

National Research Programme “Covid-19 in Society” (NRP 80)

Call document



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What are National Research Programmes (NRPs)?

Research carried out by National Research Programmes consists of research projects that contribute to the solution of contemporary problems of national importance. Under the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 2 letter c of the Federal Act on Research and Innovation of 14 December 2012, the Federal Council selects the topics and focus areas to be researched in NRPs and mandates full responsibility for implementing the programmes to the Swiss National Science Foundation.

The Federal Ordinance on the Federal Act on Research and Innovation of 29 November 2013 (Article 3) describes the NRP funding scheme as follows:

¹ The National Research Programmes (NRPs) of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) are a means of generating and conducting coordinated research projects that pursue a common goal.

² Topics of research are generally appropriate for National Research Programmes if:

- a. Swiss research can make a significant contribution to the resolution of the problem;
- b. solutions require research contributions from multiple disciplines;
- c. research on the problem can be expected to produce research results that have practical applications within a five-year period.

³ In exceptional cases, an NRP may also be used for the targeted creation of additional research potential in Switzerland.

⁴ The following criteria are also taken into consideration in setting forth the topics of National Research Programmes:

- a. the programmes can provide the scientific basis for decision-making by the government and administration;
- b. the programmes can be conducted with international collaboration.

Summary

The overall goal of NRP 80 is to provide evidence-based guidance and action knowledge to policy makers and relevant institutions and organisations to support the best possible management of the Covid-19 pandemic, but also of future pandemics in Switzerland. The programme sets out to provide valuable insights regarding all societal dimensions, processes and measures for handling pandemics and for supporting a sustainable societal development in the face of such global risks. NRP 80 focuses on the situation in Switzerland from social sciences and humanities perspectives and comprises three research modules:

- 1) Supporting responsible human behaviour: This module addresses the question of what role responsible human behaviour does/should play for adequate protection in the context of a pandemic and how it can be supported. The expected insights should inform evidence-based strategies and practical approaches to ensure equality of opportunity and empowerment for minimising negative and maximising positive outcomes during and after a pandemic.
- 2) Supporting individual and collective welfare: Central to this module is the question of how individual and collective welfare are affected during a pandemic and how both can be optimised. Based on identified inequalities and gaps in today's society, evidence-based strategies and practical approaches to promoting individual well-being, collective cohesion, and societal solidarity should be proposed.
- 3) Supporting crisis management and lasting change: This module addresses the question of how effective crisis management of a pandemic can be supported and how learning can be transformed into sustainable societal development. The expected insights should advance evidence-based strategies and practical approaches to sound decision-making during and after a pandemic and in relation to innovations and change prompted by the pandemic.

NRP 80 will operate with an overall funding of CHF 14 million and support research work for a period of three years.

1. Introduction

Background

SARS-CoV-2 spread around the world with unprecedented speed and with no sign of abating. Health systems worldwide were immediately confronted with novel and major challenges. For health care, the pandemic represents a dramatic and ongoing test of endurance. Countries and international organisations were forced to quickly develop and implement strategies to contain the virus. Scientists around the world responded to the new need for knowledge. Research networks were formed, research initiatives and programmes launched, and institutes (financially) strengthened to work in the fields of epidemiology, virology, and other health-related areas. In Switzerland, the [Swiss National COVID-19 Science Task Force](#) was set up to provide advisory support to the Swiss government and other authorities. In its initial stage it was composed of about 70 scientific experts from a broad range of scientific fields. Furthermore, the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) launched two research initiatives, the "SNSF Special Call on Coronaviruses" and – on behalf of the federal government – the primarily biomedically and clinically oriented National Research Programme "Covid-19" (NRP 78), whose projects are mapped in the SNSF's Covid-19 project register and presented on the NRP 78 website (www.nrp78.ch).

Researchers assessed all forms of social, political, economic, cultural, religious and sports activities regarding their relevance for mitigating the spread of the virus. The corresponding measures ranged from prohibitions and limitations (e.g. gatherings) and specific protocols (e.g. social distancing, registration) to technical (e.g. face masks, tracing app) and medical solutions (e.g. tests, vaccination). While serving their primary epidemiological purpose, these measures have also shaken our previous way of life. Hence, Covid-19 not only challenges political decision-makers and state institutions with regard to immediate health care. The pandemic, as well as the measures devised to contain it, challenged the lives of individuals, formal and informal collectives, public and private institutions, as well as society and societal systems at large. These challenges were dealt with on different levels, ranging from social support structures in families and neighbourhoods to state interventions such as financial support for various sectors. While some challenges and coping strategies were subject to extensive research and a broad public discourse, other challenges may have gone unnoticed. Given that these challenges are not all unique to Covid-19, opportunities for learning and change beyond the current pandemic should also be harnessed.

Mandate

In September 2020, the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI) mandated the SNSF to complement the existing NRP 78 "Covid-19", which focuses on biomedical and clinical questions, with a programme that covers research in the social sciences and humanities. This was done in the knowledge that the pandemic will have short-term as well as medium- and long-term effects on society, some of which could be drastic. The aim was to identify the most salient thematic areas related to socially, economically and politically pressing challenges in the current pandemic and to formulate guiding questions for each thematic area. At the end of February 2021, the SNSF approved the proposed programme concept for the attention of the SERI.

Based on the programme concept, the Federal Council approved NRP 80 "Covid-19 in Society" on 28 April 2021 and commissioned the SNSF to set up a Steering Committee for NRP 80 and to elaborate a call for proposals.

The National Research Council of the SNSF elected the members of the Steering Committee in summer 2021. The Steering Committee will be in charge of strategic management for the duration of the programme. NRP 80 will operate with overall funding of CHF 14 million and support research work for a period of three years.

The Steering Committee prepared the present call for proposals. The Presiding Board of the National Research Council approved the call for proposals on 15 September 2021. The SERI approved the call on 28 October 2021. NRP 80 is expected to generate well-founded knowledge in the social sciences and humanities that will make it possible

- a) to document, understand and handle current societal challenges, and
- b) to learn from the current situation for future crises and to identify and realise potentials for the future-oriented and sustainable development of Swiss society.

For a deeper understanding of these findings, it is also necessary to

- c) identify the societal factors and mechanisms that influence the course of the pandemic.

National and international research environment

The need for research on Covid-19 in the social sciences and humanities has been recognised worldwide and is reflected in the WHO's "[Global Research Roadmap](#)" and the "[UN Research Roadmap for the COVID-19 Recovery](#)". These outline the findings that research could contribute to overcoming the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic and shaping a more equitable, resilient and sustainable future. In the meantime, many research initiatives have been launched, which are documented in the [WHO Global Research Database](#) or in more specific databases (e.g. [cepr.org](#), [nber.org](#)).

Research interests include not only the specific case of Covid-19 but, more generally, challenges and strategies in relation to future crises caused by pandemics. Examples include the Finnish research programme "[Pandemics as a Challenge for Society](#)", the Norwegian [PAN-FIGHT](#) studies and the Trans-Atlantic platform for social sciences and humanities on "[Recovery, Renewal and Resilience in a Post-Pandemic World](#)".

For society-related research, consideration of the specific social, economic, legal, political, cultural and historical context is crucial, and transferability of findings from one context to another is always limited. Accordingly, it is important to support research activities in Switzerland in a coordinated and structured manner, making it possible to derive direct benefits from addressing societal challenges in Switzerland. At the same time, embedding Swiss research in the international research environment facilitates insights gained by comparing findings from Switzerland with other contexts. NRP 80 "Covid-19 in Society" will promote and coordinate such research on Covid-19 in the social sciences and humanities (analogous to NRP 78 for biomedical and clinical research).

2. Objectives and priorities of the programme

The overall goal of NRP 80 is to provide evidence-based guidance and action knowledge to policy makers and relevant institutions and organisations to support the best possible management of the Covid-19 pandemic, but also of future pandemics in Switzerland. The programme sets out to provide valuable insights regarding all societal dimensions, processes and measures for handling pandemics and for supporting a sustainable societal development in the face of such global risks. NRP 80 focuses on the situation in Switzerland from social sciences and humanities perspectives within the global societal and academic context. The main objectives are:

- a) Acquiring comprehensive understanding of the societal dimensions and processes relevant to the course of the pandemic, with their short-, medium- and long-term effects.
- b) Identifying relevant factors and measures for societal handling of the pandemic.
- c) Gaining generalisable knowledge from the Covid-19 pandemic for proactive management of future pandemics.

These objectives are complementary to the ongoing NRP 78 "Covid-19", which aims to provide evidence-based recommendations for clinical management and public health, and to accelerate the development of vaccines, treatments and diagnostics. In NRP 80, projects are to be funded that, in their entirety, shed light on the situation of individuals and groups (e.g. particularly affected social or professional groups; emerging, for instance gender-related, inequalities), organisations and institutions (e.g. companies in various sectors, political and educational institutions) and societal systems (e.g. federal system, health care system, social system, national economy, economic sectors, infrastructure). In this way, three overarching topics will be covered, which are based on the following guiding research questions:

- 1) What role does/should responsible human behaviour play for adequate protection in the context of a pandemic and how can it be supported?
- 2) How are individual and collective welfare affected during a pandemic and how can both be optimised?
- 3) How can effective crisis management during a pandemic be supported and learning and innovation be transformed into sustainable societal development?

3. Main research areas

The above-described objectives and priorities of the programme form the basis for three modules which the research projects should address. Given that the topics of the three modules are interconnected and may have a reciprocal influence on each other, projects may not only address questions related to one module but may also have a bearing on the thematic clusters listed in other modules. The NRP will strengthen synergies and ensure close coordination between projects from different modules.

Module 1: Supporting responsible human behaviour

Containment of the Covid-19 pandemic depends largely on the majority of the population supporting protective measures, taking responsibility, and implementing these successfully. To promote effective measures, a range of factors must be understood, including communication and opinion-forming processes. Responsible human behaviour relies, however, on a supportive context, trusted information sources and valid recommendations. Furthermore, it must be complemented by measures to avoid social inequalities that may arise or be augmented due to protective measures but also from general pandemic-related developments. In order to better understand these interrelationships and potential tensions between responsible behaviour, situational and structural contexts and institutional interventions, and to be able to derive short-, mid- and long-term measures, projects should be oriented towards the following topics:

Origin and development of factors that influence health-protective behaviour (e.g. mask-wearing, vaccination, social distancing, home office) and potential opposition towards messengers, messages, or a specific behaviour or regulation; Differences of these factors and related processes, and outcomes between various societal groups (e.g. age, gender, socioeconomic status, vulnerable groups, migration background); Social inequalities that arise or are augmented due to these differences; Critical reflection of the requirements, potential, and limitation of responsible behaviour in the context of everyday life and in interaction with institutional interventions; Methodological approaches to measure the relevant factors in order to support evidence-based decisions (e.g. monitoring tools).

The expected insights should provide answers to the question of how to ensure equal opportunity in accessing relevant resources (e.g. information, support, services, materials) as well as empowerment to use these resources to minimise negative and maximise positive outcomes during and after a pandemic. Besides identifying inequalities and gaps in the current system, evidence-based strategies and practical approaches for their improvement should be proposed.

Module 2: Supporting individual and collective welfare

The Covid-19 pandemic not only poses an extraordinary threat to physical health. Due to the manifold measures that affect all areas of life, individual and collective welfare are challenged. At the same time, the drastic reduction in social life means that an essential resource for dealing with challenges is lost or needs to be replaced by new forms of social interaction. The loss of established support structures and the emergence of new behaviour and initiatives provide challenges and opportunities for individual well-being, collective cohesion, societal solidarity and cultural life. To

better understand these interrelationships and to be able to derive short-, mid- and long-term measures, projects should be oriented towards the following topics:

Identifying factors that influence individual and collective growth and welfare (e.g. learning, psychosocial well-being, social support, trust, solidarity, social cohesion, economic situation, cultural activity) during and after a pandemic (directly or indirectly); Understanding how these factors relate to resilience, recovery, and other functional and dysfunctional outcomes; Specification of these factors and models for specific groups (e.g. gender, socio-economic status, professions, risk exposure/vulnerability, migration background); Differences between these groups (e.g. socio-economic inequalities); Relations between these groups (e.g. intergenerational contract); Methodological approaches to understand emergent phenomena (e.g. social norms) within complex social networks.

The expected insights should provide answers to the question of how well-being can sustainably be promoted; How informal social networks can be supported (e.g. family, neighbourhood); How changes induced by the pandemic can be evaluated with appropriate normative foundations, such as the loss of established social relations or forms of interaction or the formation of new relations or interactions (e.g. education, work, social and cultural). Besides identifying inequalities and gaps in today's society, evidence-based strategies and practical approaches for their improvement should be proposed.

Module 3: Supporting crisis management and lasting change

The Covid-19 pandemic and the pandemic response itself continue to have drastic effects on all areas of life which require rapid evidence-based action by societal and institutional decision-makers to mitigate negative consequences at the individual, collective/institutional and societal level. This emergency also leads to innovations in all areas of society, not least supported by digitalisation, which should be used to bring about lasting change towards more resilience and sustainability in society. In order to better understand these interrelationships and to be able to derive short-, mid- and long-term measures, projects should be oriented towards the following topics:

Effects of the pandemic and protective measures on different parts of society (e.g. economy, education, research, politics, sports, culture, mobility, health, communication, religions) or specific subparts (e.g. specific economic sectors, population groups, civil society); Challenges and opportunities of these effects and respective coping strategies (e.g. socio-technical innovations); Evaluation of crisis management in private and public institutions (including development/definition of normative criteria to assess measures); artistic forms of crisis management; role of the media and creative industries; Peculiarities of federalism in times of crisis (e.g. adaptation of measures to local contexts, cantons as laboratories, inconsistencies/differences in regulations); Interdependence of regional and national measures in the international/global context.

The expected insights should provide answers to the following questions: What kinds of evidence do decision-makers require to be able to handle a pandemic, as well as to promote lasting changes, and how can this knowledge be generated and implemented; What are the normative criteria for assessing the outcomes of a measure?; What measures are necessary to absorb short-, medium- and long-term negative outcomes and to enhance positive outcomes?; How should future crisis

management be conducted?; What needs to be considered given the Swiss federal system and its interdependence in an international/global context?

Based on the insights gained by addressing these questions, evidence-based strategies and practical approaches for future crisis management as well as sustainable innovations and change should be proposed.

4. Characteristics of NRP 80

Application orientation and knowledge transfer

Knowledge transfer is central to NRP 80. Projects should be planned in such a way that they facilitate the implementation of the findings or directly involve implementation through intervention studies. Creating partnerships with practitioners and including relevant stakeholder groups are of major importance in this context. An implementation plan must be submitted with the full proposal stating the relevant practical partners and their respective roles. The plan should be specified further at the start of the project. However, the concrete implementation of the results does not necessarily have to be the task of the researchers alone. Professional implementation experts will support these knowledge transfer processes.

Topical focus

NRP 80 focuses on the perspectives of the social sciences and the humanities. Life sciences, medical, and natural sciences perspectives may be included as complementary disciplines if appropriate and necessary. Projects should be designed to address the respective research questions in the best possible way. This may be achieved by mono-, multi-, trans- or interdisciplinary approaches.

Projects that establish links between thematic areas of a module or of different modules, different stakeholder groups, or levels of analysis (e.g. individual, collective/institutional, and societal) will be given priority.

Not eligible for funding are projects in which the reference to Covid-19 is only very unspecific in the sense of a general contextual condition or from which no measures that are directly useful for coping with the current and/or future pandemics can be derived. This includes basic research that cannot be implemented directly and projects on topics addressing theoretical aspects of science.

International collaboration

The international state of research and ongoing projects in other countries should be taken into account appropriately and profitable international cooperation should also be established where it serves to achieve the objectives (see chapter 6).

Coordination and cooperation between NRP 78 and NRP 80

In NRP 80, the social science and humanities issues are now being addressed in addition to the "SNSF Special Call on Coronaviruses" and the already ongoing NRP 78 "Covid-19", which aim to provide evidence-based recommendations for clinical management and public health and to accelerate the development of vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics. In order to be able to exploit synergies for more comprehensive research and action recommendations, the two NRPs are being carried out in a coordinated manner. The cooperation and coordination encompass the scientific work of the researchers and the various strategic (Steering Committee, Research Council) and operational (programme management) levels.

Data availability and data quality

A solid empirical basis is essential for the successful execution of research projects. There are already numerous valuable data sets that could be used in the context of certain research projects, based on studies that focus on Covid-19 (cf. overview of the SSPH+), data collections that have been expanded with Covid-19 relevant items (e.g. [SHARE](#), [SHP](#), [MOSAiCH](#), [MonAM](#), [HBSC](#)), or other resources that are suitable to investigate Covid-19 related changes. Researchers are requested to clarify the data situation for the implementation of their projects in the pre-proposal (data availability, data quality and potential gaps in the existing data).

For certain research projects, the data must be collected as an empirical part of the research, geared to the specific questions. Researchers must clarify in the pre-proposal which data are required and which, if any, are already available. If specific data need to be collected as part of the approved projects, NRP 80 will provide the necessary funds (e.g. surveys, document analysis, interviews, focus groups).

It is expected that both public authorities (Confederation, cantons, municipalities) and private sector entities (e.g. transport companies, retail companies, insurers) – in compliance with data protection legislation – will show the greatest possible willingness to cooperate in providing researchers with rapid and complete access to relevant data and offer support in supplementing and linking existing data (cf. also the recently published report of the linkhub.ch project).

5. Practical significance and target audience

The practical benefit of NRP 80 is to provide a scientifically sound knowledge base in the shortest time possible to support authorities, politicians, professional groups and private and public institutions in upcoming decisions and developments with regard to the consequences of the current pandemic. The knowledge generated within the framework of NRP 80 should also help to objectify the public discourse on the pandemic and the associated societal challenges on the basis of scientifically substantiated facts.

NRP 80 is therefore aimed in particular at:

- Federal, cantonal and communal authorities with a bearing on the topic;
- Health care and social institutions;
- Parliamentarians with a connection to the topic;
- Professional associations and societies of affected professional and associative groups in the fields of business, labour, education, health, social affairs and international relations; social partners, NGOs and NPOs;
- Businesses;
- Media and interested public.

6. Submission procedure and project selection

Applicable regulations

Applications must be in line with the regulations outlined in this call document. In addition and if no specific provision is formulated in the present call, the other regulations of the SNSF apply, in particular, the Funding Regulations and their General Implementation Regulations.

General conditions

Proposals are submitted and selected in a two-stage procedure: pre-proposals are submitted first, followed by an invitation to submit a full proposal if selected in the first evaluation round. Pre- and full proposals are expected to be submitted in English.

Research projects within the framework of NRP 80 may not last longer than 36 months. NRP 80 will not fund the fourth year of PhD students' salaries. Thus, projects employing one or more PhD students must ensure their salaries are guaranteed for 48 months at project selection.

The average budget of a project is expected to range between CHF 300,000 and CHF 500,000. These figures are provided as a benchmark, and budgets below or above this range are not ruled out if the budget is sufficiently justified.

Collaboration with research groups in other countries is possible, provided the cooperation either generates significant added value that cannot be achieved without cross-border cooperation or provided it substantially enhances the proposed research with respect to content or methodology, or if the competencies of researchers from abroad are essential for the successful completion of the project. As a rule, the funding share requested for researchers abroad may amount to 30% of the requested research budget. For applicants from abroad, the norms and salary rates of the relevant country will be applied *mutatis mutandis*, with the SNSF maximum rates as the upper limit. In accordance with SNSF guidelines, overhead costs are paid directly to the home institution and under no circumstances directly at project level. Before submitting a proposal with a cross-border component, please contact the programme manager of NRP 80.

To allow for optimal coordination, approved projects must start no later than four months after the approval date.

The present NRP 80 Call document, the Funding Regulations of the SNSF and the General implementation regulations for the Funding Regulations provide the legal basis for the call. All forms, rules, regulations and instructions for the submission of proposals can be found on the mySNF web portal under 'information/documents' after selecting the corresponding NRP and creating a new application.

Online submission on mySNF

Pre- and full proposals must be submitted online via the mySNF web portal (www.mysnf.ch). Applicants need to register as mySNF users before they can submit an application. User accounts opened in the past remain valid and provide access to all SNSF funding schemes. It is advisable to request new user accounts as early as possible via the mySNF web portal.

Pre-proposals

The deadline for the submission of pre-proposals is 24 January 2022, 17:00 Swiss local time.

In addition to the administrative data that need to be entered directly in mySNF, the following documents must be uploaded in PDF format:

- **Project description**
Applicants must use the template provided on the mySNF web portal under 'Information/documents' in their newly created proposal. The project description includes details about the project team and the module allocation as well as a research plan. The project description must not exceed 6 pages, including the cover page and references.
- **Short CVs and publication lists** of the applicants
The CV of each applicant must not exceed a maximum of 2 pages, the publication list should cover only the last 5 years. Links to full publication lists may be included in the PDF documents.
- **Supplementary documents** (intent or confirmation of cooperation, co-financing, etc.) can be uploaded to the appropriate container in mySNF. These documents are highly welcome at the pre-proposal stage, but mandatory at the later full proposal stage.

Project descriptions and CVs exceeding the indicated length will not be considered.

Full proposals

The deadline for submitting full proposals is expected to be 13 June 2022, 17:00 Swiss local time.

Besides the administrative data and the data management plan to be entered directly in mySNF, the following documents need to be uploaded in PDF format:

- **Research plan**
Applicants must use the template provided on the mySNF web portal under 'Information/documents' in their newly created proposal. The research plan must not exceed 20 pages, including the cover-page, implementation plan, tables, illustrations and the list of references.
- **Short CVs and publication lists of all applicants**
The CVs must not exceed two pages each and must adhere to the guidelines in mySNF. Publication lists must be submitted according to the guidelines in mySNF. Links to full publication lists may be included.
- **Supplementary documents** (support letters, intent or confirmation of cooperation, co-financing, ethical approval, etc.) can be uploaded to the appropriate container in mySNF.

Project selection procedure

The Steering Committee evaluates the pre-proposals based on the selection criteria outlined below. In the process, it may refer to assessments provided by national and international reviewers.

In the second stage of the submission procedure, the Steering Committee will invite the applicants of the selected pre-proposals to submit a full proposal. In the invitation, the Steering Committee may include mandatory recommendations or set conditions for the full proposal. Applicants who are not invited to submit a full proposal will be informed and their pre-proposals will be rejected accordingly by means of a ruling.

Full proposals are reviewed by international experts. In addition, the Steering Committee may invite the applicants to present their project to the Steering Committee at a colloquium where details of the full proposals can be discussed in depth and problems resolved. Subsequently, the Steering Committee will decide which full proposals are to be recommended to the National Research Council (Division IV, Presiding Board) for approval or rejection. In both selection stages the Steering Committee may invite ad hoc experts to the committee in order to cover the relevant academic disciplines.

Selection criteria

The SNSF checks whether the formal requirements are met before forwarding the proposal for scientific review (cf. chapter 2 of the Funding Regulations of the SNSF). Pre- and full proposals that do not meet the formal requirements will not be considered.

Pre- and full proposals will be reviewed based on the following criteria:

- **Compliance with the goals and relevance to the research questions of NRP 80:** Proposals must reflect the programme's objectives and research areas, as delineated in chapters 2 and 3, and comply with the programme's overall framework described in chapters 1, 4, 5 and 6. This is a knock-out criterion.
- **Scientific quality:** Proposals need to be state-of-the-art and comply with international research standards in terms of scientific quality, methodology and originality.
- **Application and implementation:** The potential for practical application and the implementation of results is a key element of NRPs. Only projects with relevance to politics, society and/or practice, as well as projects that aim to develop answers to current and upcoming challenges in Swiss society, will be funded. The selection will also take into account whether the expected results from the project can serve as a scientific basis for governmental and administrative decisions.
- **Personnel and infrastructure:** Applicants must have a sound scientific track record in the field of the proposal. Adequate personnel resources and an adequate infrastructure must be secured for the project.
- **Response to comments:** The Steering Committee may make specific comments, suggestions or recommendations when inviting research teams to submit a full proposal. How research teams have addressed these comments, suggestions or recommendations in the full proposals will be part of the assessment.

Schedule and budget

The individual projects of NRP 80 can have a maximum duration of 36 months. After project selection, research work must start within 4 months of the date of approval.

The following schedule is envisaged for NRP 80:

Publication of the call for pre-proposals	1 November 2021
Deadline, submission of pre-proposals	24 January 2022
Invitation to submit full proposals	April 2022
Deadline, submission of full proposals	13 June 2022
Final decision on full proposals	October/November 2022
Start of research	December 2022
End of research phase	April 2026
Publication of the programme synthesis	Spring 2027

Research projects cannot be prolonged beyond the duration of the research phase of the programme and will have to submit their final scientific report at the end of the programme's research phase.

The total budget of NRP 80 is CHF 14 million. Preliminary funding allocation among the various research modules and administrative activities:

Module 1: Supporting responsible human behaviour	CHF 4.0 million
Module 2: Supporting individual and collective welfare	CHF 4.0 million
Module 3: Supporting crisis management and lasting change	CHF 4.0 million
Knowledge and technology transfer (KTT)	CHF 1.5 million
Scientific monitoring und administration	CHF 0.5 million

Cross-modular research projects will be financed by funds from more than one module. If required, the Steering Committee may reassess the above funding allocation depending on the incoming applications.

7. Contacts

For questions regarding the submission of pre-proposals and full proposals, please contact the programme manager: Yvonne Rosteck, nrp80@snf.ch or 031 308 22 22

For questions concerning salaries and eligible costs, please contact the Head of Finance, Roman Sollberger: roman.sollberger@snf.ch or 031 308 22 22.

Technical help with mySNF and electronic submissions

Hotline:

Tel. + 41 31 308 22 99 (Français)

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email: mysnf.support@snf.ch

mySNF web portal: www.mysnf.ch

8. Actors

Steering Committee of NRP 80

Prof. Thomas N. Friemel, Head of the Division Media Use and Effects, Department of Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich (President)

Prof. Mathilde Bourrier, Director, Department of Sociology, University of Geneva

Prof. Claire Dunlop, Professor of Politics and Public Policy, Department of Politics, University of Exeter, UK

Prof. Samia Hurst, Institute for Ethics, History and the Humanities, University of Geneva, representing the Swiss National Covid-19 Science Task Force

Prof. Winfried Koeniger, Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Managing Director, Swiss Institute for Empirical Economic Research (SEW-HSG), University of St. Gallen

Prof. Tom Postmes, Professor of Social Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, University of Groningen, NL

Prof. Ingrid Schoon, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, Institute of Education, Social Research Institute, University College London, UK

Prof. Annelies Wilder-Smith, Professor of Emerging Infectious Diseases, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK, representing the NRP 78 Steering Committee

Prof. Isabelle Wildhaber, Director, Institute for Work and Employment Research, University of St. Gallen

Delegate of the Programmes division of the National Research Council

Prof. Gudela Grote, Chair of Work and Organisational Psychology, Department of Management, Technology and Economics, ETH Zurich

Representatives of the Swiss Federal Administration

Dr. Sabina Littmann-Wernli, Head of Research and Evaluation, Federal Social Insurance Office (FSIO), Bern

Lisa Wildi, Scientific Collaborator, Strategic Management Support Section, Federal Chancellery, Bern

Programme Managers

Dr. Stefan Husi, Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Bern, Switzerland (until 30 September 2021)

Yvonne Rosteck, Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Bern, Switzerland (from 1 October 2021)

Head of Knowledge Transfer

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