IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL
An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn

COALESCE Research Fund

Collaborative Alliances for Societal Challenges

Terms and Conditions

2018

Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

An Roinn Oideachais
agus Scileanna
Department of
Education and Skills

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Project Ireland 2040
Building Ireland's Future

INNOVATION 2020

Launch of Call	1 June 2018
Expressions of Interest deadline	28 June 2018
Opening of OLS	2 July 2018
FAQ deadline	20 August 2018
APPLICANT DEADLINE	3 September 2018
Research Office endorsement deadline	11 September 2018
Outcome of scheme	December 2018
Contract signing/project commencement	Before end 2018

IMPORTANT DEADLINES FOR THIS CALL

This document sets out details of the 2018 COALESCE Research Fund Call. Included here are the Terms and Conditions of application, the application process, evaluation criteria, and requirements post-award. The Council makes every effort to ensure all information in this document is accurate, however the Council reserves the right to amend this document
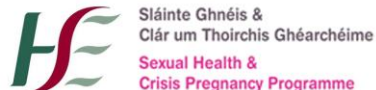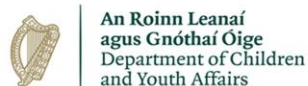
Table of Contents

SECTION 1: Background to the Call

1.1 About the Irish Research Council

The mission of the Irish Research Council is to enable and sustain a vibrant and research community in Ireland. It seeks to enrich the pool of knowledge and expertise available and accessible for addressing Ireland's current and future needs, whether societal, cultural or economic, by funding excellent research and researchers. In order to deliver on this part of its mandate, the Council has a strategic objective to partner and collaborate with societal stakeholders, including enterprise, and with a particular focus to be given to government and civic society so as to address their needs. Council programmes addressing the latter groups include Research for Policy and Society and New Foundations.

Innovation 2020 (the national strategy for research and development) has stressed the necessity of research to address societal challenges facing Ireland, at a national and global level: "Over the coming decades, we will face profound challenges, and innovation and research will be centre-stage in developing our national responses". The strategy acknowledges that it is imperative to foster a broad-based research capacity to support national and international policy goals. The Council has been assigned a number of actions in Innovation 2020 to increase the engagement of public entities and civic society in public policy and societal challenge-based research, which will ultimately strengthen public policy and societal impact. Supporting the development of the capacity of the research system to respond to societal challenges is both an international imperative as well as a national one. Accordingly, the Council's programmes have increasingly emphasised wider frameworks, such as Horizon2020 Societal Challenges (New Horizons Call) and the Sustainable Development Goals (CAROLINE MSCA CO-FUND Call).

As part of its overall mandate and to deliver on the objectives of Innovation 2020, the Council is further building on Research for Policy and Society, and New Horizons by bringing the programmes together into a new initiative, COALESCE: Collaborative Alliances for Societal Challenges.

1.2 Context for the COALESCE Call

Ireland faces key social, environmental and economic challenges. A number of challenges are specific to Ireland, whilst others are shared with other nations in Europe and globally. The various challenges we share as nations are well articulated, particularly in the form of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, incorporating 17 goals. Horizon2020 integrated societal challenges as a key pillar of the framework, and FP9 is expected to continue with this approach.

Ireland has recently integrated a cross-governmental challenge-based approach, with the publication of the National Planning Framework (*Ireland 2040*) and the associated

6

National Development Plan. The framework sets out ten National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs), the achievements of which are necessary to ensure prosperity, equality, a sustainable future and protection of our natural environment. As stated in the framework, there is strong alignment between the national strategic outcomes and the Sustainable Development Goals; there is also a strong relationship between the NSOs and H2020 societal challenges.

The achievement of national or global goals will be challenging in themselves and will require an unprecedented level of collaboration and coordination both within the State and on an interjurisdictional basis. Given the myriad agencies that will be at the 'coal-face' in implementation of the National Development Plan, major opportunities for researchers to form new connections and links will emerge, regionally and locally, in doing so further demonstrating the value of the Irish research system as a national resource.

Excellent research across all disciplines has a major role to play in developing new knowledge and evidence which policy and decision-makers and indeed practitioners can utilise to guide action and interventions on the path to successfully achieving national or international societal challenges. Maximising the contribution of the research system in this regard requires a strong emphasis on building robust mechanisms to ensure the transmission and integration of knowledge and evidence into the policy and practice environment, including building the necessary relationships with the public sector, civil society, or elsewhere, to support this process.

This new call builds on and brings together two former Council research funding programmes, namely *Research for Policy and Society*, and the *New Horizons Interdisciplinary Research Call*. The new call seeks to fund excellent research addressing national and European/global national challenges as set out in the challenge frameworks now in place. The Call is run in partnership with a number of government department and agencies, who fund or co-fund specific strands.

The Council will be seeking funding to expand the programme in the years ahead through collaboration with government departments and agencies.

1.3 Innovation2020

Innnovation2020, Ireland strategy for science, technology, research and development, targets the development of new approaches that are driven by national and global societal challenges (Action 4.2), and the engagement of external actors in this process is emphasised.

Action 4.4 targets a strengthening of public policy and societal impact through targeting of 'supports to cultivate interdisciplinary research; increase the engagement of public entities and civic society in public policy and societal-challenge based research'. Action 2.8 calls for research funders to 'ensure that they incentivize and reward interdisciplinary collaboration'.

This call responds to the national agenda for research and provides opportunities for researchers across all disciplines to propose excellent research projects that enhance our collective ability to achieve national challenges and contribute to a global sustainable future.

SECTION 2: Outline of Programme

2.1 Aims of this call

The overall aim of this call is to cultivate new knowledge, evidence, collaborations and links that enhance the role and impact of Ireland's research community in contributing to the achievement of national challenges and wider global goals. COALESCE will leverage the quality of Ireland's research base to address societal challenges. The call will drive active collaboration between those who produce new knowledge and those who use it.

2.2 Summary of funding strands under this call

Strand	Funded by/in collaboration with	Description	Maximum project duration	Funding limit per project *
1A	Irish Research Council	Open call for research addressing National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs)	24 months	€120,000
1B	Central Statistics Office	Research addressing owner-occupied housing and private rental accommodation	18 months	€100,000
1C	Irish Human Rights Equality Commission (co-funded with IRC)	Intercultural Understanding and Diversity in Ireland	15 months	€100,000
1D	Irish Human Rights Equality Commission (co-funded with IRC)	Advancing Socio-Economic Rights in Ireland	15 months	€100,000
1E	HSE Crisis Pregnancy Programme	Sexual Health and Crisis Pregnancy Research Award	15 months	€100,000
1F	Department of Children and Youth Affairs	Understanding pathways to involvement in anti-social behaviour among young people: Identifying risk and protective factors, and the opportunities for effective	12 months	€90,000

		early intervention and prevention		
1G	National Parks and Wildlife Services	Research in Biodiversity Financing Policy Award II: Financial Needs and Strategic Planning	24 months	€100,000
1H	Geological Survey Ireland	Geoscience education and communication	24 months	€100,000
1I	Geological Survey Ireland	Estimating and communicating the societal and economic value of geological heritage	24 months	€100,000
2A	Irish Research Council	Open call for interdisciplinary research addressing national or global societal challenges led by AHSS PI with STEM co-PI	24 months (min. 15 months)	€220,000
2B	Irish Aid	Collaborative research with partner countries to promote policy development and build capacity	36 months	€350,000

*inclusive of overhead up to a maximum of 25%

2.3 COALESCE Strand 1

COALESCE Strand 1 seeks to harness the resources and expertise of the Irish research system to support the successful achievement of Ireland's ten national goals as set out in Project Ireland 2040. In addition, the strand will address specific research topics as set out by strategic funding partners for this Call.

2.4 Objectives of Strand 1

The objectives of Strand 1 are as follows:

➢ To cultivate excellent research to underpin progress towards one or more of Ireland's National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs)
➢ To cultivate excellent research in specific areas under the strategic funding partnerships as set out in Strands 1B-1I
➢ To enhance collaboration between researchers and the public sector to support good policy-making and evidence-based decisions

➢ To provide new opportunities for early-career researchers, under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (applicant) to develop skills and experience in cross-sector research collaboration
➢ To support the development of capacity in the research system to work successfully within a national challenge-based approach.

Note: for **Strands 1B-1I** the Council envisages making one award per strand.

2.5 COALESCE Strand 2

Strand 2 has been designed to support the development of interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration/capacity in the context of global or international challenges. Awardees will expand their research activities and will build the sustainability of their research agenda through enhanced competitiveness for future success in European or international collaborative funding programmes, including the final year of Horizon2020 and FP9. The strand comprises (i) an open Call within the framework of the SDGs and (ii) a specific strand funded by Irish Aid addressing research collaboration and capacity building between Ireland and target global south countries.

Strand 2 will support researchers to form new connections and to consolidate existing national and international knowledge networks as part of a challenge-based approach. Taking new directions in research may require the development of new research skills or methodological approaches. A challenge-based approach will bring together resources and knowledge across different fields, technologies and disciplines, including social sciences and the humanities, and indeed beyond academia, into new sectors.

Lead applicants for Strand 2A will be AHSS researchers, with a STEM co-applicant.

2.6 Objectives of Strand 2A

The specific objectives of Strand 2A are as follows

➢ To cultivate excellent interdisciplinary research addressing global societal challenges
➢ To enhance collaboration between researchers in Ireland and policy-makers and/or civil society, nationally or internationally
➢ To support the development of capacity in the research system for interdisciplinary and challenge-based collaboration
➢ Through capacity-building, to boost the success rate of Irish researchers in applications to Horizon2020 societal challenges and similar pillar(s) within FP9

10

- ➢ To support the development of AHSS research leadership within an interdisciplinary context
- ➢ To provide new opportunities for early-career researchers, under the guidance of the Principal Investigator (applicant) to develop skills and experience in intersectoral and interdisciplinary research collaboration.

2.7 Objectives of Strand 2B

Applicants for Strand 2B can be drawn from any discipline.

Strand 2B is funded by Irish Aid, the Government's programme for overseas development cooperation, administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Irish Aid is currently implementing its research strategy for 2015-2019. The strategy supports the development of new evidence and knowledge, enhanced policy impact, and greater capacity in respect of research collaboration with partner countries. The objectives of Strand 2B are as follows:

- ➢ To provide opportunities for new collaborations between researchers in Ireland and researchers in eligible partner countries, based around excellent research projects aligned within one or more of the specified thematic areas (see Appendix 2)

- ➢ To enable the development of collaborative research capacity in southern partner countries through partnerships with Irish researchers, and to use this capacity to leverage success in the final year of Horizon2020 and/or FP9.

- ➢ To generate impact on global development policy, particularly within the policy community of the partner country

- ➢ To enhance the contribution of the Irish research system to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

- ➢ To encourage a challenge-based approach to research, building transnational and collaborative capacity in this regard, with resulting outcomes for poor and vulnerable target groups.

Appendix 2 provides a full briefing for applicants on the context and requirements for Strand 2B.

2.8 National Challenge framework: Ireland's National Strategic Outcomes

Strand 1A comprises an open call inviting proposals for excellent research addressing one or more of the National Strategic Outcomes as set out under Ireland 2040.

The Government describes the National Planning Framework (NPF) as its 'high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of our country out to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and

promote opportunities for our people, and to protect and enhance our environment - from our villages to our cities, and everything around and in between.'[1]

> "The NPF is a long-term Framework that sets out how Ireland can move away from the current, 'business as usual' pattern of development."[2]

Ireland 2040 is predicated on 'a shared set of goals for every community across the country. These goals are expressed in [the] Framework as National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs)'[3]. The COALESCE research fund adopts the set of National Strategic Outcomes to underpin a national challenge-based approach.

The NSOs are as follows:

1. Compact Growth
2. Regional Accessibility
3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities
4. Sustainable Mobility
5. A Strong Economy
6. High Quality International Connectivity
7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage
8. Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society
9. Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and other Environmental Resources
10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health services

Overleaf is provided a contextual statement, drawn from the National Planning Framework, on each of the NSOs. Applicants should consult *Ireland2040* and the National Development Plan for further information on each of the NSOs.

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[1] 'National Planning Framework. Project Ireland 2040: Building Ireland's Future' (2018), 5.
[2] 'Project Ireland', 21.
[3] 'Project Ireland', 13.

2.9 National Strategic Outcomes 1-6

Compact Growth

Carefully managing the sustainable growth of compact cities, towns and villages will add value and create more attractive places in which people can live and work. All our urban settlements contain many potential development areas, centrally located and frequently publicly owned, that are suitable and capable of re-use to provide housing, jobs, amenities and services, but which need a streamlined and co-ordinated approach to their development, with investment in enabling infrastructure and supporting amenities, to realise their potential. Activating these strategic areas and achieving effective density and consolidation, rather than more sprawl of urban development, is a top priority.

Enhanced Regional Accessibility

A co-priority is to enhance accessibility between key urban centres of population and their regions. This means ensuring that all regions and urban areas in the country have a high degree of accessibility to Dublin, as well as to each other. Not every route has to look east and so accessibility and connectivity between places like Cork and Limerick, to give one example, and through the Atlantic Economic Corridor to Galway as well as access to the North-West is essential.

Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities

Rural areas play a key role in defining our identity, in driving our economy and our high-quality environment and must be a major part of our country's strategic development to 2040. In addition to the natural resource and food sector potential as traditional pillars of the rural economy, improved connectivity, broadband and rural economic development opportunities are emerging which offer the potential to ensure our countryside remains and strengthens as a living and working community.

High-Quality International Connectivity

This is crucial for overall international competitiveness and addressing opportunities and challenges from Brexit through investment in our ports and airports in line with sectoral priorities already defined through National Ports Policy and National Aviation Policy and signature projects such as the second runway for Dublin Airport and the Port of Cork - Ringaskiddy Redevelopment.

Sustainable Mobility

In line with Ireland's Climate Change mitigation plan, we need to progressively electrify our mobility systems moving away from polluting and carbon intensive propulsion systems to new technologies such as electric vehicles and introduction of electric and hybrid traction systems for public transport fleets, such that by 2040 our cities and towns will enjoy a cleaner, quieter environment free of combustion engine driven transport systems.

A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills

This will depend on creating places that can foster enterprise and innovation and attract investment and talent. It can be achieved by building regional economic drivers and by supporting opportunities to diversify and strengthen the rural economy, to leverage the potential of places. Delivering this outcome will require the coordination of growth and place making with investment in world class infrastructure, including digital connectivity, and in skills and talent to support economic competiveness and enterprise growth.

2.10 National Strategic Outcomes 7-10

Enhanced Amenities and Heritage

This will ensure that our cities, towns and villages are attractive and can offer a good quality of life. It will require investment in well-designed public realm, which includes public spaces, parks and streets, as well as recreational infrastructure. It also includes amenities in rural areas, such as national and forest parks, activity-based tourism and trails such as greenways, blueways and peatways. This is linked to and must integrate with our built, cultural and natural heritage, which has intrinsic value in defining the character of urban and rural areas and adding to their attractiveness and sense of place.

Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society

The National Climate Policy Position establishes the national objective of achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This objective will shape investment choices over the coming decades in line with the National Mitigation Plan and the National Adaptation Framework. New energy systems and transmission grids will be necessary for a more distributed, renewables-focused energy generation system, harnessing both the considerable on-shore and off-shore potential from energy sources such as wind, wave and solar and connecting the richest sources of that energy to the major sources of demand.

Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and other Environmental Resources

Ireland has abundant natural and environmental resources such as our water sources that are critical to our environmental and economic well-being into the future. Conserving and enhancing the quality of these resources will also become more important in a crowded and competitive world as well as our capacity to create beneficial uses from products previously considered as waste, creating circular economic benefits.

Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services

Good access to a range of quality education and health services, relative to the scale of a region, city, town, neighbourhood or community is a defining characteristic of attractive, successful and competitive places. Compact, smart growth in urban areas and strong and stable rural communities will enable the enhanced and effective provision of a range of accessible services.

14

2.11 Global Challenge framework: the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Strand 2A comprises an open call inviting proposals for excellent interdisciplinary research addressing one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The SDGs call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals.[4]

The SDGs are a global framework for the grand challenges of our time. The alignment between Ireland's NSOs and the SDGs is acknowledged in *Ireland2040,* and reports prepared for the European Commission provide strong recognition of the SDGs as a global reference point, albeit a very broad one, for challenges/missions for European-driven research and innovation.[5]

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[4] 'UNDP: Sustainable Development Goals' (2015) https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300
[5] 'LAB-FAB-APP: Investing in the Future we Want' (2017), 15.

2.12 Generating enhanced intersectoral and policy impact

COALESCE strands 1B-1I and 2B are funded or co-funded by a government department/agency, and accordingly there will be a strong policy partnership in place for the duration of the research and in the dissemination of the results.

Such partnership is also a key requirement for Strands 1A and 2A, and funded projects will have demonstrated in their proposals the integration of policy-makers and/or practitioners, including civil society. The emphasis on these elements is reflected in the evaluation criteria for the strands set out in Appendix 3.

Applicants are expected to integrate intersectoral partnership across the project life-cycle from design stage through to dissemination, and innovative ideas in this regard are encouraged, including with enterprise. Council assessment will seek examples of concrete evidence of the strength of partnership. This could involve co-funding of proposed projects by intersectoral partner(s).

Applicants should draw on good practice and available resources. This includes the Engaged Research report by Campus Engage, and funded by the Irish Research Council.

SECTION 3: Eligibility

3.1 Eligibility for Strand 1

A successful application shall, on the call deadline (3 September 2018), be submitted by:

A PI who already holds a contract of sufficient duration with an eligible HEI or RPO to carry out the proposed research from the project start date until project end.

See list of eligible institutions in http://research.ie/about-us/policies/

A successful PI must:

➢ Have been awarded their doctoral degrees no later than 1 November 2016. For this condition, the date of graduation should be taken into account.
➢ Not be in receipt of any other Council funding at the proposed start date, with the exception of New Foundation and/or Ulysses award(s).

3.2 Eligibility for Strand 2A

Applicants in any AHSS discipline (see Annex A with call documentation) can apply for funding along with a named applicant from any STEM discipline (see Annex B).

An interdisciplinary application shall, on the call deadline (3 September 2018), be submitted by:

An AHSS PI who already holds a contract of sufficient duration with an eligible HEI or RPO to carry out the proposed research from the project start date until project end

WITH

A **mandatory and named** STEM Co-PI (co-applicant) who already holds a contract of sufficient duration with an eligible HEI or RPO to carry out the proposed research from the project start date until project end.

Both AHSS Lead PI and STEM Co-PI must:

➢ Have been awarded their doctoral degrees no later than 1 November 2016. For this condition, the date of graduation should be taken into account.

Not be in receipt of any other Council funding at the proposed start date, with the exception of New Foundations and/or Ulysses grant award(s).

3.3 Eligibility for Strand 2B

A successful application shall, on the call deadline (3 September 2018), be submitted by:

A lead Principal Investigator who already holds a contract of sufficient duration with an eligible HEI or RPO to carry out the proposed research from the project start date until project end.

See list of eligible institutions in http://research.ie/about-us/policies/

WITH

A **mandatory and named** Co-PI (co-applicant) employed by a research-performing organisation (RPO) in one of Irish Aid's partner countries and who will be in a position to carry out the proposed research from the project start-date until the project end. The RPO in the partner country can be a public or not-for-profit higher education institution or research institute. The RPO must have the capacity and infrastructure to support the research.

The lead applicant will:

➢ Be at least five years post-PhD
➢ Have at least two years' experience as a Principal Investigator
➢ Have experience of collaboration within research consortia and/or international research projects
➢ Have a track record in research under one or more of the Irish Aid themes for this strand

The co-applicant will, at minimum:

17

> ➢ Be at least five years post PhD (or possess equivalent research qualifications/experience)
> ➢ Have experience of international research collaboration
> ➢ Have a track record in research under one or more of the Irish Aid themes for this strand

3.4 General Application Conditions

The lead applicant and any co-PIs must be in a position to devote adequate time to the management and realisation of the project. The PIs are advised that, by submitting applications in their own name, they personally undertake to develop the project, with due attention and viable commitments of time and without sub-contracting the project to another party or parties. In addition, the requirements set out by the Strategic Partners are part of the general Terms and Conditions of this scheme.

Applicants **may concurrently apply** for a Strand 1 and Strand 2 award. In the event of an applicant being successful in more than one strand in this call, the applicant must clearly indicate a time-management strategy and must receive approval for same from the Irish Research Council in order to be permitted to accept both awards

3.5 Important information for Strand 2A (interdisciplinary) applications

The min-max personnel costs for each of the two disciplinary categories is as follows:

Personnel Costs (Inc. Overhead 25%)	
AHSS	STEM
Min 30% - Max 70%	Min 30% - Max 70%

Only one application per AHSS lead applicant is permitted under Strand 2A.

The STEM Co-PI may be named on a maximum of two applications. Should more than one such application be successful, s/he must provide a time-management strategy at the point of conditional award offers, in order to demonstrate his/her ability to meet both projects' objectives.

SECTION 4: Eligible Items Of Expenditure / Costs

4.1 General Conditions

All costs sought under an application must be detailed and justified. Applicants must clearly demonstrate that any costs sought are necessary to carry out the proposed research programme and that such facilities are not available to the researcher(s) via any other means. Demonstration of value for money is an important consideration under the evaluation and assessment process. Applicants should ensure that their budget calculations are correct and adhere to the eligible costs set out below.

The recruitment of staff (e.g. research assistants, postdoctoral researchers, postgraduate students) must be done openly, through public advertisement. Staff must be recruited for the specific project and awarded topic only. Recruitment of staff can commence before the start date of the project and costs for recruitment can be charged to the project (outside the official start date) with the prior approval of the Council.

An Employment Control Framework (ECF) for the higher education sector was issued to the sector on 11th March 2011. Discussions with the Department of Education and Skills in relation to a new Delegated Sanction Agreement to replace the ECF are expected to conclude shortly. In the interim, institutions must continue to adhere to the principles of the ECF.

Strand 1 and 2A applications may include provision for team membership of researchers from institutions and organisations that fall outside the eligible institutions, including both national and international participation. However, only collaboration costs (not personnel costs) may be allocated to such institutions/organisations and the added value of such costs must be **strongly** demonstrated. For a Strand 2A application, only the AHSS lead PI and STEM Co-PI are required to be named specifically.

4.2 Strands 1 and 2A -Staffing and other costs eligible costs

Costs may include staff-replacement costs which facilitate participation in the project, but these must be clearly justified.

Staff Costs	Maximum cost for 1 calendar year	Maximum cost for ½ calendar year
Academic replacements	€24,353 (inclusive of PRSI 10.85% & Employer Pension Contribution 20%	€12,177 (inclusive of PRSI 10.85% & Employer Pension Contribution 20%)
Research Assistant (can be pro-rata)	HEIs should use the institutional researcher salary scale for research assistants and postdoctoral researchers. These costs	

Postdoctoral Researcher (can be pro-rata)	must be clearly justified in the application form. The salary requested must include provisions for PRSI 10.85% & Employer Pension Contribution 20%. As part of the award acceptance process, the research office must confirm that the requested salary is line with the institutional researcher salary scale and provide documentary evidence.

4.3 Eligible Research Expenses Strands 1 and 2A

All costings must be clearly justified. Only costs incurred during the lifetime of the award will be eligible.

Cost Area and guidance	Strand 1	Strand 2A
Staff costs See above	Yes	Yes
Travel costs Costs for travel, subsistence and accommodation may be requested. Details on the number of trips, location, purpose and duration of the trips should be provided and the team members involved. Requests for travel and accommodation should be in line with institutional rates and norms for travel and accommodation. Business class travel is NOT an eligible cost.	Yes	Yes
Collaboration Costs to support the integration of policy-makers and other partners (national or international) in the proposed research project	Max. of 10% of total project costs	Max. of 10% of total project costs
Consumables Non-IT equipment with a value of less than €1k can be included here	Max. allowable: €1,000	Max. allowable: €2,000
Access to research infrastructure Only research infrastructure outside the host institution is valid for costs	Yes	Yes
Publications and research outputs, including Costs in respect of data management, archiving, digitisation and open access storage	Yes	Yes
Dissemination and Knowledge Exchange		

Costs associated with the dissemination of the research, seminar/conference attendance (provide details of name and location where possible) and other channels of dissemination and material e.g. reports, website, etc. and other knowledge exchange activities.	Yes	Yes
Consultancy Must be relevant and clearly justified	Up to a maximum of €5,000	Up to a maximum of €10,000
Overheads Overhead applies to all direct costs except equipment costs. Overheads are available in respect of direct costs incurred in both the Ireland-based and partner-based institution.	Max. of 25%	Max. of 25%
Equipment Please provide details and justification for any items of equipment being sought. The Council will pay particular attention to any equipment sought (e.g. laptops, voice recorders, etc.). Any such requests will require a strong rationale and an account of why such items might not be available to an applicant from any other source.	Yes	Yes

4.4 STRAND 2B – STAFFING AND OTHER ELIGIBLE COSTS

Costs may include staff-replacement costs which facilitate participation in the project, but these must be clearly justified. The PI/institution in Ireland is responsible for the overall coordination of the project, including in the partner country, including in relation to transfer of funds and the monitoring of expenditure.

Staff Costs - Ireland	Maximum cost for 1 calendar year	Maximum cost for ½ calendar year
Academic replacements (Ireland based PI only)	€24,353 (inclusive of PRSI 10.85% & Employer Pension Contribution 20%	€12,177 (inclusive of PRSI 10.85% & Employer Pension Contribution 20%)
Research Assistant (can be pro-rata)	HEIs should use the institutional researcher salary scale for research assistants and postdoctoral researchers. These costs must be clearly justified in the application form. The salary requested must include provisions for PRSI 10.85% & Employer Pension Contribution 20%. As part of the award	

Postdoctoral Researcher (can be pro-rata)	acceptance process, the research office must confirm that the requested salary is line with the institutional researcher salary scale and provide documentary evidence.

Staff Costs – Partner Country	Staff Costs
Employment costs of co-PI	Up to 50% of employment costs of the co-PI in the partner country can be sought. These costs cannot be sought for co-PIs employed in a permanent capacity by their host institution, or where the co-PI, at the call deadline, has a full-time contract of employment with the host institution. Costs sought must be fully justified and align with the proposed time commitment to the project from the co-PI applicant. Any employment costs sought for the co-PI must be in line with relevant local salary scales applicable to the career stage of the co-PI.
Research Assistant (can be pro-rata) Postdoctoral Researcher (can be pro-rata)	Participating RPOs in partner countries can use their own institutional researcher salary scale for research assistants and postdoctoral researchers. These costs must be clearly justified in the application form.

4.4 Eligible Research Costs Strands 2B

Strand 2B applications may include provision for team membership of researchers from institutions and organisations that fall outside the institutions of the PI and co-PI. However, only collaboration costs (not personnel costs) may be allocated to such institutions/organisations and the added value of such costs must be strongly demonstrated. Only costs incurred during the lifetime of the award will be eligible.

Cost Area and guidance	Strand 2B
Staff costs See above.	Yes
Travel costs Costs for travel, subsistence and accommodation may be requested. Details on the number of trips, location, purpose and duration of the trips should be provided and the team members involved. Requests for travel and accommodation should be in line with institutional rates and norms for travel and accommodation. Business class travel is NOT an eligible cost.	Yes
Collaboration Costs to support the integration of policy-makers, civil society and other partners in the proposed research project, particularly in the partner country or countries.	Yes Max. of 10% of total project costs
Consumables Non-IT equipment with a value of less than €1k can be included here.	Max. allowable: €5,000
Access to research infrastructure Only research infrastructure outside the host institution is valid for costs.	Yes
Publications and research outputs, including Costs in respect of data management, archiving, digitisation and open access storage.	Yes
Dissemination and Knowledge Exchange Costs associated with the dissemination of the research, seminar/conference attendance (provide details of name and location where possible) and other channels of dissemination and material e.g. reports, website, etc. and other knowledge exchange activities.	Yes
Consultancy Must be relevant and clearly justified.	Up to a maximum of €10,000
Overheads Overhead applies to all direct costs except equipment costs. Overhead applies to institutions of both the PI in Ireland and the co-PI in the Irish Aid partner country.	Max. of 25%
Equipment Please provide details and justification for any items of equipment being sought. The Council will pay particular attention to any equipment sought	Yes

23

| (e.g. laptops, voice recorders, etc.). Any such requests will require a strong rationale and an account of why such items might not be available to an applicant from any other source. | |

SECTION 5: Preparing a Proposal

5.1: Data management plans

In 2016 the European Commission adopted three goals for EU research and innovation policy: open science, open innovation and open to the world.[6] An important aspect of open science is a move towards open access to research results funded with public money. Facilitating access to those results encourages the re-use of research output. Science and research have always been open, but some of the processes for producing research and disseminating its results are not. It is now widely recognised that making research results more accessible to all societal actors contributes to better and more efficient science, and to greater innovation in the public and private sectors.

Applicants are required to address the data management needs of their research project. As part of the application, applicants will furnish an outline Data Management Plan (DMP) appropriate to their project and, if successful, a detailed DMP will be submitted to Council within six months of the award commencement date. If a DMP is not required, applicants must justify why this is so.

A DMP is a **key element** of good data management. A DMP describes the data management life cycle for the data to be collected, processed and/or generated by a research project. As part of making research data *findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable* (FAIR), a **DMP should include information** on:
- the handling of research data during and after the end of the project;
- what data will be collected, processed and/or generated;
- which methodology and standards will be applied;
- whether data will be shared/made open access. If data cannot be made available, explain why;
- how data will be curated and preserved (including after the end of the project).

Further information on the Council's **Open Access Policy** is contained below.

Applicants should be cognisant of the upcoming General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and funded proposals should meet the required standards in this regard. Appendix 6 has links to further resources on DMPs and FAIR principles.

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[6] European Commission (2016), *Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World: a vision for Europe*, pp.6-7.

5.2: Application process

An application will be submitted using the online IRC submission portal (*Smart Simple*) by the Principal Investigator. Intending applicants who do not already have a user profile will need to create one before submitting an application. Please refer to the online **Guide for Applicants** which is available on the Council website.

Applicants must inform the research office (or other appropriate office) of their institution of their intent to submit an application to the scheme. **Canvassing** by or on behalf of applicants will render an application automatically ineligible. When this occurs, the application will not proceed to the competition proper.

Applications under Strand 2B will be accepted in English only. Applications under Strand 1 and 2A will be accepted in either the Irish or the English language only. In order to facilitate evaluation by the International Assessment Board in English, applicants submitting Irish language applications are invited to submit an English language translation of their application. If an English translation is not provided by an applicant, the Council will provide a translation to the International Assessment Board.

The Council strongly encourages applicants to submit through the online system well in advance of the closing date for the competition on the day that the call closes. There is likely to be heavy traffic on the server, which may slow down the submission of your proposal. To prevent problems with heavy server traffic, do not wait until the final day of the call to submit your application. If you need to upload your application on the closing day, please allow **at least 6 hours** before the 4pm deadline (GMT) on 3 September 2018 to allow the upload to fully complete.

5.3 Expression of Interest Form

All applicants must submit an 'Expression of Interest template' along with the 'Reviewer Nomination' template (EOI and nomination form available on the COALESE page on the [Council's website](#)) by **4pm Irish time, 28 June 2018** to projects@research.ie using the subject line 'EOI COLAESCE 2018 STRAND X' inserting the relevant stand number for X. A separate Expression of Interest and 'Reviewer Nomination' template should be submitted for each application. The Council will acknowledge receipt of all submitted Expression of Interest forms by email. Applicants are advised not to telephone the office to seek confirmation of receipt of their 'Expression of Interest form'.

The purpose of the 'Expressions of Interest form' is to facilitate the Council in selecting peer reviewers for the evaluation process. Applicants will be required to provide a short description (max. 50 words) and keywords (max. 10) of their proposal and to nominate five potential peer reviewers pertaining to the field and three reviewers the applicant would prefer the Council would exclude from the review process of their proposal. **It is mandatory to submit an 'Expression of Interest form': failure to submit an Expression of Interest form will render a subsequent application ineligible.**

25

5.4 FAQs

Any queries relating to these terms and conditions, or the operation of the scheme generally should be submitted to the relevant Research Office/Officer of the HEI or RPO in the first instance. In the interest of transparency and fairness to all applicants, the Council Executive will not discuss queries over the telephone

A list of all queries, not resolved by the Research Office, should then be submitted as a batch to projects@research.ie by the designated Research Officer within eligible institutions. The FAQ page on the IRC website will be updated on a weekly basis (Friday) up until Thursday 23August 2018.

For details of evaluation procedures and criteria for COALESCE please see Appendix 3

SECTION 6: Information for successful award holders

6.1 General responsibilities of Principal Investigators

Award holders are bound by the Council's Terms and Conditions, letter of offer and acceptance form including specific requirements of partner funding bodies, grant monitoring and recruitment procedures, and financial controls. Should an award holder be in breach of the Scheme's Terms and Conditions, conditions of the letter of offer, acceptance form, grant monitoring or financial control procedures, then the named grantee may be prohibited from applying for further Irish Research Council funding awards in the future. The Council will work with the named single Principal Investigator both in terms of project management and reporting.

6.2 Financial Accountability

The Irish HEI/RPO is responsible for and accountable for the proper use of the Award Fund. The Council reserves the right to ask for confirmation from External Auditors of the HEI/RPO of the following:
- that the annual accounts of the HEI/RPO are up to date and have been approved by the Auditors without qualification.
- that the management letter from the Auditors raised no matters that did or could significantly affect the administration of awards awarded by the Council.
- that the monies received under the award have been used for the purpose for which they were awarded.

The Council also reserves the right to commission audits of the participating Irish HEI/RPO for financial or other compliance. The Irish HEI/RPO undertakes to fully

facilitate these reviews.

The Council accepts no responsibility, financial or otherwise, for expenditure or liabilities arising out of work carried out under the award, including in partner countries (Strand 2B), and the Irish HEI/RPO must fully indemnify the Council against all such expenditure or liabilities and against any actions, proceedings, costs, damages, expenses claims and demands arising from them including, in particular, but without limitation, any claims for compensation for which the Irish HEI/RPO may be liable as an employer or otherwise, or any claims by any person in relation to any intellectual property. The Irish HEI/RPO will return all unspent funds to the Council at the end of the funding term.

All awards under this scheme are subject to receipt of funding by the Irish Research Council from the Department of Education and Skills. In the event of such funding being reduced or discontinued, neither the Department nor the Irish Research Council will be under any liability to provide funding or to compensate an awardee or their host institution for any reduction or cessation of such funding. All amounts payable in respect of the award are paid directly to the host institution which co-ordinates the payments under the award. Any disbursements by a host institution of this scheme may only be made in accordance with usual institutional practice and Department of Finance guidelines.

6.3 Review of Progress

The Council attaches considerable importance to procedures for monitoring this scheme. Funding will be dependent on the demonstration of sufficient progress through regular written reports. It is the sole responsibility of the principal investigator to ensure that such reports are filed by the due dates. Failure to file these reports by the required dates or submission of an unsatisfactory report may result in the Council freezing and/or cancelling a grant. Where a grant is cancelled, the Council will have leave to seek recovery of monies which have been awarded under this Scheme. In any event, a certain percentage of the Award will be held back to ensure satisfactory completion of the project.

All projects may be subject to external research and financial audit. The key aim of this audit is to verify the original aims of the project and determine progress as specified. The research audit may include independent peer review, site visit and project presentation during and post-completion of the project. The principal investigator will be required to maintain a complete research record and vouched expenditure receipts.

6.4 Indicative reporting requirements:

Award Type	Reporting requirements

27

All COALESCE awards	Progress Reporting: First report 6 months after commencement & bi- annually thereafter (depending on the duration of the award). Final Report on completion.

Note: Strands 1B-1I may have additional reporting requirements to the above. See strand briefing for full details.

6.5 Deferral of an award

Awards may not be deferred, other than for eligible career breaks (e.g. maternity or parental leave) or in exceptional circumstances (e.g. illness). The decision is at the discretion of the Council whose decision on the matter will be final. Where there is an agreed suspension of the Award, the Council can consider awardees' requests for no-cost extensions beyond the Funding Term.

6.6 Termination of Award

Should an awardee be unable for any reason (including medical reasons) to pursue his/her project in accordance with these Terms and Conditions, s/he must, as soon as possible, inform the Council and the research office or its equivalent in the Irish HEI/RPO. The awardee must do this within no later than two weeks of such a situation coming to her/his attention. In such situations, the Council will have regard to the usual conventions of the awardee's Irish HEI/RPO. However, given the basis on which awards are awarded, the Council reserves the right to withdraw or suspend the award.

The Council reserves the right to suspend or terminate the award and/or require reimbursement by the Irish HEI/RPO, as the recipient of the award fund, of some or all payments as have already been made to the awardee, if in the opinion of the Council there has been a material breach of the Terms and Conditions as outlined in this document.

6.7 Acknowledgement of the Council

It is an explicit requirement for successful awardees to acknowledge funding received from the Irish Research Council. All publicity, including public lectures, interviews, email signatures, letterheads, office signs, publications, monographs, print materials, online materials, press releases, television and radio advertisements, websites, film, video and audio recordings associated with or arising from the research undertaken by the awardee while in receipt of a Council award must contain acknowledgement of funding received from the **'Irish Research Council'**. In this instance the awardee

28

will utilize the Irish Research Council Research COALESCE award title when communicating in any format on the project. Where possible the Council logo (s) should always be included in any such acknowledgement (the logo is available to download from the Council website).

Awardees are also required to notify the Council (communications@research.ie) in advance of their participation in any significant events, for example, attaining an award of significant merit or substantial participation in events of national interest or impact that is connected to their IRC-funded research.

For strands 1B – 1I, where a strand is wholly funded by a government partner or agency, this funding must be acknowledged by the project. Where a strand is co-funded by the Council and a government department or agency, the dual funding should be acknowledged.

6.8 Ethical Approval

The Council is committed to the maintenance of high ethical standards in the research that it funds through this award. The Host Organisation must have in place clear ethical guidelines and as surance procedures designed to manage research under its direction. All awardees are required to give careful consideration to ethical issues which may arise in the course of their research.

If ethical issues arise in their research, awardees are required to submit a written statement to the Council to the effect that full consideration has been given to the ethical implications of the research proposal. This statement must further demonstrate the awardee's proposed resolution of the ethical issue arising. Where an awardee's research proposal requires approval by the University Ethics Committee, or the equivalent body in her/his Host Organisation, written evidence of such ethical approval is required by the Council before the award can commence.

Awardees should adhere to the recognised ethical practices and fundamental ethical principles appropriate to their discipline(s) as well as to ethical standards as documented in the different national, sectoral or institutional Codes of Ethics. The Host Organisation and awardee must ensure that the research complies with all national and international regulation requirements governing the use of sensitive materials or processes, for example (and not intended to be a complete list): radioactive isotopes, ionising radiation, laboratory animals or other animals, pathogenic organisms, genetically manipulated organisms, toxic and hazardous substances, and research on human subjects and human embryos.

If access to archival material in private custodianship, or archival material with restricted access is required for the project, written evidence of appropriate permission to consult such material must be furnished to the Council.

6.9 Research Integrity

The Host Organisation must ensure that the highest quality of research conduct is maintained. The Host Organisation must ensure that systems are in place to manage research misconduct (e.g. plagiarism, falsification of data, improper data selection). The systems must be clearly publicised, together with agreed procedures for investigating allegations of research misconduct. The systems should align with the basic principles that underpin all research integrity and good practice as outlined in the national policy statement on 'Ensuring Research Integrity in Ireland' and the 'European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity'.

6.10 Sex/Gender Dimension

All awardees are required to give careful consideration as to whether there is a potential sex/gender dimension that may arise in the course of their project, Appendix 4 has further details/guidance. Where the awardee is involved in the organisation of conference, networking or dissemination panels connected with IRC-funded research, due regard should be given to gender balance within any such panel. The Council's Gender Strategy & Action Plan 2013-2020 is available on the Council's website.

6.11 Intellectual Property/Knowledge Transfer

The Council does not make any claim to intellectual property arising from the award. Where appropriate, the Council encourages the commercialisation of research output as outlined in 'Inspiring Partnership - the national IP Protocol 2016' and 'Putting public research to work for Ireland: Policies and procedures to help industry make good use of Ireland's public research institutions (2012)'. On that basis, for projects funded under this scheme, foreground intellectual property generated will be owned by the HEI. The Council requires that background IP is captured clearly prior to the initiation of the project, that there is clarity on who has access to background IP and declarations made on the basis of the same. Good practice through the maintenance of notebooks and records must be adhered to. Preferential terms may be negotiated if the HEI is of the view that the best interests of the State are advanced. The Host Organisation(s) must establish rules and procedures for protecting and managing any intellectual property arising during the award. These rules and procedures must be in accordance with national guidelines.

In the case of collaborative research where more than one Host Organisation is involved, a research agreement (including reference to intellectual property rights and confidentiality) must be in place before the award can commence. The terms of any such agreement must not conflict with those outlined in this document. A copy of any research agreements established in relation to awarded projects under this scheme must be made available to the Council.

6.12 Open Access Policy

The Council has established and will promote the following policy relating to the placement of research publications and outputs in Open Access Repositories. (It is accepted that there will be recognised instances in which the following might not be feasible; in such circumstances, the PI should contact his/her Research Office or equivalent, where relevant, for advice):

➢ All PIs must lodge their publications and other research outputs, resulting in whole or in part from Council-funded research, in an Open Access repository and should make such publications publicly discoverable, openly accessible and re-usable as soon as is possible;

➢ All peer-reviewed journal articles and conference publications should be deposited as soon as possible: ideally, at the time of acceptance by the journal/conference and no later than the date of formal publication;

➢ Other research outputs such as monographs, books, book chapters, research theses and reports should be deposited where possible;

➢ The repository should ideally be a local institutional repository to which the appropriate rights must be granted to replicate to other repositories. However, suitable repositories are those, both local and other, that provide free public access to, and make provision for long-term preservation of, published research findings.

Repositories should release the metadata immediately upon deposit. Open access to the full text paper should be made immediately upon deposit or once access restrictions, as required by certain publishers, have expired.

Researchers should agree terms of deposit with publishers. Clarity should be sought on copyright, licensing and embargo policies, and agreed policies with publishers must be respected. Access restrictions to full text articles may be applied as required by certain publishers; however, these restrictions should not normally exceed 6 months after publication for scientific, technical and health science research publications and 12 months for arts, humanities and social sciences research outputs. However, the Council recognises that this may not be a feasible option in all cases, and in such a case, an expected embargo of up to 24 months may be facilitated in the arts, humanities and social sciences, but this will be subject to ongoing review.

More information on the Council's Open Access Policy is available on the Council's website.

Whenever data is to be collected with the support of a grant awarded by the Council and/or partners, applicants must specify the means by which that data will be made available as a public good for use by other researchers, national data archives, institutional repositories or other appropriate channels.

Irish Research Council awardees are free to choose the repository in which they want to deposit their publications. However, the Council recommends the use of subject specific repositories for publications, where such repositories exist. Alternatively, awardees can use a general-purpose repository such as Zenodo.

For publications from the Life Sciences domain, the recommended repository is Europe PubMed Central, for publications from the Physical and Engineering Sciences, the use of arXiv is recommended. For publications from the Social Sciences and Humanities, the use of the Irish Social Science Data Archive (ISSDA) and the Digital Repository Ireland (DRI) respectively is recommended.

The recommended repository for monographs, book chapters and other long-text publications is the OAPEN Library.

6.13 Additional Awards

A COALESCE award is not intended to substitute for or to augment funds available under programmatic research actions (including in partner countries for Strand 2B). It may be held in conjunction with other externally funded travel bursaries, equipment grants or awards provided that:

> ➢ should the awardee apply for further funding to another source, they will state as part of that application (whether or not they are required to do so) that they hold a COALESCE award and will notify the Council prior to submitting the application.

> ➢ the value of other funding is not more than €100,000 in any given year during the life of award. However, the Council recognises that, from time to time, awards which exceed this limit may independently recognise the outstanding merit of an awardee during the term of the award. In such circumstances, awardees are advised that in exceptional cases, and then only on a case-by-case basis, they may hold such major personal awards in conjunction with the funding provided by Council. The acceptance of such further awards is subject to the prior approval of Council.

> ➢ awardees, who have other sources of funding (other than through paid employment) such as travel grants etc., must inform the appropriate offices in their Irish HEI/RPO, and the Council about the amount and source of the funding in writing. This information must also be recorded in the required progress reports. This applies to research funding received before or during the life of the Fellowship.

> ➢ the other funder(s) agree that the Council COALESCE award can be held alongside their award. The Council will not involve itself in the decisions of other funding agencies/local authorities in this regard.

Tax issues which may arise from such bursaries or awards are of concern to the individual awardee and not the Council or the Irish HEI/RPO.

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6.14 Responsibilities of the Host Organisation (HEIs/RPOs)

The Host Organisation must obtain and comply with all necessary and statutory permissions laid down by local and national authorities in relation to protecting the environment, preventing pollution and ensuring wider societal health and safety protection.

Applications will need to be endorsed via the online Smart Simple application portal by the Host Organisation within a week of the deadline of the call.

The HEI/RPO is responsible for providing the facilities and access to the equipment needed for the awardee to carry out the research, ensuring that all items of equipment and materials provided for the award are adequately maintained.

6.15 Dignity in the Conduct of Research

The Council supports a research system in which individual researchers are enabled to reach their full potential at all stages of their career. Scholars and their supervisors are entitled to carry out their research free from any form of harassment, victimisation, or bullying. HEIs have the responsibility to ensure an appropriate work environment and to deal with any complaints or issues speedily, in line with agreed grievance procedures. The Council's full statement on dignity in the conduct of research is available here.

All Council staff are entitled to be treated with courtesy and respect at all times and, accordingly, are encouraged to report any instances of infractions to management. In cases where staff experience abusive or inappropriate behaviour, the Council reserves the right to report any such behaviour to the relevant personnel in the HEI or other organisation connected with the individual.

6.16 General Award Conditions

These Terms and Conditions will be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of Ireland and all parties will expressly and irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of the Irish Courts.

Following the policies of the Irish Government in relation to the development of the Information Society, properly authenticated electronic communications will be treated as legally equivalent to paper submission. The Council and the HEI/RPO must follow good practice on data protection, management and security. The Council cannot be held legally liable for interference by any third party.

It is a condition of acceptance of an award that awardees grant permission to the Council to share data about the application with government departments and other national funding agencies for statistical and policy formation purposes.

The Council reserves the right to revise the Terms and Conditions of this award at

any time. Any such revisions will be notified to participating HEI/RPOs and will also be posted on the Council's website.

APPENDIX 1

Strand 1B: Review of the Methodology Used to Measure the Cost of Housing in Official Statistics

Supported by: Central Statistics Office

Introduction

The CSO's mandate is built on the Statistics Act 1993 and involves the collection, compilation, extraction and dissemination for statistical purposes of information relating to the economic, social and general activities in Ireland. Data is the foundation of decision-making and the basis for accountability. Good policies start with good data. Our role is to provide independent information and knowledge for effective debate and decision-making across Government, business and society.

Proposals made in response to this call should demonstrate awareness of existing national and international research in the area. Building on existing research, proposals should outline how the research objectives will be met.

Any information provided to the CSO is treated as strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes. This is guaranteed by law under Sections 32 and 33 of the Statistics Act 1993 and also guaranteed by the EU statistical legislation. Proposals should demonstrate a full understanding of the confidentiality rules under which the CSO operates. The successful awardee(s) will be required to become Officers of Statistics[7] under the Statistics Act 1993 and comply with all legal requirements for access to research micro files. The CSO must agree to any publications and/or dissemination of findings from the research.

Successful awardee(s) will be expected to work in close cooperation with the CSO.

To this end:

- A specified contact person will be nominated by the CSO
- The CSO should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project.
- To enhance collaboration, the successful awardee(s) should agree to spend at least part of the research time in the offices of the CSO in Cork.

Topic description/scope

The CSO wants to elicit proposals from the research community with the aim of improving the methodology for measuring the cost of housing in official statistics, with particular reference to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI is the official measure

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[7] http://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lgdp/csodatapolicies/dataforresearchers/

of inflation in Ireland and measures the average change in the price of consumer goods and services purchased by private households.

There are two main aspects to measuring the cost of housing in official statistics, namely owner-occupied housing and private rented accommodation. The research should comprehensively address the methodological challenges for both aspects with reference to the needs of users including CSO National Accounts, methods already developed in the CSO, the practices employed in other National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and academic research in the area.

Specifically, the research should address at a minimum:

1. Owner-occupied housing:
   a. Review the three main methods for measuring the change in the cost of owner-occupied housing - payments, net acquisitions and rental equivalence.
   b. Compile a monthly price index for each of the three methods using either existing or new data sources. The CSO currently uses the payments approach to measure the cost of owner-occupied housing in the CPI[8]. The research should consider improvements that could be made to this payments approach. The chosen approach in each case must be compatible with the timeliness and resource constraints within CPI survey. The indices should include a retrospective time series covering a minimum of three years.
   c. Making use of the newly computed indices from (b) above, analyse the strengths and weaknesses of each of the three methods with reference to their suitability for inclusion in the CPI.

2. Private rental accommodation
   a. Review of the methodology currently employed in the CPI to measure the change in the cost of private rental accommodation. The current methodology will be provided to the successful awardee(s) by the CSO.

Make recommendations for methodological improvements in the price index using either existing or new data sources. The recommendations must be compatible with the timeliness and resources constraints within the CPI survey. The recommendations should be prepared by the successful awardee(s) through detailed research.

Requirements

Proposals made in response to this call should demonstrate awareness of existing national and international research in the area. Building on existing research, proposals should outline how the research objectives will be met.

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[8] http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/methods/consumerpriceindex/Mortintmethod1.pdf

Any information provided to the CSO is treated as strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes. This is guaranteed by law under Sections 32 and 33 of the Statistics Act 1993 and also guaranteed by the EU statistical legislation. Proposals should demonstrate a full understanding of the confidentiality rules under which the CSO operates. The successful awardee(s) will be required to become Officers of Statistics[9] under the Statistics Act 1993 and comply with all legal requirements for access to research micro files. The CSO must agree to any publications and/or dissemination of findings from the research.

Successful awardee(s) will be expected to work in close cooperation with the CSO.

To this end:

- A specified contact person will be nominated by the CSO
- The CSO should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project.
- To enhance collaboration, the successful awardee(s) should agree to spend at least part of the research time in the offices of the CSO in Cork.

Outputs

During the course of the research the CSO will provide the successful awardee a comprehensive analysis of the user needs of the CPI.

As mentioned above, the CSO currently uses the payments approach to measure the cost of owner-occupied housing in the CPI. CSO also produce, separately to the CPI, a quarterly index for owner-occupied housing using the net acquisitions approach. This index is a requirement under EU Regulation 2016/792[10] and is published on the Eurostat website. As part of this legislation, the EU Commission (Eurostat) are required to produce a report by end-2018 on the suitability of the owner-occupied housing price index (net acquisitions approach) for integration into the coverage of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). The HICP is the measure of inflation which can be used for cross country comparison and is produced to specific rules as specified in EU Regulation 2016/792 and related implementing Regulations.

Two other documents relevant to the research are 1) the recommendations from the National Consumer Price Index Review Group Report 2010 in Ireland[11] and 2) a comprehensive report in the UK on Consumer Price Statistics by Paul Johnson[12].

Final reports will be subject to a process of review under the Terms and Conditions of the award. This includes review by external peer reviewers and review by the sponsoring agency.

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[9] http://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lgdp/csodatapolicies/dataforresearchers/
[10] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/hicp/legislation
[11] http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/methods/consumerpriceindex/reviewgroupreportmarch10.pdf
[12] https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/archive/reports---correspondence/current-reviews/uk-consumer-price-statistics---a-review.pdf

Any other information

Timeframe:	18 months from commencement of project
Funding Limit per project:	Max €100,000 (including overheads at 25%)

Strand 1C: Intercultural Understanding and Diversity in Ireland

Supported by: Irish Human Rights Equality Commission (Co-Funded with the Irish Research Council)

Introduction

The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission is Ireland's national human rights and equality institution. Our purpose is to protect and promote human rights and equality in Ireland and to build a culture of respect for human rights, equality and intercultural understanding in the State. The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission was established on 1 November 2014, as an independent public body with a mandate under the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014[13]. The Act gives the Commission a range of statutory powers for the protection and promotion of human rights and equality. It has specific statutory functions in relation to interculturalism, and to research.

In undertaking its mandate the Commission is obliged by section 10(3) of the Act to exercise its functions with a view to encouraging and supporting the development of a society in which:

• there is respect for and protection of each person's human rights,

• there is respect for the dignity and worth of each person,

• a person's ability to achieve his or her potential is not limited by prejudice, discrimination, neglect or prohibited conduct,

• each person has a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the economic, political, social or cultural life of the State, and

• there is mutual respect between persons, including classes of persons, based on a shared understanding of the value of diversity within society and on a shared respect for equality and human rights.

With regards to interculturalism, the Commission is mandated under sections 10(1)(b) and (d) to:

- encourage the development of a culture of respect for human rights, equality, and intercultural understanding in the State;

- encourage good practice in intercultural relations, to promote tolerance and acceptance of diversity in the State and respect for the freedom and dignity of each person.

IHREC participation in the COALESCE research fund 2018

As part of its objective to build the evidence base that directly relates to human rights and equality, the Commission seeks to benefit from supporting the COALESCE research fund 2018 research award. Proposals must directly relate to the Commission's mandate with regards to interculturalism, human rights and equality.

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[13] https://www.ihrec.ie/about/ihrec-act-2014/

Specifically, the Commission seeks to elicit proposals from the research community for studies on intercultural understanding and diversity in Ireland that:

(a) draw on new ideas and inter-disciplinary developments in academic fields relevant to interculturalism, equality and human rights;

(b) contribute to the development of cross-disciplinary innovation in identifying and addressing gaps in policy, legislative, legal and research thinking and strategy;

(c) involve partnership with civil society and public organisations to ensure relevance and impact;

(d) inform the work of the Commission's research, policy, legal, and Public-Sector Duty teams, and its international work on interculturalism, human rights and equality;

(e) support IHREC's work on the National Planning Framework 'Ireland 2040 Our Plan' particularly National Policy Objective 28 'Plan for a more diverse and socially inclusive society that targets equality of opportunity and a better quality of life to all citizens, through improved integration and greater accessibility in the delivery of sustainable communities and the provision of associated services'.

Requirements

Proposals made in response to this call should demonstrate awareness of existing national and international policy and research in the area. Building on existing research, proposals and international policy and research in the area, proposals should outline how they will develop new perspectives on key issues and / or address identified evidence or policy gaps.

Successful awardees will be expected to consult regularly with IHREC. To this end:

- a specified contact person will be nominated by the Commission;

- the Commission should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project;

- the successful awardee should agree a schedule of meetings with the Commission;

- the Commission must be consulted with regard to any publication and / or dissemination of findings from the research.

As well as being funded to undertake innovative research that has a real world and strategic impact, the awardee will benefit from a significant professional development opportunity to work with IHREC as we fulfil our statutory mandate on interculturalism across our research, policy, legal, and strategic engagement functions.

Outputs:
Final reports will be subject to a process of review under the Terms and Conditions of the award. This includes review by external peer reviewers and review by the sponsoring agency.

Any other information:

Timeframe:	15 months from commencement of project
Funding Limit per Project	Max €100,000 (including overheads at 25%

Strand 1D: Advancing Socio-Economic Rights in Ireland

Supported by: Irish Human Rights Equality Commission (Co-Funded with the Irish Research Council)

The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission is Ireland's national human rights and equality institution. Our purpose is to protect and promote human rights and equality in Ireland and to build a culture of respect for human rights, equality and intercultural understanding in the State. The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission was established on 1 November 2014, as an independent public body with a mandate under the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014[14]. The Act gives the Commission a range of statutory powers for the protection and promotion of human rights and equality. It has a specific statutory function in relation to research.

The overall statutory functions of the Commission provided for in section 10 of the legislation are:

➢ to protect and promote human rights and equality,

➢ to encourage the development of a culture of respect for human rights, equality, and intercultural understanding in the State,

➢ to promote understanding and awareness of the importance of human rights and equality in the State,

➢ to encourage good practice in intercultural relations, to promote tolerance and acceptance of diversity in the State and respect for the freedom and dignity of each person, and

➢ to work towards the elimination of human rights abuses, discrimination and prohibited conduct.

In undertaking its mandate the Commission is explicitly tasked with contributing to the development of a society in which:

➢ there is respect for and protection of each person's human rights,

➢ there is respect for the dignity and worth of each person,

➢ a person's ability to achieve his or her potential is not limited by prejudice, discrimination, neglect or prohibited conduct,

➢ each person has a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the economic, political, social or cultural life of the State, and

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[14] https://www.ihrec.ie/about/ihrec-act-2014/

➢ there is mutual respect between persons, including classes of persons, based on a shared understanding of the value of diversity within society and on a shared respect for equality and human rights.

IHREC participation in the COALESCE research fund 2018

As part of its objective to build the evidence base that directly relates to human rights and equality, the Commission seeks to benefit from supporting the COALESCE research fund 2018. In its Strategy Statement 2016-2018 the Commission adopted the goal of 'Promoting understanding of the indivisibility of equality and human rights "(Goal 3). To address this, it seeks to advance and build support for a holistic view of human rights with a particular focus on socio economic rights. Related to this the Commission has expressed the view that socio-economic rights should be protected in the Constitution of Ireland. The Commission also supports socio-economic status becoming a protected ground under equality legislation in Ireland.

Proposals must directly relate to the Commission's mandate and in particular to this goal (Goal 3) of the Commission's Strategy Statement 2016-2018.

Specifically, the Commission seeks to elicit proposals from the research community for studies that:

(a) draw on new ideas and inter-disciplinary developments in academic fields relevant to equality and human rights, with a particular focus on socio-economic rights;

(b) contribute to the development of cross-disciplinary innovation in identifying and addressing gaps in policy, legislative, legal and research thinking and strategy;

(c) involve partnership with civil society and public organisations to ensure relevance and impact;

(d) inform the work of the Commission's research, policy, legal, and Public-Sector Duty teams, and its international work on human rights and equality;

(e) support IHREC's work on the National Planning Framework 'Ireland 2040 Our Plan' particularly National Policy Objective 28 'Plan for a more diverse and socially inclusive society that targets equality of opportunity and a better quality of life to all citizens, through improved integration and greater accessibility in the delivery of sustainable communities and the provision of associated services'.

Requirements

Proposals made in response to this call should demonstrate awareness of existing national and international policy and research in the area. Building on existing research, proposals and international policy and research in the area, proposals should outline how they will develop new perspectives on key issues and / or address identified evidence or policy gaps.

Successful awardees will be expected to consult regularly with IHREC. To this end:

- a specified contact person will be nominated by the Commission;

- the Commission should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project;

- the successful awardee should agree a schedule of meetings with the Commission;

- the Commission must be consulted with regard to any publication and / or dissemination of findings from the research.

As well as being funded to undertake innovative research that has a real world and strategic impact, the awardee will benefit from a significant professional development opportunity to work with IHREC as we fulfil our statutory mandate on human rights and equality across our policy and research, legal, and strategic engagement functions.

Final reports will be subject to a process of review under the Terms and Conditions of the award. This includes review by external peer reviewers and review by the sponsoring agency.

Timeframe:	15 months from commencement of project
Funding Limit per Project	Max €100,000 (including overheads at 25%

Note: the above award will be co-funded by the Irish Research Council and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

Strand 1E: Sexual Health and Crisis Pregnancy Research Award

Supported by: HSE Sexual Health & Crisis Pregnancy Programme

Introduction

The HSE Sexual Health & Crisis Pregnancy Programme (the Programme) is a national programme tasked with implementing Ireland's first framework for sexual health and wellbeing, the *National Sexual Health Strategy 2015 – 2020*. The strategy aims to improve the sexual health and wellbeing of the population and to reduce negative sexual health outcomes including unplanned pregnancies and the transmission of STIs and HIV. These aims are being addressed by the delivery of a programme of work to improve: education and prevention supports; sexual health services; and the quality of health information used to inform policy, practice and service delivery. http://sexualwellbeing.ie/about/corporate-publications

Sexual health & crisis pregnancy research programme
The Programme places a strong emphasis on evidence-informed planning and evaluation. Research and knowledge transfer have been significant components of how the Programme conducts its business across a range of areas, including service planning, funding projects at local level, development of practice guidelines; improvement of service standards and initiating and monitoring prevention and communications initiatives. The existing body of research and publications available at: http://sexualwellbeing.ie/for-professionals/research

A recommendation in the *National Sexual Health Strategy 2015 - 2020* is 'to continue to build on the existing evidence base to understand emerging trends relating to crisis pregnancy and sexual health and undertake new research initiatives to address knowledge gaps'.

Requirements
The Programme seeks to benefit from supporting the COALESCE 2018 research fund research by building on the evidence-base that directly relates to the requirements of the *National Sexual Health Strategy 2015 – 2020*.

The Programme seeks to elicit proposals from the research community, drawing on new ideas and multidisciplinary developments in academic fields relevant to crisis pregnancy and/or sexual health, seeking to develop gaps in thinking and to develop new frameworks to address these gaps.

The aims of the Programme in supporting this research funding scheme are to:
- Ensure the Programme keeps abreast of emerging trends and factors related to crisis pregnancy, STIs, sexual activity and condom/contraceptive-use, reproductive decision-making and sexual health services.
- Build upon the range of research commissioned by the Programme and fill knowledge gaps existing.
- Stimulate and further strengthen research in the areas of sexual health and sexual health policy, sexual decision-making and crisis pregnancy.

- Ensure that the Programme's research portfolio continues to be used and is part of emerging developments in the field.
- Further build academic capacity and expertise in areas related to the Programme's work.

This 'open call' for research proposals should consider the function of the Programme and its existing body of evidence. It should seek to identify new perspectives or information gaps in the evidence or relevant areas of interest.

The Programme has identified information gaps relating to the sexual health needs of the following groups: migrants; people over 50; people who inject drugs; prisoners; and sex workers. Potential applications are welcome to consider these themes, but as noted above the programme is also interested in applications addressing other relevant areas of work.

Proposals must be directly related to the requirements outlined above, have an applied focus and will result in new insights on key issues.

The Programme requires that proposals made in response to the 'open call' for non-predefined projects should demonstrate awareness of existing research in the area, and outline how the proposal will build upon existing published research and other relevant national and international research.

Application Requirements
Applicants must be able to show how the proposed research will develop their existing portfolio of research skills and expertise and inform their teaching or practice.

Applicants must also demonstrate the value of their proposal to the policy and/or service communities. Please see section 4.2 for details on eligible costs. The funded projects MUST start by the Project Start Date and be completed in 15 months.

Successful awardees will be expected to link with the Programme
To this end:
- a specified contact person will be nominated by the Programme.
- The Programme should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project.
- The Programme must be consulted with regard to the launch and dissemination of findings.

Any other Information:

Timeframe	15 months from commencement of project
Funding Limit per project:	Max €100,000 (including overheads at 25%)

Strand 1F: Understanding pathways to involvement in anti-social behaviour among young people: Identifying risk and protective factors and the opportunities for effective early intervention and prevention

Supported by: the Department of Children and Youth Affairs

Introduction

The Research and Evaluation Unit (REU) of the Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) invites proposals for the above research study. It will draw on substantial analyses of longitudinal data from the *Growing Up in Ireland* (GUI) study, and aim to improve our understanding of the pathways to young people getting involved in antisocial behaviour and/or in trouble with the Gardaí; the risk factors associated with pathways to these experiences and outcomes; the supports and interventions required to prevent these outcomes; and the protective factors that contribute to better outcomes for young people at risk. The study will include an outline of and be informed by the current youth justice policy context in Ireland; a comprehensive review of the existing international and national literature on children and young people's pathways to anti-social behaviour and contact with the criminal justice system; and a review of the evidence of effective interventions. It is anticipated that evidence and lessons arising from the study will inform the development of effective early intervention and prevention initiatives, supports and strategies *applicable to the Irish policy and practice context.*

The study is being funded by DCYA under the Evidence into Policy Programme (EiPP), a programme of research and knowledge-brokering activities to generate and support the uptake and use of, policy-relevant research evidence. Together with other REU activities it promotes evidence informed policy making, in order to support better outcomes for children and young people. The EiPP also aims to facilitate an understanding of the benefits of evidence-informed policy making among a broader range of stakeholders, by producing and disseminating high-quality and accessible outputs.

The research study is being led by the REU in collaboration with the Irish Youth Justice Service, which is an executive office comprised of DCYA and Department of Justice staff and located in DCYA, Mespil Road. Separately from this invitation for proposals, the DCYA also funds the Research Evidence into Policy, Programmes and Practice (REPPP) which is located in University of Limerick and focusing on a number of youth crime projects. Any proposal that may be successful through the IRC call will seek to understand *pathways to* involvement in anti-social behaviour among young people. These complements but does not overlap with the work undertaken in the REPPP project, which uses different data sources and methods; and in particular, draws on the knowledge and experiences of youth crime experts. It is envisaged that the Principal Investigator and/or a member of his/her team (if relevant) will liaise with a nominated REPPP team member to share learning and experiences, as appropriate.

A brief description of the relevant bodies is given below.

47

Department of Children and Youth Affairs (www.dcya.gov.ie)

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs was established as a full and dedicated Ministry on 2nd June 2011. The Department brings together a number of key areas of policy and provision for children, young people and families. It is tasked with driving forward a range of commitments outlined in successive Programmes for Government and the *Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures National Policy Framework for children and young people 2014-2020* (available here) ; as well as leading an ambitious reform agenda for children and family services. Included within the Department's remit are the following organisations: Tusla (the Child and Family Agency), the Adoption Authority of Ireland, Oberstown Children Detention Campus, and the Office of the Ombudsman for Children.

The Research and Evaluation Unit in the Department is responsible for meeting Departmental research and evidence needs with respect to core Departmental and Government policy priorities and in support of evidence-informed policymaking. The Research and Evaluation Unit has a number of core functions:

1. Oversight, management and support of the *Growing Up in Ireland* national longitudinal study of children in Ireland;

2. Evaluation, including supporting the Department on Government commitments in respect of the Public Spending Code and Spending Review Cycle (e.g. Value for Money Assessments).

3. Acting as the IGEES unit for the Department

4. Data, Statistics and Information, including the BOBF indicator set

5. The Evidence into Policy Programme (EiPP), which delivers policy-relevant research and promotes knowledge brokering to meet Departmental evidence needs

6. Supporting and advising DCYA policy units to meet their research, evaluation, data needs

The Irish Youth Justice Service (http://www.iyjs.ie/)

The Irish Youth Justice Service operates as an executive office located in the Department of Children and Youth Affairs. It has responsibility for leading and driving reform in the area of youth justice. It is staffed by officials from Department of Children and Youth Affairs and the Department of Justice and Equality. Responsibility for the Children Act, 2001 is shared between the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs, Katherine Zappone, T.D. and the Minister of State for Justice at the Department of Justice and Equality with special responsibility for Equality, Immigration, and Integration, David Stanton T.D.

- The Minister for Children and Youth Affairs is responsible for the Oberstown Children Detention Campus (Oberstown) at Oberstown, Lusk, Co. Dublin. The Minister for Children and Youth Affairs is also responsible for the child care aspects of the Children Act 2001.

- The Minister for Justice and Equality retains responsibility for youth crime policy and law, including crime prevention/reduction/detection, criminal proceedings and diversion and community sanctions (including community projects). The Minister for Justice and Equality also retains responsibility for dealings with An Garda Síochána and the Probation.

The Irish Youth Justice Service aims to improve the delivery of youth justice services and reduce youth offending. This challenge is met by focusing on diversion and rehabilitation involving greater use of community-based interventions and the promotion of initiatives to deal with young people who offend. Providing a safe and secure environment for detained children and supporting their early re-integration back into the community is also a key function.

Research Evidence into Policy, Programmes and Practice (REPPP) youth crime project

The REPPP (youth crime) project is a strategic partnership between the Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) and the School of Law, University of Limerick. Focussing in the area of youth crime, this project works on priority areas of the Youth Justice Action Plan (2014-2018) identified by Irish Youth Justice Service where research input would improve the effectiveness and/or efficiency of policy programmes and/or practice. The REPPP project engages in primary research, evaluation and field building activities designed to improve the volume and quality of research output in Ireland, which supports policy development and problem solving in the youth crime area. REPPP is core funded by DCYA. However, each area of research activity in its programme is independently funded.

Requirements for the award

The DCYA Research and Evaluation Unit, through the EiPP, invites proposals under the *Research for Policy and Society Award* for a research project drawing on longitudinal data from the *Growing Up in Ireland* (GUI) study, aimed at improving our understanding of the pathways to young people getting involved in antisocial behaviour and/or in trouble with the Gardaí; the risk factors associated with pathways to these experiences and outcomes; the supports and interventions required to prevent these outcomes; and the protective factors that contribute to better outcomes for young people at risk.

It is anticipated that evidence and lessons arising from the study will inform the development of effective early intervention and prevention initiatives, supports and strategies *applicable to the Irish policy and practice context.* Findings will be disseminated by IYJS to key stakeholders.

It is intended that the study will involve a substantial analysis of longitudinal data from *Growing Up in Ireland, the National Longitudinal Study of Children.* It may also draw upon on other, relevant and available data sources. It is intended that the study will include an outline of and be informed by the current youth justice policy context in Ireland; a comprehensive review of the existing national and international literature on

49

children and young people's pathways to anti-social behaviour and contact with the criminal justice system; and a review of the evidence of effective interventions.

It is intended that the literature and evidence review will help guide the focus of a longitudinal analysis of *Growing Up in Ireland* data from the child (1998) cohort. *Growing Up in Ireland* has tracked the development of this cohort since the age of 9, with follow up surveys at age 13 and 17/18. GUI has collected a very wide range of data across a number of domains at each of these waves. This includes background demographic information on the young person's family (i.e. social class, level of parental education, income and family structure); as well information on the young person's school experiences, their mental and physical health, socio-emotional behaviour and well-being (including pro-social behaviour), relationships with parents and peers, alcohol and drug use, experience of adverse life events and so on. At age 13 and 17 data is also collected on involvement in a continuum of anti-social behaviour and getting into trouble with the Gardaí. GUI collects data from the young person and their parents; and at age 9 from their school teacher. Longitudinal analysis of relevant data should aim to identify pathways to the outcomes of interest, risk factors associated with these pathways and outcomes, including key transition points; as well as protective factors which seem to support young people at risk.

The aims of this study are to draw on GUI data and the relevant literature/evidence:

To identify the factors associated with, and pathways to, involvement in anti-social behaviour, getting into trouble with the Gardaí and/or contact with the criminal /youth justice system at age 17, through an examination of a wide range of relevant data about the study participants and their lives at age 9, and 13.

To identify the protective/preventative factors for children/young people at-risk (that is sharing similar characteristics with the group of children and young people at 1) who do not become involved in anti-social behaviour or contact with the Gardaí and/or criminal /youth justice systems; and to investigate the factors associated with supporting pro-social behaviour among children and young people more generally.

To draw out the implications of the findings for policy and practice - in particular for the development of effective prevention and early intervention initiatives and supports for children/ young people at risk, and/or their families, and for the development of effective strategies to divert them from involvement in anti-social behaviour and youth offending.

Application Requirements

Proposals should demonstrate that the applicant has

- expertise and experience in conducting analyses in support of the objectives above, specifically quantitative analysis skills and experience of using longitudinal data; and
- substantive knowledge of the relevant national and international youth justice-related literature, policies, legislation, practice and programmes.

50

This will be demonstrated through the CV of the Principal Investigator (PI); the submission of two referees for similar research projects carried out in the past; and a short synopsis of each project cited. The PI must ensure that any team members also have the requisite experience and expertise to undertake their duties for the project, by providing CVs of planned team members at the application stage; or by communicating this assurance, if team members are recruited subsequent to a successful Award, in writing to the DCYA contact person.

Proposals should also demonstrate knowledge an understanding of the key mediators and issues in relation to pathways that lead to contact with Gardaí and/or the youth justice systems and/or involvement in anti-social behaviour. Proposals must include details of their intended substantive use of, and methods for analysing GUI data; and other data sources if relevant. Further details on GUI are given below.

Proposals should identify any relevant ethical and or data protection implications, in particular with respect to issues arising from GDPR related data protection legislation and set out how these will be managed during the course of the study. Proposals should take into consideration time to apply for access to the GUI Researcher Microdata Files (RMF).

Successful awardees will be expected to consult regularly with the REU, IYJS and the REPPP team. To this end:

- A lead contact person within the REU will liaise regularly with the PI at key points throughout the project.
- An initial meeting at project initiation stage will be held between the PI and research team (if relevant), nominated members of REU and IYJS, to meet face-to-face, establish communication channels and discuss planned outputs and the DCYA publication process.
- An interim meeting will be held upon receipt of the mid-term progress report.
- Additional meetings may be scheduled as required, with the expectation that they will be kept to a minimum number.
- A Research Advisory Group will be established to oversee and advise on the research-related aspects of the EiPP, as appropriate. For IRC funded projects, the REU contact person will liaise with the PI in respect of the Group's advice. A nominated REPPP person will be a member of the Advisory Group for this project.
- The PI undertakes to communicate with the specific contact person within no more than two weeks of any delays or changes arising in the conduct of the study; in relation to the production of outputs; or at any other point where the PI deems communications are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of the project.
- REU or IYJS should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project.
- The PI will notify and should consult with the REU contact person in advance of their or their team members (if relevant) participation in significant events; or any other dissemination or publication plans, including secondary outputs, that is connected to their IRC-funded research. This notification should be given as soon as possible, and not less than 15 working days [three weeks] in advance.

The PI should regularly liaise with the nominated REPPP contact person to inform each other of their respective work programmes/projects, which may be mutually beneficial in terms of learning.

Outputs

The PI undertakes to produce a Research Report of the study findings, conclusions and implications for potential policy developments. It must have an executive summary of no more than 20% of the total report length.

The Research Report will be subject to a peer review process, by one internal and one external reviewer It is expected that the PI will consider issues raised in feedback from the peer review process in the finalisation of the report and outline to the REU how this feedback has been addressed.

The REU has a 'General Publications Policy' and 'Guidelines for Authors'. The PI is welcome to use these in the production of the Research Report. In particular, they are required:

To use the appropriate disclaimer in the Guidelines;

To acknowledge DCYA support in written and verbal form, and as appropriate with the DCYA logo; in all publicity, including public lectures, interviews, publications, print and online materials, press releases, websites, film, video and audio recordings associated with the research.

A flagship publication of the DCYA is research briefings. These are high-quality, full colour, hard copy 8 to 10 pages publication. REU will work with the PI, using the executive summary, to draft the briefing. The PI's host organisation will be acknowledged.

The PI or a nominated member of the research team may be asked to make up to 3 presentations to DCYA stakeholders on the preliminary and/or final research findings and implications.

Specifically, the PI will be invited to a meeting of the Research Advisory Group to discuss implications and proposals for evidence-informed interventions and supports. A key focus of this discussion will be to test underlying assumptions and applicability to the Irish context, as a first step of bringing the research findings to the policy making process.

Timeframe	12 months
Funding limit	Max €90,000

What is Growing Up in Ireland?

Growing Up in Ireland is the national longitudinal study of children. This study examines the factors which contribute to or undermine the well-being of children in contemporary Irish families.

Growing Up in Ireland data contribute to the setting of effective and responsive policies relating to children and to the design of services for children and their families.

Growing Up in Ireland is a Government study. Phase 1 of the Study (2006-2014), was funded by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs in association with the Department of Social Protection and the Central Statistics Office. Phase 2 of the study (2014-2019) is currently in train.

What are the key elements of Phase 1 and 2 of Growing Up in Ireland?

Growing Up in Ireland includes two cohorts, an infant cohort (recruited at 9 months) and a child cohort (recruited at 9 years).
Growing Up in Ireland includes six waves of data collection, three with the infant cohort (at 9 months, 3 years and 5 years) and three with the child cohort (at 9, 13 and 17 years). A postal survey was conducted when the infant cohort were 7/8 years old, and a full wave of this cohort at 9 years of age is now being completed.
Growing Up in Ireland collects data from multiple informants including parents (both resident and non-resident), teachers, principals, and children themselves.
Anonymised microdata files from Growing Up in Ireland are available to support applied and academic research.

How can the data be accessed?
Two types of Phase 1 Growing Up in Ireland datafiles can be accessed: Anonymised Microdata Files and Researcher Microdata Files.
The Anonymised Microdata Files (AMF) is a publicly available anonymised dataset. Researchers wishing to access the AMF should apply to the Irish Social Science Data Archive (ISSDA) at www.ucd.ie/issda.
The Researcher Microdata Files (RMF) is a more detailed dataset. Access to the RMF is subject to appointment of the researcher as an Officer of Statistics by the Central Statistics Office, meaning that the researcher is subject to the full rigour and penalties of the Statistics Act, 1993. Researchers wishing to access the RMF should apply to the Department of Children and Youth Affairs at www.dcya.ie.

Strand 1G: Research in Biodiversity Financing Policy Award II: Financial Needs and Strategic Planning

Supported by: National Parks and Wildlife Services Topic Description/Scope
Despite continuing reports of biodiversity loss, there remains a short-fall in funding available for conservation. Inadequate financial resources are cited as a key cause of recent failures to meet United Nations' targets to halt levels of biodiversity decline, and are widely acknowledged as a major impediment to effective global and national biodiversity conservation. Since the mid-2000s, this epidemic of underfunding has become a focal point for the conservation sector to address to meet the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) 2020 Aicihi targets. In response, the CBD developed a domestic resource mobilisation strategy requiring parties to report on biodiversity expenditure and develop strategic financial plans to ensure that domestic resources are mobilised from all sources to effectively implement national biodiversity action plans.

Bridging the finance gap for biodiversity conservation represents a major and urgent global challenge, and a critical arena for research and development. However, historically our understanding of the level, distribution, and application of finance available for conservation has been scarce. Ireland is one of the few developed nations to have completed a formal National Biodiversity Expenditure Review to quantify financial flows for biodiversity conservation, and now has a comprehensive picture of biodiversity expenditure from both the public and non-profit sector. Preliminary results of research tracking biodiversity-related expenditure in the Irish public and non-profit sectors, estimates that €247 million per year has been spent, directly or indirectly, on biodiversity-related measures between 2010-2015, with an estimated total spend of €1.48 billion over the 6-year period (Morrison & Bullock, 2018).

Tracking biodiversity finance provides an indicator of progress towards national and international commitments to halt biodiversity decline, and enables an evaluation of the allocation and distribution patterns of finance against biodiversity priorities. The comprehensive picture of financial flows for biodiversity conservation provided by the National Biodiversity Expenditure Review also affords a platform for further research into the development of more fiscally strategic or systematic approach to conservation financial planning and an analysis of opportunities to mobilise finance. The BER can provide baseline information to enable further research to how to maximise progress towards conservation goals within a given fixed budget, and thereby achieve the most strategic allocation of scarce conservation funding. Emerging research in this area has begun to focus, not just on the assessment of financial needs and costs, but on the cost effectiveness of conservation, the best return on investment to evaluate decision making, and the strategic use of scarce resources for conservation.

Requirements

Noting the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) funded by the United Nations Development Programme (http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/home), policy research proposals could usefully include the following elements which have been prioritise in terms of order of importance:

Financial Needs Assessment

Assess the cost of conservation in Ireland. Research is needed to build on the results of the National Biodiversity Expenditure Review to fully identify the financial needs or costs of achieving national conservation of biodiversity objectives, through a comprehensive Financial Needs Assessment (FNA). FNA for national biodiversity conservation objectives are currently experimental, and a number of possible methodologies could be taken, including incremental budgeting, historical financial modelling, activity based costing, results based costing. Results or performance based-costing is the preferred approach, but research is needed to identify the most appropriate method for Ireland. Further research is necessary to explore how the FNA can be integrated with the framework and results of the Irish National Biodiversity Expenditure Review, the national budgeting process and the Irish National Biodiversity Action Plan objectives. FNA are an emerging area of practice and close coordination with the BIOFIN team on international best practice is advised.

Future financing flows, needs and gaps for managing and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services

Analyse anticipated future investment needs for biodiversity. The National Biodiversity Expenditure Review highlights current and past levels of biodiversity expenditure. There are additional opportunities to further this analysis and build on the baseline provide by the NBER, i.e. to investigate the level of financing needed and quantify any corresponding finance gap to meet agreed national biodiversity targets. Use should be made of the BIOFIN Financial project tools and Financial Needs Assessment Data tool to project future funding based on the outputs of the BER.

Strategic Finance Plan: National resource mobilisation strategy

Assess the effectiveness of the use of current funding streams and provide an extensive assessment of the full range of potential financing mechanisms (e.g. payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets, restoration of carbon sinks, fiscal transfers, etc.), together with improved targeting of existing measures for biodiversity. This assessment could include consideration of the pros and cons of developing synergies with social and economic objectives through funding related to ecosystem services, including an extension to regulating ecosystem services to address such aspects as water quality, flooding and climate change adaptation. The assessment should build on the key recommendations of the National Biodiversity Expenditure Review and include case studies of international innovation and best practice. It would aim to develop a strategy to address the finance gap combining suitable and nationally-adapted mechanisms and to achieve cross-departmental buy-in.

National implementation of the proposed resource mobilisation strategy

Provide considerations based on research evidence for implementing recommendations pertaining to any identified financing mechanisms regarding aspects such as institutional requirements, laws and regulations, taxes and fees, identification of legal thresholds, removal of biodiversity-harmful incentives, further feasibility studies and implementation plans, certification processes, public-private-partnerships, voluntary agreements, etc.

Policy and Institutional Review: Environmentally and biodiversity harmful sectoral and development policy, planning and finance

The National Biodiversity Expenditure Review provides a comprehensive assessment of past and current baseline public and non-profit expenditure on biodiversity conservation, providing a portrait of the main financial flows for biodiversity conservation across Ireland. However, the current policy and institutional frameworks affect biodiversity and ecosystem services, both positively and negatively. To more fully understand the barriers to mobilising resources for conservation and to generate financial reform, a more extensive Policy and Institutional Review (in line with the BIOFIN Workbook) would analyse biodiversity harmful policies and subsidies to fully outline the challenge of not only mobilising finance, but of ensuring policy and environmental fiscal reform.

Outputs:

Any other information:

Time Frame	24 months
Award Amount	€100,000

Strand 1H: Geoscience education and communication

Supported by: Geological Survey Ireland

Introduction

Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) is responsible for providing geological advice and information, and for the acquisition of data for this purpose. It produces a range of products including maps, reports and databases and acts as a knowledge centre and project partner in all aspects of Irish geology. GSI data are used by stakeholders in academia, industry, government and policy makers. The GSI's Research Strategy outlines its commitment to funding leading applied research in the area of natural resources including groundwater, geothermal energy, minerals and geological heritage www.gsi.ie/research.

GSI is currently developing a new communications strategy and redesigning several communication and education tools (including a new website to be launched in November 2017). As part of this programme of work, further research is required into (i) how individuals (both students and general public) learn and process information, (ii) attitudes to geoscience and natural resources and (iii) how best to communicate GSI activities, geoscience policy and scientific outputs.

Geoscience is the study of the Earth and its processes and how they affect our daily lives. This covers a wide range of topics from how the Earth formed to the use of our natural resources and how humans are affecting the Earth today. It includes estimating, understanding and monitoring our natural resources such as groundwater, mineral resources and raw materials and energy sources. Geology also influences our oceans, weather and atmosphere. Understanding Earth systems is essential to ensuring we properly manage our resources in the future and to improve mitigation measures against hazards such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis and flooding. Another key area of research is the public's attitude to natural resources. Our consumption of materials is continually increasing but with little understanding of where materials come from or how they are processed (e.g. what is in your mobile phone, what is your house or car made of?). Although recycling of resources such as metals and Rare Earth Elements is improving, with a growing global population and increasing demand for technological product and energy, we urgently need to improve the public's awareness of where natural resources come from.

Recent changes to school curricula have increased students' geoscience knowledge. However, Geological Survey Ireland is regularly asked to provide additional information and learning material to support the education programme. Considering the development of new teaching technologies and resources available, GSI now intends to develop a range of teaching and educational materials to support and improve the existing curricula.

To complement this, a programme of general public communication is being developed to provide additional information to the general public. The aim is to better

inform citizens so that they can make informed decisions about Ireland's natural resources and our future energy needs.

Geological Survey Ireland seeks to benefit from supporting the COALESCE 2018 research fund by improving on the evidence-base that directly relates to its work.

The GSI seeks to elicit proposals from the research community, drawing on new ideas and trans-disciplinary developments in geoscience education (primary and/or secondary) and public communication. In particular, the project should focus on informing and supporting (i) formal education curricula and (ii) communications with the general public about geoscience and natural resources.

The proposed research would develop evidence-based recommendations for the general public and governmental departments/agencies with respect to geoscience education and communications (note: this should *inform* the content structure and messaging but does not need to include the scientific or technical content) and make recommendations for the types of practical materials that should be made available to the public and educationalists. This research should include:

> An international review of learning mechanisms, pedagogy and teaching/learning styles applied to geoscience and an evaluation of the changes of these patterns in light of recent technology evolution (for primary and secondary level).

> An international review of good practice and strategies for communicating geoscience to the public (particularly in relation to natural resources and energy);
> Develop national communications strategies (including communications tools) for raising awareness about out geoscience;
> Development of planning and other guidelines for agencies and Government departments to support education and communication of geoscience. This should support existing structures and agencies in this area (e.g. Department of Education, National Centre for Curriculum Assessment[15], Department for Communication, Climate Action and Environment etc.)

The reviews should be validated by sociological and psychological studies where appropriate. Applicants should consider the function of the GSI (along with its key partnerships with other Government departments and agencies) and its role in informing public policy, together with the role of associated organisations such as NCCA, teachers associations etc. The research should seek to identify new perspectives or information gaps in the evidence or relevant areas of interest.

Proposals must be directly related to the aims outlined above, have an applied focus and will result in new insights on key issues and associated policy/strategy recommendations. It is expected that the project will be carried out by experts in education/pedagogy/public communication of science. Content and geoscience

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[15] www.ncca.ie

expertise will be provided by GSI staff.

Requirements

Applicants must be able to demonstrate how the programme will develop their existing portfolio of research skills and expertise and inform their teaching or practice.

Successful awardees will be expected to consult regularly with the GSI and named project partners. To this end:

- ➢ a specified contact person will be nominated by the GSI and other relevant agencies/NGOs as appropriate
- ➢ GSI should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project
- ➢ GSI must be consulted with regard to the launch and dissemination of findings
- ➢ GSI must be fully acknowledged in all publications and outputs

Awards are subject to reporting requirements specified by the Terms and Conditions of COALESCE research fund 2018.

Any other information

Timeframe:	Max 24 months from commencement of project
Funding Limit per project:	Max €100,000 (including overheads at 25%)

Strand 1I: Estimating and communicating the societal and economic value of geological heritage

Supported by: Geological Survey Ireland

Introduction
Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) is responsible for providing geological advice and information, and for the acquisition of data for this purpose. It produces a range of products including maps, reports and databases and acts as a knowledge centre and project partner in all aspects of Irish geology. GSI data are used by stakeholders in academia, industry, government and policy makers. The GSI's Research Strategy outlines its commitment to funding leading applied research in the area of natural resources including geological heritage www.gsi.ie/research.

Though often undervalued by the public, geological heritage contributes significantly to our economy via tourism (e.g. Cliffs of Moher, the Burren, Irish cave systems, outdoor activities). Ireland currently has three UNESCO Global Geoparks[16] (The Burren and Cliffs of Moher, The Copper Coast and Marble Arch Caves; the first cross-border UNESCO Global Geopark). These areas provide not only significant income from visitors but also act as focal points for local community and education projects. The project should quantify the economic benefits of the UNESCO Global Geoparks due to the Geopark label, as well as cover their other indirect benefits, such as health and well-being.

Although the economic value of some sites of geological interest can be estimated, this project should aim to also assess the public attitude to geological heritage: Is it valued (either as a contributing factor to local or national economy or as part of our heritage)? Are the geological processes understood? Are we aware of how areas can be damaged/eroded? Is it worth protecting under a formal monitoring system? If so, who is best placed to monitor these areas? Should geological sites be included in a national protection scheme?

The communication of the value of our geological heritage currently relies on ad hoc projects and often individual or local marketing of a site. Considering the significant contribution geological heritage makes to both our economy and society, Geological Survey Ireland aims to establish a national strategy with recommendations for groups developing and communicating local geological heritage sites. This should include coordinating with existing national supports (e.g. Heritage Council, NPWS, local authorities, Commissioners for Irish Lights, Irish Landmark Trust etc

Geological Survey Ireland seeks to benefit from supporting the COALESCE 2018 research fund research award by improving on the evidence-base that directly relates to its work.

The GSI seeks to elicit proposals from the research community, drawing on new ideas

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[16] http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/unesco-global-geoparks/

and trans-disciplinary developments in academic fields relevant to geological heritage, geotourism, economics and societal impact. In particular, the project should focus on societal and economic value of geological heritage and the UNESCO Global Geoparks.

The proposed research would develop evidence-based recommendations for the general public and governmental departments/agencies with respect to Geoparks, geoheritage and geotourism. The project outputs should inform the messaging for such locations, and the argument for or against a national protection. This research should include:

> An international review of best practice for management of geological heritage sites for Ireland;
> An international review of best practice for communication about geological heritage sites and Geoparks to a range of users and stakeholders;
> Develop communications strategies (including communications tools) for raising awareness about our geological heritage. These strategies should cover national and international aspects and coordinate with existing supports;
> Development of planning and other guidelines for agencies and Government departments to support designation and monitoring of geological heritage sites. These should augment existing tools and guidelines (e.g The Burren and Cliffs of Moher UNESCO Global Geopark LIFE project best practice toolkits, policy mapping study).
> The project should quantify the economic benefits of the UNESCO Global Geoparks due to the Geopark label, as well as cover their other indirect benefits, such as health and well-being'

Applicants should consider the function of the GSI (along with its key partnerships with other Government departments and agencies) and its role in informing public policy, together with the role of, e.g The Heritage Council, National Parks and Wildlife Service, local authorities). The research should seek to identify new perspectives or information gaps in the evidence or relevant areas of interest.

Proposals must be directly related to the aims outlined above, have an applied focus and will result in new insights on key issues and associated policy recommendations.

Requirements
Applicants must be able to show how the proposed research will fully integrate geoscience with heritage/tourism. It should also demonstrate how the programme will develop their existing portfolio of research skills and expertise and inform their teaching or practice.

Successful awardees will be expected to consult regularly with the GSI and named project partners. To this end:

> a specified contact person will be nominated by the GSI and other relevant agencies/NGOs as appropriate

> ➢ GSI should be invited to participate in or provide a nominee to any steering or advisory structure being convened to support the research project
> ➢ GSI must be consulted with regard to the launch and dissemination of findings
> ➢ GSI must be fully acknowledged in all publications and outputs

Awards are subject to reporting requirements specified by the Terms and Conditions of COALESCE research fund 2018.

Any other information:

Timeframe:	Max 24 months from commencement of project
Funding Limit per project:	Max €100,000 (including overheads at 25%)

APPENDIX 2

Strand 2B: Irish Aid Call for Research Proposals

Overview

Strand 2B is funded by Irish Aid, the Government's programme for overseas development cooperation, administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Irish Aid's vision is of a sustainable and just world, where people are empowered to overcome poverty and hunger and fully realise their rights and potential. In order to realise this vision, Irish Aid recognises the need to continually update its knowledge base and ensure that decisions, policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability are based on sound evidence of what works and what does not.

Irish Aid's Research Strategy (2015-19) has three main objectives:

1. To build evidence, new and existing, on Irish Aid priorities for poverty reduction
2. To strengthen communication and policy uptake of Irish Aid funded and other research
3. To improve capacity to plan for, conduct and apply development research in partner countries

Purpose

Strand 2B is designed to cultivate and develop high-quality development research capacity both in Ireland and eligible partner countries[17] in response to one or more societal challenges highlighted within the Sustainable Development Goals. It is designed to encourage interdisciplinary approaches for knowledge generation that will produce rigorous and influential evidence and learning, with a view to impacting at a societal level in partner countries.

North-South Research Consortia

Applications are invited from established researchers with a proven research track record in development in an eligible Irish research institution, leading consortia that must include at least one research institution in an eligible partner country. Proposals must demonstrate how they will build research capacity in southern partner countries.

Thematic focus

Proposals must demonstrate the consortium's collective capacity to address a key challenge linked to one or more of the SDGs, and generate new knowledge that contribute to Irish Aid's policy priorities. Proposals must be submitted under one of the following headings, _or_ focus on the area of **Innovative Means of Delivery (Modalities)** across one or more of these thematic headings:

- **Agriculture, Food and Nutrition**

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[17] Vietnam; Palestine; any African country.

- **Climate Change**
- **Gender**
- **Conflict and Fragility**
- **Education**
- **Health**
- **Equality and Inclusion**

Strand 2B Objectives

➢ To provide opportunities for new collaborations between researchers in Ireland and researchers in eligible partner countries, based around excellent research projects aligned within one or more of the thematic areas listed above.

➢ To enable the development of collaborative research capacity in southern partner countries through partnerships with Irish researchers, and to use this capacity to leverage success in Horizon2020 and/or FP9.

➢ To generate impact on global development policy, particularly within the policy community of the partner country

➢ To enhance the contribution of the Irish research system to the sustainable development agenda

➢ To encourage a challenge-based approach to research, building national and collaborative capacity in this regard, with resulting outcomes for poor and vulnerable target groups.

Research Agreement

It is a condition of funding of all projects under this strand that a research agreement is drawn up between the lead institution in Ireland and the research partner institution(s) in the partner country. The agreement will govern the relationship between the lead and partner institution(s) for the duration of the research project and will include agreement procedures and protocols for reporting, transfer of funds, ethical considerations, and authorship. Note: the aforementioned elements are not exhaustive.

Additional notes:

- The specific outputs, outcomes and impacts delivered by each consortium will in part be determined by the nature of the issues to be addressed in a given thematic (or cross thematic) area.
- All applications must detail how a strategic approach to dissemination and policy impact will be established from the outset, including the identification of key stakeholders and communication channels, in line with Irish Aid's objective to increase policy uptake of research.

- In addition to the standard reporting requirements outlined in these Terms and Conditions, award-holders under this strand will be required to undertake one bilateral meeting with Irish Aid per year, and larger dissemination event at the end of the project (with range of Irish Aid colleagues/stakeholders).
- A pipeline of potential applicants for future years will be fostered through co-funding with the Council's *New Foundations* programme, through which smaller scale networking and capacity-building grants will be made available to build towards future *COALESCE Strand 2B* applications.
- Irish Aid recommends membership of the DSAI for all those involved in development in Ireland, and particularly potential applicants under this call. The Development Studies Association of Ireland (www.dsaireland.org) is Ireland's only association for researchers and practitioners working in the field of international development. DSAI's main objective is to build research capacity in the development studies sector in Ireland through its various thematic study groups, as well as a series of annual events - including a national conference, postgraduate workshops, thematic seminars and summer school. The DSAI seeks to bridge the gap between development research, policy and practice by engaging researchers, consultants and practitioners in these events.

APPENDIX 3

Evaluation Procedures and Criteria

All applications to the Scheme will be evaluated on a competitive basis under a two-stage process. Stage 1 will comprise remote peer review assessment. Applications sent for remote evaluation as part of a peer review process. A shortlist of applications will proceed to Stage 2 and will be evaluated by an international assessment board, who will select proposals for funding.

The primary purpose of the IAB is to arrive at a *qualitative* ranking of the applications. The IAB will rank the applications on the basis of the information supplied and will arrive at an overall judgement of standard. All IAB members are subject to an agreed Code of Conduct.

Applications will be evaluated according to the following five-stage process:

1. Eligibility and adherence to Terms and Conditions;
2. Evaluation by peer review
3. Pre-meeting evaluation of shortlisted applications by IAB members;
4. IAB meeting (if required) to qualitatively rank each application and determine suitability for funding; and,
5. Feedback to eligible applicants.

The Council's decision on whether to award a grant under this Scheme shall be final. Applicants will be informed of the outcome in writing and anonymised feedback will be provided to all eligible applicants. The Council Executive are precluded from discussing the results of the competition over the telephone.

Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria for each of the strands is set out below.

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STRAND 1 Evaluation Criteria		
Evaluation Criterion	**Detail**	**Mark/100**
Quality of Proposal	Suitability of the proposal's concept and objectives in relation to the intentions of the scheme, to include: • the potential of the proposed research to inform policy and/or practice within the chosen National Strategic Outcome (NSO) <u>or</u> partner strand theme; • the potential of the project to contribute to the future development of research in the topic area. Comprehensiveness and quality of the approach to be adopted including: ➢ research methodology; ➢ data management; ➢ consideration of ethical and sex-gender issues; and ➢ the limitations of the approach to be adopted. The experience and expertise of the applicant relevant to the proposed project including demonstration of a proven ability to carry out the work in an impartial and objective manner.	45
Policy collaboration and impact	Evidence of the integration of cross-sectoral collaboration including: ➢ policy partners secured ➢ coherence, credibility of collaboration, including innovative aspects ➢ co-funding from partners* ➢ other resources committed by cross-sector partners	25
Feasibility of the implementation and management of the proposed project	Feasibility of project plan including timeline. Proposed management of the project including an ability to deliver key outputs on time, clarity of description of milestones and feasibility and suitability of timescales.	20
Proposed Cost and Value for Money	Appropriate allocation of resources and demonstrated value for money to include a full description of costs, justification for these costs and a plan to ensure best use of resources.	10

*Not a requirement for Strands 1B-1F as the strand is already funded or co-funded by a policy partner

Strand 2A Evaluation Criteria		
Evaluation Criterion	**Detail**	**Mark/100**
Quality of Proposal	Suitability of the proposal's concept in relation to the intention of the scheme, to include the following: • The significance and contribution of the proposed project to the specific field of research or research topic. • The interdisciplinary approach and its relevance to the SDG addressed by the proposal. Comprehensiveness and quality of the approach to be adopted including: ➢ research methodology; ➢ data management; ➢ consideration of ethical and sex-gender issues; and ➢ the limitations of the approach to be adopted. The experience and expertise of the applicants relevant to the proposed project including demonstration of a proven ability to carry out the work in an impartial and objective manner.	45
Collaboration and impact	Potential for further capacity-building (for example, consortia building on interdisciplinary projects for FP9) Evidence of the integration of cross-sectoral collaboration, including: ➢ non-academic partners secured ➢ coherence, credibility of collaboration, including innovative aspects ➢ co-funding from partners ➢ other resources committed by cross-sector partners	25
Feasibility of the implementation and management of the proposed project	Feasibility of project plan including timeline. Proposed management of the project including an ability to deliver key outputs on time, clarity of description of milestones and feasibility of timescales.	20
Proposed Cost and Value for Money	Appropriate allocation of resources and demonstrated value for money to include a full description of costs, justification for these costs and a plan to ensure best use of resources.	10

Strand 2B Evaluation Criteria		
Evaluation Criterion	**Detail**	**Mark/100**
Quality of Proposal, including policy impact	Suitability of the proposal's concept in relation to the intention of the scheme, to include the following: • The significance and contribution of the proposed project to the chosen Irish Aid thematic focus • The potential of the project to contribute to the development of global development policy, particularly in partner country/ies Comprehensiveness and quality of the approach to be adopted including: ➢ research methodology; ➢ data management; ➢ consideration of ethical and sex-gender issues; and ➢ the limitations of the approach to be adopted. The experience and expertise of the applicants relevant to the proposed project including demonstration of a proven ability to carry out the work in an impartial and objective manner.	45
Collaboration and Capacity	Potential for the project to support enhanced research capacity in partner countries Potential for the project to enhance global north-south partnership targeting future applications to FP9 and/or other international funding opportunities Evidence of the integration of cross-sectoral policy or civil society partners	25
Feasibility of the implementation and management of the proposed project	Feasibility of project plan including timeline. Proposed management of the project including transnational aspects; an ability to deliver key outputs on time; clarity of description of milestones; and feasibility and of timescales.	20
Proposed Cost and Value for Money	Appropriate allocation of resources and demonstrated value for money to include a full description of costs, justification for these costs and a plan to ensure best use of resources on a transnational basis.	10

APPENDIX 4

Guidance on the Sex-Gender Dimension in Research Content

Introduction

Excellent research fully considers the potential biological sex and social gender dimensions as key analytical and explanatory variables. If relevant sex-gender issues are missed or poorly addressed, research results will be partial and potentially biased. Full consideration of the sex-gender dimension in research content is a requirement for all Irish Research Council awards and will also be a requirement for Horizon 2020 funding.

The following is provided to help applicants complete the Sex-Gender dimension statement in the application. This taken from the Toolkit Gender in EU-funded research[18] which aims to give the research community practical tools to integrate gender aspects into their research, including equal opportunities for women and men and the sex-gender dimension of research, thereby contributing to excellence in research. Please also refer to http://genderedinnovations.stanford.edu/ for examples of case studies in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering and Environment.

A summary from the 'Toolkit Gender in EU-funded research'

The best possible research validity: Investing in a sex-gender-sensitive approach to the research content makes for higher quality and validity. If research takes into account the differences between men and women in the research population, the results will be more representative. General categories such as 'people', 'patients' or 'users' do not distinguish between men and women.

Research based on such categories may well draw partial conclusions based on partial data. For example, research on a new breast cancer treatment should include male patients, so as to draw a complete picture. Most basic research with animal models focuses on males to the exclusion of females (Zucker et al., 2010; Marts et al., 2004). Research on economic migrants cannot limit itself to male points of view if it wants to understand the whole migrant population.

How to consider the potential gender dimension and implications for your research

Research ideas and hypotheses: The relevance of sex-gender for and within the subject matter needs to be analysed and an assessment made of the state of knowledge in this respect. The formulation of hypotheses can draw upon previous research and existing literature. Indeed, the body of knowledge on sex-gender issues has been steadily growing over recent decades, and can serve as interesting reference material to build new hypotheses for future research.

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[18] http://www.yellowwindow.be/genderinresearch/downloads/YW2009_GenderToolKit_Module1.pdf

70

Project design and research methodology: While research methodologies may vary, they all strive to represent (aspects of) reality. Whenever this reality concerns humans, any sound methodology should differentiate between the sexes and take into account the men's and women's situations equally. Groups such as 'citizens', 'patients', 'consumers', 'victims' or 'children' are therefore too general as categories.

Research implementation

Data collection tools (such as questionnaires and interview checklists) need to be gender-sensitive, use gender neutral language, and should make it possible to detect the different realities of men and women. This will help to avoid gender bias. For example, answers to be provided by the 'head of household' are not necessarily valid for all household members.

Data analysis: In most research concerning human subjects, data are routinely disaggregated by sex, which would logically lead to analyses according to sex. However to date this is still not common practice. Systematically taking sex as a central variable and analysing other variables with respect to it (e.g. sex and age, sex and income, sex and mobility, sex and labour) will provide significant and useful insights. Involving gender-balanced end-user groups in the course of the research is also a good way of guaranteeing the highest impact.

Dissemination phase – reporting of data: Collecting and analysing sex-gender-specific data is not enough if they are omitted from the published results. Sex-gender should be included in 'mainstream' publications as it is as much part of daily reality as any other variable studied. Specific dissemination actions (publications or events) for sex-gender findings can be considered. Institutions and departments that focus on gender should be included in the target groups for dissemination. Publications should use gender-neutral language.

CHECKLIST FOR SEX-GENDER IN RESEARCH CONTENT

Research ideas phase:

➢ If the research involves humans as research objects, has the relevance of sex-gender to the research topic been analysed?

➢ If the research does not directly involve humans, are the possibly differentiated relations of men and women to the research subject sufficiently clear?

➢ Have you reviewed literature and other sources relating to sex-gender differences in the research field?

Proposal phase:

➢ Does the methodology ensure that (possible) sex-gender differences will be investigated: that sex-gender differentiated data will be collected and analysed throughout the research cycle and will be part of the final publication?

➤ Does the proposal explicitly and comprehensively explain how sex-gender issues will be handled (e.g. in a specific work package)?

➤ Have possibly differentiated outcomes and impacts of the research on women and men been considered?

Research phase:

➤ Are questionnaires, surveys, focus groups, etc. designed to unravel potentially relevant sex and/or gender differences in your data?

➤ Are the groups involved in the project (e.g. samples, testing groups) gender-balanced? Is data analysed according to the sex variable? Are other relevant variables analysed with respect to sex?

Dissemination phase:

➤ Do analyses present statistics, tables, figures and descriptions that focus on the relevant sex-gender differences that came up in the course of the project?

➤ Are institutions, departments and journals that focus on gender included among the target groups for dissemination, along with mainstream research magazines? Have you considered a specific publication or event on sex-gender-related findings?

APPENDIX 5

The UN Sustainable Development Agenda

In 2015, the United Nations set 17 goals aiming to **end poverty**, **protect the planet** and **ensure prosperity for all** as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. Below are the Goals and a brief comment on what they relate to. Each Goal has several, specific and complex targets. The Sustainable Development Goals expect everyone to get involved: governments, the private sector, civil society and just general people.

More information is available at https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/, and the UN Resolution can be read at http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Since 1990 the world has seen remarkable progress in reducing poverty. However, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than $1.90 a day, and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount, plus many people risk slipping back into poverty. This Goal aims at reducing poverty, and inequality, and eradicating extreme poverty.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Globally, one in nine people in the world today (815 million) are undernourished. The food and agriculture sector can offer key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and **poverty eradication. This Goal reflects on how we grow, share and consume our food.**
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. This Goal focuses on reducing risks in children and maternal health and **HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.**
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. This Goal focuses on ensuring essential education for everyone, particularly children.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality**/**

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Clean, accessible water for all is essential for the world we want to live in. While there is sufficient water to cover the whole world's population needs, every year millions of people die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Reducing the carbon intensity of energy is a key objective in long-term climate goals.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This Goal aims at rethinking economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. Growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

While income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen.

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The challenges cities face - such as congestion, lack of basic services, shortage of adequate housing and declining infrastructure - can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty.

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. This Goal focuses on producing and consuming water, food and energy, sustainably.

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[19]:

Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow.

To address climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (or "COP") to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris on 12 December 2015. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius.

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. **Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.**

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty.

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/

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[19] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.
Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives.
https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/

Resources on Data Management Plans and FAIR Principles

- H2020 Programme (2016) Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

- H2020 Programme (2016) Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020.

- OpenAire - The OpenAIRE2020 project

- FAIR data principles FORCE 11

- ROAR- Registry of Open Access Repositories

- OpenDoar – Directory of Open Access Repositories

- Registry of Research Data Repositories

IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL
An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn