University of Glasgow
Institutional Contact: Mary Ryan (Mary.Ryan@glasgow.ac.uk)

Institutional research context

The University of Glasgow’s (UofG) research strategy is focused on world-changing research, multi-disciplinary activities, strengthening international partnerships and contributing to economic, environmental and social development on every continent. This approach is laid out in our strategic plan, Glasgow 2020; A Global Vision and is also mirrored in our Knowledge Exchange and Innovation Strategy, which highlights our commitment to bringing together expertise from across our University to co-develop solutions in direct partnership with communities. Our QR GCRF strategy fully aligns with our overall research strategy, with particular emphasis on the role of partnerships and skills development necessary to deliver world-leading research through equitable and sustainable partnerships with LMIC institutions. Our QR GCRF funding is used to support partnership development, capacity strengthening, and pump-priming activities to position both UofG and our partners in the best possible position to tackle global challenges and be resilient in a changing research funding landscape.

We award our QR GCRF funding through a competitive internal process. Through this process, we support Early Career Researcher (ECR) development through ring-fenced funding for ECR-led initiatives. We prioritize applications that include those new to GCRF work, that are interdisciplinary in nature and that involve new LMIC-based partners. We do not restrict activity supported through our QR GCRF funding to specific geographical or subject areas, but instead focus on supporting innovative and dynamic teams that we believe have potential to address critical challenge-led research questions.

Our focus on team development and capacity development has resulted in several successes that highlight the place QR GCRF has in our wider research strategy. Several activities funded in previous rounds have gone on to secure significant external funding, with one PI noting that the pump-priming funds from UofG QR GCRF made all the difference. According to this researcher, the support from UofG demonstrated commitment to the partners and provided the opportunity to develop relationships and trust over the course of a year before a larger Newton Fund application was successfully made. We continue to apply this approach, with a focus on building teams and skillsets that offer the greatest chance of future research impact.
Report on Use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) Funding AY 2018-19

Progress with your GCRF strategy

We set out three specific objectives in our strategy:

- Development and support for resilient, equitable and innovative research partnerships with the Global South
- Skills Development
- Support for Early Career Researchers (ECRs) in the UK and the Global South

Through our competitive selection process, we are delivering on each of these objectives through different application types (these categories are from the 2018-19 round):

- **Research projects** that have potential to develop into larger research initiatives through widening and deepening relationships with Low and Middle Income Country (LMIC) partners and conducting smaller scale preparatory studies.
- **Meetings and Exchanges** to widen and/or deepen relationships with LMIC partners to strengthen potential collaborations. This can include exchanges of MPA, technical or research staff to ease the process of research management, budget setting and management, or meetings to develop research ideas and strengthen collaborative partnerships.
- **Administrative support** for existing research networks that are transitioning from nascent to self-sustaining.
- **Capacity strengthening** (e.g. training courses) to build research, technical and administrative skills in UofG and/or LMIC organisations to increase capacity to deliver collaborative research activities.

In each year of funding, we have ring-fenced 25% of funding for ECR-led initiatives, but have consistently received ECR-led applications of such high calibre there has been no need to rely on this allocation to ensure ECR funding success.

With respect to the first objective, in the 2018-19 round of funding, we funded 53 individual initiatives, all of which outlined the role partners played in developing and delivery the planned activities. In 2018-19, our teams worked with 131 unique partners across 33 unique countries. When compared to 2017, where we worked with 65 unique partners across 23 countries, we are successfully expanding our partner networks through our QR GCRF funding. From the 42 non-capacity strengthening activities (which are more likely to lead to follow-on grant applications), 23 external award applications were submitted or are planned, indicating that the teams supported through QR GCRF at UofG develop relationships strong enough to support large-scale future collaborations.
Report on Use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) Funding AY 2018-19

With respect to the second objective, capacity strengthening is a component of all applications, regardless of whether they are explicitly in the capacity strengthening category or not, and must address capacity strengthening in the UK and LMICs. In 2018-19, 398 LMIC research staff and students received some form of training through UofG QR GCRF activities. This ranged from individual researchers attending training courses and then deploying their skills on collaborative research programmes to broad skills development workshops with 50 attendees to address a widely relevant need. Supported to a minor degree in this year’s funding and to be reported on in next year’s report, we are also supporting students from LMIC countries to complete a Masters degree at UofG, built around their specific identified interests, linked to an identified challenge in their home country, and complementary to UofG expertise and strategic capacity.

Regarding our third objective, early career researcher development, we have been very successful at supporting ECRs through funding opportunities. ECRs on fixed terms contracts are not eligible to lead the majority of grant applications, so do not have opportunities to develop the project management and leadership skills that are necessary for future research success. Of the 53 individual initiatives funded, 28 were led by ECRs, allowing them to gain experience with international project leadership. One ECR commented that learning how university grant management systems operated was invaluable and that having to learn those skills while managing a large-scale project for the first time would have been overwhelming. The opportunity to lead their own projects also enables ECRs to develop their own research trajectories and build networks at a crucial career stage. With respect to LMIC ECRs, timing in 2018-19 made implementing our plan for ECR fellowships challenging, however we have successfully implemented these in the 2019-20 round and will be reporting on these next year. Regardless, several of the capacity strengthening initiatives noted above included graduate students and early career researcher beneficiaries, and we are confident that ECR development has been successfully delivered thus far and will continue to be in future years.

Overall, our research strategy is focussed on developing the teams and skills that are needed to deliver world changing research. We have allocated all of our funding to this goal and do not utilize QR GCRF fund for FEC top-up on other GCRF grants, nor to support salary costs for permanent staff members. Our funded activities align directly with the objectives outlined in our strategy and will continue to do so for future allocations.
Report on Use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) Funding AY 2018-19

Detailed list of funded activities

Please see the attached excel template and we provide the following notes for clarity:

- **Project Code**: Where funding has been used to cover costs associated with a specific externally-funded project, the funder grant code is provided. All other codes are internally-assigned and all are linked through internal UofG documentation to the relevant budgets in our finance system. As per discussion with David Beards, use of budget codes directly was not appropriate due to multiple budget codes being assigned to linked activity in different financial years.
- **Where funding has been used to cover costs associated with a specific externally-funded project, these costs are all specific expenditures associated with these projects and are not used for FEC top-up.**
- **Beneficiary Countries**: Where appropriate, countries have been noted as being equal beneficiaries.
- **Project GCRF/Other**: The amounts provided here are the 100% value of the externally-awarded grant. If different information is required, please contact Mary.Ryan@glasgow.ac.uk.
- **Start Date and End Date**: Where funding has been used to cover costs associated with a specific externally-funded project, the start and end dates of the externally-funded award are provided. All QR GCRF expenditure associated with these projects took place between August 1, 2018 and July 31st, 2019.

Gender Equality

The University of Glasgow is committed to ensuring Equality and Diversity throughout all aspects of its operations, overseen by the University’s Equality and Diversity Unit based within Human Resources. For the GCRF Small Grants Fund (the fund through which we disburse QR GCRF funding) specifically, the use of funds was determined through open competition, to which any member of staff at UofG who will be employed throughout the funding period is eligible to apply.

While we do not have specific processes in place regarding Gender Equality in awards allocations, we track funding applications and success by men and women to monitor whether such processes are warranted. In the 2018-19 funding year, 53 of 129 applications were led by women and 23 of the 53 initiatives awarded funding were led by women. Right now we are confident that our promotional procedures and selection processes ensure equal opportunities and unbiased allocation of funding and we will continue to monitor this data to determine whether any modifications to our processes are needed should this change.
Individual activities do not currently report on Gender and Equality specifically, however we have added this element to reporting processes for the 2019-20 allocation.

**Case Studies (Optional)**

Due to illness and bereavements in our team, we have been slightly delayed in finalizing our case studies. We anticipate submitting case studies that highlight the breadth of our activity within the next two weeks.
Towards resilient and sustainable tropical food production systems (Colombia)

DRC 123.13.005

This project tackles food production and resilience to climate change in tropical countries. It aims to tackle the challenge of understanding underpinning biological systems in Colombia and Latin America. The project focuses on the use of advanced breeding tools to improve crop resilience to climate change. The project aims to develop new varieties of crops that are resistant to climate change and to improve the efficiency of crop production in tropical countries.

DRC 123.13.005 (Equitable access to Sustainable Development)

Outcome: Impact on the populations of Colombia and other countries in the region.

Project lead: University of Bath and Oxford University.

Cost: £230,000.

Towards health and well-being programmes for men who take drugs (Ghana, Tanzania, Malawi, Myanmar, Moldova, Nepal, and South Africa)

DRC 123.13.005

This project aims to develop health and well-being programmes for men who take drugs in Ghana, Tanzania, Malawi, Myanmar, Moldova, Nepal, and South Africa. The project focuses on the development of culturally appropriate programmes that are sensitive to the needs of men who take drugs. The project aims to improve the health and well-being of men who take drugs in these countries.

DRC 123.13.005 (Equitable access to Sustainable Development)


Project lead: The project is led by a multidisciplinary team of researchers from different countries.

Cost: £230,000.

Towards ensuring the right to health for vulnerable populations in the UK (England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland)

DRC 123.13.005

This project aims to ensure that vulnerable populations in the UK have access to healthcare. The project focuses on the development of culturally appropriate healthcare programmes that are sensitive to the needs of vulnerable populations. The project aims to improve the health and well-being of vulnerable populations in the UK.

DRC 123.13.005 (Equitable access to Sustainable Development)


Project lead: The project is led by a multidisciplinary team of researchers from different countries.

Cost: £230,000.
This project was internally funded as a research assistant, and at the time of the study, the project was not funded by any external source. The research assistant was responsible for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. The project was conducted in the context of a larger research program focused on understanding and addressing the health needs of communities in developing countries. The research assistant was supervised by a senior researcher who provided guidance and feedback throughout the project.

The project aimed to generate new knowledge and evidence on the health needs of communities in developing countries, with a particular focus on infectious diseases. The research assistant was responsible for conducting in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with community members to gather detailed information on their health experiences and needs. The data collected were analyzed using qualitative research methods, and the findings were disseminated through academic publications and presentations at conferences.

The research assistant was also involved in the development of a community health program, which aimed to improve the health outcomes of community members. The program was implemented in collaboration with local community leaders and health workers, and it involved the provision of health education, the distribution of health information, and the promotion of healthy behaviors. The program was evaluated using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, and the findings were used to inform the ongoing development and implementation of the program.

The research assistant was also responsible for mentoring and supervising undergraduate students who were involved in the project. The students were provided with training in research methods and ethics, and they were encouraged to develop their own research projects. The research assistant provided guidance and feedback throughout the project, and the students were required to present their findings at conferences and publish their work in academic journals.

The project was funded internally by the University of East Anglia, and it was conducted in collaboration with the regional health authority and local community leaders. The research assistant was supervised by a senior researcher who provided guidance and feedback throughout the project. The project was evaluated using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, and the findings were used to inform the ongoing development and implementation of the program.
This project sought to improve water-related education and awareness among the general public in Tanzania through the development and implementation of a participatory approach to water management. The project aimed to address social and environmental challenges related to water scarcity and the need for sustainable water use. It involved the collaboration of multiple stakeholders, including local communities, government officials, and non-governmental organizations. The project was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and was managed by the University of Glasgow. The project involved the development of educational materials and the implementation of workshops and training sessions to raise awareness and promote sustainable water use practices. It also aimed to develop a framework for sustainable water management that could be replicated in other regions facing similar challenges. The project concluded in October 2019.
This project aimed to stimulate new collaborative activities with researchers in Colombia. A workshop was organised in Cali, Colombia, attended by Richard Burchmore and Karl Burgess (University of Glasgow) and 15 Colombian researchers from multiple institutions in Cali, Medellin and Bogota. This served to enable bilateral knowledge exchange, the development of potential research projects, and led to the selection of 3 research projects that were addressed through the collection of data at Glasgow Polyomics.

**GCRF: Equitable Access to Sustainable Development**

**OECD: 114 (Post-secondary Education)**

**PI: Richard.Burchmore@glasgow.ac.uk**

**UofG: Mary.Ryan@glasgow.ac.uk**

**PICTIC (Centro Internacional de Entrenamiento e Investigaciones Médicas), Colombia**

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<td><a href="mailto:Richard.Burchmore@glasgow.ac.uk">Richard.Burchmore@glasgow.ac.uk</a></td>
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MaFANs: a health and wellbeing programme for Malawian football supporters

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) are a growing problem in Malawi. Recent data from a survey of 28,891 Malawians conducted by the Malawi Epidemiology & Intervention Research Unit (MEIRU), suggests that some of the key NCD risk factors of overweight, obesity, hypertension and diabetes are highly prevalent in both rural and urban settings.

Researchers from the University of Glasgow are providing valuable insight into the potential of football-based programmes to improve NCD-related risks and outcomes both here at home and abroad.

In Scotland, the Football Fans in Training (FFIT) programme was led by Professors Cindy Gray and Sally Wyke from the University of Glasgow’s Institute of Health and Wellbeing, and Professor Kate Hunt from the University of Stirling. FFIT was designed to harness the power of professional sports clubs for public health gain.

The research team worked closely with the Scottish Professional Football League Trust to attract participants from all the Scottish Premier League football clubs. Following on from the early success of the programme, the FFIT programme is now one of the SPFL Trust’s flagship projects and is being implemented internationally.

Recognising that the lessons learned in Scotland could inform health initiatives in Malawi, where football is popular, a research team led by Dr Christopher Bunn and hosted at MEIRU, have developed and implemented a football-based health programme.

Supported by £52K of funding from the University of Glasgow GCRF Small Grants Fund, the team have worked with the Football Association of Malawi (FAM), three local football clubs and the Healthy Stadia Network to develop and test the feasibility of an NCD prevention programme for at-risk male supporters. During the project, a 5-day co-development workshop was organised at FAM’s base in Blantyre, attended by representatives from FAM, Chancellor College (University of Malawi), Healthy Stadia, the football clubs and fans’ groups.

Through deliberation and discussion of evidence on Malawi’s NCD burden, the workshop settled on a programme focussed on reducing risk of cardio-metabolic NCDs, with a particular focus on hypertension prevention.

During the development of the programme, a small group of Malawian researchers worked with Chris to create a new programme that was suitable for the Malawian context. Ensuring that the content was accessible to both coaches and participants was a key concern, so all materials were translated into Chichewa by a leading Malawian academic linguist from Chancellor College. As part of this, the programme was named ‘MaFANs’ by the Malawian team.

After finalising the programme and training coaches from two of Malawi’s largest football clubs, the research team screened 71 men, and finally recruited 30 men who were eligible to participate. The programme was then delivered over the course of 12 weeks by 4 coaches at the Kamuzu Stadium in Blantyre.

The outcomes from the project are still being analysed, however, preliminary findings suggest that mean weight loss over the 12 weeks was ~1.5kg and that mean waist sizes reduced by 1.2cm in the sample group.
The research team are keen to develop the MaFANs programme and will use the data they have gathered to inform future funding applications.

*Practicing the ‘shooting for blood pressure’ exercise with MaFANs coaches at Football Association of Malawi training ground*
Capacity Strengthening for Low and Middle-Income Countries Research Administrators and Managers

World-class research, which underpins the overall UK GCRF strategy, needs to be supported by excellent research management and administration, both in the UK and abroad. Research administration skills are critical for the successful management of large collaborative projects, and are a critical component of the successful delivery of research outputs and transparency in the use of public funds.

Recognising that there is a skills and knowledge gap in sub-Saharan Africa, Mary Ryan, International Development Coordinator, University of Glasgow, organised a capacity strengthening workshop in Arusha, Tanzania for 52 Research Administrators and Managers, representing 27 institutions from 14 countries.

In Africa, research administration is a newly emerging area, for which little specialised training exists and for which there is a strong need as research growth across the continent accelerates. The three-day capacity strengthening workshop combined training, network development, and knowledge sharing elements to strengthen the skills both of UK administrators and those based at partner organizations in sub-Saharan Africa to manage international research projects, with particular emphasis on GCRF funding requirements.

By structuring the workshop around the grant development (application development, partner communications, application systems), award (due diligence, contracts, hiring), and post-award processes (expenses, invoicing, reporting), participants had the opportunity to engage and share knowledge on critical elements of grant administration.

Sessions were facilitated by training leads from the Association of Research Managers and Administrators (ARMA), University of Glasgow staff, Medical Research Council Uganda Virus Research Institute staff and UK Research & Innovation (UKRI) Funding Assurance staff, and provided an opportunity for delegates to share information and insights while engaging in peer-to-peer learning.

The feedback from the event was overwhelmingly positive, with several calls for more events/workshops of this type and UKRI noting how useful it was both for African and UK attendees, specifically noting that UK institutions would benefit from more understanding of how UK policies are perceived and operationalized by colleagues in the Global South.

One attendee commented; “...even if we are in Africa we have to manage research at an international level”, highlighting that our partner organisations need world-class skills in order to manage research at the level UK and European funding agencies and governments expect.

This workshop specifically addressed the research administration skills gap, and employed participatory exercises, round-table discussions and presentations to ensure all attendees returned to their institutions with increased capacity to support world-leading research activity and access to a professional network across Africa and the UK.

The University supports the development of sector-wide funding and leadership initiative for capacity strengthening activities targeted at research managers and administrators in LMIC organisations and funded a second workshop in 2020 for more than 80 participants.
Participants discuss the cost drivers that underpin budget estimates in round table discussions.
Developing a field-based laboratory to improve diagnosis and point of care treatments and interventions in Uganda.

Diseases spread by vectors such as mosquitos, ticks and fleas, are a significant public health concern in Uganda. Known as vector-borne diseases they tend to affect poor, rural communities more acutely, as these communities have limited access to health care, inadequate means of prevention, and poor control measures. Through strengthening local capacity to address these threats, GCRF-funded projects are strengthening overall capacity to identify and respond to disease threats that may impact the UK.

Some vector-borne diseases are maintained by a complex combination of non-human host species and are often present at low intensities, this makes detection difficult and makes the identification of successful interventions more complicated. Researchers at the University of Glasgow are working to investigate and understand the role of non-human hosts in the transmission of schistosomiasis (*Schistosoma* species) and acute Human African Trypanosomiasis (rHAT) (*Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*), also known as sleeping sickness.

A team led by Dr Christina Faust from the University’s Institute of Biodiversity, Animal Health & Comparative Medicine have developed a portable field laboratory that can be deployed quickly in areas in which these diseases are found, enabling rapid diagnosis and point of care treatments and interventions.

Funding from the University of Glasgow’s GCRF Small Grants Fund was used to purchase equipment for the field laboratories and to improve local laboratory facilities for studying schistosomiasis and trypanosomiasis, two important vector-borne zoonoses in Uganda that can be spread from non-human hosts (termed zoonotic diseases).

The results from the field laboratory were validated in labs in Kampala and found to be 100% accurate. The Coordinating Office for Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU) also successfully diagnosed rHAT from field-collected samples that previously required month-long delays in diagnosis. Significantly the research on zoonotic schistosomiasis identified *Schistosoma* parasites in rodents in Uganda for the first time.

The research team have worked in partnership with COCTU; the Vector Control Division (VCD) of the Ugandan Ministry of Health, and Makerere University to improve the capacity for molecular analysis in the country, and more specifically, at the point of collection. Introducing this state-of-the-art technology ensures full analyses can be performed within the country and reduces significant delays and costs of exporting samples to be analysed abroad.

In addition to purchasing the equipment, the funding supported training for VCD and COCTU personnel in these technologies. Twelve individuals were trained over five cumulative weeks of intensive laboratory clinics, including two weeks at field sites. All participants have developed skills to deploy these technologies for endemic diseases which could be adapted to address a diversity of pathogens and outbreak situations.

As a result of this project, a new collaboration between COCTU and the University of Glasgow has been established. COCTU is using the new equipment to start building a new resource centre in Jinja which will act as the primary animal surveillance lab as Uganda moves towards elimination of schistosomiasis. The University of Glasgow is currently working on grant applications to support longer term research on surveillance of zoonoses.
The research team processes rodent samples at a field site in Mayuge district, Uganda in preparation for molecular analyses of infected tissues.
Lost limbs, lives and livelihoods: a collaboration to understand the behaviour of communities in landmine-affected Myanmar

Detection and removal of landmines is a serious global problem with complex political, economic, environmental and humanitarian dimensions. Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) have a negative effect on physical security, economic productivity, child health and educational attainment, food security, and agriculture. The wider long-term effects of landmines are a social and economic burden to victims, their families and the wider communities.

Myanmar is widely perceived as one of the most mine-affected countries in the world. The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor report annual casualties of between 150 and 200, though the actual total number is expected to be much higher due to the absence of any official reporting mechanisms. Most casualties are adult males; however, it is believed that the number of women and children casualties will increase since mobility restrictions have been reduced since 2011.

Dr Brian Barrett from the University of Glasgow’s School of Geographical & Earth Sciences, has led an interdisciplinary approach to improve understanding of the extent of landmine contaminated areas in Myanmar, understanding the barriers which prevent vulnerable populations from adopting safe behaviour in these areas, and exploring the role that maps have in influencing these behaviours.

The research team worked in collaboration with the HALO Trust, a charity dedicated to clearing landmines and the dangerous debris of war, to design the research project and looked at the effectiveness of HALO MRE (Mine Risk Education) evaluation forms, identifying missed opportunities for data capture and potential mismatches between how investigators and members of the public understand the questions.

The project, supported by £51K from the University of Glasgow GCRF Small Grants Fund, enabled the project team to undertake detailed field work and run focus groups to discuss how to improve community and individual behaviour in landmine contaminated areas. A workshop was delivered to 26 HALO staff in Kayin and Northern Shan state to introduce new technologies which can improve their skills and abilities and in time, lead to improvements in HALO’s monitoring and evaluation programme, an integral part of their operations.

The project has led to two Masters students at the School of Geographical & Earth Sciences undertaking their dissertation projects with the HALO Trust on developing remote sensing-based approaches to identifying explosive remnants of war threats and the impacts such as displacement and resettlements in Cambodia and Afghanistan. These projects have developed semi-automated approaches that the HALO Trust can use operationally to assess the impact of their mine-clearance activities, by quantifying land use change and the growth of a population in a specific area over time. An agreement between the University and the HALO Trust has been signed, ensuring a long-term collaboration between the two organisations. This significant development highlights the commitment and trust between the two organisations to collaborate further, sharing sensitive information and data.

This project has formed a new network of interdisciplinary collaborators across the University, Scotland and Myanmar, promoting interactions between specialists in cartography, social sciences, and environmental remote sensing. The outcomes of these interactions will be used to further strengthen capacity through enhanced knowledge creation and new data collection approaches that will ultimately benefit some of the world’s most vulnerable communities in war-torn countries.
HALO Trust Myanmar MRE (Mine Risk Education) teams based at the Hpa-An office (Kayin State) with some members of the project team during the Hpa-An training workshops.
Transforming Rwandan Cultural Heritage Research – implementing new approaches to conducting qualitative research.

The University of Glasgow is working in collaboration with the Rwanda Academy of Language and Culture (RALC) to enhance public and academic engagement with Rwanda’s rich cultural heritage.

Dr Erin Jessee, from the University’s School of Humanities undertook a capacity strengthening project with the objective of transforming the qualitative heritage research being undertaken by RALC staff and affiliates in Rwanda.

Funding from University of Glasgow’s GCRF Small Grants Fund enabled Dr Jessee to hold a research symposium and advanced qualitative methods workshop in Kigali in December 2018, providing participants with focused training in oral historical and ethnographic methods, digital media, and archiving standards.

The project has helped to establish a formal network of cultural heritage researchers with expertise on Rwanda. During the symposium, RALC staff and invited experts presented their research on Rwandan cultural heritage in relation to core sustainable development goals. The workshop also explored the ‘best practices’ in oral history, ethnography, and archiving.

The events were essential for helping RALC staff draft a distinctly Rwandan code of practice for qualitative cultural heritage research in the country—the first of its kind. The code of practice is currently under review at RALC and will shortly be translated into Kinyarwanda and made available to researchers online.

This project has made substantial progress toward helping RALC restore a cultural heritage archive that was destroyed during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. RALC affiliates now have a better idea of the archival materials that are currently preserved in colonial archives outside Rwanda and are better positioned to conduct original qualitative research to a high standard to generate new materials for their archive.

Through the workshops conducted through this project, it became clear that RALC researchers and affiliates were in need of advanced training related to the dissemination of their research findings for different audiences, including interested academics, policymakers, and the public within and beyond Rwanda. To address this need, Dr Jessee will be further supported through the 2019-20 GCRF Small Grants Fund to run additional workshops focussed on disseminating research results.

Through Dr Jessee’s project, Academy staff now have an improved understanding of how to archive the existing materials in their collection, as well as the new primary sources they will be creating. Through these workshops, RALC comes closer to achieving its mandate of studying, preserving and promoting public engagement with Rwandan cultural heritage.
Participants in the research symposium and advanced qualitative methods workshop in Kigali in December 2018