



# **UK RESEARCH FUNDING FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

**Annex 2-8  
(Supporting document)**

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# Annex 2 – Detailed methodology

This annex provides further detail on the methodology used in this analysis to understand the extent and impact of UK ODA research funding in Nigeria, expanding upon the overview that was outlined in Section 2.

## A2.1 Portfolio-Level Analysis

### A2.1.1 Data collection for portfolio-level analysis

The data was collected from the three UK government departments with the largest ODA allocation (BEIS; DFID; DHSC) and Wellcome. As the majority of the BEIS's ODA portfolio comprises of GCRF and the Newton Fund which are both delivered via a variety of delivery partners (including UKRI, the National Academies, the British Council, the Met Office and the UK Space Agency), data was requested from each delivery partner rather than centrally through BEIS.

The list of funders who contributed data to the portfolio-level analysis component can be found in Table 5.

### A2.1.2 Inclusion criteria for portfolio-level analysis

Research projects had to meet the following criteria to be included:

- Funded by a member organisation of UKCDR's Data Mapping and Analysis Group (D-MAG) (see Table A2.1 for a list of members);
- Funded using ODA;
  - *This requirement does not apply to **Wellcome** who were instead requested to provide data on research projects relevant to international development.*
- Nigeria is listed as a beneficiary country;
- First awarded funds between FY 2014/2015- 2018/19.
  - 2014/15 was selected as the beginning of the timeframe for this analysis as several organisations were only allocated ODA funds for the first time following the launch of the Newton Fund in April 2014;
  - 2018/19 was selected as the end of the timeframe for this analysis to incorporate the most recently completed financial year at the time that the data request was made by UKCDR. This analysis therefore makes use of five full years-worth of data.

Though several organisations were not allocated ODA funds prior to 2014/15, it is recognised that several funders, such as DFID, have had a longstanding relationship with Nigerian science and innovation that pre-date the timeframe specified above – some of which are still active. Aspects of these earlier UK-funded activities are described in other sections of the report.

**Table A2.1 – List of D-MAG member organisations**

• AMS	• MRC
• British Academy	• Meteorological Office (Met Office)
• British Council	• Royal Society
• BEIS	• UKCDR
• DFID	• UKRI
• DHSC	• UK Space Agency
• Innovate UK	• Wellcome

For the purposes of this portfolio-level analysis, research projects are defined as activities that are funded directly to support peer-reviewed UK-funded research.

### A2.1.3 Data fields for portfolio-level analysis

UKCDR requested funders to provide as many of the following data fields as possible for the analyses:

**Table A2.2 – Data fields requested from funders as part of portfolio-level analysis**

<b>Data Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	Scientific summary of the project.
<b>Amount awarded</b>	Total amount ( <b>in GBP</b> ) awarded by the responsible funder for the duration of the project. Or Total expenditure ( <b>in GBP</b> ) of the project over its duration (if already completed).
<b>COI Institution</b>	<i>Co-Investigator Location</i> - The name of the organisation (located in one of the project's ODA-eligible countries of focus) where the COI is based. Up to five institutions may be submitted.
<b>COI Name</b>	<i>Co-Investigator</i> – Name of investigator assisting the PI in the leadership of the research project (based in one of the project's ODA-eligible countries of focus). Up to five COIs may be submitted.
<b>Countries of focus</b>	A list of all ODA-eligible countries identified as primarily <b>benefitting</b> from the project and/or location where funded activity takes place. All countries should be listed in the same cell, separated by commas (i.e. <b>country 1, country 2, country 3, etc</b> ).
<b>End date</b>	End date of the project ( <b>DD/MM/YYYY</b> ).
<b>Funding partner</b>	The name of any other D-MAG member organisation providing additional funding to the project ( <b>not</b> included as part of the total listed under the 'Amount awarded' data field)
<b>Fund name</b>	The name of the research programme funding the project.
<b>Impact statement/summary</b>	A summary of the intended socioeconomic benefits of the project and pathways to achieving them, as provided by the PI.
<b>Keywords</b>	Funder-specific keyword descriptions for each project. All keywords should be listed in the same cell, separated by commas (i.e. <b>keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3, etc</b> ).
<b>Lay summary</b>	Non-technical summary of the project.
<b>Lead institution</b>	The name of the organisation that holds the grant and is leading the research.

<b>PI name</b>	<i>Principal Investigator</i> - Name of the awarded project's lead investigator based at the lead institution
<b>Project ID / reference number</b>	Identifier of the research project. This will be unique for each funder.
<b>Project title</b>	Title of the research project
<b>Start date</b>	Start date of the project ( <b>DD/MM/YYYY</b> ).
<b>Technical summary</b>	Scientific summary of the project.
<b>Thematic area(s) / SDG*</b>	The subject area of the research that comprises a significant amount of the project's focus. While funder-specific sets of thematic areas are acceptable, preference is given to the use of <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i> (SDG), if already used by funders to categorise awards. Up to 5 thematic areas/SDGs may be submitted.

#### A2.1.4 Data analysis

A variety of statistics and data visualisations were used to summarise the provided information from Section A2.1.3 across multiple and individual funders.

#### A2.1.5 Financial information

UK research investments were measured by highlighting the funding commitments of each funder (obtained by aggregating the '*Amount Awarded*' data field) which were used to estimate research spend in Nigeria. Obtaining actual spend data consistently across funders presented several challenges (such as the lack of reporting at regular intervals and awards being front-loaded) that can be overcome by instead focusing on the amount of planned expenditure which all funders collect uniformly via the '*Amount Awarded*' data field.

Similarly, this analysis did not request funders to provide data on in-country expenditure as this information is not presently collected systematically across D-MAG member organisations. Though the establishment of methods to collect data systematically on in-country expenditure of ODA-funded research projects remains part of UKCDR's and the D-MAG's overall commitments to improve data processes across funders, systems do not presently allow for the examination of such data to be included in these analyses. In this respect, the awarded grant amounts do not reflect funds that the UK sends to Nigeria in development assistance. Rather, it reflects investments in research related to Nigeria.

#### A2.1.6 Dealing with multiple countries of focus

Many research projects list multiple countries of without detailing how funds were divided between these countries. This makes it difficult to make precise estimates of the total research spend by UK funders on research projects relevant to Nigeria. Failure to take multiple countries into account would lead to overestimation of the true size of UK research investments in Nigeria.

To account for this, individual grant amounts were divided equally by the total number of nations listed as a country of focus for all funders. While such an assumption is imperfect, this technique intends to limit the magnitude of this overestimation and helps to frame our understanding of the true size of UK investments in research relating to challenges in Nigeria. Such a technique has

previously been used by organisations such as Wellcome and Research Investments in Global Health to account for multiple countries of focus in grant analyses. Furthermore, the use of this technique was approved by the funders included in the portfolio-level analysis during a consultation, via the D-MAG.

Funders were requested by UKCDR to indicate the number of countries of focus for each individual research project. Where this information was not available, a keyword search was performed on the qualitative information provided (abstract, technical summary and/or impact summary) against all DAC-listed countries.

Any statistics and/or figures that have been produced and presented in this analysis using this technique have been clearly labelled, acknowledged and referred to as ‘estimates’.

### A2.1.7 Thematic area

Funders were asked to provide the thematic area(s) of the research projects in their respective portfolio, where available (drawing from a pre-defined set of thematic areas, such as the SDGs, or from their own internal categorisation process).

UKCDR assigned a thematic area(s), where funders had not, based on a) funder specific thematic area(s), or b) assign appropriate thematic area(s) based on the content of that award’s abstract and/or technical summary and/or impact summary (based on a set of keywords developed from the targets and indicators of each SDG). The set of keywords used for this were produced by UKCDR and can be found in Annex 3. Individual research projects were assigned with up to five thematic areas.

### A2.1.8 Quality control

To ensure the accuracy of the findings, funders were given the opportunity to review how UKCDR used the provided data, offering the opportunity for comment and request amendments – particularly for those areas where UKCDR added detail to an award’s thematic focus and number of countries of focus.

## A2.2 Stakeholder survey

The methodology used for the stakeholder survey component is based on the ‘*framework method for the analysis of qualitative data*’<sup>1</sup>. Stakeholder mapping was undertaken of UKCDR members, and networks, resulting in the identification of 10 stakeholders from two groups:

- Research funders based in the UK
- Research providers

Table A2.3 summarises the distribution of stakeholders across the identified groups.

**Table A2.3 – Breakdown of respondents from stakeholder interview component**

Stakeholder Group	Number of Respondents	Response Format
<b>Research Funders</b>		
<i>UK-Based</i>	8	Survey

<sup>1</sup> *Using the framework method for the analysis of qualitative data in multi-disciplinary health research*. BMC Medical Research Methodology, (Gale et al, 2013)

<b>Research Providers</b>		
<i>Research Institutions</i>	2	Survey
<b>Total Number of Stakeholders</b>	<b>10</b>	

A complete list of questions asked as part of the stakeholder survey component can be found in Annex 4.

The views expressed in the responses received for this component are intended to serve as a starting point to understand the perceptions and impact of UK research funding in Nigeria and should not be considered as embodying the general views of the groups which those stakeholders represent. This is due to two main reasons:

- The small number of stakeholders surveyed.
- UK funders being asked questions relating to the perceptions and impact of UK research funding in three different African countries collectively (though every attempt has been made to extract and present the responses relevant to Nigeria - including those that were more generalised across three countries).

## **A2.3 Bibliometric analysis**

Bibliometric data was used from Dimensions – an online subscription-based platform that collates information on grants, publications, citations, alternative metrics, clinical trials, patents and policy documents from more than 350 public and private research funders from 39 countries. A complete list of funders whose data is available on Dimensions can be found in Annex 5.

Several bibliometrics platforms were considered, but Dimensions was chosen due to its superior coverage, and completeness of data. Other platforms considered were:

- **European Pub Med Central (EPMC)** – This was unsuitable due to its focus on biomedical research.
- **Web of Science** – Using funder acknowledgement as a means of classifying publication arising from UK research funding was found to be less accurate than Dimensions.

### **A2.3.1 Inclusion criteria for bibliometric analysis**

Data had to meet the following criteria for the bibliometric analysis:

- Data from a subset of UK funders with data included on Dimensions (Table A2.4);
- Publications from between 2017 and 2019;
  - This date range was chosen to keep in line with the timeframe specified for the portfolio-level analysis (specified as 2014/15 – 2018/19 and outlined above in Section A2.1.2) and assumed a three-year gap between funding awarded and the time of publication
- Publications containing the term ‘Nigeria’ (an attempt was made to search the term ‘Nigeria’ in only the title and abstract of projects, however, this drastically reduced the number of publications to just 184)

Data with missing information on research institution affiliation of the author were not included. This was because for those publications without an affiliation to a Nigerian institution, a large number of the publications did not focus on Nigeria.

**Table A2.4 – List of UK funders on dimensions included in bibliometric analysis**

AHRC	NERC
AMS	NIHR
BBSRC	NIHR Central Commissioning Facility
British Academy	NIHR Evaluation Trials and Studies Coordinating Centre
DEFRA	NIHR Trainee Coordinating Centre
DHSC	Royal Society
EPSRC	Royal Academy of Engineering
ESRC	STFC
Innovate UK	Scottish Government
MRC	Wellcome Trust

## **A2.4 Analysis of global funding data**

This analysis makes use of summary statistics on data obtained from Dimensions (as with the bibliometric analysis).

### **A2.4.1 Notes on data used for global funding data analysis**

Due to the inability to identify research projects with an international development focus or those that are ODA funded in an automated way (as mentioned in Section A2.3.1, above), this component uses data for *any* research projected related to Nigeria.

As can be seen from Annex 5, of the 354 funders (public and private) included on the Dimensions database, 154 (43.5%) are based in the United States - likely skewing the results to show a greater proportion of research investments coming from the USA than may necessarily be the case. Importantly, it is the completeness of a given country's research funding landscape captured by the Dimensions database that determines the extent of the over/underestimation of the proportion of that country's contribution to research investments on projects relating to Nigeria. For instance, among the research funders whose data are not included on the Dimensions database is DFID who represent approximately one third of the British government's total ODA R&D budget between 2016/17 – 2020/21 (as estimated by UKCDR) resulting in a substantial underestimation of the UK's contribution to research investments on projects relating to Nigeria.

As was the case for the portfolio-level analysis, the grant amount presented in the data from Dimensions reflects investments made by funders to organisations, to conduct research relating to Nigeria and additionally do not consider multiple countries of focus. This section corrects for this by dividing the total grant amount equally by the number of countries on the OECD's DAC list of ODA recipients. It should be noted that, as the analysis from this section will consider research projects



that do not necessarily address development challenges in Nigeria (as stated above), some projects may have countries of focus that fall outside of the DAC list of ODA recipients.

Lastly, funding amounts on the Dimensions database are listed in US Dollars. Each individual research grant had their Dollar value converted into British Pounds using historical average monthly exchange rates obtained online from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs<sup>2</sup>.

#### **A2.4.2 Inclusion criteria for global funding data**

Due to a wider set of research projects being considered in this component, for the reasons outlined in Section A2.4 the inclusion criteria for data to be analysed are less strict than for the portfolio-level analysis. Specifically, data will be derived from:

- Research projects that were funded by a publicly-funded organisation included in the Dimensions database;
- Research projects where Nigeria is determined to be a country of focus;
  - This was determined by combining the results of two different searches:
    - A keyword search of the term 'Nigeria' on the titles and abstracts of all the publications included on the Dimensions database
    - Publications where a Nigerian institution is listed among the co-investigator institutions
- Research projects that were first awarded funds between 2014/2015 to the end of 2018/19 (to be consistent with the timeframe used in the portfolio-level analysis, as outlined in Section A2.1.2).

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<sup>2</sup> GOV.UK (2019). Exchange rates from HMRC in CSV and XML format – GOV.UK. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/exchange-rates-for-customs-and-vat>

# Annex 3 – Set of SDG keywords

**Note:**

Some of the words used for the keyword search (as presented in the table below) were left partially complete to capture other words whose roots are derived from that keyword. This was done to avoid developing an overly-extensive list of words within the same word family.

For example, under SDG2, the keyword **Agricultur** was used to capture other words, such as **Agriculture** and **Agricultural**, **Agriculturist** and their subsequent derivatives.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger			
Agricultur	Breed	Consume	Crop
Doha	End hunger	Farmer	Food
Food insecurity	Food Security	Genetic	Hunger
Hungry	Legume	Livestock	Maize
Malnourish	Malnutrition	Nutrition	Nutritious
Pastoral	Pesticide	Plant	Quality of life
Rear	Rural	Seed	Small scale
Smallholder	Small-scale	Soil	Stunt
Under nourished	Undernourished		
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being			
AIDS	Air pollution	Alcohol abuse	Antenatal
Antibiot	Antimicrobial resistance	Antiretroviral	Biomedical
Birth	Bodily	Care	Child deaths
Communicable	Contamination	Contracepti	Death
Dental	Disabil	Disease	Doctor
Drug	Epidemic	Family plan	Genome
Health personnel	Hepatitis	HIV	Infant
Infect	Life expectanc	Malaria	Maternal mortality
Measles	Medical	Medicine	Mental health
Mortal	Mortality	Narcotic	NCD
Neonatal	Newborn	Noncommunicable disease	Non-communicable disease
Nurse	Polio	Pollution	Preventable
Public health	Reproductive	Road accident	Sanitation
Sexual	Substance abuse	Tobacco	Traffic accidents
Tuberculosis	Universal health	Vaccin	Violence
Virus	WASH	Water-borne disease	Well being
Wellbeing	Well-being	World Health Organisation	
SDG 4: Quality Education			
Access to education	Cultural diversity	Curriculua	Curriculum
Disability	Early childhood	Education	Enrolment
Equal access	Exam	Grade	Homework
Learn	Learning environment	Lifelong learning	Life-long learning
Literacy	Numeracy	Preprimary	Pre-primary
Primary education	Scholarship	School	Secondary education
Skill	Student	Study	Teacher
Tertiary education	Universal education	University	Vocational training

SDG 5: Gender Equality			
Contracepti	Daughter	Empowerment	Female
Feminine	Feminism	Forced marriage	Gender
Genital	Girl	Intimate	Maternal
Mother	Rape	Reproductive	Sex
Sexual	Woman	Women	
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation			
Accessible water	Aquifer	Clean water	Contaminated
Defecation	Desalination	Diarrhoeal disease	Drinking water
Drought	Ecosystem protection	Ecosystem restoration	Equitable sanitation
Flood	Fresh water	Handwash	Hand-wash
Hydropower	Hygiene	Inadequate water	Irrigation
Lake	Latrine	River	Sanitation
Sewerage	Soap	Sustainable withdrawals	Toilet
Untreated	Wash	Wastewater	Water
Water-	Water management	Water quality	Water resources management
Water scarcity	Water supply		
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy			
Affordable energy	Alternative energy	Animal waste	Battery
Burn	Carbon	Charcoal	Clean energy
Clean fuel	Cleaner	Climate goal	Coal
Electricity	Emission	Energy	Fossil fuel
Fossil-fuel	Fuel	Green economy	Greenhouse gas
Heat	Heating	Hydroelectric	Low carbon
Modern electricity	Reliable energy	Renewable	Solar
Solar-	Solar power	Sustainable energy	Wave
Wind	Wood		
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Banking	Child labour	Child soldier	Creativity
Decent work	Economic	Economic growth	Economic productivity
Economy	Employ	Employee	Employer
Employment	Enterprise	Entrepreneurship	Equal pay
Finance	Financial	GDP	Gross domestic product
Growth	Human trafficking	Innovation	Insurance
Job	Jobs	Labour	Micro financ
Microfinanc	Micro-financ	Productive	Productivity
Resource efficiency	Slavery	Tourism	Trade
Unemployment	Work	Worker	Workers
World trade	Youth employment	Youth unemployment	
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Access to the internet	Affordable access	Affordable credit	Credit
Economic development	Enterprises	Financial service	Freight
High tech	High-tech	ICT	ICT infrastructure
Industrial	Industrial diversification	Industrialisation	Industrialization
Industries	Industry	Information and communication technology	Information and communications technology
Infrastructure	Innovation	Internet	Internet access
Manufacturing	Mobile network	Network	Phone

Public policy	Regional infrastructure	Research	Research and development
Researcher	Resilient infrastructure	Resource use	Resource-use
Road	Scientific research	Small-scale industr	Technological
Technology	Trade	Transborder infrastructure	Transport
Value chain	Water infrastructure		
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>			
Adaptable	Adaptation	Affordable housing	Air pollution
Air quality	Built environment	Cities	Climate change
Community	Cultural	Cultural heritage	Culture
Development planning	Disaster	Disaster management	Disaster risk reduction
Disaster Strategy	Disasters	Earthquake	Flooding
Geolog	Green spaces	Hazard	Heritage
Housing	Human settlements	Humanities	Hurricane
Inadequate housing	Informal settlement	Infrastructure	Land consumption
Local materials	Meteorolog	Mitigation	Mudslide
Natural disasters	Natural heritage	Over crowding	Over-crowding
Pollution	Population	Public space	Public transport
Resilience	Resilient	Resilient buildings	Resource efficiency
Resource needs	Risk reduction strategy	Road safety	Safe cities
Shanty	Slum	Smart cities	Solid waste
Suburban	Sustainable	Sustainable building	Sustainable cit
Sustainable communit	Sustainable urban	Tornado	Town planning
Transport	Urban	Urban development	Urban planning
Urbanisation	Urbanization	Volcano	Waste generation
Waste management			
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>			
Capitalism	Carbon footprint	Cars	Circular economy
Commercial enterprises	Consumer	Consumerism	Consumption
Decarbonisation	Eco-friendly	Efficient use of resources	Energy consumption
Environmentally friendly	Environmentally-friendly	Food losses	Food supply
Food waste	Fossil fuel	Fossil fuel subsidies	Fossil-fuel
Future proof	Global food waste	Life cycle	Materialism
Natural resource	Obsole	Overconsumption	Over-consumption
Plastic	Production	Recycle	Recycling
Reduce waste generation	Reduction	Renewable	Resource efficiency
Responsible production chains	Retail	Reusable	Reuse
Re-use	SCP	Supply chain	Sustainable consumption
Sustainable production	Sustainable resource	Sustainable supply chain	Sustainable tourism
Vehicle	Waste	Wasteful consumption	
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>			
Adaptation	Average global temperature	Average temperature	Awareness
Carbon	Carbon dioxide	Changing weather patterns	Climate

Climate action	Climate adaptation	Climate change	Climate change management
Climate change planning	Climate change policy	Climate early warning	Climate hazards
Climate impact	Climate mitigation	Climate refugees	Climate related hazards
Climate resilience	Climate-related hazards	CO2	COP 21
COP 22	Disaster	Disaster risk management	Disaster risk resilience
Disaster-risk management	Ecosystems	Emissions	Extreme weather
Glacier	Global mean temperature	Global temperature	Global warming
Greenhouse gas	Ice loss	Low-carbon economy	Mitigate
Mitigation	Natural disasters	Natural systems	Ocean warming
Paris Agreement	Pollution	Renewable	Resilience
Rising sea	Rising sea level	Sea level rise	Temperature
Warming			
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>			
Aquaculture	Artisanal fishers	Biodiversity	Carbon dioxide
Coastal	Coastal ecosystems	Coastal habitats	Coastal parks
Coastal resources	Coastlines	Conserve	Conserve oceans
Coral bleaching	Coral reef	Ecosystem management	Eutrophication
Fish	Fish stocks	Fish stocks	Fisher
Fisheries	Fishers	Fishing	Fishing practices
Global warming	Illegal fishing	Kelp	Lake
Law of the Sea	Marine	Marine acidity	Marine areas
Marine biodiversity	Marine ecosystems	Marine fisheries	Marine Parks
Marine pollution	Marine resources	Ocean	Ocean acidification
Ocean temperature	Oceanography	Oceans	Overfishing
Over-fishing	Plastic	Pond	Productive oceans
Protected areas	River	Sea	Sea grasses
Seas	Sustainable ecosystems	Unregulated fishing	Water
Water resources			
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>			
Afforestation	Agriculture	Animal	Arable land
Bee	Bees	Biodiversity	Conservation
Deforestation	Degradation	Desertification	Drought
Dryland	Ecosystem	Extinct	Extinction
Fauna	Flora	Forest	Forest management
Forestation	Genetic resources	Habitat	Illicit trafficking
Indigenous	Indigenous populations	Invasive	Land conservation
Land degradation	Land loss	Land use	Manage forests
Managed forests	Micro-organisms	Permaculture	Plants
Poaching	Protected species	Reforestation	Soil
Soil degradation	Species	Terrestrial ecosystems	Threatened species
Trafficked	Tree	Tree species	Wetlands
Wildlife			
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>			
Abuse	Accountab	Accountability	Aggression
Arbitrary	Arms	Arms trafficking	Army
Birth registration	Bribe	Combat	Conflict

Conflicts	Corrupt	Crime	Decision-making
Detain	Detention	Disappearance	Discrimination
Elected	Election	Freedom	Governance
Homicide	Human rights	Human trafficking	Illegal
Illicit	Inclusive institutions	Inclusive societ	Institution
Internally displaced	Jail	Journalist	Judiciary
Justice	Kidnap	Kill	Law
Legal	Murder	Peace	Physical abuse
Police	Prison	Psychological abuse	Public official
Public policy	Record	Refugee	Registration
Representation	Rule of law	Security	Sexual abuse
Sexual violence	Stolen	Tax evasion	Terroris
Terrorism	Theft	Torture	Trafficking
Transparency	Transparent	Unstable societies	Victim
Victims of violence	Violence	Violent	Vote
Weapon			

# Annex 4 - Questions from stakeholder interviews

## A4.1 Interview questions

### *Research funding landscape in country*

- Which research funders are most recognised in-country?
- What is the relationship between Nigeria and the funder?

### *How does the investment, extent and impact of UK funding compare to other external funding in these countries?*

- What are your perceptions of UK-funded research and innovation?
- How clear is the remit of different UK funders?
- What are your perceptions of non-UK funded research and innovation?
- Are you aware of any research activities/collaborations between the UK and Nigeria not funded by UK funding schemes/initiatives? Please describe.

### *Where does UK research funding go?*

- From your understanding, how is UK funding distributed across different UK and/or Nigerian research institutions?
- What are the issues or opportunities arising from this distribution?
- Why do you think some institutions are more successful in receiving UK research funding than others?
- To what extent do you think UK research and innovation funding aligns with national research and development priorities?
- Are there any national research and development priorities that future UK funding could focus on?

### *What is the impact of UK research and innovation funding?*

- What impact do you think UK ODA-funded research and innovation has had in Nigeria over the past 5 years?
- To what extent do you think that the Foreign & Commonwealth (FCO) Science Innovation Networks (SIN) facilitate UK-Nigeria research and innovation partnerships? Please explain.
- To what extent has UK funding led to or supported South-South networks? Please explain.
- What more do you think could be done to facilitate UK-Nigerian research partnerships and South-South network?

## A4.2 Survey questions for Nigerian research institutions

### *Research funding landscape in Nigeria*

- Which research funders are most recognised in Nigeria?
- What is the relationship between Nigeria and the research funders you highlighted?

### *Perceptions of UK and non-UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria*

- What are your perceptions of UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria?
- How clear is the remit of different UK funders in Nigeria?
- What are your perceptions of non-UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria?
- Are there any differences or similarities between UK and non-UK funded research and innovation funding in Nigeria? (e.g. aims, processes such as agenda setting, equitable partnerships, impact)
- Are you aware of any research activities or collaborations between the UK and Nigeria which are not funded by UK funding schemes or initiatives? Please describe.

#### ***UK research funding investments in Nigeria***

- From your understanding, how is UK funding distributed across different UK and Nigerian research institutions? What are the issues and opportunities arising from this distribution?
- Why do you think some institutions are more successful in receiving UK research funding than others?
- To what extent do you think UK funded research and innovation aligns with national research and development priorities? Are there any priorities that future UK funding could focus on?

#### ***Impact of UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria***

- What impact do you think UK funded research and innovation has had in Nigeria over the past 5 years?
- To what extent do you think Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO) Science Innovation Networks (SIN) facilitate UK-Nigeria research and innovation partnerships?
- To what extent has UK funding led to or supported South-South networks in Nigeria?
- What more do you think could be done to facilitate UK-Nigeria research partnerships and networks?

## **A4.3 Survey questions for UK research funders**

#### ***Research funding landscape in Nigeria***

- Which research funders are most recognised in Nigeria?
- What is the relationship between Nigeria and the research funders you highlighted?

#### ***Perceptions of UK and non-UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria***

- What are your perceptions of UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria?
- How clear is the remit of different UK funders in Nigeria?
- What are your perceptions of non-UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria?
- Are there any differences or similarities between UK and non-UK funded research and innovation funding in Nigeria? (e.g. aims, processes such as agenda setting, equitable partnerships, impact)
- Are you aware of any research activities or collaborations between the UK and Nigeria which are not funded by UK funding schemes or initiatives? Please describe.

#### ***UK research funding investments in Nigeria***

- From your understanding, how is UK funding distributed across different UK and Nigerian research institutions? What are the issues and opportunities arising from this distribution?
- Why do you think some institutions are more successful in receiving UK research funding than others?



- To what extent do you think UK funded research and innovation aligns with national research and development priorities? Are there any priorities that future UK funding could focus on?

***Impact of UK funded research and innovation in Nigeria***

- What impact do you think UK funded research and innovation has had in Nigeria over the past 5 years?
- To what extent do you think Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO) Science Innovation Networks (SIN) facilitate UK-Nigeria research and innovation partnerships?
- To what extent has UK funding led to or supported South-South networks in Nigeria?
- What more do you think could be done to facilitate UK-Nigeria research partnerships and networks?

# Annex 5 - List of funders on Dimensions

Funder	Country	Years of Available Data (correct as of July 2019)
Australian Research Council (ARC)	Australia	2001 - 2019
Cancer Australia (CA)	Australia	2008 - 2017
Financial Markets Foundation for Children (FMFFC)	Australia	2001 - 2018
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC)	Australia	1971 - 2018
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)	Australia	1986 - 2020
FWF Austrian Science Fund (FWF)	Austria	1993 - 2020
Templeton World Charity Foundation (TWCF)	Bahamas	2011 - 2019
Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (BELSPO)	Belgium	1964 - 2018
EEA and Norway Grants (EEA Grants)	Belgium	2007 - 2013
European Commission (EC)	Belgium	1981 - 2020
European Research Council (ERC)	Belgium	2008 - 2020
Fund for Scientific Research (FRS FNRS)	Belgium	1999 - 2018
Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO)	Belgium	1950 - 2013
National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)	Brazil	2012 - 2018
São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP)	Brazil	1989 - 2020
Alberta Centre for Child, Family and Community Research (ACCFRC)	Canada	2004 - 2015
Alberta Innovates (AIHS)	Canada	2000 - 2018
Alzheimer Society of Canada (ASC)	Canada	2004 - 2018
Arthritis Society	Canada	1998 - 2002
Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI)	Canada	1998 - 2018
Canadian Cancer Society (CCS)	Canada	1994 - 2018
Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)	Canada	1986 - 2018
Canadian Prostate Cancer Research Initiative (CPCRI)	Canada	2001 - 2005
Canadian Tobacco Control Research Initiative (CTCRI)	Canada	1999 - 2008
Cancer Research Society (SRC)	Canada	2012 - 2017
Fonds de Recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies (FRQNT)	Canada	2002 - 2018
Fonds de Recherche du Québec - Santé (FRQS)	Canada	2000 - 2018
Fonds de Recherche du Québec - Société et culture (FRQSC)	Canada	2000 - 2019
Genome Canada	Canada	2001 - 2018
Heart and Stroke Foundation (HSF)	Canada	1999 - 2002
Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research (MSFHR)	Canada	2001 - 2019
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	Canada	1995 - 2018
Ministry of Research, Innovation and Science (MRIS)	Canada	2004 - 2018
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC)	Canada	1991 - 2017
New Brunswick Health Research Foundation (NBHRF)	Canada	2008 - 2018

Funder	Country	Years of Available Data (correct as of July 2019)
Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation (NSHRF)	Canada	2010 - 2020
Prostate Cancer Canada (PCC)	Canada	1996 - 2018
Research Manitoba (MHRC)	Canada	2010 - 2017
Saskatchewan Health Research Foundation (SHRF)	Canada	2003 - 2019
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)	Canada	1998 - 2017
Terry Fox Foundation (TFF)	Canada	1994 - 2017
Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC)	China	1994 - 2019
National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC)	China	1977 - 2018
University Grants Committee (UGC)	China	2006 - 2018
Zhejiang Provincial Natural Science Foundation (ZJNSF)	China	2003 - 2017
Croatian Science Foundation (HRZZ)	Croatia	2014 - 2019
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASCR)	Czech Republic	1992 - 2009
Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (ČÚZK)	Czech Republic	1992 - 2004
Czech Science Foundation (GAČR)	Czech Republic	1993 - 2017
Hradec Králové Region (KHK)	Czech Republic	2010 - 2011
Karlovy Vary Region (KKV)	Czech Republic	2012 - 2015
Liberec Region (KLI)	Czech Republic	2012 - 2016
Ministry of Agriculture (eAGRI)	Czech Republic	1991 - 2017
Ministry of Culture (MKČR)	Czech Republic	1990 - 2016
Ministry of Defence (MOCR)	Czech Republic	1993 - 2017
Ministry of Economy (MH)	Czech Republic	1991 - 1997
Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MSMT)	Czech Republic	1991 - 2017
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MZVČR)	Czech Republic	1993 - 2010
Ministry of Health (MZ)	Czech Republic	1991 - 2017
Ministry of Industry and Trade (MPO)	Czech Republic	1991 - 2017
Ministry of Informatics (MI)	Czech Republic	2001 - 2006
Ministry of Justice (MS)	Czech Republic	1996 - 2009
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)	Czech Republic	1993 - 2011
Ministry of Regional Development (MMR)	Czech Republic	2004 - 2007
Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic (MŽP)	Czech Republic	1985 - 2008
Ministry of the Interior (MV)	Czech Republic	1995 - 2017
Ministry of Transport (MD)	Czech Republic	1996 - 2009
National Security Authority (NBÚ)	Czech Republic	2000 - 2009
Office of the Government (ÚřVI ČR)	Czech Republic	2004 - 2004
Security Information Service (BIS)	Czech Republic	1998 - 2009
State Mining Administration (ČBÚ)	Czech Republic	1999 - 2010
State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB)	Czech Republic	1996 - 2009
Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TACR)	Czech Republic	2011 - 2017
The city of Prague (KHP)	Czech Republic	2013 - 2017
Ústecký Region (KUL)	Czech Republic	2008 - 2009
Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education (DASHE)	Denmark	2013 - 2018
Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science (UFM)	Denmark	2003 - 2019
Estonian Research Council (ETAg)	Estonia	1996 - 2020
Ministry of Education and Research (HM)	Estonia	1997 - 2018

<b>Funder</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Years of Available Data</b> (correct as of July 2019)
Academy of Finland (AKA)	Finland	2001 - 2019
Fondation Vaincre Alzheimer (LECMA)	France	2005 - 2019
French Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM)	France	2011 - 2013
French National Cancer Institute (INCA)	France	2007 - 2013
International Human Frontier Science Program Organization (HFSP)	France	2002 - 2017
Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé (DGOS)	France	2007 - 2013
National Agency for Research (ANR)	France	2007 - 2018
European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO)	Germany	2001 - 2016
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)	Germany	1968 - 2019
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	Germany	1977 - 2019
Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	Germany	1968 - 2020
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	Germany	2001 - 2019
Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV)	Germany	2012 - 2018
Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI)	Germany	2006 - 2020
German Research Foundation (DFG)	Germany	1964 - 2019
Volkswagen Foundation (Volkswagen Stiftung)	Germany	2004 - 2019
Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA)	Hungary	1997 - 2019
The Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS)	Iceland	2004 - 2017
Department of Biotechnology (DBT)	India	2004 - 2019
Department of Science and Technology (DST)	India	2004 - 2018
Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	India	2000 - 2014
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)	India	2008 - 2018
Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)	India	2015 - 2017
Irish Cancer Society (Irish Cancer Society)	Ireland	2009 - 2016
Irish Research Council (IRC)	Ireland	1999 - 2018
Science Foundation Ireland (SFI)	Ireland	2001 - 2017
Israel Science Foundation (ISF)	Israel	2000 - 2019
United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation (BSF)	Israel	2000 - 2017
Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR)	Italy	1999 - 2015
National Research Council (CNR)	Italy	2005 - 2015
Telethon Foundation	Italy	1991 - 2017
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)	Japan	1964 - 2019
National Research Fund Luxembourg (FNR)	Luxembourg	2006 - 2019
University of Malaya (UM)	Malaysia	2009 - 2017
Internationale Stichting Alzheimer Onderzoek (ISAO)	Netherlands	1995 - 2014
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)	Netherlands	1993 - 2021
Auckland Medical Research Foundation (AMRF)	New Zealand	2010 - 2017
Health Research Council of New Zealand (HRC)	New Zealand	2006 - 2019
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)	New Zealand	2002 - 2018
Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ)	New Zealand	2012 - 2017
NordForsk (NordForsk)	Norway	2009 - 2018
The Research Council of Norway (RCN)	Norway	1988 - 2019

<b>Funder</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Years of Available Data</b> (correct as of July 2019)
Foundation for Polish Science (FNP)	Poland	2007 - 2018
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MRiRW)	Poland	2009 - 2018
Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MNiSW)	Poland	1994 - 2019
National Centre for Research and Development (NCRD)	Poland	2007 - 2019
National Science Center (NCN)	Poland	2008 - 2019
Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN)	Poland	2007 - 2019
Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)	Portugal	1999 - 2017
Qatar Foundation (QF)	Qatar	2007 - 2019
Council for Grants of the President of the Russian Federation (PGF)	Russia	2017 - 2019
Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR)	Russia	1993 - 2019
Russian Science Foundation (RSF)	Russia	2014 - 2019
International Visegrad Fund (IVF)	Slovakia	2000 - 2017
Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic (MŠVVaŠ SR)	Slovakia	1999 - 2019
Slovak Research and Development Agency (APVV)	Slovakia	2002 - 2019
Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS)	Slovenia	1994 - 2019
National Research Foundation (NRF)	South Africa	1950 - 2018
National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF)	South Korea	2009 - 2015
Institute of Health Carlos III	Spain	2014 - 2017
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (RJSE)	Sweden	2000 - 2019
Foundation for Baltic and East European Studies	Sweden	2008 - 2018
Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy (IFAU)	Sweden	2005 - 2018
International Foundation for Science (IFS)	Sweden	1974 - 2016
Ragnar Söderberg Foundation (Söderberg)	Sweden	2011 - 2016
Swedish Energy Agency	Sweden	2007 - 2017
Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research (SSF)	Sweden	2008 - 2016
Swedish National Space Board (SNSB)	Sweden	2008 - 2017
Swedish Research Council (SRC)	Sweden	2006 - 2020
Swedish Research Council for Environment Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS)	Sweden	2007 - 2019
Swedish Research Council for Health Working Life and Welfare (FORTE)	Sweden	2008 - 2019
VINNOVA (VINNOVA)	Sweden	2008 - 2020
Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF)	Switzerland	1975 - 2019
World Health Organization (WHO)	Switzerland	2012 - 2015
Academy of Medical Sciences (AMS)	United Kingdom	2009 - 2019
Action on Hearing Loss (RNID)	United Kingdom	1999 - 2017
Alzheimer's Research UK (ARUK)	United Kingdom	2009 - 2018
Alzheimer's Society	United Kingdom	2006 - 2019
Arcadia Fund	United Kingdom	2002 - 2019
Arthritis Research UK (ARC)	United Kingdom	2005 - 2018
Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)	United Kingdom	2006 - 2020

<b>Funder</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Years of Available Data</b> (correct as of July 2019)
Asthma UK (Asthma UK)	United Kingdom	1978 - 2016
Autistica	United Kingdom	2006 - 2017
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)	United Kingdom	2006 - 2019
Bloodwise	United Kingdom	1968 - 2019
Bowel Disease Research Foundation (BDRF)	United Kingdom	2008 - 2018
Breast Cancer Now (BCN)	United Kingdom	1996 - 2019
British Academy (BA)	United Kingdom	2011 - 2016
British Heart Foundation (BHF)	United Kingdom	1991 - 2019
Cancer Research UK (CRUK)	United Kingdom	2001 - 2018
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	United Kingdom	1979 - 2019
Diabetes UK (Diabetes UK)	United Kingdom	2003 - 2019
Dunhill Medical Trust (DMT)	United Kingdom	2006 - 2019
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)	United Kingdom	2006 - 2020
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)	United Kingdom	2006 - 2019
Innovate UK	United Kingdom	1999 - 2019
Macular Society	United Kingdom	2013 - 2017
Marie Curie (MC)	United Kingdom	2010 - 2016
Medical Research Council (MRC)	United Kingdom	1973 - 2019
Motor Neurone Disease Association (MND)	United Kingdom	2003 - 2019
MQ: Transforming Mental Health (MQ)	United Kingdom	2014 - 2017
Multiple Sclerosis Society (MS)	United Kingdom	1999 - 2017
Myrovlytis Trust	United Kingdom	2007 - 2011
National Centre for the Replacement Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research (NC3Rs)	United Kingdom	2008 - 2019
National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)	United Kingdom	2002 - 2018
Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	United Kingdom	2006 - 2021
NIHR Central Commissioning Facility (CCF)	United Kingdom	2000 - 2019
NIHR Evaluation Trials and Studies Coordinating Centre (NETSCC)	United Kingdom	1995 - 2019
NIHR Trainees Coordinating Centre (TCC)	United Kingdom	2004 - 2018
Pancreatic Cancer UK	United Kingdom	2010 - 2016
Parkinson's UK	United Kingdom	2001 - 2018
Prostate Cancer UK	United Kingdom	2007 - 2018
Royal Society	United Kingdom	2001 - 2018
Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)	United Kingdom	2003 - 2019
Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates (SGHSC)	United Kingdom	2001 - 2018
Stroke Association	United Kingdom	1996 - 2018
Target Ovarian Cancer	United Kingdom	2012 - 2018
Wellcome Trust	United Kingdom	1997 - 2020
World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRF)	United Kingdom	1997 - 2019
Worldwide Cancer Research (AICR)	United Kingdom	1998 - 2017
Yorkshire Cancer Research (YCR)	United Kingdom	1990 - 2017
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)	United States	2003 - 2017
Administration for Community Living (ACL)	United States	1994 - 2016

Funder	Country	Years of Available Data (correct as of July 2019)
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)	United States	2009 - 2019
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	United States	1981 - 2019
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	United States	2003 - 2016
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	United States	2008 - 2018
Alzheimer's Association (ALZ)	United States	2005 - 2017
Alzheimer's Drug Discovery Foundation (ADDF)	United States	1999 - 2019
American Association for Cancer Research (AACR)	United States	2006 - 2019
American Diabetes Association (ADA)	United States	2011 - 2018
American Epilepsy Society (AES)	United States	2015 - 2018
Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation (Beckman)	United States	1991 - 2018
Arthritis Foundation (AF)	United States	1973 - 2019
Autism Science Foundation (ASF)	United States	2013 - 2018
Autism Speaks (Autism Speaks)	United States	2006 - 2018
Batten Disease Support and Research Association (BDSRA)	United States	2013 - 2016
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	United States	1998 - 2019
Biological and Environmental Research (BER)	United States	1982 - 2013
Bladder Cancer Advocacy Network (BCAN)	United States	2013 - 2018
Brain Aneurysm Foundation (BAF)	United States	2007 - 2018
California Breast Cancer Research Program (CBCRP)	United States	2006 - 2019
California HIV/AIDS Research Program (CHRP)	United States	2005 - 2020
California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM)	United States	2006 - 2017
Canada-California Strategic Innovation Partnership (CCSIP)	United States	2009 - 2011
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT)	United States	2010 - 2018
Center for Information Technology (CIT)	United States	1980 - 2016
Center for Neuroscience and Regenerative Medicine (CNRM)	United States	2009 - 2017
Center for Scientific Review (CSR)	United States	1982 - 2004
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	United States	1974 - 2019
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)	United States	1995 - 2017
Children's Tumor Foundation (CTF)	United States	2006 - 2017
Citizens United for Research in Epilepsy (CURE)	United States	2010 - 2017
Combat Casualty Care Research Program (CCCRP)	United States	2010 - 2016
Commonwealth Fund (TCF)	United States	1995 - 2018
Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs (CDMRP)	United States	1992 - 2017
Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)	United States	2006 - 2019
Craig H Neilsen Foundation (CHN)	United States	2004 - 2019
Crohn's and Colitis Foundation (CCF)	United States	1966 - 2019
Cure Alzheimer's Fund (CAF)	United States	2004 - 2017
Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation (DRCRF)	United States	2006 - 2017
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)	United States	1982 - 2019
Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center (DVBIC)	United States	1995 - 2016
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	United States	2006 - 2017
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	United States	1982 - 2019
Directorate for Biological Sciences (NSF BIO)	United States	1962 - 2020

Funder	Country	Years of Available Data (correct as of July 2019)
Directorate for Computer & Information Science & Engineering (NSF CISE)	United States	1960 - 2020
Directorate for Education & Human Resources (NSF EHR)	United States	1971 - 2019
Directorate for Engineering (NSF ENG)	United States	1958 - 2019
Directorate for Geosciences (NSF GEO)	United States	1963 - 2020
Directorate for Mathematical & Physical Sciences (NSF MPS)	United States	1963 - 2020
Directorate for Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences (NSF SBE)	United States	1964 - 2019
Einstein Healthcare Network (AEHN)	United States	2015 - 2019
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	United States	1982 - 2019
Fogarty International Center (FIC)	United States	1978 - 2019
Ford Foundation (Ford)	United States	2006 - 2019
Global Lyme Alliance (GLA)	United States	2008 - 2016
Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative (GoMRI)	United States	2010 - 2018
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	United States	1974 - 2018
Indian Health Service (IHS)	United States	1994 - 2007
Institute of Education Sciences (IES)	United States	2016 - 2017
James S. McDonnell Foundation (JSMF)	United States	1997 - 2017
John Templeton Foundation (Templeton)	United States	2011 - 2019
Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF)	United States	1997 - 2016
Melanoma Research Alliance (MRA)	United States	2008 - 2019
Mesothelioma Applied Research Foundation (MARF)	United States	2001 - 2018
Missile Defense Agency (MDA)	United States	1984 - 2017
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	United States	1982 - 2019
National Cancer Institute (NCI)	United States	1963 - 2019
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)	United States	1971 - 2019
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)	United States	1997 - 2019
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)	United States	2010 - 2018
National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDD)	United States	2007 - 2018
National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)	United States	1953 - 2020
National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)	United States	1996 - 2019
National Eye Institute (NEI)	United States	1973 - 2019
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NIMA)	United States	1997 - 2017
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)	United States	1963 - 2019
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	United States	1976 - 2019
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	United States	1974 - 2019
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)	United States	1973 - 2019
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)	United States	1976 - 2019
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	United States	1957 - 2019



<b>Funder</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Years of Available Data</b> (correct as of July 2019)
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)	United States	1972 - 2019
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)	United States	1964 - 2019
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)	United States	1974 - 2019
National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)	United States	2007 - 2017
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)	United States	1964 - 2019
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	United States	1992 - 2017
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	United States	1972 - 2019
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	United States	1968 - 2019
National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)	United States	1979 - 2019
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	United States	1975 - 2019
National Institute On Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	United States	1975 - 2019
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	United States	1974 - 2019
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)	United States	1964 - 2019
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	United States	1971 - 2019
National Institute On Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)	United States	1993 - 2019
National Institutes of Health (NIH)	United States	1998 - 2017
National Institutes of Health Clinical Center (CLC)	United States	1975 - 2018
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	United States	1996 - 2019
National Psoriasis Foundation (NPF)	United States	2008 - 2019
National Science Board (NSF NSB)	United States	1991 - 2016
National Science Foundation (NSF)	United States	1952 - 2018
National Security Agency (NSA)	United States	2015 - 2019
North Carolina Biotechnology Center (NCBiotech)	United States	2011 - 2016
Office of Budget, Finance and Award Management (NSF BFA)	United States	1965 - 2019
Office of Information and Resource Management (NSF OIRM)	United States	1970 - 2019
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	United States	1982 - 2018
Office of Nuclear Energy (NE)	United States	2008 - 2017
Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response (OPHPR)	United States	2008 - 2018
Office of Science (DOE SC)	United States	1985 - 2019
Office of the Director (NSF OD)	United States	1957 - 2019
Office of the Director (OD)	United States	1975 - 2019
Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)	United States	1992 - 2019
Orthopaedic Research and Education Foundation (OREF)	United States	1956 - 2019
Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance (OCRA)	United States	1998 - 2019
Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PCAN)	United States	2003 - 2016
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)	United States	2012 - 2018
Pulmonary Fibrosis Foundation (PFF)	United States	2012 - 2018
Research Corporation for Science Advancement (RCSA)	United States	2009 - 2018
Shriners Hospitals for Children - Chicago (SHC)	United States	2008 - 2019
Spencer Foundation (Spencer)	United States	1984 - 2019

<b>Funder</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Years of Available Data</b> (correct as of July 2019)
St. Baldrick's Foundation (SBF)	United States	2005 - 2019
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	United States	1974 - 2017
Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation (Komen)	United States	1982 - 2018
The Neurofibromatosis Therapy Acceleration Program at Johns Hopkins (NTAP)	United States	2013 - 2018
Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program (University of California) (TRDRP)	United States	2006 - 2019
Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance (TS Alliance)	United States	2013 - 2018
UC Discovery Grants (formerly IUICRP) (IUICRP)	United States	1997 - 2011
UC Lab Fees Research Program (UCLRP)	United States	2008 - 2019
UC Proof of Concept Grant (UCPOC)	United States	2012 - 2014
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)	United States	2015 - 2018
United States Air Force (USAF)	United States	2014 - 2019
United States Army (USA)	United States	2014 - 2019
United States Army Corps of Engineers (CoE)	United States	2015 - 2015
United States Department of Defense (USDOD)	United States	1997 - 2019
United States Department of Education (DoED)	United States	1982 - 2018
United States Department of Energy (DOE)	United States	1982 - 2015
United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	United States	1982 - 2017
United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	United States	2003 - 2017
United States Department of the Air Force (DAF)	United States	1982 - 2017
United States Department of the Army (DA)	United States	1982 - 2018
United States Department of the Interior (DOI)	United States	1982 - 1984
United States Department of the Navy (DON)	United States	1982 - 2019
United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)	United States	1982 - 2018
United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)	United States	2008 - 2019
United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	United States	1980 - 2019
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	United States	1999 - 2018
United States Marine Corps (USMC)	United States	2015 - 2018
United States National Library of Medicine (NLM)	United States	1976 - 2019
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	United States	1982 - 1995
University of California - Cancer Research Coordinating Committee (CRCC)	United States	1999 - 2019
University of California Research Initiatives (UCRI)	United States	2009 - 2019
US Forest Service (USFS)	United States	2005 - 2016

# Annex 6 - Description of open access categories

Open Access Category	Description
<b>Gold</b>	Refers to articles in fully accessible open access journals
<b>Hybrid</b>	Sometimes called Paid Open Access, refers to subscription journals with open access to individual articles usually when a fee is paid to the publisher or journal by the author, the author's organization, or the research funder.
<b>Green</b>	Refers to self-archiving generally of the pre or post-print in repositories.
<b>Bronze</b>	A reader pays to read the publisher's 'version of record', but there is also a manuscript that is free to read and is available from a platform such as an institutional repository.

## Sources:

**Georgia State University (2019).** Types of OA – Open Access – GSU Library Research Guides at Georgia State University (available from <https://research.library.gsu.edu/c.php?g=115588&p=754380>)

**BrookesOA (2018).** The different models of Open Access = BrookesOA (available at <https://brookesoa.blog/open-access/the-different-models-of-open-access/>)

## Annex 7 – List of high-impact UK-funded research projects

Project	Funder
"SatCom for Nigerian Health Services"	UK Space Agency
3IE-To Promote More Rigorous and Systematic Assessment of the Impact of Development Policies and Programmes	DFID
Africa Institutions Initiative (AII)	Wellcome
African Agriculture Technology Foundation (AATF) Phase III (2015-2020)	DFID
African Capacity Building Foundation	DFID
AgResults: Innovation in Research and Delivery	DFID
Anti-Corruption Evidence (ACE) Programme	DFID
Building media development and journalism education in Africa	British Academy
Changing perceptions of difference and conflict in Nigeria	DFID
Climate Impacts Research Capacity and Leadership Enhancement (CIRCLE)	DFID
Combatting infectious diseases of livestock for international development (CIDLID)	BBSRC, DFID, Scottish government
Creating Hope in Conflict	DFID
Darwin Initiative	DEFRA
Developing and Scaling Next Generation Agricultural Technologies - Phase II of DFID's Strategic Partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	DFID
DFID ESRC Joint Fund For Poverty Alleviation	DFID, ESRC
DFID-Royal Society Africa Initiative: Strengthening capacity in African Higher Education to support development through science	DFID
Economic Statistics Programme	DFID
Education Research in Conflict and Protracted Crisis (ERICC)	DFID
Empowerment and Accountability	DFID
Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	DFID
Fund for Impact Evaluation	DFID
Gamified Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) decision support app for prescribing behaviour change (GADSA)	AHRC, ESRC, MRC
Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) Grow Capability Programme	UKRI
Global Health Security (GHS) Team - Fleming Fund	DFID
Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data	DFID
Governance, Crime and Conflict Initiative	DFID
HarvestPlus - Phase 2 - Delivering Nutritionally Enriched Food Crops	DFID
Humanitarian Innovation and Evidence Programme: improving the evidence base for humanitarian practice	DFID

Project	Funder
Improving Access to Tuberculosis care for the Poor in Developing Countries	DFID, ESRC
Improving Sexual Health of African youth including halving chlamydia infections in women	DFID
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (CGIAR centre headquarter)	DFID, UKRI, Wellcome
Jobs and Incomes for Women Research Programme	DFID
Low-cost private schools in developing countries: how research and research-based advocacy has changed policy, awareness and understanding and raise investment to improve educational opportunities for the poor	DFID
Mobile for Development Strategic Partnership (M4D)	DFID
mNutrition- Business models for mobile phone based delivery of nutrition services in Africa and South Asia	DFID
Neglected Tropical Diseases Implementation Research Programme (NIRP)	DFID
NIHR Global Health Research Group on African Snakebite Research, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	DHSC/NIHR
NIHR Global Health Research Group on Improving asthma outcomes in African children	DHSC/NIHR
NIHR Global Health Research Unit on Genomic Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute	DHSC/NIHR
NIHR Global Health Research Unit on Improving Health in Slums at University of Warwick	DHSC/NIHR
NIHR Global Health Research Unit on Lung Health and Tuberculosis in Africa at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM)	DHSC/NIHR
NIHR Global Health Research Unit on Lung Health and Tuberculosis in Africa at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM)	DHSC/NIHR
Pan-African Network For Rapid Research, Response, Relief and Preparedness for Infectious Diseases Epidemics	EDCTP (DHSC funds)
Partnership for African Social & Governance Research (PASGR)-To contribute to stronger evidence based political and social research.	DFID
Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP)	DFID
Pollution Management & Environmental Health (PMEH)	DFID
Political Settlements Research: Towards Open and Inclusive Settlements	DFID
Private Enterprise Development in Low Income Countries (PEDL)	DFID
Providing an evidence base for conserving tropical forests	DFID, ESRC, NERC
Redesigning tourism policy and practices in Africa	ESRC
Religious Urbanisation and Infrastructural Lives in African Mega-cities: Moral Economies of Development in Kinshasa and Lagos	British Academy
Resilience In Groundwater Supply Systems: integrating resource-based approaches with agency, behaviour and choice in West Africa (RIGGS)	AHRC, ESRC, NERC

Project	Funder
SatCom for Nigerian Health Services	UK Space Agency
Sustainable Energy, Access and Gender (SEAG)	DFID
Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)	DFID
Statistics Capacity Building	DFID
Statistics for Results Facility	DFID
Strategic Partnership on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition	DFID
Support for PARIS21	DFID
Supporting Police Reform in Nigeria	ESRC
Tackling killer moulds in crops.	DFID
The Global Road Safety Facility	DFID
The impact of mobile learning research on practice in a global context	DFID
Think Tank Initiative (TTI)	DFID
Transforming cassava to improve livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa	DFID
Unlocking the Potential of Groundwater for the Poor (UPGRO)	DFID, NERC
Widespread adoption of improved crop varieties	DFID
WOMAN Trial	DHSC/NIHR, Wellcome
World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building	DFID

# Annex 8 - Additional global funding tables

**Table A8.1 - Top 10 non-UK research funders on dimensions investing the most funds in projects relating to Nigeria - not taking into account multiple DAC list countries of focus (2014/15 – 2018/19)**

Rank	Funder (Country)	Private / Public	No. of Projects	Total Grant Amount
1	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (United States)	Private	56	£165.2m
2	European Commission (European Union Institutions)	Public	25	£44.9m
3	Fogarty International Center (United States)	Public	20	£11.5m
4	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (United States)	Public	13	£11.3m
5	Ford Foundation (United States)	Private	43	£6.7m
6	National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (United States)	Public	5	£6.3m
7	European Research Council (European Union Institutions)	Public	3	£5.7m
8	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (United States)	Public	8	£5.6m
9	The Research Council of Norway (Norway)	Public	7	£4.9m
10	National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (United States)	Public	3	£3.3m

Source: Dimensions

**Table A8.2 - Estimated top 10 non-UK research funders on dimensions investing the most funds in projects relating to Nigeria - taking into account multiple DAC list countries of focus (2014/15 – 2018/19)<sup>†</sup>**

Rank	Funder (Country)	Private / Public	No. of Projects	Estimated Total Grant Amount <sup>†</sup> (Correcting for multiple countries)
1	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (United States)	Private	56	£94.4m
2	European Commission (European Union Institutions)	Public	25	£25.4m
3	Fogarty International Center (United States)	Public	20	£7.7m
4	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (United States)	Public	13	£7.3m
5	National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (United States)	Public	5	£5.8m
6	European Research Council (European Union Institutions)	Public	3	£5.7m
7	Ford Foundation (United States)	Private	43	£4.5m
8	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (United States)	Public	8	£3.8m
9	The Research Council of Norway (Norway)	Public	7	£3.7m
10	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (United States)	Public	2	£2.3m

Source: Dimensions

<sup>†</sup>Made by equally dividing individual grant amounts by that research project's total number of DAC listed countries of focus.