



Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC)

Call for Danida Mobility Grants for Research, 2019

Application and Reporting Guidelines

Danida Fellowship Centre
January 2019

Table of Contents

- Introduction 2**
- 1. Objective 3**
- 2. Themes and conditions 3**
- 3. Assessment criteria 4**
- 4. Application and appendices 4**
- 5. Eligible Costs 6**
- 6. Grant management, accounting, and reporting 7**
- 7. Information and contact 8**
- APPENDIX 1 9**

Alteration in this edition of January 2019 compared to the edition of November 2018:

The mobility grant can cover one stay for one visiting researcher

Personal data are handled according to the DFC Privacy Policy

How to apply for a no-cost extension

Specification of completion reporting and financial accounts

Specification of eligible costs

Specification of non-compliance and revocation of the grant

Appendix 1: Country-specific research themes in 2019

Introduction

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA) provides grants for development research activities as part of Denmark's international development cooperation. Within this framework, the MFA invites applications for individual Danida Mobility Grants to facilitate the creation and development of international networks and research collaboration through research stays in Denmark by researchers from the growth and transition countries included in the "Partnering with Denmark" programme: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam.

Applications can be submitted continuously, i.e. no deadline has been set for this Call. The Call will be open in 2019 as long as funds remain.

Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC) manages the application process and the implementation of the mobility grant scheme on behalf of the MFA. The total budget frame for the scheme is DKK 5 million in 2019.

1. Objective

The objective of the mobility grants is to support and strengthen the creation and development of networks and longer-term research collaboration between universities, research institutions, and private companies in Denmark, and in the growth and transition countries included in the Strategic Sector Cooperation Facility. The collaboration with the Danish researchers is thus central for the grants, and the research stays must aim at facilitating the collaboration between the institutions in the growth and transition countries and in Denmark within the areas of the strategic sector cooperation in each country.

2. Themes and conditions

The mobility grant research must fall within the country-specific research themes defined in Appendix 1, which correspond to the themes of the call for research collaboration projects in growth and transition countries ("Window 2"), 2019.¹

The mobility grants cover research stays in Denmark by researchers employed by a university or by a research-based institution (public or private) based in one of the countries included in the Strategic Sector Cooperation Facility.

The visiting researcher must hold a PhD or equivalent qualifications², documented clearly in the CV and the researcher must be engaged in research within the country-specific theme selected for the research stay.

The application must be submitted by the Danish host institution, i.e. a university or a research-based institution (public and private) in Denmark, or a Danish private company with a strong research profile.

¹ See <http://dfcentre.com/research/calls-for-applications/>

² It is regarded as equivalent to a PhD when it is documented in the CV that the applicant is at Professor, Assistant Professor, or Associate Professor Level.

The Danish host institution must appoint a person (below termed “the project coordinator”) within the institution to be responsible for organising the research stay in Denmark and to submit the application on behalf of the host institution and the visiting researcher.

A Danida mobility grant can only be awarded to a Danish host institution and must be used for coverage of the expenses related to the research stay. The host institution will be responsible for the management of the grant, see Section 6.

The duration of the mobility grant project can be up to 9 months; however, the duration of a research stay in Denmark covered by the mobility grant must be between 1 and 3 months. The research stay has to start within 12 months after approval of the project. The maximum budget is DKK 200,000 (inclusive of overhead to the Danish host institution) for each grant. The grant can cover only one researcher’s stay in Denmark and only one stay.

The outputs of the mobility grant project must include a plan for publications based on the research carried out during the research stay, as well as a plan for further collaboration between the institutions involved in the project (e.g. networking, proposal development, co-publications). During the research stay it is expected that the visiting researcher is integrated into the research activities at the host institution, and, amongst others, co-hosts a joint research seminar within the scientific research field of the mobility grant project.

3. Assessment criteria

The MFA (including embassies in the growth and transition countries) will assess the mobility grant project applications based on the relevance, including:

- How well-defined the focus of the mobility grant project is with respect to the announced research theme in the chosen growth and transition country (Appendix 1);
- How the mobility grant project contributes to establishing research networks and collaboration between the institution in the growth and transition country and the host institution in Denmark;
- The potential for further research collaboration between the institutions involved;
- The qualifications of the visiting researchers within the scientific field selected for the mobility grant project.

In the selection, the MFA will consider an even distribution of mobility grants to researchers from the growth and transition countries, and will also aim to ensure a gender balance amongst the visiting researchers.

4. Application and appendices

The project coordinator must apply electronically by filling in the electronic application form and upload the required documents as appendices to the application. The electronic application form is accessible from DFC’s website via link <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/>

The application must include a brief description of the mobility grant project, including:

- Expected outcomes and outputs in relation to network development and establishing research collaborations,
- The relevance of the mobility grant project to the country-specific research theme selected.
- Highlighted how the visiting researcher will be involved in the research activities/ environment at the host institution/in Denmark within the selected research field (co-hosting of joint research seminar, proposal development, co-supervision, lectures, etc.).
- Time schedule and activity plan for the mobility grant project.

In addition to the e-application form, the application must comprise the following appendices, uploaded along with the e-application:

- Appendix A: CV of the visiting researcher proving that the researcher holds a PhD or equivalent qualification.
- Appendix B: A signed agreement between the head of the Danish host institution (or department), the visiting researcher, and the institution of the visiting researcher (confirming the research stay in Denmark, including managing responsibility, plan for research stay, etc.).

Template for appendix B is available at link <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/>

The application and appendices must be completed in English. The application must be completed by use of the correct e-application form, and for the appendix B, the template available must be used. The amount applied for must be within the limits and guidance specified in the Call. The application must contain all the required information and the appendices must be submitted as pdf files, with a total volume not exceeding 5 MB.

It is not possible to make corrections to an e-application or to submit additional information after an application has been submitted. Applications which do not include all required information and attachments will be rejected without further consideration.

Practical guidance to filling in the e-application

Before the electronic application system is accessible, the applicant must register as a user with e-mail address and password – use the link “If you have *not* previously used Danida Fellowship Centre’s electronic application system click here”.

To create an application, select the application form “Danida Mobility Grants”. Once an application form is created, it is possible to save and break off from it and resume work at any time by accessing the “Edit” box at the log-in page to the right.

In case the password is forgotten, please type any password in the box, and an e-mail with the correct password will be sent to the registered e-mail address. By sharing the password, the visiting researcher can participate in the application process.

The instructions given in the electronic application form must be followed. All steps in the e-application form must be completed before the application can be submitted. The applying institution is responsible

for ensuring that all information in the e-application is correct, that the required appendices are uploaded with the e-application, and that the contents of the appendices are correct.

Applicants will receive an electronic receipt notice by e-mail after the submission of their application. If the acknowledgement is not received within 24 hours, the applicant should send an e-mail to research@dfcentre.dk to ensure that the application has indeed been received.

Technical disclaimer: The DFC is obliged to inform prospective applicants of any system errors that make the e-application system unavailable, affecting the applicant's possibility of submitting e-applications. Information regarding such unavailability, and other unforeseen events, will be posted on the DFC website <http://dfcentre.com/research/>.

DFC accepts no liability for incorrect information due to software errors, calculation errors, transmission errors and similar errors, or for any claims for damages due to incorrect use of the e-application system.

All personal data will be processed, stored, and deleted in accordance the [DFC Privacy Policy](#). Please note that the applicant has the right at his or her request, to inspect and verify personal data if such data are processed electronically.

Reviews of the applications

All applications received will be reviewed by DFC for formal requirements. According to Section 6 of the Executive Order on the granting function etc. (Executive Order no 1150 of 25 October 2017), an application may be rejected by DFC without substantive consideration, if the formal requirements as set out in this Call for applications are not met. The MFA will assess the relevance of applications meeting the formal requirements with respect to the thematic focus area (refer to Section 3). The applicants will be informed of the MFA's decision within four weeks after an application has been submitted. The approved projects can expect to start immediately after receiving and endorsing a Letter of Commitment. The research stay, on the other hand, can at the earliest be initiated 3 months after project approval.

5. Eligible Costs

The grant applied for must be indicated in the e-application form by overall budget lines. Only eligible costs and only expenses budgeted for in the application can be covered by the grant. The grant does not allow double coverage of any of the expenses.

DFC's administrative services must be used in arranging the practical details of the stay, see link <http://dfcentre.com/research/how-dfc-administers-research-projects/research-fellows/> for the DFC rates to be used in the calculation. In connection with the research stay in Denmark, expenses for travel, accommodation, and daily allowances can be covered. The rate for accommodation at DFC for the mobility grant research visitor is as per the cost estimates to be found under "Research Fellows, What does it cost?" (link above). The expenses incurred by DFC are not subject to overhead.

In addition, the necessary costs to research materials and equipment and to communication and publication can be covered. For these costs, overhead/administration fees can be covered for the Danish host institution³.

It is possible that the researcher stays outside Copenhagen if the host institution organises the accommodation, and in such case the accommodation expense is subject to overhead. The rate for staying outside Copenhagen is the actual costs for the accommodation.

Salaries for the visiting researcher or Danish researchers (including project coordinator) cannot be covered by the grant and must be covered by the researchers' own institution.

The project period (maximum 9 months) can be used for further activities, e.g. publications and elaboration of the future collaborative activities, including applications for further funding.

6. Grant management, accounting, and reporting

The Danish host institution will be responsible for managing the grant. The institution will thus be responsible for:

- The approved project activities are carried out;
- The outputs are achieved;
- The grant is used exclusively for the approved activities and expenses;
- The present guidelines are followed;
- The deadline set for reporting and accounting will be met;
- The budget is in accordance with rules and regulations of the institution;
- The required ethical and other approvals will be obtained before the start of the activities.

Information about the grant and project will be published in the Danida Research Portal, subject to the rules in the [DFC Privacy Policy](#). In connection with all public communication concerning the grant, it must be informed that the grant is given by the MFA.

It is not possible to provide additional funding once the project is underway and overspending cannot be covered. Reallocation by up to 10% between the main budget lines can be made. All expenditures must be effectuated within the project period stated in the Letter of Commitment. DFC will deduct the expenses for travel, allowances, and accommodation at DFC directly from the grant.

For the disbursement of the grant, the Disbursement Request Form found as appendix C on DFC's homepage, link: <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/> has to be used and submitted by email to DFC at research@dfcentre.dk after the return of the signed Letter of Commitment to DFC.

In case of delays in delivering the approved output, the project coordinator may no later than one month prior to the closing date for the project, submit a request to DFC for a no-cost extension of the project period of up to 6 months.

Within three months after the end date of the project, the project applicant (Danish host institution) must submit the completion reporting and financial accounts of the project by use of the electronic reporting

³ Maximum overhead rates must follow the General Conditions for ongoing projects, see: <https://dfcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/General-Conditions-2018-1.pdf>

forms and appendices available on DFC's website, link: <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/> The end date is the date stated in the Letter of Commitment or other end date which appears in later written approval by DFC of a no-cost extension.

Reporting form for mobility grants: The completion report must explain how the research stay has led to the anticipated and approved outcomes and outputs, both concerning the research and the collaboration with the Danish researchers, and include information about status for joint publication(s) as well as the plans for future collaboration.

Financial accounts: Only expenses which appear in the approved budget can be covered. None of the budgeted expenses can be funded by other sources. Unspent funds will have to be returned to DFC. The financial accounts must include the appendices D (Accounts form), E (Management Endorsement Form), and F (Signature page) duly filled in and signed. The templates for the appendices must be used and downloaded from DFC's website. Link: <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/>

In case the reporting and accounting have not been submitted in time to DFC, it is considered as a violation of the conditions and a return of funds will be requested.

7. Non-compliance and Revocation of the Grant

Non-compliance is deemed to occur if the project is not fulfilling the terms and conditions of the grant framework. Among these:

- Delayed commencement of the research stay of more than twelve months;
- Significant changes in the project in relation to the grant framework, including changes of researchers and institutions.

In the event of non-compliance, DFC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is entitled to discontinue funding, revoke any residual funding and claim repayment of amounts already disbursed.

During the course of a project, it is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator to report immediately to DFC noticeable deteriorations in the conditions for completing the project as approved.

8. Information and contact

For questions concerning the application procedures and project management, please contact the Research Management Unit at DFC at research@dfcentre.dk.

APPENDIX 1

Mobility grants to researchers from growth and transition countries – country-specific research themes in 2019:

The thematic focus areas of the Call are country-specific and they have been determined on the basis of the focus of Danish strategic cooperation in the countries. The country-specific themes are as follows:

Bangladesh

- **Occupational health and safety**

The economy of Bangladesh is growing fast and the ready-made garments sector is increasingly important. After major accidents in 2012 and 2013 that left hundreds of workers dead, the international community as well as international companies reacted strongly to ensure strengthened regulations for building construction and fire hazards. However, other aspects of occupational health and safety such as chemical hazards, accidents and manual load handling have not been paid similar attention. The objective of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to improve worker's occupational health and safety in Bangladesh through strengthening the Ministry of Labour and Employment (BMoLE) and the Department for Inspection of Factories and Establishments (DIFE). This will include capacity development for better inspection and through better information and awareness. Further research to address the improvement of occupational health and safety in broad terms would be appropriate.

Brazil

- **Intellectual property rights (IPRs)**

The overall focus of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to build the capacity of the Brazilian public administration within areas such as organisation, innovation, better regulation through quality management and control, as well as digitalisation through the introduction and adaptation of Danish best practices. A particular focus will be on intellectual property rights (IPRs), and will aim to enhance cooperation between the Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO) and its counterpart in Brazil, the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI). The handling of an excessive number of patent and trademark cases is a problem that affects the Brazilian economy negatively. Enhancing the capacity of the Brazilian IPR infrastructure and making it easier for companies to protect and enforce their rights in Brazil is important as “knowledge intensive” companies consider this a relevant parameter when deciding where to invest. Further research into intellectual property rights would be beneficial.

- **Healthcare management and non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**

Brazil faces challenges in guaranteeing timely and good quality healthcare for all, not least due to a rapidly aging population and a major transition in terms of disease burden from predominantly infectious diseases to non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to ensure better, faster and universal access to quality healthcare services and products by supporting the development of more efficient healthcare management, focusing e.g. on improving productivity in the health sector and on initiatives to achieve better patient security and quality treatment, efficient daily operations and optimal long-term design of the different health care activities. Non-

exhaustive focus areas are improving healthcare through better use of data and improving healthcare by introducing efficient and transparent approval processes for pharmaceuticals, taking into account the overall licensing principles of quality, safety and security. Further research into these topics could be undertaken.

China

- **Food safety and sustainable agriculture**

Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) on this theme is divided into tracks:

- Dealing with food safety, entailing the establishment of a China-Denmark food safety control cooperation platform, to provide basic technical support for supervision and to assist the authorities in achieving safer production, improving the food safety levels and ensuring public health. Two themes dealing with food safety regulation and standards have been identified where the experience and lessons of one country can be used in the other: i) legislation and regulations on supervision; and, ii) food safety testing and the evaluation technology used in laboratories.
- Dealing with animal manure as fertiliser, in which the aim is to develop regulatory guidelines together with the Chinese authorities. Inspiration on how to set-up a regulatory system that aims to create more efficient and more environmentally friendly arable production will be the main deliverable. Two themes dealing with the practical aspects of manure handling and the regulatory aspects at administrative level have been identified, in which Danish experience and lessons learned can be modified to the Chinese context: i) handling, storage and application of manure; and, ii) regulatory guidelines for promoting the use of manure.

Further research to address the improvement of food safety systems as well as the efficient and sustainable use of waste from agricultural production would be highly relevant.

- **Sustainable urban development**

The city of Beijing is struggling with a wide range of urban challenges such as traffic congestion, air pollution, water scarcity, cloudbursts/heavy rains, flooding and life-style diseases such as diabetes. Encouraged by the immense public demand for a healthier environment, Beijing has reached out to the city of Copenhagen to help tackle sustainability issues. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) focuses on three main themes: i) sustainable urban development (including infrastructure development, waste management and green energy); ii) climate change adaptation and water management; and, iii) diabetes. Through this cooperation it is intended to support specific urban development projects in Beijing, e.g. the development of the Qinglong Hutong or new Eco-city areas, as well as the improvement of the regulatory framework, plans and strategies for sustainable urban development. Thus, research into the dynamics of sustainable cities would also be valuable.

- **Water management and air pollution**

There are many serious water resource and environmental problems in China. Key challenges are the lack of enforcement of legislation and weak implementation of government strategies and policies at decentral level. Highest priorities are: i) water resource scarcity, groundwater and surface water management, including flood management; ii) law enforcement on air pollution from traffic and industry; and, iii) law enforcement and investment strategies regarding wastewater. The aim of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to enhance the capacity to address some of these challenges in a holistic and integrated way with input from Danish experiences and technological solutions. In this

context there is a focus on knowledge building in the Chinese institutions responsible for development of guidelines and monitoring as well as enforcement of environmental standards as expressed in two national action plans: Water Ten and Air Ten. Further research into these topics would be appropriate.

- **Primary health care and approval and control of medicines**

Health services in China are characterised by lack of coordination across a complex healthcare system, lack of qualified staff, weak gatekeeping functions and poor referral and counter-referral systems contributing to ineffective access to public services, insufficient detection or delays in diagnostics, unmet needs and long waiting times. Citizens living in rural areas are affected the most by these challenges. The aim of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to enhance capacities of the authorities within policy and regulatory development for integrated health care. Two projects have been designed.

The first deals with regulations and policies in the field of medicines and medical devices. Five main topics of cooperation are envisaged: i) authorisation of medicines; ii) laboratory control of medicines; iii) medical devices; iv) inspections; and v) quality management. Research proposals would focus on comparative studies in drug development regulatory systems and clinical trial regulations including applied science with regard to upgrading existing policies, infrastructure and regulations.

The second concerns quality and capacity development in the primary health sector, dealing with the role of the primary health care in early detection and treatment as well as cooperation and coherence between specialized health services including hospitals and the primary health care facilities such as Community Health Service Centres. Furthermore there is a focus on: i) mental health with an emphasis on outpatient treatment of lighter, non-psychotic mental disorders such as depression, dementia and anxiety; and ii) Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) with an emphasis on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes and skin diseases. Research proposals would focus on the development of the primary health care system within the area of NCDs and/or mental health.

Colombia

- **Veterinary and food safety**

The aim of the first phase of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to assist the Colombian authorities in improving the veterinary and food safety systems within pig value chains thereby contributing to safer production and products, a positive impact on public health, increased national pig production and access to the global market for pig meat. There is an emphasis on issues related to the regulatory framework and technical practices. In the second phase two new topics have been introduced: animal welfare and capacity building of small scale pig producers in post-conflict Colombia. Thus, research encompassing socio-economic dynamics and related to post-conflict areas would be relevant. Within the context of the SDGs, the gender dimension in improved production systems is also important.

Ghana

- **Maritime safety and environment**

The Gulf of Guinea is the key trade route and an important livelihood resource for both Ghana and West Africa. A major challenge is to ensure that the economic potential of the Gulf is realised in a sustainable and safe manner. The overall objective of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to build capacity and strengthen the framework conditions for the maritime sector in Ghana through government-to-government cooperation. The specific purposes are to enhance the capabilities in key maritime institutions in Ghana and to promote a maritime regulatory and enforcement environment, which is in compliance with international standards. Thus, research themes could include maritime security and the commercial and economic impact of piracy, the sustainable use of the maritime domain (such as fisheries and the coastal environment) as well as the socio-economic impact of port expansion and other maritime infrastructure investments.

India

- **Smart city water management**

India is facing rapid urbanisation with an expected increase in the urban population of 400 million by 2040. The Government is tackling this challenge by upgrading a hundred cities through a smart cities programme, which includes water management. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) entails working with the city authorities of Udaipur in the state of Rajasthan in efforts to improve urban water management by identifying efficient strategies and plans in an integrated and sustainable manner. Danish partners are Aarhus Municipality and the water utility Aarhus Vand A/S. The focus is on several sub-sectors including efficient and safe water supply, non-revenue water remediation, sustainable waste water management including sewage treatment and the remediation of lakes and rivers (in Udaipur). It is also intended to use the experiences and lessons from Udaipur to reach the national policy level. Research into smart cities water management would be appropriate.

- **Renewable energy**

Towards 2040 India is expected to account for 30 percent of the total global increase in energy demand. In accordance with the 2015 Paris Agreement (UNFCCC) on climate change, the Indian government has developed an ambitious nationally determined contribution (NDC) which includes: 40 percent of cumulative power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy sources by 2030, and reduced emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. The renewable energy capacity in India is around 71 GW but the government target for 2022 is 175 GW and for 2030, 500 GW. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims at assisting with the rapid rolling out of renewable energy. The focus will be on the development of offshore wind (5 GW by 2022 and 30 GW by 2030) while simultaneously offering assistance to increase grid integration of renewable energy. In addition areas such as waste-to-energy, biomass energy, energy efficiency, on- and offshore wind R&D and testing, energy storage solutions, electric mobility and fuel cells are high priority topics where there is considerable scope for research.

Indonesia

- **Circular economy and solid waste management**

Indonesia is facing serious waste challenges especially in large and rapidly growing cities. City governments have to deal with increasing amounts of solid waste in inadequate waste management systems. Challenges include the lack of capacity among the many different responsible authorities to enforce the waste regulations, lack of awareness on waste reduction, recycling and the benefits of circular economy amongst the government the private sector and the general public. There is also a lack of separate financing mechanisms for waste management. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to improve municipal solid waste management and resource efficiency to address environmental, economic and health issues. Research is needed to: i) model the concept of circular economy with various Indonesian stakeholders; and ii) address specific topics within solid waste management, such as the collection, separation and treatment of organic waste, replicating best Indonesian practices through national government regulation and improving the knowledge base by collecting more and better waste data at national level.

- **Renewable energy**

There are plans to increase power generation capacity in Indonesia by over 50-60 percent in the next five years, with a significant share from coal-fired facilities. An increased focus on renewables and on energy savings can contribute to the overall objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 29 percent by 2030. Intensifying the use of expertise pertaining to renewable energy and energy efficiency is a key component of strategic sector cooperation (SSC). Within this framework, activities have been developed around energy modelling, planning and integration. Another topic is interconnection and developing smart grids to increase flexibility, robustness and energy security. Further research on energy modelling, the integration of renewable energy and energy markets could complement these efforts.

Iran

- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)**

With the lifting of the economic sanctions in January 2016, Iran – with its 80 million inhabitants – is an interesting market for international investment. Enhancing the capacity of the Iranian intellectual property rights (IPRs) infrastructure and making it easier for companies to protect and enforce their rights in Iran will be important as “knowledge intensive” companies consider this a relevant parameter when deciding where they put their investments. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) between Denmark and Iran addresses constraints in relation to the protection and enforcement of IPRs, focusing on institution building, legal alignment, capacity building and awareness raising. The overall objective is to enhance the capacity of the Iranian institutions to protect and enforce IPRs. Further research in this field would be beneficial.

Kenya

- **Green growth and the circular economy in the manufacturing sector**

Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to support and strengthen opportunities for Kenya to pursue green growth in its manufacturing sector. The focus is on operational perspectives for enforcement and compliance, spatial planning, policy development and systemic change, with the underlying

assumption that a strong public-private dialogue and collaboration is a positive lever for change. The overall technical focus is green and circular manufacturing in existing and new industries. This includes developing resource efficient and cleaner production processes, product design, solid waste management practices, wastewater management and industrial symbiosis. An established public private partnership comprising research institutions, public authorities and 35 diverse manufacturing companies located in a mixed industrial area with human settlements is the key practical basis for the SSC. Further research into the circular economy in manufacturing would be appropriate.

- **Veterinary and food safety**

The objective of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) is to improve the food safety, food quality and ability to further process healthy food originating from the horticulture and dairy sectors with emphasis on the control of residues and certain contaminants for the benefit of the Kenyan population and for increased export. This entails introducing a more risk-based and preventive approach to food safety aligned with a value chain focus. Food safety issues are addressed in three ways: i) regulatory and operational capacity building in food and feed safety authorities; ii) the development of the food and feed safety control system with an emphasis on value added in the dairy sector; and, iii) development of the food safety control system with an emphasis on value added in the fresh fruit and vegetable produce sectors. Further research on these topics would be beneficial.

Mexico

- **Primary healthcare and non-communicable diseases**

Several major development challenges are currently threatening Mexico's healthcare system, including inter alia: i) a shift in disease burden from infectious diseases to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and mental illnesses; ii) inequality in access to quality health services deriving from a fragmented healthcare system characterised by multiple providers; and iii) incoherence in primary healthcare. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims at strengthening the primary healthcare system in Mexico in the light of the shared challenges in Denmark and Mexico resulting from a growing burden of NCDs and mental illnesses. Three complementary result areas are included: communication and referral mechanisms; IT-systems and digital communication; and efficient use of data equipment and telemedicine. Further research on these topics would be beneficial.

- **Veterinary and food safety**

The Mexican government aims to strengthen the pig production value chain with the purpose of achieving greater food safety and job creation, and to increase the supply of pig meat for both the home market and for exports. Mexican pig production is characterized by insufficient use and sharing of production and veterinary data, thus hampering the development of an efficient and safe production. In addition, there is potential for better documentation of the processes within the value chain, in order to facilitate the development of relevant programmes and policies based on information "from farm to fork" (i.e. traceability). In this context the focus of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) with Mexico is to improve productivity and food safety within the value chain for pork production. By strengthening the use of data in the value chain and identifying the relevant data to be produced, collected, managed and used, as well as the dataflow in the farm to fork perspective, the objective is to support the development of a more knowledge-based production and

facilitate increased intra-sector cooperation within the value chain. Further investigation of the value chain would be beneficial.

Myanmar

- **Occupational health and safety and labour market reform**

In 2011 the government of Myanmar initiated a comprehensive reform process aimed at achieving a more democratic, market-based and socially equal society with prosperity for all. Since 2014, labour market reform has been given priority with the explicit aim of promoting sustainable growth and development. At this point in the reform process, however, there is a need to better understand how the strengthening of labour market institutions can contribute to promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, including what are currently the barriers and potential drivers for realizing this potential. A particular focus in occupational health and safety research should be given to small and medium-sized enterprises.

South Africa

- **Sustainable SMART urban development**

Skewed and segregated socio-spatial planning during the Apartheid era has resulted in “disintegrated” and fragmented South African cities. As a result the City of Tshwane (Pretoria) is experiencing rapid population growth, urban sprawl and inner city dilapidation. This puts an immense pressure on the administration to transform the social and urban landscape and deliver services, housing, infrastructure, safety and employment opportunities. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to address these challenges and is expected to strengthen capacities to develop sustainable SMART solutions for urban planning. The collaboration draws on City of Aarhus’s best practice planning tools, experiences with innovative project organisation as well as world class technical solutions. Private sector developers and knowledge institutions in both countries are an integrated part of the collaboration with regard to technical solutions, knowledge transfer and capacity building. The focus of the SSC is on: a) green and non-motorised transport; b) water; c) public spaces; d) mixed-use developments; and e) housing. Research into the dynamics of sustainable cities would be a valuable complement to these efforts.

Turkey

- **Energy: renewables and district heating and cooling**

Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) with Turkey encompasses two related themes.

Firstly, there is a focus on efficient, low-carbon heating and cooling systems. Roughly one third of the energy consumed in Turkey is today used for heating and cooling purposes. The authorities are aiming to promote the use of energy efficient and low carbon heating and cooling systems. Currently heat is mostly provided in individual or building-level heating systems and most systems are powered with fossil fuels. Relatively few district energy systems are found. Combining heat and power and utilising surplus heat in industry are likely to have a significant unused potential. Looking at the most suitable renewable energy sources for district heating and cooling, geothermal, solar, wind, biomass and waste-to-energy have to be considered in Turkey. Thus, research is needed to explore opportunities for developing energy efficient and low carbon solutions within heating and cooling.

Secondly, there is a focus on both offshore and onshore wind as renewable energy sources. Onshore wind has undergone rapid development during recent years. Since 2017 8.2 GW of new capacity was added in the power sector – 65 percent of this was renewable energy. Based on cooperation with respect to heating and cooling, the national energy authorities have specifically requested support for the expansion of the offshore wind sector and the preparation of an offshore roadmap. With sea on three sides of the country there is likely to be a significant wind potential to harvest. In addition to offshore it is likely that onshore wind also will be included in the SSC. Research could be designed to examine ways of using wind energy in Turkey’s electricity grid and the overall energy mix, balancing green wind electricity on the grid, looking into energy storage and using wind energy in heating and cooling networks.

Vietnam

- **Veterinary and food safety**

Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) includes a focus on food safety in the pig value chain. A key concern is the routine use of antibiotics and other compounds to manage diseases in order to achieve productivity and biosecurity outcomes. Solutions to better manage this and reduce the amount of antibiotics used could include hygiene, biosecurity and disease surveillance measures as well as the prevention of diseases through vaccination. Research is needed to help establish how such measures - along with prudent use practices consistent with a "one health" approach - may be implemented. This would include determining the actual disease risk and status, current livestock farming and antibiotics usage practices, as well as the prevalence and risk of antimicrobial resistance with a view to making recommendations on pathways to improved disease prevention and control practices. It is recommended that the research be inter-disciplinary, include an analysis of the role of relevant stakeholders in achieving behavioural change and focus on developing innovative solutions that will work in the Vietnamese context.

- **Health care and non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**

The prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in primary healthcare is in focus through strategic sector cooperation (SSC). In Vietnam, as in many low and middle-income countries, the existing healthcare system is oriented towards infectious diseases. As a result, the system is poorly equipped to handle the growing prevalence of NCDs. There are direct consequences for especially for the poor, who are affected by the diseases and by lack of access to prevention and long-term care. A reorientation of the healthcare system with investment in the prevention and treatment of NCDs at the primary level and with new attention to patient self-care and involvement is underway. An essential prerequisite for success in this field is knowledge on how NCDs are experienced and handled by patients, relatives and healthcare professionals. Further research would be beneficial.

- **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)**

Literacy among Vietnam’s adult workforce is widespread and more so than in other countries, including wealthier ones. However, inadequate skills of job applicants (a “skills gap”) and scarcity of workers in other occupations (a “skills shortage”) are both identified as major challenges in the next step of industrialisation. The focus of strategic sector cooperation (SSC) has been on vocational education and training, supporting an enhanced coherence between the Vietnamese TVET system

and the labour market addressing skill-gaps and future skills needs. Relevant line ministries and their regional branches are supported to develop tools and mechanisms to implement the parts of the strategy focusing on enhanced cooperation between schools, companies and authorities. Research is needed to assess strategic as well as concrete interests and opportunities for companies and educational institutions to engage in and influence these gaps and shortages in view of the rapid socio-economic and structural development, ongoing privatization and significant international integration of the economy.