Wallacea region - understanding biodiversity and evolutionary responses to environmental change

Closing date for notification of intent: 15 March 2018
Closing date for full proposals: 1 May 2018

1. Summary

The UK Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and the Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education Republic of Indonesia (Ristekdikti), are inviting research proposals under the ‘Wallacea region – understanding biodiversity and evolutionary responses to environmental change’ call.

This call is part of a wider portfolio of UK-Indonesia science and cultural collaboration to highlight and understand Indonesia’s biodiversity as part of a celebration of Alfred Russel Wallace’s work in the region. The primary purpose of the call is to explore biodiversity of the Wallacea region, and through this understand tensions in land use and the adaptation of biodiversity in response to environmental change. The programme will provide solutions to support effective management, restoration, rehabilitation and exploitation of the region and its biodiversity.

The programme will deliver new basic science data leading to greater knowledge and wider approaches to inform effective management, restoration, rehabilitation, and exploitation of the area’s biodiversity and ecosystems, balancing the need for conservation with economic development, and supporting the social and economic stability of the region.

The programme will:

- Develop knowledge of Wallacea region mega biodiversity and ecosystem responses to change;
- Use this knowledge to understand biodiversity connectivity across the region exploring resilience, trade-offs and informing restoration and management; and
- Explore the benefits (economic, environmental and social) attached to the region’s natural capital assets (via the benefits and services derived) and therefore provide an informed approach to innovation and business activity within Wallacea.

This call is supported through the Newton-Indonesia fund, which forms part of the UK government’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment. This programme is a collaboration with the Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education Republic of Indonesia (Ristekdikti).

Proposals are sought from teams comprising researchers from Indonesia and the UK eligible to hold Ristekdikti and UK Research Council grants respectively. Ristekdikti will fund the Indonesian component of the successful projects and UK researchers will receive funding from NERC. NERC will provide up to £3.3m of funding (80 per cent FEC) to eligible UK-based researchers. Applicants may request up to £700k (at 80% FEC) from NERC. Ristekdikti will provide the Indonesian applicants with awards ranging between IDR 200,000,000/ year/ project (IDR 600,000,000/ project of 36 month duration) and IDR 675,000,000/ year/ project (IDR 2,025,000,000/ project of 36 month duration) depending on the subject under which a proposal falls.
It is expected that 4 to 5 project proposals of maximum duration of 36 months will be funded. Projects must start by 14 November 2018 in the UK and in February/March 2019 in Indonesia.

**A Notification of Intent to Submit should be submitted on the online form no later than 16:00 GMT/23:00 JKT on 15 March 2018.** The notifications will not be assessed and will be used to plan the assessment process, however the eligibility of applicants for NERC and Ristekdikti funding will be checked and ineligible applicants informed. **Applicants should note that the submission of a Notification of Intent is a requirement of this call and full bids will only be accepted from those teams who submit a completed Notification of Intent to submit online form prior to the deadline. The lead UK and Indonesian PI should not change following approval to submit a full bid.**

A joint application should be submitted to the UK’s Joint Electronic Submission System (Je-S). The call will close on Je-S at 16:00 BST/22:00 JKT on 1 May 2018 and it will not be possible to submit to the call after this time. Applicants should leave enough time for their proposal to pass through their organisation's Je-S submission route before this date. Any proposal that is incomplete, or does not meet NERC’s eligibility criteria or follow NERC’s submission rules (see NERC Grants Handbook), will be office rejected and will not be considered. The Je-S system will open for full proposals on 15 March 2018.

### 2. Background

#### 2.1 Science background

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, stretching from Borneo and Java east to New Guinea and is comprised of nearly 17,508 islands. 49% of the country is forested, accounting for 10% of the world’s tropical forests. The Wallacea biogeographical island region is defined as a group of mainly Indonesian islands separated by deep water straits from the Asian and Australian continental shelves. Wallacea includes Sulawesi, the largest island in the group, as well as Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, Timor, Halmahera, Buru, Seram, and many smaller islands.

Sitting at the intersection between the Oriental and Australasian biogeographic regions, it is one of the world’s biodiversity hotspots, with a high level of endemism due to the deep water straits. The Indonesian Government has initiated the programme of activities focussed around Alfred Russell Wallace to strengthen the ties between Indonesia and the UK at scientific, social and cultural levels. This Wallacea research programme is complemented by early career fellowships, undergraduate expeditions, public lectures, and media engagement through other funding.

Within the past century, Indonesia has undergone significant development as its population has nearly quadrupled. Various activities have put pressure on the long-term sustainability of the forests such as with clearances for agricultural programmes, industrial timber plantations, and for land settlement schemes. This has greatly reduced the amount of forest habitat, particularly in the lowlands, and has caused dramatic and severe declines in the populations of many forest species.

This programme aligns to Indonesia’s strategic focus on the sustainable management of biodiversity, balancing the need for conservation and economic development through natural resource management. It also aligns to the National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019, which seeks to increase support of science and technology for sustainability and utilisation of natural resources.

#### 2.2 Non-science background

NERC is the UK’s main public funder of environmental research, innovation and training. Its aim is to fund excellent, peer reviewed science that helps us understand and predict how our planet works and enables the responsible management of the environment.
Ristekdikti is the main government institution in Indonesia overseeing policy of research and innovation. It holds national research calls schemes on various topics with a focus on applied research. This particular call is paired up with the Kerjasama Luar Negeri (KLN) call.

2.3 Newton Fund

UK funds for this programme have been received directly from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) as part of the Newton Fund. This programme is supported by the Newton Fund in Indonesia, an initiative established by the governments of the UK and Indonesia, and forms part of the UK’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment which is monitored by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). ODA funded activity focuses on outcomes that promote the long-term sustainable growth of Newton Fund partner countries and is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of partner countries as its main objective. Collaborations under the call will contribute to economic development and social welfare in Indonesia, in line with the Newton Fund’s aims. All applications under this call must be compliant with these specifications.

3. Programme scope

3.1 Programme objectives

The aim of the programme is to improve understanding of the Wallacea region’s biodiversity and its role in ecosystem functioning and specifically its responses to anthropogenic activity, to provide solutions to support effective management, restoration, rehabilitation, and exploitation of the region.

This programme will provide knowledge to understand better the role of biodiversity as it underpins ecosystem services and how it is valued, managed and exploited in this unique region for positive development outcomes. This programme will therefore provide the basis to initiate a sustainable and natural resource economy based on the exceptional biodiversity and supported natural resources. Users of project outcomes could include, regional and local land managers from national park authorities, oil palm growers, to logging companies, and at a local scale individual communities looking to develop local nature tourism opportunities or understand the value of their local biodiversity in decision-making processes. To provide these development outcomes, the research challenges that the programme will address could include, but are not limited to:

- Developing knowledge of Wallacea region mega biodiversity and ecosystem responses to change;
- Use this knowledge to understand biodiversity connectivity across the region exploring resilience, trade-offs and informing restoration and management; and
- Explore the benefits (economic, environmental and social) attached to the region’s natural capital assets (via the benefits and services derived) and therefore provide an informed approach to innovation and business activity within Wallacea.

Natural resources are an important contributor to Indonesia’s GDP and Government budget. Agriculture, forestry, and mining contribute about 25% of Indonesia's GDP and about 30% of overall Government budget revenue. The National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 places emphasis on “inclusive and sustainable growth, increasing value added of natural resources with the sustainable approach, increasing quality of the environment...”

1 World Bank and environment in Indonesia
2 National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019
Projects need to show links between the research and the benefit to the economy and society in order to ensure proposals are developed with line of sight to relevant ODA outcomes. Evidence of understanding of engagement with users/understanding of user needs throughout the proposal build stage will help to ensure pathways to impact are taken into account and that there is line of sight to benefits for Indonesia. Examples could include:

- **Nature tourism** - The National Development Plan 2005-2025 states that tourism must protect and conserve the environment holistically. The government wishes to increase tourism revenue from 3.2% GDP (2014), to 8% GDP in 2019. Providing increased understanding of the unique environment in the Wallacea biogeographical region and working with local communities, NGO and tourism businesses is a means to help achieve this goal.

- **The forest sector is essential in economic development, the livelihoods of up to 60 million rural people, and in providing environmental services.** In 2009 there was an estimated 33.4 million hectares of degraded forest\(^3\). As a resource the tropical forests have not been managed in a sustainable or equitable manner and Indonesia recognises their management is to support economic development, improving rural livelihoods and reducing poverty, and producing environmental services and benefits\(^3\). Clearer understanding and accurate data on the functioning of both sustainable and non-sustainable logging disseminated to the public, government, NGOs, and logging industry provided by projects will enable these stakeholders to make more informed choices.

Projects are encouraged to address novel research questions, and where appropriate apply new tools and techniques, with possible approaches including, for example: remote sensing; Earth Observation; and environmental 'omics tools, together with existing ecological and demographic models, population genetic theory, quantitative genetics and spatial approaches such as niche modelling.

The programme covers the major ecosystems of the Wallacea biogeographical region, including the range of forest types from alpine to mangroves, and extends into coastal systems at the land-sea interface. Intertidal areas (including estuarine) and shallow coastal ecosystems are in scope, namely shallow coral reef systems, mangroves and seagrasses. The programme does not, however, cover the aspects of marine biodiversity beyond the land-sea coastal point due to the financial, resource and planning requirements of such work. The funders anticipate the eventual programme will cover a range of ecosystems across the geographic region.

Whilst Indonesia is recognised for its above ground plant and animal biodiversity; being considered 3rd or 4th in the ranked list of biodiverse countries, projects are also encouraged to understand the region’s soils – considered some of the world’s most fertile soils, - to better understand the role soil health plays in the long-term maintenance of the region’s biodiversity and ecosystem health.

The expected outputs of the programme include co-written high impact journal papers and presentations at international conferences. Project outputs such as information and tools that policymakers, land and forestry managers in Indonesia can use to manage, restore, rehabilitate or otherwise improve the resilience of the region’s biodiversity to anthropogenic and environmental change will deliver the key Indonesian objectives of supporting economic development, improving rural livelihoods and reducing poverty, and producing environmental services and benefits.

### 3.2 Proposal requirements

Proposals should be from joint Indonesian-UK research teams and should clearly justify how the proposed research aligns with the scope of this call and will contribute to the delivery of the programme challenges. In particular, applicants should set out how the proposed research will deliver a better understanding of the region’s biodiversity and how this will be used to resolve the impacts of

---

3. [Indonesia Forestry Outlook Study](#)
anthropogenic activity and enable effective management, restoration, rehabilitation and exploitation of the region and its biodiversity, and hence contribute to societal well-being and economic growth in Indonesia.

4. Programme requirements

NERC is managing the proposal submission on behalf of the NERC and Ristekdikti partnership.

Applications to the programme must be from UK-Indonesia partnerships – i.e. include at least one Indonesia-based Principal Investigator and one UK-based Principal Investigator. Only proposals that involve scientific collaboration between the UK and Indonesia will be considered. All proposals must have proportionate participation from UK and Indonesian researchers. Given the nature of the funding, it is possible that more than one Indonesian project could be in partnership with a single (larger) UK side of the partnership. If this is the case the UK side of the proposal must demonstrate how it will be in partnership with all the Indonesian partners; Indonesian partners must demonstrate how they are working with the UK partners as a minimum, but are encouraged to demonstrate working with the other Indonesian partners.

Up to £3.3m of funding (80 % FEC) is available from the UK for this call and at least IDR 2,400,000,000 from Ristekdikti for the Indonesian components. Applicants can request up to £700K (80% FEC) for the UK component of a project, and funding from Ristekdikti for the Indonesian component of awards ranging between IDR 200,000,000/ year/ project (IDR 600,000,000/ project of 36 month duration) and IDR 675,000,000/ year/ project (IDR 2,025,000,000/ project of 36 month duration) depending on the subject under which a proposal falls.

Indonesian applicants should refer to the new output-based research funding regulation, which stipulates the maximum amount of grant based on the field of research.

The funds available through this call are intended to support focused, coordinated and collaborative research between Indonesia and the UK that address the scope of the call as outlined above. These grants should promote inter-institutional collaborations, both between and within Indonesia and the UK, and are also expected to enhance opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration. Partnerships should be genuine and reciprocal, and working together must add value to that which could be achieved by individual partners working on their own. Proposals must demonstrate that research activities will either achieve more than the partners would have achieved if tackling an issue by working alone, or achieve outcomes at less cost or faster than if working alone.

For each grant proposal a lead Principal Investigator should be nominated from both the UK and Indonesia and they will act as focal points for contact with the funding agency in their respective countries (refer to section 5 below for Application Process).

Additionally, £300K of the UK funds will be set aside and the successful projects will be expected to work together and provide a single bid to deliver activity, or activities designed to produce outputs at programme level, to enable outputs that are in effect greater than the sum of the individual projects.

4.1 Utilisation of genetic resources

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is now part of the international Convention on Biodiversity. The protocol is now enshrined in law having been ratified by the European Union and the UK. Applicants to this call should ensure they are aware of the protocol and their potential obligations under Regulation (EU) 511/2014 and how to comply with the regulation: UK Statutory Instrument No.821(March 2015).
4.2 Newton Fund requirements

All proposals should clearly outline how the proposed research will address the objectives of the Newton Fund by supporting the development of long-term, sustainable partnerships that promote societal welfare and economic growth in Indonesia.

Applicants should demonstrate how the main research outcomes will be specific to:
- understanding the tensions between anthropogenic activity and biodiversity maintenance;
- enabling the sustainable development in Indonesia through supporting the provision of solutions to support management, restoration, rehabilitation and exploitation of the region and its biodiversity;
- use the research strengths of the UK and Indonesia to address the issue; and
- demonstrate that the research component is of an internationally excellent standard.

Applicants should address these points in both the Je-S summary and then more fully, in the Case for Support (see section 5 for more details). UK researchers will be required to demonstrate that the research is compliant with ODA requirements by submitting an ODA statement clearly explaining how their project is compliant and therefore eligible to receive support from the Newton Fund; further details are in section 5 below. The ODA statement is for the UK funder purposes and is an assurance check that the project meets the ODA compliance requirements.

4.3 Eligibility

It is recommended that applicants contact the relevant funding agency before submission to confirm they are eligible to apply to the call as proposals with ineligible applicants will be rejected without peer review.

4.3.1 UK applicants

For UK applicants, normal individual eligibility applies and is in Section C of the NERC research grant and fellowships handbook. NERC research grants may be held at approved UK Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) approved Research Council Institutes (RCIs) and approved Independent Research Organisations (IROs). The Research Councils have agreed that to help remove potential barriers to interdisciplinary research, all RCIs are eligible for grant funding from all Research Councils. Full details of approved RCIs and IROs can be found on the RCUK website.

UK Investigators may be involved in no more than two proposals in total submitted to this call and only one of these may be as the lead Principal Investigator.

4.3.2 Indonesian applicants

Indonesian applicants should hold at least a doctorate degree and be employed by a university or organisation eligible to receive funding from Ristekdikti.

Indonesian principal applicants should be based at a university to be eligible for the accompanying budget from Ristekdikti through KLN scheme. Other types of Indonesian applicants could be part of an applying research consortium, but not as principal investigator. Applicants should comply with detailed eligibility criteria for Ristekdikti KLN available on the Simlitabmas website.

4.4 Studentships

There are no associated studentships permitted as part of this call.
4.5 Reporting requirements

As with all NERC grant holders, there will be a requirement to report through the RCUK reporting system; this is required annually and continues for up to five years post grant end.

Indonesian researchers should submit reporting in the format detailed on the Simlitabmas website.

Applicants should be aware that according to the Newton Fund requirements, there will be some additional terms and conditions associated with the UK grants which are awarded. Additionally, UK Investigators must assist the NERC with any additional reporting requirements requested by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

4.6 Capital requests

The purchase of capital (items over £10k) are not permitted by UK applicants through the Newton Fund. Similarly, for Indonesian applicants the purchase of capital equipment through the KLN/Insinas schemes is not permitted.

4.7 Awards and extension requests

Due to differences in the budgets of NERC and Ristekdikti the start dates of the UK and Indonesian components will be slightly staggered. The UK components of the successful grants will be funded for up to 3 years and should start in November 2018 and conclude no later than November 2021 to align with the Newton Fund timescales. Ristekdikti will start disbursement of the Indonesian component of the grant in Feb/Mar 2019.

Due to financial restraints of the Newton Fund Programme, grant extensions to the UK component of the project will only be considered under exceptional circumstances (in line with the Equality Act 2010) and will require NERC agreement on a case-by-case basis. The Research Organisation remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the Equality Act 2010, including any subsequent amendments introduced while work is in progress, and for ensuring that the expectations set out in the RCUK statement of expectations for equality and diversity are met.

5. Application process

5.1 Notification of intent

A Notification of Intent to submit a proposal must be submitted for all potential applicants to the call via the online form by 16:00 GMT/23:00 JKT 15 March 2018.

Only one Notification of Intent form needs to be submitted per project. The notification must follow the instructions provided on the online form and include details on the research themes that the proposed research will address and the institutions, investigators and project partners that are expected to be involved. NERC and Ristekdikti will use this information to plan the proposal assessment process. The notifications will not be assessed but eligibility of the applicants for Research Council and Ristekdikti funding will be checked. It should be noted that submission of the Notification of Intent is a requirement of this call and full bids will only be accepted from those teams who submit a completed Notification of Intent to submit online form prior to the deadline. The Notification of Intent online form is available from the Announcement of Opportunity page on the NERC website.

NERC will acknowledge receipt of all notifications and invite eligible applicants to submit a full proposal. NERC will also share the notifications with Ristekdikti. The lead PI from the UK and Indonesia should not change following approval to submit to full bid.
5.2 Full bid application process

The full bid closing date is 16:00 BST/23:00 JKT 1 May 2018.

This programme will support collaborative projects between the UK and Indonesia and each project should submit a single collaborative proposal that sets out the research to be carried out by both the UK and Indonesian partners. All proposals must include UK and Indonesian scientists. The UK applicant must submit the proposal through the Research Councils’ Joint Electronic Submission system (JeS).

The UK applicant should list the lead Indonesian PI and collaborators as Project Partners on the JeS form. Each individual organisation should be listed as a separate Project Partner. The approximate value of the Indonesian collaborators and other contributions should be detailed in the project partner in-kind support section of the proposal form. Note the requirements in section 5.2.1 for providing full details of the Indonesian budget requested.

Applicants should select Proposal Type- ‘Standard Proposal’ and then select the scheme – ‘Directed International’ and the Call – ‘Newton Wallacea 2018’.

A joint application should be submitted to the UK’s Joint Electronic Submission System (JeS). The call will close on Je-S at 16:00 BST/22:00 JKT on 1 May 2018 and it will not be possible to submit to the call after this time. Applicants should leave enough time for their proposal to pass through their organisation’s Je-S submission route before this date. Any proposal that is incomplete, or does not meet NERC’s eligibility criteria or follow NERC’s submission rules (see NERC Grants Handbook), will be office rejected and will not be considered. The Je-S system will open for full proposals on 15 March 2018.

All attachments, with the exception of letters of support and services/facilities/equipment quotes, submitted through the Je-S system must be completed in single-spaced typescript of minimum font size 11 point (Arial or other sans serif typeface of equivalent size to Arial 11), with margins of at least 2cm. Please note that Arial narrow, Calibri and Times New Roman are not allowable font types and any proposal that has used either of these font types within their submission will be rejected. References and footnotes should also be at least 11 point font and should be in the same font type as the rest of the document. Headers and footers should not be used for references or information relating to the scientific case. Applicants referring to websites should note that referees may choose not to use them.

Applicants should ensure that their proposal conforms to all eligibility and submission rules, otherwise their proposal may be rejected without peer review. More details on NERC’s submission rules can be found in the NERC research grant and fellowships handbook and in the submission rules on the NERC website.

Please note that on submission to council ALL non PDF documents are converted to PDF, the use of non-standard fonts may result in errors or font conversion, which could affect the overall length of the document.

Additionally where non-standard fonts are present, and even if the converted PDF document may look unaffected in the Je-S System, when it is imported into the Research Councils Grants System some information may be removed. We therefore recommend that where a document contains any non-standard fonts (scientific notation, diagrams etc.), the document should be converted to PDF prior to attaching it to the proposal.

Full Guidance on the application process, including details of UK eligible costs, is available in the NERC Research Grants Handbook.
The costs of the UK institutions should be submitted in to the Je-S system and will be met from the UK funds. Indonesian costs will be paid by Ristekdikti and should be submitted on the pro-forma provided and recorded in the KLN scheme. Indonesian applicants should also submit their application to the Ristekdikti online system.

Proposals submitted to the KLN scheme should specify that this is part of the Newton Fund NERC Wallacea call for further review process alignment with RCUK. Please state this in the PDF file you are submitting to Ristekdikti’s system: Newton Fund Wallacea Call 2018.

5.2.1 Proposal components

In addition to the standard Je-S pro forma, the lead component of each proposal should include the following documents in Je-S:

a) A joint Case for Support, which is comprised of three parts:

Part 1 – A common Previous Track Record incorporating ALL UK and Indonesian Research Organisations involved (up to 3 sides A4). The Track Record should provide a summary of the results and conclusions of recent work in the technological/scientific area that is covered by the research proposal, including reference to RCUK, Ristekdikti and other relevant funded work. Details of any relevant past collaborative work with other beneficiaries should also be given; in particular please indicate where your previous work has contributed to the UK or Indonesia’s competitiveness or to improving the quality of life. An outline of the specific expertise available for the research at the host organisation and that of any associated organisations and beneficiaries should also be included.

Part 2 – A common Description of the Proposed Research. (up to 8 sides A4 including all necessary tables, figures and references) and should include:

- underlying rationale and scientific issues to be addressed,
- describe why the work is strategically important,
- how users are participating in projects, how they will be engaged and how the outputs and outcomes address their requirements,
- how the application addresses the scope of this particular call,
- the key research objectives and hypotheses, and
- how these will be achieved.

Part 3 - A common Management Plan (up to 1 side A4). To include management structures and plans, participant responsibilities and scheduling chart. Note the management plan should factor in the need to allocate resources to cross-project coordination and integration.

b) UK costs: a common Justification of Resources; (up to 2 sides A4). This should be for all UK Research Organisations involved, for all Directly Incurred Costs, Investigator effort, use of pool staff resources, any access to shared facilities and equipment. Capital requests (i.e. individual items over £10k) are not permitted through the Newton Fund. For further information of what to include in the Justification of Resources, see section E in the NERC Research Grants Handbook.

c) Indonesian costs: justification of these resources and details of the Indonesian Investigators should be submitted in a specific format and entered into Je-S as attachment type ‘Non-UK Component’. The format should follow the specific guidance for the KLN scheme.

d) A common Pathways to Impact; (up to 2 sides A4), detailing:

- those who may benefit or make use of the research;
- how they might benefit and/or make use of the research;
• methods for disseminating data/knowledge/skills in the most effective and appropriate manner.

Full details of the requirements for Pathways to Impact, and a suggested template, can be found on the NERC website. The costs of knowledge exchange activities in the plan should be fully integrated into the proposal costings and justified in the Justification of Resources section.

e) A common Outline Data Management Plan (up to 1 side A4). This section includes information about how the project will manage data produced and identify data sets of long term value that should be made available to the relevant data centre for archiving and reuse at the end of the grant. Further guidance regarding NERC’s Data Policy is available on the NERC Data policy webpage.

f) Letters of Support from named Project Partners to confirm that support and facilities will be made available for associated collaborations and co-funding (up to 2 sides A4 each letter). The Je-S system will require a letter of support for the Indonesian named collaborators listed as Project Partners. A ‘dummy letter of support’ should be submitted and it should be indicated that that this is the letter of support for the Indonesian named collaborator.

g) ODA statement (up to 1 side A4). This should describe how the proposed project meets the ODA requirements by answering:

   i. How will Indonesia directly benefit from this proposal?
   ii. How is your proposal directly and primarily relevant to the development challenges of Indonesia?
   iii. How do you expect that the outcome of your proposed activities will promote the economic development and welfare in Indonesia?

Guidance on ODA compliance is provided in Annex A.

h) CVs for each of the named Indonesian collaborators (up to 2 sides A4 per person). These should be combined into one document as attachment type ‘Non-UK Components’.

Each component application (including the lead) will additionally require the following attachments:

a) A CV (up to 2 sides of A4) for each named PI, Co-I, research staff post and Visiting Researcher.

b) Technical Assessment of the request for access to a NERC Facility. PIs wishing to use a NERC facility will need to submit a mandatory ‘technical assessment’ with their proposal (excluding HPC). Given the time restrictions on spend under calls supported by the Newton Fund, we are unable to accept NERC shiptime or aircraft requests as part of this call. All other NERC Services and Facilities must be fully costed within the limits of the proposal, and agreement that they can be undertaken within the timeframe of the spend must be provided by the facility. For NERC, this means a quote for the work which the facility will provide. A full list of the Facilities requiring this quote can be found here.

6. Assessment process

The full proposals will be internationally peer-reviewed and final funding recommendations made by a Moderating Panel, consisting of members of the UK and Indonesian science communities and other independent experts. Applicants will be given the opportunity to provide a written response to peer review comments, which will be made available to the panel along with the reviewer comments.

The PI response notification will be sent to the UK lead applicant via the Je-S system and it is the expectation that the UK PI shares this request with the Indonesian collaborators to ensure that the
PI response is a coordinated response agreed by the UK and Indonesian PIs. This will then need to be submitted by the UK applicant on behalf of the whole project via the Je-S system.

The final funding decision will be made by NERC and Ristekdikti based on the recommendations of the Moderating Panel. The Funders are aiming to achieve a balanced portfolio of projects across the programme that best address the overarching aims of the programme.

The assessment criteria to be used for the full proposal will be as follows:

- Research Excellence
- Fit to Scheme

Feedback will be provided to all applicants following the assessment of proposals.

7. Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w/c February 5 2018</td>
<td>Networking workshop and call announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 March 2018</td>
<td>Notification of intent to submit deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 2018</td>
<td>Full bid closing date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May to July 2018</td>
<td>Peer review assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w/c 6 August 2018</td>
<td>Principal investigator response to reviews*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w/c September 3 2018</td>
<td>Moderating panel meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Awards announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 November 2018</td>
<td>Grants start (UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (latest)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb/Mar 2019</td>
<td>Grants start (Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Applicants should be prepared to respond to reviewer comments in this period.

8. Contacts

This call is being administered by NERC in the UK on behalf of both funders. Initial enquiries should be made to:

NERC
Lucy Hopewell
Tel: +44 (0) 1793 411920
Email: newtonwallacea@nerc.ac.uk

Ristekdikti
Gedung D Lantai 4, Pintu I Senayan
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Jakarta Selatan Jakarta 10270
Tel: (021) 57946100 Ext. 0447,0448
Fax: (021) 5731846
E-mail: simlitabmas@ristekdikti.go.id
Annex A - Guidance on ODA eligibility

This interpretation has been developed from two documents, which should be viewed in parallel: i) DFID, “What is ODA?” document; ii) OECD “Is it ODA?”

General ODA eligibility guidance
When assessing whether an activity is eligible as ODA or not, delivery partners will consider whether projects and programmes satisfy OECD criteria on eligibility by whether or not they:

a. aim to promote the welfare and economic development of a country or countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients;
b. are designed to address a development need; and

c. focus on problems in developing countries.

Spending on research projects which benefit DAC countries in broader ways than just poverty reduction can be eligible according to the criteria above, although poverty reduction is a very good indicator of an activity being ODA eligible.

Research
The above criteria are supplemented in the OECD guidance, which notes the following in relation to the eligibility of research to be classified as ODA.

“Only research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries may be counted as ODA. This includes research into tropical diseases and developing crops designed for developing country conditions. The costs may still be counted as ODA if the research is carried out in a developed country.”

BEIS and delivery partners will use a literal interpretation of “primarily relevant”. Research funded through BEIS’s research budget remains focussed on funding research excellence, which ensures that value for money is maximised. With ODA-eligible research this will remain the case and so “primarily relevant” will be interpreted as follows:

a. Research should have an intent to investigate a specific problem or seek a specific outcome which will have an impact on a developing country or countries on the DAC list in the immediate or longer-term. Evidence should be available if required to justify that the issue is a developing country problem.

b. Research does not need to be solely relevant to developing countries, therefore there may be other beneficiaries to a piece of Government ODA research, although countries on the DAC list should be the primary beneficiary of this research; i.e. if a problem occurs in both the developed and developing countries, the research should be focused on problems which are more prevalent in developing countries – and that this focus on developing country problems is clear.

c. For example:
   i. Research conducted into malaria at a UK institution counts as ODA (Malaria infection is a major contributor to morbidity and mortality in developing countries and the intention of the research is to tackle this disease)
   ii. Research conducted at a developing country institution into cancer can count as ODA if this is a particular cancer priority in that developing country and/or it is building technical capacity in the developing country.

4 However if a project examines both a developed and a developing country (maybe some sort of comparative analysis) where there are benefits for both countries, only the developing country-relevant proportion of the spend would be counted.
iii. Research into diseases of broader relevance e.g. HIV, TB, flu, may be counted if the nature of the specific research question being addressed by the study is relevant to problems specific to that developing country (e.g. where the intention is to research the disease because it is most prevalent in the developing world or where the research is into an intervention tailored to developing countries e.g. DAC countries’ difficulties in keeping vaccines cool, where developing thermo-resilient vaccines could be a justifiable use of ODA spend).

iv. Including research and innovation capacity building activities, to e.g. increase the skills and knowledge base and support the development of research infrastructure (within a developing country) both at country-level and for specific sectors important for welfare enhancement and economic growth. It should be aimed at improving developing countries’ ability to undertake and disseminate research to promote the welfare and economic development of a DAC country / countries.

Questions you may wish to consider when writing your proposal regarding ODA eligibility include:

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