



**Danida Fellowship Centre (the DFC)**

# **Call for Danida Mobility Grants for Research, 2020**

## **Application and Reporting Guidelines**

Danida Fellowship Centre  
Version 2, April 2020

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**Adjustments in the Call 2020, version 2, April 2020:**

Publications cannot be covered by a mobility grant.

A choice must be made regarding administration of services in connection with the research stay in Denmark.

**Adjustment in version 1, January 2020:**

Countries eligible for funding in the mobility grant projects are consistent with the countries eligible for funding in the Call for Window 2 applications, 2020.

## **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 that are eligible for funding in the 2020 Call for Window 2 applications. These countries are: Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, South Africa, and Vietnam.

Applications can be submitted continuously, i.e. no deadline has been set for this Call. The Call for Mobility Grants 2020 will be open as long as funds remain.

Danida Fellowship Centre (the DFC) manages the application process and the implementation of the mobility grant scheme on behalf of the MFA. The funding envelope for mobility grants is decided upon by MFA on an ongoing basis.

### **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 selected growth and transition countries ("Window 2"), 2020.<sup>1</sup>

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 selected growth and transition countries ("Window 2"), 2020.

The visiting researcher must hold a PhD or equivalent qualifications<sup>2</sup>, 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 or private) in Denmark, or a Danish private company with a strong research profile.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 one researcher’s stay in Denmark and only one stay/trip.

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

The outputs of the mobility grant project must include 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 Danish 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 researcher 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 including upload of 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 visiting researcher, and the institution of the visiting researcher (confirming the research stay in Denmark, including management responsibility, plan for research stay, etc.), the head of the Danish host institution (or department), and the project coordinator at the Danish host institution.

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

The application and the 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 this 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 use the link “Forgot your password?” to reset your password. 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 you submit the application. 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](mailto: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/>.

The 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 the 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 the 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 by the DFC of the MFA's decision within six weeks after an application has been submitted. The approved projects can expect to start immediately after endorsement of a Letter of Grant received from the DFC. The research stay, on the other hand, can be initiated at the earliest 3 months after project approval if the applicant chooses to make use of the DFC's administrative services in arranging and administrating the visiting researcher's stay. See below.

## **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.

### Eligible costs are:

Research materials

Research communication

Daily allowance

Air ticket to and from Denmark

Visa fees

Accommodation (in/outside Copenhagen or at the DFC hostel)

### **Administration of the research stay in Denmark:**

The applicant (Danish host institution) has the choice between two options of administrative services:

- a) The applicant (Danish host institution) organises and takes care of the entire administration, i.e. booking of flight to and from Denmark and coordination of the research stay in Denmark (in or outside Copenhagen). Overhead/administration fees for the eligible costs can thus be covered for the Danish host institution<sup>3</sup>.

For the air ticket to and from Denmark, the cheapest fare should be applied. The daily allowance for the visiting researcher must be according to the Danish host institution's rules, regulations and cost-norms. The rate to be used in the budget for accommodation during the research stay in Denmark is the actual costs for the accommodation.

- b) Make use of DFC's administrative services in arranging all the practical details of the trip and research stay at the DFC hostel. See link <http://dfcentre.com/research/how-dfc-administers-research-projects/research-fellows/> to find the DFC rates to be used in the calculation of the budget, cf. senior researchers. The DFC charges an administration fee of DKK 6,000 (incl. VAT) for the services. The expenses incurred by the DFC are not subject to overhead.

One of the above models of administration services must be chosen.

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 institutions.

## **6. Grant management, accounting, and reporting**

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

- Administration of the research stay when administration service model a) is chosen, see above;
- Coordination of the research activities;
- 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 is met;
- The budget is in accordance with rules and regulations of the Danish host institution;
- The required ethical and other approvals will be obtained before the start of the activities.

Information about the 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 project, it must be mentioned that the grant is given by the MFA.

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<sup>3</sup> Maximum overhead rates must follow the General Conditions for ongoing projects, see <https://dfcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/General-Conditions-2020.pdf>



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 Grant.

The Danish host institution will receive the full amount of the grant after DFC's receipt of the Disbursement Request Form.

For the disbursement of the grant, the Disbursement Request, appendix C at DFC's homepage, link: <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/> has to be filled in and submitted to the DFC by email to [research@dfcentre.dk](mailto:research@dfcentre.dk) after the return of a signed Letter of Grant to DFC.

If the administration service model b) (see above) has been chosen, the DFC will submit an invoice to the responsible Danish host institution covering the actual expenses for the DFC services after the research stay at the DFC hostel.

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 the DFC for a no-cost extension of the project period of up to six 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 forms and appendices available on the DFC website, link: <https://dfcentre.com/call-mobility-grant/>. The end date is the date accepted in the Letter of Grant or another end date stated in later written approval by the 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 co-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 the 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 will be considered 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 MFA are 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 if noticeable deteriorations in the conditions for completing the project as approved are detected.

## **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](mailto:research@dfcentre.dk).

## APPENDIX 1

### **Mobility grants to researchers from selected growth and transition countries – country-specific research themes in 2020:**

The global 2030 agenda and the seventeen United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) constitute an important framework for development cooperation and for funding research.

The thematic focus areas of the Call 2020, on which the Mobility grants are also based, are country-specific and have been determined on the basis of the focused Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) agreements in each of the countries.

#### **1. Renewable energy**

##### **Egypt**

Egypt possesses an abundance of land as well as high wind potential, making it a prime location for renewable energy production. There are currently both opportunities as well as the political will to transform the energy sector in Egypt from being based mainly on fossil fuels to renewable energy, as noted in both the sustainable development strategy for 2030 and the renewable energy plan for 2035. The Government intends to supply 20 percent of generated electricity from renewable sources by 2022 and 42 percent by 2030. Simultaneously there is a strong focus on energy efficiency, especially in the many new cities that are being constructed in order to ease the pressure on the population growth in Cairo. Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) will focus on wind energy. Research into topics such as power sector planning and modelling, the integration of renewables in the power sector and project development would complement the SSC. The regional dimensions concerning energy integration in North Africa and/or Middle East as well as district heating/cooling and smart grids would also be potential research areas.

##### **Ethiopia**

Ethiopia has immense renewable energy generation potential based upon its natural resources (hydro, wind, solar and geothermal). It is a high priority for the Government to expand the electricity generation capacity to cover national demand, as well as to export electricity to neighboring countries. Current electricity generation is dominated by hydro-power, but the planned capacity expansion will be more diversified and geographically distributed, with a significant share of wind, solar and geothermal power generation. The Ethiopian power system is characterized by excess demand and lack of stability reducing the security of supply as well as frequent outages. It is a target to enable access to electricity for all by 2025. In this respect further research would be useful, covering topics such as the role of water as both a source for irrigation and for balancing electricity systems, the integration of renewables into mini-grids and data availability concerning renewable resources like wind.

##### **Indonesia**

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.

## **2. Environment, including manufacturing, urban development and waste**

### **Indonesia**

Indonesia is facing serious waste challenges especially in large and rapidly growing cities. City governments have to deal with increasing amounts of solid waste with inadequate 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 the 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 through the concept of the circular economy thereby addressing environmental, economic and health issues. Research is needed to: i) model the concept of the circular economy with various Indonesian stakeholders in order to foster public-private partnerships within the area of solid waste management as well as other sectors; and ii) address barriers and challenges affecting the development and implementation of regulations and policies to improve framework conditions within the sector of solid waste management.

### **Kenya**

Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to support and strengthen opportunities for Kenya to pursue the green and circular economy. The focus and starting point is resource efficient industrial production and industrial development with a perspective of structural changes in the wider eco-system, e.g. urban development, water and waste utilities management as well as material flows. The SSC is based on a multi stakeholder cooperation between Danish and Kenyan environmental authorities, research institutions, organizations and the business sector.

The existing and proposed future SSC interventions are: provision and advocacy for policy development and systemic change in the environment sector and its affiliated and dependent sectors. Focus areas will include environmental data provision and management, waste management, water management, cleaner production, enhanced regulatory and circular business models, sustainable industrial clustering and design and innovative circular models for urban planning and development. Key areas of strategic interest are interventions that can help in the increase of resource productivity and economic growth, in particular within food waste systems and organic residuals/bio-economy, water and wastewater, housing and construction, models for recycling and refurbishing, packaging, systems optimization and capacity utilization, financial and market acceleration models, and production optimization.

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. However, the approach is nationwide and it is intended to expand areas of collaboration. Within the framework as outlined there are numerous possible research topics associated with developing the circular economy.

### **South Africa**

Skewed and segregated socio-spatial planning during the apartheid era has resulted in “disintegrated” and fragmented South African cities. 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) address some of these challenges through a city-city collaboration that seeks to strengthen the City of Tshwane's integrated planning methodologies. The collaboration draws on City of Aarhus's best practice planning tools, experiences with innovative project organization as well as 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.

### **3. Water resources, including urban water**

#### **Ghana**

In Ghana there is a movement from rural to urban areas and the population of the big cities is growing fast. People are seeking improved services, infrastructure and livelihoods. The largest urban area and main growth center is the Greater Accra area, that includes the City of Tema hosting the industrial hub of the country and the biggest port of West Africa. On one hand, a growing urban population is an asset for growth but on the other hand it is also putting a significant pressure on livability and sustainability of the city, e.g. in the area of water and waste water management. Water for all is at the core. In addition, changing climate conditions are a challenge for the resilience of the city, its growth and population. A gradual change requires long-term integrated planning and adaptation.

A new Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) aims to address these challenges and focuses on water and cities, involving the City of Aarhus and Aarhus Vand (water) together with the City of Tema and the Ghana Water Company. Final agreements on specific activities are being prepared and the startup of the first 3 year project is expected in January 2020. In this context the following overall research needs and topics have crystalized: i) Socio-economic impact in the city of Tema of climate change and its related water infrastructure challenges; ii) Urban planning requirements in a city characterized by informal development; iii) Financial feasibility of the provision of water and wastewater management in an urban context (including resource efficiency, financial, legal and societal incentives, tariff structures, subsidies and willingness to pay); and iv) Innovative approaches and models for reduction of non-revenue water and improvement of wastewater management.

#### **South Africa**

South Africa is a water scarce country and is currently facing a looming crisis due to a massive back log in water infrastructure maintenance and investment, as well as recurrent droughts driven by climatic variation and further deteriorating water quality. A water research development and innovation roadmap has been developed that identifies research and innovation needs and gaps. The roadmap indicates the following focus areas: i) Unlocking alternative sources of water with reuse, improved groundwater utilization, desalination and harnessing of storm water, where research needs include assessment, monitoring and social dimensions; ii) Exploring ecological (natural water bodies) and built water infrastructure, including landscape level assessment of ecological infrastructure as an alternative to building, the management of ecological infrastructure and "green" water balances (ecological flow assessments; river basin scale hydro-economics; reservoir, river and lake restoration); and, iii) Ensuring greater water efficiency and reduced losses, with associated technical, institutional, operational and social behavioural challenges as well as next generation technology for water efficiency with industries, agriculture and households. Additionally there is need for research into applicable water governance

and water costing approaches that can unlock the urgently needed water infrastructure investments, thereby making water a bankable business while ensuring the constitutional right to water and sanitation.

#### **4. Food quality, including food safety**

##### **Kenya**

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.

##### **Indonesia**

The governments of Indonesia and Denmark have agreed to explore the potential and benefits of Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) within the dairy sector, since the Government perceives dairy sector development as means to increase economic wealth, welfare, the standard of living, nutritional status, independence and self-sufficiency. The Government's ambition is to promote sustainable development of the dairy sector in order to contribute to the improvement of food safety and secure supplies. National dairy production only covers 24% of the national demand, making the country highly dependent on imports. In addition rapid population growth, especially children of school age, puts the country under enormous pressure to satisfy the domestic demand of milk. Production is based on small-holder farms with very low capacity, low production, limited resources and often limited framework conditions. The Government is developing an integrated action plan to tackle undernourishment amongst children through the introduction of fish, eggs, milk and green beans in diets, as well as improving parental care and sanitation. Research could focus on the regulations in milk production, hygiene, food safety and animal welfare. Regarding child nutrition, research into the effectiveness of the public health regulation could be a starting point.

##### **Vietnam**

Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) between Denmark and Vietnam focuses on food safety in the pork value chain. A key concern in Vietnam is the routine use of antibiotics and other compounds to prevent and manage diseases in order to sustain productivity and as part of biosecurity measures. There is an urgent need to reduce the use of antibiotics through, e.g., the implementation of prudent use practices related to antibiotics, improved hygiene and biosecurity measures, disease surveillance and disease prevention through vaccination.

Research is needed to guide the adoption of prudent antibiotic use practices with a starting point in the legislative framework in Vietnam and consistent with a "one health" approach. This may include determining the actual disease risk and status, as well as drivers of current antibiotics use practices and antimicrobial resistance. It is expected that the research will be inter-disciplinary and include intervention and solution-oriented activities with a view to determine the role of relevant stakeholders in achieving behavioral change in antibiotic use practices. Finally, the research should recommend innovative solutions to reduce antibiotic use and resistance that will work in the Vietnamese context.

## **5. Health systems including occupational health and safety (OHS)**

### **Bangladesh**

The economy of Bangladesh is growing fast and the readymade garment sector is the backbone of the economy as a source of employment and export earnings. After large scale deadly accidents in 2012 and 2013, the international community, including international textile companies, reacted strongly to ensure control and improvement of textile factory safety with a focus on building construction and fire hazards. However, other aspects of occupational health and safety and other sectors have not received similar attention. A number of occupational and environmental risks are present in Bangladesh across all sectors.

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 (MoLE) and the Department for Inspection of Factories and Establishments (DIFE) by use of Danish authority (DWEA) systems and knowledge. While the first phase focused mainly on the education of master trainers and development of national guidelines with a focus on the textile sector, the second phase focuses on: i) Master trainers; and, ii) Management and planning within DIFE and MoLE. An increased focus on other sectors with significant risks (e.g. construction, shipbreaking) is foreseen. Thus, further research to address the improvement of occupational health and safety in broad terms, including environmental concerns, would be appropriate.

### **Myanmar**

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.

### **Vietnam**

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. Therefore, further research into these topics would be highly beneficial.

## **6. Maritime development**

### **Ghana**

The Gulf of Guinea is the key trade route and an important livelihood resource for both Ghana and West Africa. More than 90 percent of traded goods are transported by sea. As of July 2019, Ghana possesses one of the most advanced and deepest container terminals on the African continent. Within five years, Ghana expects to enhance container-handling capacity from 800,000 to 3,500,000 containers per year. A growing middle class and focus on infrastructure projects makes this prospect seem within reach. Major challenges are to ensure that the economic potential of the Gulf is realised in a sustainable and safe manner and to combat piracy, presently on the rise. 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 and to promote a maritime regulatory and enforcement environment compliant with international standards.

As Ghana and Nigeria are collaborating on a maritime security programme, research themes could include maritime security and the commercial and economic impact of piracy. Other themes could be the socio-economic impact of port expansion and other maritime infrastructure investments, and political-economy of modernising and streamlining container handling. Finally, as fisheries issues may be included in future SSC activities, and the Fishery Act of 2002 is expected to be revised, the sustainable use of the maritime domain such as fisheries and the coastal environment could be relevant topics.

### **Kenya**

The overall objective of Strategic sector cooperation (SSC) between Denmark and Kenya will be to promote economic growth and capacity development through improved framework conditions for the Kenyan maritime sector, which contributes to establishing favourable prerequisites for a free competition and a maritime level playing field that benefits both countries. The specific purposes are to enhance the capabilities in key maritime institutions in Kenya through government-to-government cooperation.

The government of Kenya has signed a deal to expand the port of Mombasa, seeking to boost efficiency at the key transport hub of East Africa. Further research into, inter alia transport efficiency, the integration of hinterland terminals, liner shipping connectivity and port infrastructure on trade flows, job creation, etc. could complement these efforts.