, and a legitimate and efficient tax system can contribute to reducing inequality and building a social contract between the state and citizens. Countries with weak tax systems are often faced with a multitude of challenges related to both tax policy and tax administration, at the subnational and national level. Weak governance of tax exemptions, tax evasion, aggressive tax planning and corruption are often underlying factors, as are structural challenges in the global economy, including the role of tax havens and taxation of multinational companies. Persistently high inequality can undermine state legitimacy and drive conflict. Fragility, lack of state-citizen trust and lack of constituencies to hold governments accountable are persistent challenges. New challenges of the global economy, in particular digitalisation, creates both risks and opportunities, potentially eroding the tax base, creating new trade-offs in tax policy but also expanding tax authorities’ toolbox on compliance and taxpayer services. When designed and implemented effectively, tax systems can also be used to address challenges such as those related to climate change, non-communicable diseases and equity issues. Research projects should broaden the

knowledge base on these challenges and issues, to strengthen the evidence for reform of domestic and international tax systems, inform Norway's development policy on taxation, and help shape Norway's growing portfolio of tax-related development assistance.

4.3 Humanitarian efforts

Humanitarian aid is vital in order to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity in crisis coming from natural or man-made origin.

The number of 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. Research supported by NORGLOBAL2 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.

Evidence-based research projects responding to knowledge needs related to [Norway's new humanitarian strategy](#) are particularly encouraged. Topics of particular interest within the new strategy include:

- Humanitarian innovation, e.g. innovative financing, cash-based assistance, green response and private sector engagement.
- Compliance with the international humanitarian law and protecting vulnerable groups, including protection against sexual and gender-based violence and protection of children.
- Humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus.
- Promising approaches to linking humanitarian assistance with long-term development and responding to root causes of vulnerability. These include the roles of local, national and international actors in humanitarian response and how social and political factors influence root causes of vulnerability and marginalisation processes, as well as accountability to affected populations and reaching the most vulnerable.

4.4 Conflict, security and fragility

Conflicts affect development and democratisation; a lack of development or uneven distribution of the benefits of development may cause conflict and impede democratic participation.

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.

Research projects responding to knowledge needs related to [Norway's strategic framework for involvement in vulnerable states and regions](#) as well as through [Norway's new strategy for involvement in the Sahel region](#) are particularly encouraged, including:

- Research projects exploring peace mediation trends and practices, peace process design, women, peace and security agenda, or transitional justice.
- What are the unintended consequences of international aid to countries in conflict?
- What are the effects of international aid to fragile states? What explains failure and success cases?

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 they can potentially cause economic activities to shift towards those that are especially profitable because of the conflict. 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. Development can increase inequality within and between countries and lead to conflict itself as much as lack of development may. Inter-disciplinary research can help understanding the linkages between fragility, conflict, climate change and migration.

4.5 Environment, climate, oceans and renewable energy

Vital ecosystem services are threatened by degradation of habitats, loss of biodiversity, pollution and climate change.

Small-scale farmers, herders and fishing communities in developing countries are often seen as the major victims of environmental degradation, but they are also critical actors in terms of reducing risks. Sustainable natural resource management practices have the potential to secure vital ecosystem services and prevent natural hazards from becoming crises. Protection and restoration of forests is an effective measure to reduce carbon emissions, water scarcity, unreliable rainfall and heat extremes as well as protecting biodiversity and the homes and livelihoods of millions of forest peoples. Understanding the interplay between environmental, political, historical, social, and cultural factors is crucial in order to gain deeper knowledge of how land and natural resources are managed and controlled, and how this affects mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Food systems

Few sectors are more dependent on well-functioning ecosystem services than the food-producing sectors. Food security is under threat from climate change and under- and malnutrition are on the rise globally, where the poorest countries are hardest hit. [The Norwegian government's action plan on sustainable food systems \(2019-2023\)](#) has been launched in an effort to increase sustainable food production, improve nutrition and enhance job and value creation.

Oceans

The threats facing the oceans are many-faceted, including rising temperatures and sea levels, acidification, bleaching of corals, degradation of mangroves, and marine pollution and littering. Marine plastic waste is mainly caused by lack of waste collection and waste management on land, whereby most of the plastic enters the oceans via rivers. Moreover, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU) depletes fisheries resources, destroys important habitats, and further endanger the livelihoods of coastal fishing

communities. Understanding these issues, as well as how local people and authorities respond to existing and predicted changes in ocean conditions are crucial for a sustainable management of the oceans, fisheries and of aquaculture. High levels of uncertainty into the decision-making process necessitates unique approaches to the development and implementation of a fisheries management which promote accountability and transparency.

There is also a need for research on ocean governance and integrated ocean management. Many developing countries foresee increased economic growth within the blue economy sectors. Diversification and new economic activities are needed but may compete with existing activities, such as those of small-scale fishing communities. It is therefore important that the social consequences for those who live by and off the sea are considered both in facilitating new economic activity and when implementing conservation measures. A better understanding of how to effectively engage and include local communities in decision making processes, and how to contribute to robust long-term results from the perspective of poverty reduction is important.

Renewable energy

Access to energy is fundamental for improving quality of life and is a key 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. More than 800 million people still have no access to electricity. Nearly 3 billion people prepare their meals on inefficient cooking stoves and fuels, with detrimental environmental, health, gender, economic and climate effects. Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services for people in developing countries is vital for development. Thus, understanding the energy needs of societies, energy sources, technological solutions for energy supply and distribution, their implementation, financing, effects on societies and long-term sustainability is a priority. In particular, knowledge is needed on the effects of renewable energy sources on poverty alleviation, climate and job creation, as well as on the role of the private sector.

5 Priorities for structuring the research effort

NORGLOBAL2 is organised across a broad thematic platform aimed at achieving policy relevance and impact beyond academia. The programme is organised under the Global development portfolio and will comply with the Research Councils' guidelines for programmes/portfolios. The programme will be reviewed by the end of 2020.

Types of support

NORGLOBAL2 will fund high-quality researcher projects and post-graduate level research. 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. Extended financial support to secure network buildings will be considered. Research networks and national and international dissemination events in line with the NORGLOBAL2 programme will also be supported.

Research collaboration

The importance of international research cooperation is emphasised in the [Report to the Storting \(white paper\) no. 4 \(2018–2019\) Long-term plan for research and higher education 2019-2028](#). It recognizes the need for high-quality international research cooperation to meet global challenges. The RCN embraces

strategies that promote international cooperation.

NORGLOBAL2 addresses the Norwegian university and university college sector as well as the independent research institute sector. However, all projects must include international partners. The programme encourages projects in which researchers from high-quality research institutions from developing countries participate, with clear reference to the 16 partner countries for development research. The Norwegian institution is the project owner, and the one submitting the proposal. It must be ensured that the international partners are included in equitable partnerships throughout the project life cycle, from planning to conclusion, and in the publication and dissemination of results.

Gender

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. Furthermore, the programme aims to support research that address gender dimensions.

Ethics

All applications must take into consideration research ethics and social responsibility in research, in line with the RCN requirements linked to the call for proposal. Respecting free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is of particular importance.

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 new 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.

Communication and meeting places

Projects funded by NORGLOBAL2 are expected to actively and systematically reach out to relevant policy makers and practitioners to increase the potential for the development of knowledge-based policies and practises. Established and innovative communication channels are expected to be used. The programme seeks direct as well as indirect interaction with policy makers to ensure the highest possible degree of policy relevance, in Norway as well as in relevant developing countries. In addition to communication activities initiated by the projects, the Programme administration has established regular meeting places to support interaction between researchers, policy makers and practitioners.

The end users of research outside of academia will have opportunities to specify their needs and interests in dialogue with the Research Council, the Portfolio board for Global Development and the researchers funded by the programme. Specific platforms for briefings and interactions will be an integral part of the implementation of funded projects. The programme intends to enhance feedback between stakeholders and researchers in the area of development and aid.

The calls for proposals require that the proposals submitted to NORGLOBAL2 must include a plan for communication. The plan should include policy briefs, social media, blog articles and other publications useful for actors and stakeholders other than researchers and engaging in dialogue with relevant stakeholders on a regular basis.

All funded projects will be required to maintain their own home page and to update it regularly.

The Research Council will provide information about the programme through the relevant call pages at www.forskningsradet.no

Information about the projects and the allocations can be found at the project databank.

<https://prosjektbanken.forskningsradet.no/>

The programme will make its funding announcements in line with the Research Council's regulations. Applications will be reviewed by international experts. The portfolio board for Global Development will make the final decisions on funding based on an overall assessment of quality and relevance to the NORGLOBAL2's programme objectives. As part of the assessment, the Portfolio Board will take into consideration the fact that the programme's portfolio should be balanced and composed such that the overall objectives can be achieved.

6 Cooperation with related instruments

In order to fulfil the objectives of the NORGLOBAL2 programme and to strengthen the global perspective across other RCN programmes, NORGLOBAL2 will cooperate and interact with other relevant programmes in the Research Council. NORGLOBAL2 already has a close dialogue with the UTENRIKS programme, and cooperates with MARINFORSK, CHINOR and the education programme FINNUT. NORGLOBAL2 will also seek to cooperate with international programmes such as the European Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development, 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 EU Co-fund activities.

7 Anticipated results

NORGLOBAL2 is expected to fund high-quality research on and for global development that contributes to an improved knowledge base at Norwegian institutions. The Research Council will measure and assess the results of the research investments at all levels of the results-chain (impact, outcomes and outputs) of NORGLOBAL2. The programme seeks to achieve long-term impact by encouraging and supporting the following activities:

- outstanding research quality and capacity at Norwegian institutions on international development
- outstanding research projects that include PhDs and post-doctoral fellows
- international and national collaboration on international development research
- multi-disciplinary approaches to research questions when this is appropriate
- the establishment of meeting places, thematic seminars and networks
- theme/issue-led workshops with policy-makers to provide information and support dialogue about research and to encourage a greater mutual understanding of the development challenges and issues and what is needed to address these
- dissemination of research findings and policy advice in peer reviewed journals, policy briefs, project home pages and fact sheets

While the impact of NORGLOBAL2 will be measured through its overall achievements, and the impact of research may also be seen through targeted approaches. The impact can manifest itself over the course of each of the supported research projects, towards the end of the project or significantly after the completion of the research project or the publication of the outcomes of the research.

It is also necessary to focus on some of the more immediate likely effects of the programme to inform future activities including the degree of support to and the effectiveness with regard to:

- competence and capacity-building of relevant expertise in Norway
- international and national cooperation, including cooperation with developing countries
- building of collaborative approaches and key networks
- engagement with policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders as part of the research projects
- dissemination of research within the academic sphere
- dissemination and communication of research/research findings/briefings to the general public

Publications and dissemination within academia

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

- peer review journal articles
- peer reviewed books and book chapters
- policy briefs
- conference and workshop papers
- lectures

Dissemination of research findings outside academia

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. 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:

- News articles
- Social media posts and blogs
- Policy briefs
- Regular meetings with MFA/Norad and relevant NGOs
- Publication of results in popular science publications

Review of the programme

An independent review of NORGLOBAL2 is planned to start at the end of 2020. The portfolio board for Global Development will make the decision regarding the review and adopt its terms of reference. The review will be conducted by independent experts.

The programme will be reviewed on the basis of the guidelines set out in the work programme.

Performance indicators are linked to:

- Research results and (potential) impact
- Gender diversity (project managers, post-doctoral fellows, PhD students)
- Publications
- International and national collaborations, partnerships and networks
- Communication and engagement

The Portfolio board, the previous programme board and the administration's efforts to follow up on the

work programme will be reviewed. The review will cover the projects' results, including publications, international partnerships and other types of dissemination, but also the initiatives taken to translate the research findings into a relevant policy environment. The review will also include an assessment of whether the programme has so far succeeded in developing high-quality research and evidence-based knowledge for development policy and other work relating to development and aid, and whether it will achieve its overriding goals to reach potential users.

8 Resources and budget

For the period 2016-2019 the total allocations from MFA/Norad to the programme have been approximately NOK 350 million.

It is expected that the allocations to the programme will be at the same level for the next years, however, the figures indicated in the table below is more positive than the basic amount indicated in the allocation letters from 2019. According to these, NOK 15 million per year will be earmarked research on taxation.

NORGLOBAL2 funding 2016-2023									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Total received	36 000 000	113 982 000	83 467 769	112 230 774					345 680 543
Expected					91 000 000	91 000 000	91 000 000	91 000 000	364 000 000
Total expected 2016-2024									709 680 543

NORGLOBAL2 has published three calls in 2017, 2018 and 2019. By the end of 2019 the programme portfolio consisted of 39 researchers' projects. There has been a separate allocation of funds for NORGLOBAL2 networks, and three networks have been funded.

Funds have been earmarked dissemination activities, and there is an open call for this. Annual calls for research projects are planned to be published until 2022.

Calls for proposals 2020-2022

Based on the expected funding of NORGLOBAL2 for the period 2020-2023, the administration expects that NOK 90 million will be available for the 2020 and the 2021 calls and 80 million for the 2022 call, given the estimated budget.

NORGLOBAL2 call for proposals 2020-2022			
Type of calls	2020	2021	2022
Researcher projects	90 000 000	120 000 000	120 000 000
Dissemination/workshops/conferences	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

9 Governance and organisation

NORGLOBAL2 is under the governance of The Portfolio Board on Global Development. This Global Development-portfolio is aimed at being policy-relevant and at securing impacts beyond academia. The portfolio board members are appointed by the Executive Board of The Research Council of Norway. The portfolio board has broad expertise in the topics for which the NORGLOBAL2 programme is responsible. The portfolio board will work to ensure that the NORGLOBAL2 programme's activities are carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in the work programme.

The portfolio board shall govern NORGLOBAL2 in accordance with the terms of reference and guidelines set out by the Executive Board. NORGLOBAL2 will comply with the guidelines stipulated for the Research Council's activities, but will, to a greater extent than other action-oriented programmes, emphasise cooperation between researchers in Norway and leading international research environments, particularly researchers from developing countries.

A three-year action plan will be developed. The action plan includes a communication plan and a plan for the call for proposals. The calls are the most important instruments for defining and maintaining the programme profile.

Annex 1 – Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nation Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. The 17 SDGs includes 169 targets and over 200 indicators.

