



MarineTT

European Marine Research Knowledge Transfer and Uptake of Results

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Introduction

During the execution of the MarineTT project a number of barriers to stakeholder access and uptake of relevant knowledge and innovation from research were encountered and recorded. These barriers were discussed as part of WP 4 - Consultation with RTD performers and Stakeholders, with a wider audience at two dedicated MarineTT workshops:

1. From Marine RTD to Measurable Value Creation - An Open Stakeholder Workshop to Explore the Challenges and Solutions to Effective Knowledge Capture and Transfer (23 May, 2012)
2. How do we get more Innovation from Research? - Bringing together and learning from pioneering initiatives and novel approaches (19 July, 2012)¹

The objectives of the 1st workshop were:

- To map the barriers to knowledge capture, transfer and uptake of research for innovation that exist in the current research environment
- To identify the interdependencies between barriers
- To prioritise the critical challenges to uptake of research results and subsequent innovation
- To develop a collective plan of potential options that could be implemented across the system to resolve the critical barriers

The objectives of the 2nd workshop were to provide coordinators from similar Knowledge Management projects with a platform for an open exchange of experiences and ideas on overcoming barriers to innovation from research, including:

- To identify common issues affecting innovation from research
- To provide potential solutions to these barriers
- To validate these potential solutions based on project experiences and perspectives

Deliverable 4.4 records the outcomes from both of the MarineTT workshops - the observations, the discussions and recommendations coming from participants that can be used to inform current practices of knowledge transfer from European-funded research.

¹ Refer to Deliverables 4.3 Workshop Proceedings for details on the participants and presentations given at the two MarineTT workshops.

Marine IT

Marine IT WORKSHOP

OPEN STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS TO EFFECTIVE
KNOWLEDGE CAPTURE AND TRANSFER

23RD MAY 2012 - BRUSSELS
A SATELLITE EVENT OF GREEN WEEK 2012



AQUATT



MARINETT WORKSHOP REPORT From Marine RTD to Measurable Value Creation

An Open Stakeholder Workshop to Explore the Challenges and Solutions to Effective Knowledge
Capture and Transfer
– 23rd May 2012 –
The Royal Flemish Academy of Science and the Arts, Brussels, Belgium.
A Satellite event to the European Commission **Green Week**

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MARINETT WORKSHOP REPORT From Marine RTD to Measurable Value Creation

An Open Stakeholder Workshop to Explore the Challenges and Solutions to Effective Knowledge Capture and Transfer

Context for Workshop

"We need to get more innovation out of our research. Cooperation between the worlds of science and the world of business must be enhanced, obstacles removed and incentives put in place." Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative Innovation Union COM (2010) 546 final

The European Commission have provided a significant investment in marine research and development in the last 12 years across FP6 and FP7. Latest figures estimate that more than €1.98 billion have been provided to almost 985 projects (€863M for 471 FP6 projects and €1,123M for 514 FP7 projects; Source: EurOcean). If correctly exploited, the research outcomes could drive Europe's Knowledge Economy and secure an international reputation for Excellence in Marine Research. The EC is demanding improved systems and methodologies for knowledge capture and transfer both within FP7 and the upcoming successor programme – HORIZON 2020.

MarineTT is an FP7 Support Action that has been piloting new methodologies and tools for capturing, analysing and transferring knowledge from past and in-progress EC projects. The overall aim is to develop improved systems that can measurably demonstrate value creation from research investments.

MarineTT believes that there are potentially multiple and interlinked barriers to innovation from research knowledge. While effective knowledge transfer is a significant challenge, we suggest that there are also problems in the **research system** (from conception of research calls to measurement of impact and at every step in between).

To get significant innovation from research a review of each step of the research lifecycle is needed to identify where the critical barriers exist and then identify potential ways to overcome such barriers.

Within this context it was decided to organise the MarineTT workshop "From Marine RTD to Measurable Value Creation – an Open Stakeholder workshop to Explore the Challenges and solution to effective Knowledge Capture and Transfer", which will be followed up with a 2nd workshop in July 2012 focusing on "How to get more Innovation from Research". This report outlines the methodology and results of the first event.

1. Workshop structure

Workshop Overview

The MarineTT workshop – “To explore the Challenges and Solutions to Effective Knowledge Capture and Transfer” - was based on the observations and insights to knowledge transfer from European funded Marine research and its influence on innovation, as experienced by MarineTT through the execution of the project.

The results of this workshop will be incorporated into a MarineTT “Best Practice Guidelines for Knowledge Transfer” which will be developed following a 2nd MarineTT Workshop that will build on the initial Marine community effort by broadening the scope to include other sectors.

Outcomes from both MarineTT workshops will identify the barriers to effective Knowledge Management and identify potential solutions. This will be communicated to decision makers to help inform future research design to ensure impact from research.

Workshop Objectives

In order to ensure that barriers to knowledge capture and transfer identified by MarineTT accurately represent the issues faced by stakeholders, MarineTT organised a workshop seeking stakeholder input. A total of 26 participants from different marine stakeholder groups (Research, Policy, Industry and Knowledge Management) attended the event (Appendix 1).

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Map the barriers to knowledge capture, transfer and uptake of research for innovation that exist in the current research environment
- Identify the interdependencies between barriers
- Prioritise the critical challenges to uptake of research results and subsequent innovation
- Develop a collective plan of potential options that could be implemented across the system to resolve the critical barriers.

2. Workshop Methodology

Participants were asked to identify barriers to knowledge transfer along the entire length of the research lifecycle. MarineTT identified the following stages in the research life cycle:

1. Research Prioritisation
2. Design of Funding Calls
3. The Application Process
4. Proposal Evaluation
5. Proposal Negotiation
6. Research Implementation
7. Knowledge Capture
8. Knowledge transfer
9. Impact Measurement

Participants were invited to complete a survey prior to the workshop. The survey required

respondents to:

- Put forward what they perceive the barriers to knowledge transfer to be along the full research life cycle
- Select and rank the most critical barriers
- Clarify the meaning and significance of the top ranking barriers they identified

Interactive Management (IM) methodology was used in the workshop to generate an understanding of the issues of knowledge transfer. The IM process is designed to facilitate informed choice making, with all stakeholders invited to contribute and work toward a collective understanding of a shared problem and to develop options for resolving the problem. The goal of Interactive Management is to help participants to:

- Develop an understanding of the issues they face
- Establish a collective basis for thinking and working cooperatively
- Produce a framework for effective action

The following trigger question was used to help participants generate, clarify and discuss possible barriers:

“What are the main barriers to effective knowledge transfer and uptake of research results?”

During the workshop participants worked together towards:

- Developing a structural map to illustrate the barrier relationships, which in turn would identify the critical barriers that drive other barriers in the system
- Generating options for resolutions of these critical driver barriers
- Clarifying the meaning of these options
- Prioritising options based on their potential impact and feasibility

Survey results

A total of 67 barriers to knowledge transfer and uptake for innovation were identified by the group (Appendix 2). These barriers were categorised based on similarity and a total of 27 categories were devised. Based on the rank ordering of barriers provided by participants, the top 12 ranked barriers to knowledge transfer and innovation from research were identified (see Table 1). The barriers were clarified and explained by MarineTT, and the list of barriers was reviewed and agreed by participants in advance of structuring relationship between barriers.

Table 1. Top ranked barriers to knowledge transfer and innovation from research

No.	Barrier
1	Lack of understanding on how to carry out knowledge transfer
2	Lack of investment in knowledge transfer and uptake
3	Lack of incentives for knowledge generators to transfer knowledge
4	Lack of transparency and accessibility to publicly funded research
5	Ineffective knowledge transfer strategies resulting in low impact from research
6	Publicly funded research agendas do not always address the needs of end-users
7	The system of working in closed research consortia and not collaborating/sharing externally can limit innovation
8	Lack of flexibility in the research implementation phase which restricts consortia from adapting or responding to interim results
9	Failure to engage in systematic analysis of research knowledge outputs that are essential to identifying potential end-user(s), applications of the knowledge and understanding of realistic timelines for innovation
10	The gap between the worlds of science and end-user groupings (Industry, Policy and wider Society)
11	End-users do not always have the capacity or motivation to take up results and use them
12	The established scientific research infrastructure and culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation

Relationships between barriers

In order to identify the structural links (inter-dependencies and inter-relationships) between the 12 barriers, Integrated Management software was used to organise pairs of barriers. In order to determine the relationship within and between pairs of barriers, the Interactive Management software generated over 40 questions in the form:

“In the context of getting innovation from research does Barrier A severely aggravate Barrier B?”

Participants deliberated on all questions and decided ‘yes’ or ‘no’. Decisions were made by consensus or where a consensus could not be reached it was decided by majority voting. Responses were fed into the software system which filled a matrix of relations that was then translated into a graphical representation of the relationship between barriers in the set (see Figure 1 below). The structural map is a representation of the barriers identified and selected by the group, and the way participants to the workshop consider them to influence one another. The structural map presented is a key output of the workshop.

The barriers and the structural map developed in this workshop relate only to the input given by the participants prior to and during this specific workshop and can in no way be considered a definitive or fully comprehensive map and structure of barriers to innovation.

Reading the structural map

The structural map is read from left to right. Barriers placed on the left of the structure typically have more influence on the set than those on the right side of the structure. As an example “A” significantly aggravates “B” and if “A” is addressed it will be easier to address “B” – it is important to note that addressing or resolving “A” will not necessarily resolve or address “B”. “B” can stand on its own, or be aggravated by other factors which were not shown in the result of the group’s thinking. Barriers that appear together in one box in Figure 1 are reciprocally inter-related. In other words, the group working to generate the structural model agreed that “A significantly aggravates B” and “B significantly aggravates A”.

Barrier 8 - Lack of flexibility in the research implementation phase which restricts consortia from adapting or responding to interim results, is not included in the structural map as the analysis process determined that this is a standalone barrier not aggravated by or dependent on the others

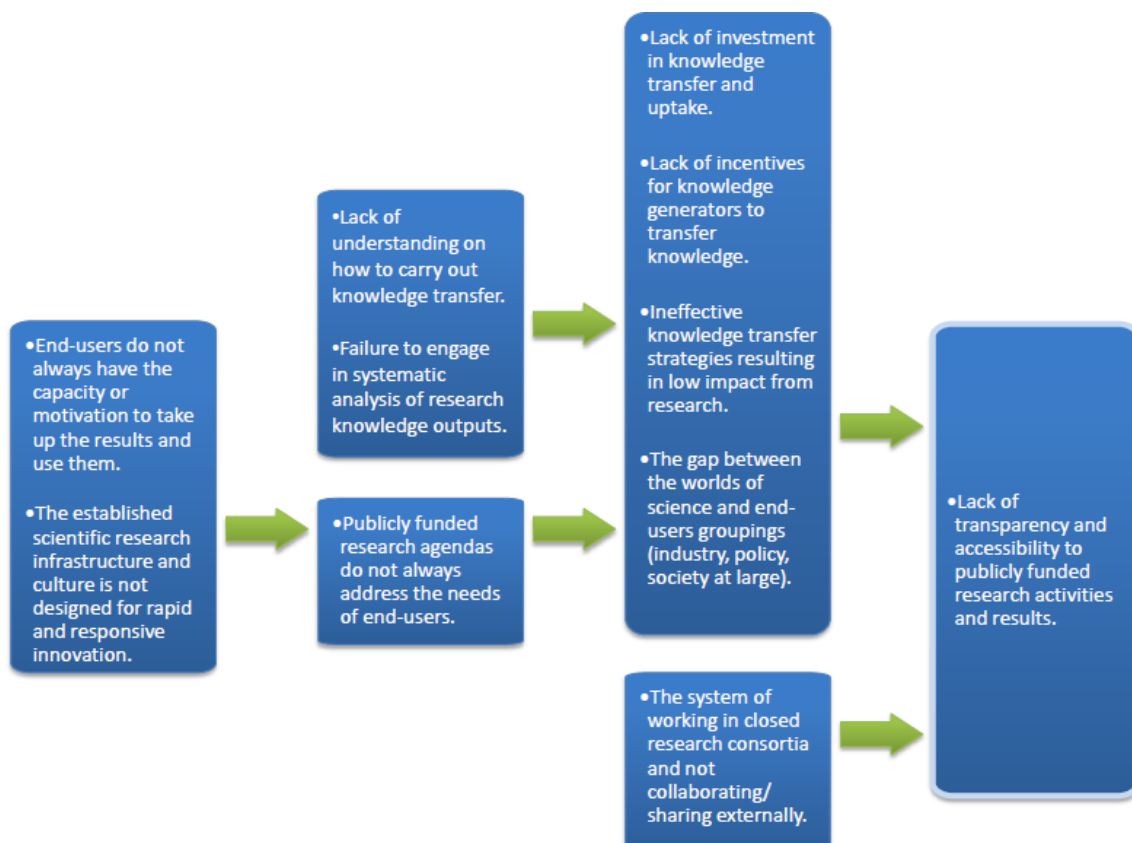


Figure 1: Structural map of critical barriers to knowledge transfer and innovation

The main value of the structural map is that it indicates the “keystone” barriers to knowledge transfer and uptake which, if addressed, would alleviate other barriers in the set. In this context, the critical barriers that were considered to most influence other barriers in the system were:

- The established Scientific Research Infrastructure and Culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation
- End-users do not always have the capacity or motivation to take up results and use them
- Lack of understanding on how to carry out knowledge transfer
- Publicly funded research agendas do not always address the needs of end-users

3. Generating Options

Participants were broken into three working groups and asked to generate a list of options to address barriers identified. Each group was given one common critical barrier to develop options for;

- ***The established Scientific Research Infrastructure and Culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation***

Each group also identified options for one other of the following barriers;

- ***Lack of understanding on how to carry out knowledge transfer***
- ***Publicly funded research agendas do not always address the needs of end-users***
- ***End-users do not always have the capacity or motivation to take up results and use them***

Clarification and prioritisation of the options

The author of each option was asked to clarify his/her thinking on selection of the option and participants were invited to seek clarification about each option. After clarification, participants were asked to vote on the various options and indicate those five options which they considered to be most significant or most important in relation to removing the barriers to knowledge transfer and improving innovation from research.

An initial set of 54 options for resolution of the four critical barriers are listed below – votes for each option are given in brackets.

The established Scientific Research Infrastructure and Culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation

Working Group 1

- ✓ Incentives for academics to valorise results - not only publish (5)
- ✓ Define value creation from research and reward institutions who achieve it (5)
- ✓ Identify the most critical aspects of culture and infrastructure and the extent to which they are open to change (4)
- ✓ Share results early in the research process to speed up Innovation (3)
- ✓ Co-operate with Industry or end-users throughout projects (3)
- ✓ Make a business development plan an integral part of the research proposal (2)
- ✓ Make recommendations even in the context of doubt and uncertainty (2)
- ✓ Require more outputs from doctoral research (little and often) (2)
- ✓ Research should be designed for solutions not publications (act like engineers) (1)
- ✓ Identify best practice from other industries i.e. Business schools that can be used within traditional academia (1)
- ✓ Include/emphasis entrepreneurship in higher education (1)
- ✓ Fund capacity building to provide institutional strategy (KT offices) and KT skills (amplifiers)(1)

Working Group 2

- ✓ More emphasis on M.Sc. rather than Ph. D. level researchers to facilitate transfer to industry (6)
- ✓ Train young researchers on: IPR issues, -Economic impact of their research, -Impact to the Industry (improve capacity to communicate with Industry) (6)
- ✓ Foster the change of academia/science paradigm from "science work" to "science results" (4)
- ✓ Foster start up creation through the development of entrepreneurship mentoring programmes together with Industry and other stakeholders (3)
- ✓ Mapping skills to enhance collaboration that will result in rapid response (3)
- ✓ Develop and implement best practice for knowledge transfer for funded projects (2)
- ✓ Assistance from the Commission in identifying the end users (Policy) in relevant DGs (e.g. Env, Mare, etc.) (2)
- ✓ Library of successful knowledge transfer actions (MarineTT?) to improve proposed KT initiatives in new proposals (2)
- ✓ Shortened times for project development and duration of projects, where relevant (2)

Working Group 3

- ✓ Provide money for bottom up initiatives: e.g. fishermen apply for funding and may or may not involve research institutions- in this way it is in the interest of researchers to pro-actively be involved in this process (5)
- ✓ If statement 12 is true(see barriers listed in Table. 1): Establish forums between research communities, funding providers and end users to determine what applied research is needed, examine feasibility of proposals, assign partners, allocate funding, work out IP issues (2)
- ✓ Discussion forums to share practical results (2)
- ✓ Re-create (to shorten) research call and project lifecycle (1)
- ✓ Long term vs. short term agenda (1)
- ✓ Innovation conferences (0)
- ✓ Stimulate positive perceptions of research and innovation- shout louder about case studies (0)
- ✓ Make results of past projects publicly available (0)
- ✓ Multidisciplinary teams involved in research (0)

Lack of understanding on how to carry out knowledge transfer

- ✓ Make training in knowledge transfer mandatory for post graduate degrees and members of a project consortia (5)
- ✓ Workshop at beginning of project with identified end-users to examine the best practice knowledge transfer options- targeted and specific knowledge transfer (5)
- ✓ Participatory approach - identification of end-users from the project start (4)
- ✓ Define knowledge transfer- develop a common definition throughout the EU (2)
- ✓ Compulsory industry endorsement of research proposal (2)
- ✓ Allow some money in projects to be used for eventualised/adaptations to the original plan (based on the needs of end-users) (0)
- ✓ Involve science communicators in the beginning of every project (0)
- ✓ Best practice guidelines and workshops (0)

Publicly funded research agendas do not always address the needs of end-users

- ✓ Participation of: -Industry (Associations/Technology Platforms) - all end-users, in the design of the research agenda and in the evaluation of the proposals for their industrial relevance and impact (5)
- ✓ Ongoing public consultation: -forum for end-users to identify their needs, -rewards/review by funders, -Science shop (5)
- ✓ Systematic identification of end-user and their needs to design the research agenda - end-users are consulted (5)
- ✓ Publicly funded data should be made freely available from accessible locations - portals, data centres etc. to enable end-users not targeted by original research agendas to develop "niche" innovative products (4)

- ✓ Encourage knowledge mediators and research impact organisations as catalysts in technology transfer (4)
- ✓ Sensitise policy makers to the relevance of listening to the end-users, engaging them in a participatory process (3)
- ✓ Mapping skills and competences of European research community (2)
- ✓ Research lifecycle needs to be shortened –including the project development process and the length of project to respond quickly to developments. If relevant to respond quickly (2)
- ✓ Increased transparency in the evaluation process. A possibility to appeal if a direct stakeholder need is established/proven/supported (0)
- ✓ Increase responsiveness/flexibility of research programs (0)

End-users do not always have the capacity or motivation to take up results and use them

- ✓ Illustrate or translate results by success stories (6)
- ✓ Build relationship to facilitate trust (5)
- ✓ Better appeal to end-user motivations (5)
- ✓ Make format and language user friendly (4)
- ✓ Work with end-users throughout the process (4)
- ✓ Involve opinion makers to spread a buzz (TV personalities) (3)
- ✓ Make information open access (scientific papers) (2)

4. Conclusions

Workshop participants identified a number of barriers to knowledge transfer along the entire length of the research life cycle and options to remove these barriers and thus increase the likelihood of innovation from research. Barriers identified and options proposed can be broadly categorised as Institutional Barriers and options, Structural Barriers and options, Strategic Barriers and options and Communication Barriers and options.

Institutional Barriers – deal with the barriers stemming from the current management structure of research institutions. Changes to the current research incentive system and the need to develop new metrics to record impact from research would help increase the likelihood of effective knowledge transfer and impact from research. Good knowledge transfer must be recognised and should be rewarded. It is clear that the current metrics of evaluating research (H index etc.) satisfy only the individual researchers and their host organisation. A change in the current researchers incentive system is required if effective knowledge transfer is to be valued.

Structural Barriers – refer to barriers that participants considered to be inherent in the research funding framework. The current design of funding calls, the duration of projects, the need to involve end users and to focus on the needs of end-users were highlighted as barriers to knowledge transfer and innovation from research. It is clear that the initial stages of research prioritisation and project design need to involve more active engagement and consultation with stakeholders, if research is to innovate and meet the demands of end-users. The rigidity of project design was also cited as a barrier to innovation. Research projects need to be flexible to respond to changes in the research focus based on interim findings. The composition of research consortia should also be flexible where new partners can be involved at any stage of the project as required. There is a need to constantly review the end user groups to ensure that research is focused on their requirements.

Strategic Barriers – relate to the need to develop a standard knowledge transfer framework. Currently there is no roadmap of knowledge transfer for European funded research and as such the methods of knowledge transfer vary widely from project to project. One of the critical issues is the need for standard and universally accepted definitions of knowledge transfer and dissemination. Mandatory training for project members and clear identification of end users in the early stages of a project so that tailor made transfer would also be essential elements of any standard knowledge transfer framework. Increasing the accessibility of the knowledge through appropriate mediums and language should also be included as good practice on knowledge transfer.

Communication Barriers – General discussion at the workshop focused on the need to identify, engage and communicate with end-users early on in the research projects. The lack of channels or opportunities to engage with end-users was cited as a barrier to knowledge transfer. It was generally considered that innovation would be enhanced if there was an open dialogue between researchers and end-users throughout the lifetime of the project. Building trust and understanding between researchers and end-users is central to effective knowledge transfer. Other communication barriers include the lack of access to research results. Increasing the accessibility of the knowledge through appropriate mediums and language should also be included as good practice on knowledge transfer.

5. Next Steps

Although the 12 critical barriers to knowledge transfer and uptake of results for innovation have been identified and 54 options for resolution proposed, it is necessary to clarify the options and strategies for implementation. Issues such as the ease of feasibility and cost of implementation of these solutions need to be developed. Identification of the responsible persons for implementation needs to be undertaken. Only once these issues are evaluated can the options for resolution of the barriers be critically compared and prioritised.

The next MarineTT workshop “**How do we get more Innovation from Research? Bringing together and learning from Pioneering initiatives and novel approaches**” will further develop the ideas generated in this workshop and invite contribution from other projects in other sectors to fully explore barriers and solutions to improving the innovation from research investment. Outcomes from the workshop will be communicated to decision makers to help inform future research design to ensure impact from research.

Appendix 1: List of Participants

Surname	Name	Association	Country
Rodriguez Alfaro	Sebastian	DG MARE	Belgium
Bos	Oscar	IMARES	Netherlands
Caetano	Ana-Teresa	DG Research and Innovation	Belgium
Carvalho	Telmo	EurOcean	Portugal
Christofilogiannis	Panos	AQUARK	Greece
Costa	Cristina	EurOcean	Portugal
De Moor	Willem	JPI Oceans - Flanders Marine Institute	Belgium
Dhont	Jean	University of Ghent	Belgium
Garriga	Maica	EurOcean	Portugal
Grehan	Anthony	National University of Ireland, Galway	Ireland
Hill	Louize	Independent	Belgium
Hogan	Mike	National University of Ireland, Galway	Ireland
Joyce	John	Independent	Ireland
Lewis	Tony	University College, Cork	Ireland
Marmelstein	Gill	AquaTT	Ireland
Martin	Heather	British Antarctic Survey	UK
Milukas	Arnoldas	DG Research and Innovation	Belgium
Murphy	David	AquaTT	Ireland
Newman	Stephanie	Institute for European Environmental Policy	UK
Ni Cheallachain	Cliona	AquaTT	Ireland
Robins	Dawn	University of Chichester	UK
Santurtun	Marina	AZTI Tecnalia-Investigacion	Spain
Strietman	Wouter Jan	LEI, University of Wageningen	The Netherlands
Vielmini	Ilaria	AquaTT	Ireland
Vis	Cornelis	Bureau of European Policy Advisors	Belgium
Wawrzynski	Wojciech	ICES	Denmark

Appendix 2: Complete list of Barriers to Knowledge transfer and Innovation from research as submitted by workshop participants via an online pre-event survey.

Note: Survey responses have not been modified but language has been edited for clarity

Difficulties in communicating the results of research to industry

1. The scale of indicators for the evaluation of research performance is out of date (i.e. publications cannot be the most valuable currency in an innovation-oriented research system)
2. Lack of incentive for academic scientists to participate in Knowledge Exchange
3. Lack of incentive to scientists to transfer knowledge. At the same time it is not esteemed in the community if you have good communication skills
4. Closed research consortia and not collaborating/sharing externally can limit innovation
5. Complexity of the industry making KT difficult
6. Lack of knowledge transfer framework
7. No clear system available for knowledge transfer
8. Scientists don't understand the applicability of their research
9. Scientists don't evaluate the results they have
10. Lack of EC guidelines in addressing end-users
11. Design of research calls do not meet stakeholders needs
12. No real understanding of the application of scientific results
13. Lack of knowledge on where to find information
14. Scientific Research Infrastructure and Culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation
15. Ineffective knowledge transfer strategies result in low impact from research
16. Challenges in communicating the practical benefits of research results
17. Improper means of communication
18. No clear demand for the knowledge outside scientific world
19. Transfer not effective in reaching end users
20. Lack of understanding of the needs
21. No real understanding on the primary user of these results
22. Transfer not effective in reaching end users
23. Lack of publically accessible centralised searchable database listing projects
24. Knowledge has a very limited geographical interface
25. A triple helix architecture is necessary to support RD&I
26. Innovation target recipients not receptive
27. Lack of interest in business sector in longer term environmental change
28. Lack of interest from scientists in communicating their results
29. Lack of acceptance of responsibility to transfer results
30. Possible lack of industry focus in the creation of research projects
31. Innovation target recipients not clearly identified
32. Researchers not aware of end-users/market
33. Stakeholders not aware of projects
34. Valley of Death
35. Lack of interest in long-term change by policy-makers
36. Industry, research, technology providers are very separate worlds
37. Cost of transfer of knowledge
38. Scientific publications main route of dissemination
39. Scientific/technical reports not user friendly

40. Time lag to publish
41. No understanding of market
42. No understanding of how to create an impact in the market
43. No user friendly place to learn more about current or past results
44. Not easy to access all results in related projects
45. Need to translate results
46. Lack of incentives to allocate a sufficient amount of funding to target users
47. Underestimation of the cost of transfer of knowledge: technical prototype is 1/3 of the cost, commercial prototype 2/3 of the cost
48. Part of project budget should be ring-fenced for knowledge transfer activities
49. Funding calls not based on needs
50. Funding calls not reflective of future needs
51. Top down approach - not very representative of Industry needs
52. Transfer of knowledge is not enough – need for science and industry interaction to ensure research is relevant to industry. Science should focus on industry needs ideally
53. Lack of involvement of stakeholders in the innovation process
54. Project Description of Work (DOW) should be dynamic and adaptable to changing policy and innovation environment
55. No communication between scientific community, Industry and policy makers
56. Lack of communication/teamwork between co-ordinator and partners
57. Lack of support for industry to uptake results i.e. investment
58. No comprehensive listings of end-users
59. Difficulty of the industry stalling funding
60. Many projects are designed so that companies have to innovate with your most fierce competitors
61. Scientists are pulled into too many directions: research, education, administration, publications
62. Industry operates at a different velocity (i.e. faster) than scientific research
63. Scientific education seldom instructs towards innovation
64. We need to re-organise our productive systems and support that transformation
65. Not enough focus on dissemination/transfer in design of proposals
66. Intellectual property as a defence for not disseminating

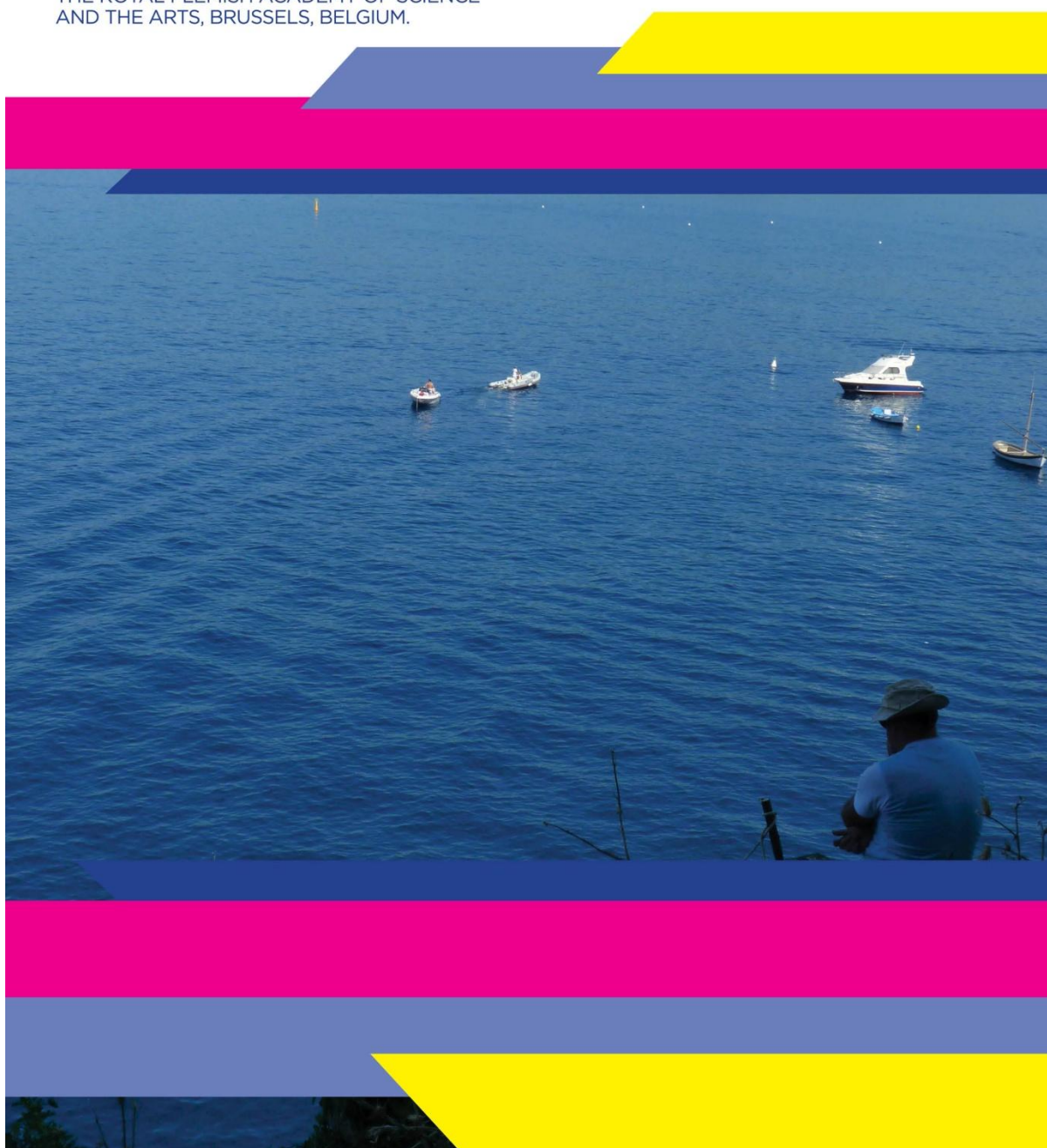
Marine IT

Marine IT WORKSHOP

HOW DO WE GET MORE INNOVATION FROM RESEARCH?
BRINGING TOGETHER AND LEARNING FROM PIONEERING
INITIATIVES AND NOVEL APPROACHES

19TH JULY 2012

THE ROYAL FLEMISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
AND THE ARTS, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.



AQUATT


SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME



MarineTT workshop

How do we get more Innovation from Research?

Bringing together and learning from pioneering initiatives and novel approaches

19th July 2012

The Royal Flemish Academy of Science and the Arts, Brussels, Belgium.

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Context for Workshop

"Europe consistently falls short in turning R&D results into commercial opportunities, innovations and jobs" (Jan Figel – past European Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth).

The Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative - Innovation Union states the need for the EU and its Member States to adopt a much more strategic approach to innovation. An approach whereby innovation is the overarching policy objective, where all policy instruments, measures and funding are designed to contribute to innovation, where EU and national/regional policies are closely aligned and mutually reinforcing, and where the highest political level sets a strategic agenda, regularly monitors progress and tackles delays.

The European Commission have provided a significant investment in research and development through the various Framework Programmes. If correctly exploited, the research outcomes could help drive Europe's Knowledge Economy and secure an international reputation for Research Excellence and boost innovation. The EC is demanding improved systems and methodologies for knowledge generation, capture and transfer within Framework Programme 7 (FP7) and its upcoming successor programme – HORIZON 2020.

MarineTT is a timely FP7 Support Action that has piloted new methodologies and tools for effectively capturing, analysing and transferring knowledge from past and in-progress EC projects. The overall aim of MarineTT is to develop an improved system that can be used to detect and collect usable knowledge and, through this discovery, take the necessary steps to transfer the knowledge to the correct end-user to increase the opportunity for uptake and contribute to value creation and innovation.

In May 2012, MarineTT organised a workshop event, *From Marine RTD to Measurable Value Creation - An Open Stakeholder Workshop to Explore the Challenges and Solutions to Effective Knowledge Capture and Transfer*, to review each step of the science research lifecycle to identify the potentially critical barriers that exist and subsequently identify potential ways to overcome these barriers. This workshop identified many interlinked barriers affecting innovation from research knowledge.

While effective knowledge transfer was considered by participants to be a significant challenge to innovation, the inherent inconsistencies in the current format of the science research system (from conception of research calls to measurement of impact and at every step in between) were also cited as a significant challenge to innovation. Therefore, MarineTT convened a second workshop in July 2012 to further explore and develop a response to the challenge of the research governance system. This report outlines the methods and results of that event.

1. Workshop structure

Workshop Overview

The MarineTT workshop – “How do we get more Innovation from Research? Bringing together and learning from Pioneering Initiatives” - was based on observations and insights relating to factors that were directly and indirectly affecting innovation from European funded marine research, as experienced by MarineTT through the execution of the project.

MarineTT focuses on the marine research sector and during the course of the project a number of issues affecting innovation from research were observed which were considered to be common to all research sectors and affecting any target interface (research to policy, research to industry and among the research community). As such, coordinators of related EC-funded projects were invited to the second MarineTT workshop so that a collective response to the issue of innovation from research could be more comprehensively investigated and commonalities identified.

The results of the workshop will be incorporated into the MarineTT “Best Practice Guidelines for Knowledge Transfer” which will have a broad scope that includes the input of other research sectors. These guidelines will be communicated to decision makers to help inform future research design to improve impact from research.

Workshop Objectives and Scope

Coordinators of projects funded under the same call topic as MarineTT and similar calls directed from other Directorates General were invited to attend the workshop. MarineTT gathered these disparate projects together so that a collective set of recommendations on improving innovation

from research, co-authored from a broad range of initiatives, could form the basis and evidence for change to the existing science research governance system.

A total of 21 participants were present at the workshop - representing 15 EU FP7 projects, one INTERREG, one Joint Programme Initiative, one Commercial venture and one Member State Knowledge Transfer body (Table 1). The complete list of attendees can be found in Annex 1 and includes the Project, Association or Organisation represented by the individual. The short biographies that the participants contributed can be found in Annex 5.

Table 1 – Projects represented

Project Acronym	Project Title	Funding Body
BioSciences KTN	Knowledge Transfer Network - UK Technology Strategy Board	UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
MarineTT	European Marine Research Knowledge Transfer and uptake of Results	FP7
JPI Oceans	The Joint Programming Initiative for Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans	EU and Member states co-funding
OYSTERECOVER	Establishing the scientific bases and technical procedures and standards to recover the European Flat oyster production through strategies to tackle the main constraint, Bonamiosis	FP7
PROCEED	Promotion and coordination of environmental research in Central and Eastern Europe for a sustainable Development with the support of the Enterprise Europe Network	FP7
Aquainnova	Supporting governance and multi-stakeholder participation in aquaculture research and innovation	FP7
SEED Library	A digital publication and research dissemination service	Commercial venture
LIAISE	Linking Impact Assessment Instruments to Sustainability Expertise	FP7

ENVIMPACT	Increasing the impact of Central-Eastern European environment research results through more effective dissemination and exploitation	FP7
KIMERAA	Knowledge Transfer to improve Marine Economy in Regions from the Atlantic Area	INTERREG
COMFISH	Strengthening the impact of fisheries related research through dissemination, communication and technology transfer	FP7
MG4U	Marine Genomics for Users (MG4U) will facilitate knowledge transfer, technology transfer, and technology translation between high-throughput marine genomics, industry and society	FP7
AWARE	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe	FP7
CommNet	Network of Support for EU-funded projects in the Bioeconomy domain – to improve the information flow between research and the wider European community	FP7
STREAM	Water research meets policy and industry	FP7
WaterDiss 2.0	Dissemination and uptake of FP water research results	FP7
KNEU	Developing a Knowledge Network for European expertise on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform policy making economic sectors	FP7
SPIRAL	Science Policy Interfaces for Biodiversity research, action and learning	FP7
CoralFish	Assessment of the interaction between corals, fish and fisheries, in order to develop monitoring and predictive modelling tools for ecosystem based management in the deep waters of Europe and beyond	FP7

The aim of the workshop was to provide coordinators from similar projects with a platform for an open exchange of experiences and ideas on overcoming barriers to innovation from research, including:

- To identify common issues affecting innovation from research
- To provide potential solutions to these barriers
- To validate these potential solutions based on project experiences and perspectives

- To develop a collective plan of potential options that could be implemented across the research system to resolve the critical barriers

2. Workshop Methodology

Networking Opportunity

Prior to the workshop, biographies for each attendee were developed and circulated to the participants (Annex 1). Participants were asked to provide a quick introductory presentation of themselves, their project (if relevant), and their organisation. Presentations were limited to two minutes per person. This approach was used to maximise the networking opportunity for participants and to allow participants to familiarise themselves with other ongoing projects.

Brainstorming Sessions on the Science Research Life Cycle

The previous MarineTT (May 2012) workshop identified a number of barriers to transfer and innovation from research – these are listed in Table 2 (and represented visually in Annex 4).

Table 2. Top ranked barriers to knowledge transfer and innovation from research

No.	Barrier
1	Lack of understanding on how to carry out knowledge transfer
2	Lack of investment in knowledge transfer and uptake
3	Lack of incentives for knowledge generators to transfer knowledge
4	Lack of transparency and accessibility to publicly funded research
5	Ineffective knowledge transfer strategies resulting in low impact from research
6	Publicly funded research agendas do not always address the needs of end-users
7	The system of working in closed research consortia and not collaborating/sharing externally can limit innovation
8	Lack of flexibility in the research implementation phase which restricts consortia from adapting or responding to interim results
9	Failure to engage in systematic analysis of research knowledge outputs that are essential to identify potential end-user(s), applications of the knowledge and understanding of realistic timelines for innovation
10	The gap between the worlds of science and end-user groupings (industry, policy and wider society)
11	End-users do not always have the capacity or motivation to take up results and use them
12	The established scientific research infrastructure and culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation

The workshop consisted of:

- Four sessions of brainstorming on the barriers to transfer and innovation to develop action plans to overcome the barriers
- Voting to identify priority barriers
- In-depth discussion of the priority barriers and validation of the suggested action

Participants were assigned to Working Groups to brainstorm on these 12 priority barriers. Working in parallel, each group brainstormed on three barriers (see Annex 2). Visual representations for each barrier were used to provide an explanation of the barrier and to stimulate discussion (these visuals can be found on the MarineTT website www.marinett.eu)

Working Group activity was structured in the following way:

- Individual reflection on actions to overcome the barrier
- Presentation of the action by an individual to the group
- Positive/negative observations related to the action as experienced by others in the group

First, each participant worked in isolation to determine what possible actions could help to overcome the barrier. Each action for resolution of the barrier was presented by the individual, clarified and listed beside the barrier. Participants of the Working Group were asked to discuss the action and provide personal insights and evidence in support of or refuting the action. Positive experiences related to the action were written on blue paper, negative on red paper and observations on yellow. This gave a visual record of proposed actions that had been tested and an overall indication of the validity of the action to overcome a barrier.

The same structure of individual reflection, followed by group discussion, and finally group validation of action was used for each barrier. Each Working Group addressed three barriers per brainstorming session. After the initial session, participants moved with their Working Group to address another set of three barriers. However, most review time was given to the initial round of brainstorming as this was the participants' first exposure to the barriers – less time was given to the subsequent brainstorming sessions. At subsequent brainstorming and barrier review sessions, the groups built upon the work of the previous working groups – adding missing actions or providing positive examples, negative experiences and observations on the action. This approach gave participants the opportunity to provide comments on the 12 critical barriers and relate examples of successes and failures based on their own experiences.

In depth analysis of top Barriers

Following the four brainstorming sessions, participants were invited to vote for the barriers they would most like to explore in further detail. Participants identified six barriers which warranted more discussion:

Barrier 1: Lack of understanding on how to carry out Knowledge Transfer

Barrier 2: Lack of investment in Knowledge Transfer and Uptake

Barrier 3: Lack of incentives for knowledge generators to Transfer Knowledge

Barrier 5: Ineffective Knowledge Transfer strategies resulting in low impact from research

Barrier 9: Failure to engage in systematic analysis of research knowledge outputs that are essential to identify potential end-user(s), applications of the knowledge and understanding of realistic timelines for innovation

Barrier 10: The gap between the worlds of science and end-user groupings (industry, policy and wider society).

The next phase involved assigning participants to one of four working groups and as far as possible the composition of the groups was mixed randomly to ensure a high level of participant interaction.

Participants were asked to:

- Categorise the actions based on similarities
- Add further arguments in support/to refute the action
- Vote on the action that they considered to be most promising (each participant was given five votes)

A total of four rotations of brainstorming followed by voting were conducted, with the same amount of time given to each brainstorming rotation. However, due to a discussion time overrun on barrier 10 (The gap between the worlds of science and end-user groupings) it was not possible to discuss barrier 5 (Ineffective Knowledge Transfer strategies resulting in low impact from research) in greater detail. As such the actions for resolution of this barrier were not further reviewed or validated by the working group.

3. Workshop Results

Results are given in Annex 3. As can be seen from the results, research coordinators participating in current FP7 projects are aware of barriers to the uptake of research results and are pre-emptively addressing barriers to innovation. Many positive experiences have been recorded for several of the barriers and observations of national initiatives also provide potentially important actions to overcome these barriers.

Examples of positive novel initiatives to increase the impact and innovation from current FP7 research projects include:

- ✓ The development of science policy panels to assist in the rapid transfer of new research and identification of evolving policy issues directly to policy makers (HERMES project)
- ✓ Stakeholders have recommended the creation of "scientific ambassadors" to ensure Knowledge Transfer activities are taken into account in performance reviews of academics (AWARE project)
- ✓ The development of specific funding agencies for applied research where collaboration with SMEs and/or industry and research institutes is mandatory (national initiative – Portugal)
- ✓ Establishing networks of related projects with common meetings and common activities which have a potentially synergistic effect (SPI Water Cluster – WaterDiss 2.0, STREAM and STEP-WISE projects)
- ✓ Inclusion of a policy board with end-user representatives to ensure that the knowledge generated is critically reviewed (LIAISE project)

Despite these pro-active initiatives, there remain a considerable number of other barriers that need to be removed to assist in increasing innovation from research.

Feedback from the workshop indicated that a number of the barriers were inter-related (as was identified during the first MarineTT workshop). Of the six barriers selected for more in-depth discussion we can see that barriers 1 (Lack of understanding on how to carry out Knowledge Transfer), 2 (Lack of investment in Knowledge Transfer and Uptake), 3 (Lack of incentives for Knowledge Generators to Transfer Knowledge) and 5 (Ineffective Knowledge Transfer Strategies resulting in low impact from research) are related. Essentially barriers 2, 3, and 5 can be considered a subset of barrier 1. A strategic universally accepted approach to Knowledge Transfer would address several of the barriers listed.

Due to the interdependent nature of the barriers, solutions were generally not exclusively pertaining to one barrier but could be applied to a number of barriers. This can be seen for barriers 1 and 2 which highlight the need for a greater understanding by researchers of what Knowledge Transfer is and what resources should be diverted to Knowledge Transfer. It is interesting to note that the solutions which received most votes for both of these barriers are very similar. The need for professional Knowledge Transfer services for FP7 projects was selected to overcome barrier 1 (12 votes) while professional evaluation of the Knowledge Transfer Strategy was selected as the most high potential solution to overcome barrier 2 (9 votes). The engagement of Knowledge Transfer professionals with a dedicated budget was also seen as a significant step towards redressing barrier 3. While time constraints on the day did not allow for a greater discussion of barrier 5 (Ineffective Knowledge Transfer Strategies resulting in low impact from research) – it seems a natural assumption that utilising dedicated Knowledge Transfer professionals or the use of a harmonised and strategic approach to Knowledge Transfer would also help in reducing the effect of this barrier on innovation.

During MarineTT one significant barrier to innovation was encountered multiple times - Barrier 9 (Failure to engage in systematic analysis of research knowledge outputs (that are essential to identifying potential end-user(s), applications of the knowledge and understanding of realistic timelines for innovation). Before any effective Knowledge Transfer can take place researchers must critically evaluate the knowledge they have generated and be aware of the market for it. The market is not necessarily a commercialisation route but can refer to the channels the knowledge can take to effect change – for example, the market can refer to the potential of the knowledge to influence policy or to influence state-of-the-art thinking

With a view to enhancing the impact of research funded by the EU all FP7 grant agreements require project participants to communicate and engage with actors beyond the research community. Participants in FP7 projects are required to use and disseminate the results generated by the project. However, discussions at the workshop indicated the need to change incentives for researchers to engage in more effective Knowledge Transfer (barrier 3). A shift in the current Knowledge Transfer culture to include Knowledge Transfer performance reviews for researchers (10 votes) and the development of early stage researcher training courses in Knowledge Transfer (7 votes) were most highly recognised as viable solutions to this barrier. Participants again indicated the similarities between barrier 3 with barrier 7 (closed research consortia) and barrier 2 (lack of investment in Knowledge Transfer).

Barrier 10 (The gap between the worlds of Science and end-user groupings) can be seen as the most fundamental barrier and a self-perpetuating problem – without open communication between researchers, policy makers and industry there can be no effective Knowledge Transfer. Each of these stakeholders has their own motivations, agendas, time-scales, and aspirations and without the development of open channels of communication this barrier of a cultural divide will remain. There is a need to continually build networks and develop platforms to strengthen partnerships for Knowledge Transfer.

Discussion at the workshop highlighted the need for a clear definition of Knowledge Transfer. A step-by-step manual of Knowledge Transfer Best Practices Guidelines would be a significant resource to overcome some of these barriers.

4. Combined Workshop Results

One of the most striking outcomes from both workshops was the widespread recognition that the current mechanisms of Knowledge Transfer in European funded projects are not functioning efficiently. However, MarineTT has observed that project coordinators are committed to improving the impact of research and are assessing and adopting innovative Knowledge Transfer methods in order to do so.

In the first MarineTT workshop, participants identified barriers to Knowledge Transfer and by extension uptake, impact and innovation from research. The inter-dependencies between these barriers were identified. The junctures in the science research life cycle where these barriers were most likely to be encountered were also mapped during the first workshop and the responsible parties identified (categorised in the last workshop report as the communication barriers – i.e. the need to identify, engage and communicate with end-users early on in the research projects; Institutional Barriers – i.e. deal with the barriers stemming from the current management structure of research institutions; Structural barriers – i.e. the inherent barriers in the current research funding framework; and Strategic barriers – i.e. the need to develop a standard knowledge transfer framework).

The second workshop further explored these barriers and provided working examples (or examples that were not successful but can be built upon) of solutions to overcome these barriers.

However, once again the need for common definitions and universal understanding of concepts in Knowledge Transfer must be developed and accepted. Incentives to conduct effective Knowledge Transfer must be made across all institutions involved in EU-funded research. Participation in well-developed Knowledge Transfer should be rewarded and publicised. The bodies best placed to remove these barriers need to cooperate and work to develop a road map and tools to address the barriers that they are responsible for perpetuating. Harmonising the approach to Knowledge Transfer at an EU level will significantly improve the perception of effective Knowledge Transfer and will lead to continual development, improvement and evolution of the process.

5. Next Steps

MarineTT is in the process of developing Best Practice Guidelines for Knowledge Transfer which will be made available in due course. The aim of the Best Practice Guidelines is to provide project coordinators with a manual providing step-by-step instruction on how to develop effective Knowledge Transfer Plans. The Best Practice Guidelines will also provide a number of insights and recommendations that can be implemented to improve impact and innovation from research.

Annex 1. List of Participants

Surname	Name	Association	Country	Project
Agostini	Paola	DG Research and Innovation	Belgium	
Carter	Michelle	Bioscience Knowledge Transfer Network	UK	
Carvalho	Telmo	EurOcean	Portugal	MarineTT - European Marine Research Knowledge Transfer and Uptake of Results
Davis	William	Insight Publishers	UK	
De Moor	Willem	Flanders Marine Institute	Belgium	JPI Oceans - The Joint Programming Initiative Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans (JPI Oceans) is a coordinating and integrating long-term platform
Fernandez Otero	Rosa	CETMAR	Spain	OYSTERCOVER - Establishing the scientific bases and technical procedures and standards to recover the European flat oyster production through strategies to tackle the main constraint, bonamiosis.
Garriga	Maica	EurOcean	Portugal	MarineTT - European Marine Research Knowledge Transfer and Uptake of Results

Grehan	Anthony	NUI, Galway	Ireland	CoralFish - Assessment of the interaction between corals, fish and fisheries, in order to develop monitoring and predictive modelling tools for ecosystem based management in the deep waters of Europe and beyond
Haprian	Simona	Arad Chamber of Commerce	Romania	PROCEED -Promotion and coordination of environmental research in Central and Eastern Europe for a sustainable Development with the support of the Enterprise Europe Network
Jansen	Jacques	Alterra	The Netherlands	Liaise - Linking Impact Assessment Instruments to Sustainability Expertise
Léger	Sabine	Agence Bruxelloise pour l'Enterprise	Belgium	ENVIMPACT - Increasing the impact of Central-Eastern European environment research results through more effective dissemination and exploitation
Marmelstein	Gill	AquaTT	Ireland	MarineTT, Aquainnova, MG4U
Mil-Homens	Joao	University of Algarve	Portugal	KIMERAA - Knowledge Transfer to improve Marine Economy in Regions from the Atlantic Area
Murphy	David	AquaTT	Ireland	MarineTT, Aquainnova, MG4U
Nastaseanu	Ariana	DG Research and Innovation	Belgium	
Ni Cheallachain	Cliona	AquaTT	Ireland	MarineTT, Aquainnova, MG4U

Pechan	Paul	Ludwig Maximilians University	Germany	COMFISH - Strengthening the impact of fisheries related research through dissemination, communication and technology transfer
Rodriguez Alfaro	Sebastian	DG MARE	Belgium	
Rossi	Margarida	Centre of Marine Sciences (CCMAR)	Portugal	MG4U -Marine Genomics for Users (MG4U) will facilitate knowledge transfer, technology transfer, and technology translation between high-throughput marine genomics, industry and society, ShareBiotech - to strengthen the biotechnology sector within the Atlantic Area as well as to improve the service offer of the technological core facilities involved in the project.
Sasso	Simone	DG Enterprise and Industry	Belgium	
Sessa	Carlo	Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems	Italy	AWARE - How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe
Smith	Rhonda	Minerva Health and Care Communications Ltd	UK	CommNet - CommNet is a Network of Support for EU-funded projects in the Bioeconomy domain. The overriding objective of CommNet is to significantly improve the information flow between research and the wider European community
Sprefico	Hinano	Minerva Communication	Belgium	STREAM - Water research meets policy and industry
Stein	Ulf	Ecologic Institute	Germany	WaterDiss 2.0 - Dissemination and uptake of FP water research results
Ştirbat	Liviu	DG Research and Innovation	Belgium	

Vielmini	Ilaria	AquaTT	Ireland	MarineTT, Aquainnova, MG4U
Vandewalle	Marie	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research	Germany	KNEU -Developing a Knowledge Network for European expertise on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform policy making economic sectors
Watt	Allan	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology - NERC	UK	SPIRAL - Science Policy Interfaces for Biodiversity; research, action and learning

Annex 2. Workshop Agenda

How do we get more Innovation from Research?

Bringing together and learning from pioneering initiatives and novel approaches

Agenda

09.30 – 10.00 Coffee and registration

10.00 - 10.20 Welcome by Host – David Murphy

- Overview of the MarineTT project
- Objectives of the Meeting

10.20 - 11.20 Participant Introductions

Project Representations

AWARE – Carlo Sessa

COMFISH - Paul Pechan

CommNet – Rhonda Smith

CORALFISH – Anthony Grehan

ENVIMPACT - Sabine Léger

KIMERAA – Joao Mil-Homens

KNEU - Marie Vandewalle

LIAISE/PEER -Jacques Jansen

MG4U/ShareBiotech -Margarida Rossi

OYSTERECOVER – Rosa Fernandez

PROCEED- Simona Haprian

SPIRAL- Allan Watt

STREAM- Hinano Spreafico

WaterDiss 2.0 - Ulf Stein

Other Participants

Biosciences KTN - Michelle Carter

DG Enterprise and Industry

DG ENV

DG MARE

DG Research and Innovation

Insight Publishers – William Davis

JPI Oceans - Willem de Moor

11.20 – 11.30 *Coffee Break*

11.30 – 13.30 Brainstorming on the Science Life Cycle

13.30 – 14.15 *Lunch*

14.15 - 16.00 Knowledge Transfer Best Practice - Prioritisation of Actions

16.00 – 16.30 Conclusions, ideas to move forward and Closing of the Workshop

Workshop Outcomes

- Networking opportunity for participants
- Sharing experiences, challenges and insights
- Development of key recommendations on how Horizon 2020 can be designed to enhance innovation

Annex 3. Workshop Results

Barrier 1: Lack of understanding on how to carry out knowledge transfer					Yellow: Information Transfer
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Professional Knowledge Brokers for FP7 (Platforms/People) Dialogue/Services	Good example: Science shops at University level		Implemented at University level in Germany, but only related to technology uptake	12
2	KT Strategies should be at cluster level and not at project level			Problem of timing not equalling end of projects and co-ordination problems	2
3	European funding for participatory processes to understand the need of KT			-At the project level -In formulating Research Priorities	9
	How: Participatory Structure (dialogue between science - citizens - policy) Engagement that facilitates KT	Hermes: Science policy panels rapid transfer of new Research and Identification of Evolving policy issues	Knowledge brokerage in small groups of scientists, citizens, policy makers proved to be very effective but...	Needs to be implemented at a large scale to see if it successful	

4	Specific Skills for TTOs (translators)	At a project level (sharebiotech) this is working well, creating new collaborations with institutions and satisfying technological needs.		- Need for training of TTOs/TTO staff and training by TTO/KTOs of researchers -Lawyers technicians and Market experts	5
	How: EU Projects Officers should be trained in KT				
5	Paradigm shift from TT to broader knowledge transfer needed			KT only supported when there is potential for commercial exploitation	2
	How: Clearly define what is Knowledge Transfer				4
6	Clear definition of End-User/ Target group, Know their needs, Know their potential			Motivation, Behaviour, attitudes	6
	How: Benchmarking - best practice guidelines			-Impact assessments: re-evaluation of Guidelines - Need for experts to follow this - Guidelines vs skills on how to do it/being able to do it.	3
	How: Defined guidelines for KT with examples at the call level			These exist but are not well known	3

Barrier 2: Lack of Investment in knowledge transfer and Uptake					Yellow: Cultural change academic level-relevance of KT
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Competent/Appropriate Evaluators who can assess if dissemination/KT plans are suitable	Possibly unfeasible for individual projects but could be reasonable for clusters of similar projects - The research mapping in Liaise showed that you can find a lot of info in FP6/7 projects in the Cordis database. However, search tools could be developed to support the search project		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory TTO evaluation throughout the entire project would shift the paradigm - Competent Evaluation are critical not just evaluating the scientific relevance but it's economic potential - How do you manage conflict of interest if experts are brought in specifically for their own sectors - Improving the Evaluation process could involve more than restructuring evaluation panels - The governments 	9

2	Free up Academics time to carry out Knowledge Transfer (RTD, Teaching, Admin, Networking) They are under pressure already		Should be an internal issue between the project team		2
3	Dialogue between knowledge generators			Access to Databases	1
4	Awareness campaign on the information (databases) already available	-Support Interactive search - Improve content and accessibility	Too many databases not linked to each other and dead after the end of the projects: sustainability.	- Could also affect barrier 4 -Make research results better searchable through search engines (include Meta Data , use the right format)	4
5	Generic Funding mechanisms to develop pre-commercial outputs (validation/Demonstration projects)	Relates to gap between finalisation of project and commercialisation (uptake of results)	KT activities are generally part of the call - essential activity anyway	Venture capitalists, Banks, Local, Regional, National level funding as well as Private funding agencies.	9

Barrier 3: Lack of Incentives for Knowledge Generators to transfer Knowledge					
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Specific Budget line for KT	Earmark % of budget for KT activities that can't be used for anything else		Might be part of Horizon 2020 to have % of budget specifically for application of Patents	7
2	Ensure Knowledge Transfer activities are taken into account in Performance reviews of Academics	<p>This point was a key one in the Aware project. Citizens recommended to create new roles of "scientific ambassadors"</p> <p>- In the Netherlands the societal impact is one of the 5 fields that are included in the periodic performance reviews</p>		<p>- Link to Barriers 10, 7, 2</p> <p>- Would lead into/positively affect the next solution (3)</p>	10
3	Training in Knowledge Transfer (in the area of Innovation- Mainly targeting young people)	<p>- Incorporating KT and Dissemination at degree level</p> <p>-Universities should promote, fund and supply training across the board- open access</p>		<p>- Not only young people</p> <p>-Incentives are needed to do this (see barrier 12)</p>	7

Barrier 4: Lack of Transparency and Accessibility to publicly funded research					
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Improvement of Cordis tools				
2	Open access to data (publicly funded research) - more emphasis on data originators	Pangaea World database, Digital Object identifier (DOI) for each submitted dataset. These are then citable and publishable. Need more weight given to data originators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make datasets linkable by DOI - Make a connection with Public Sector Information (PSI) - Knowledge output tables (like MG4U's or MarineTT's!!) might be a solution for user friendly and understandable information 	
3	Open Access to papers (public funded research) = incentives for peer reviewing/publishing			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peer reviewers are not paid for their job and will do the same quality if the journal was open access - Difficult to apply at the practical level (open access) - Trying to replace the reports with the data repository and paper repository as a reward to the PI 	

4	Repositories of results for Industry	Eurofir= food analysis repository example		Craft/Share results in the way not equal to targets can understand and use	
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Barrier 5: Ineffective knowledge transfer strategies resulting in low impact from research				
Solutions	Participants' Comments			Vote
	Positive	Negative	Observations	

(Time constraints on the day did not allow for a greater discussion of Barrier 5)

Barrier 6: Publicly funded research agendas do not always address the needs of end users					Yellow: this is only relevant to Applied research
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Involve End-users in Evaluation of Projects		The end-users cannot be involved in the evaluation of their own projects	Include in the evaluation criteria of the project the "end-user" use of the final results of the project	
2	Correctly Identify the Primary end-users at proposal stage	Also at pre-proposal stage - important to identify right technology from outset, this helps facilitate consortia building			
3	Raise awareness of Available tools (software) for connecting end-users and their needs with policy/Research				
4	Move EU Research Funding from DRTD to Other DG's		- That will result in more duplication across DG's and increase bureaucracy cost. Didn't work before. -Stupid		

5	Open communication channels between knowledge generator and end-users	Hermes/Hermione: High level science policy panel. Two way feedback, science implementation panel-feedback during annual science meetings.			
6	Involve relevant stakeholders at all stages of the research lifecycle including the Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pharma "talk" to patients directly to identify "needs" not addressed. Can research do that? - Technology Platform can work well and are representative - Utilise Industry to bring in end "customers" 		Activities are needed to enable end-users to collect and formulate their research needs. E.g. Inventories as an input for the communication process	
7	Re-think tools for funding applied research where SME and industry/policy are involved	At national level in Portugal there are specific funding agencies for applied research where it is mandatory to have SMEs and/or industry and research institutes (enables value to both partners)			

Barrier 7: The system of working in closed research consortia and not collaborating/sharing externally can limit Innovation					
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Allow flexibility in Research consortia during project lifecycle			Link to barrier 8	
2	Centralised and managed database of research results- linking similar projects, increase access for stakeholders			Example is the Science Policy Interfacing on Water Management – SPI –Water – STREAM, Water Diss 2.0 and Step-Wise projects	
3	Research consortia too big (5-7 partners optimum)		If you reduce the number of partners, you will never reach the national target audiences. Hence, improve communication among partners -Size doesn't matter (per se) the consortium should be the size it needs to be	It will depend on the project objectives. Some may benefit from larger groups	
4	Develop an overview system related to IPR issues and solutions		Very bureaucratic		

5	Establish a standard approach to methodologies				
6	Projects to build on previous knowledge (knowledge succession)			- Is there a risk of self perpetuation? Some consortia always get funded -Triggering an effective state of the Art Construction and review	
7	Letter of Institutional commitment-requested to enhance transparency	Cultural differences - Proceed	Liaise- It worked well		
8	Incentives to collaborate and be transparent - recognition				
9	Establish networks of related projects: - common meetings, -common activities, - self managed	SPI Water Cluster as an example			

Barrier 8: Lack of flexibility in the research implementation phase which restricts consortia from adapting or responding to interim results					Yellow: Mechanisms exist in FP7. Consortium agreements can add partners. DoW can be modified at each review- Not often used.
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Pre-defined dates for Evaluation of Project	Hermes - some change in emphasis particularly in outreach/dissemination plans based on stakeholder feedback	Already exists but difficult to manage consortium if some are terminated early. Additionally top up funding might be required to facilitate adding partners and changing direction		
2	Minimise Deliverables	- Use project indicators, not formal deliverables where possible - This will improve interaction in projects with many partners		Maximise usefulness of Deliverables, Not necessarily minimise number of deliverables. Balance between Quality and Quantity	
3	Promote Benefits of adapting the DoW in order to increase Innovation - Cultural Shift				

4	Project Officers should have project management skills and Technical skills	Teach them the principles of KT			
5	Hire more Scientific Officers	Results based management and control of projects			
6	Improve Process for adapting DOW				
7	Facilitate top up funding for change of direction/consortia during project				

Barrier 9: Failure to engage in systematic analysis of research knowledge outputs that are essential to identifying potential end-user(s), application of the knowledge and understanding of realistic timelines for Innovation					Yellow: Some of the issues relating the end-users were already addressed at barrier 6 and 11
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Network specifically targeting the KT		Use the already existing networks (like knowledge transfer networks) and the EET	1 RTD due stages work together. Activities, process, strategies small projects-large projects - Target group WIKI for funding the right contact person(s)	3
2	Identify end-users needs and interest to be involved in the process, common agenda from start of project	Opening access to data would open the possibility of derived 3rd party products being developed by SME's		- Also involve at an earlier stage. -Need to manage expectations. Bring in end-user when you have something for them	14
3	Define the knowledge transfer strategy in the proposal		Already implemented and evaluated		15
4	Professional Knowledge broker (part of the advisory board)				0
5	Capture of Knowledge outputs at final reporting stage				8

6	Enhance interdisciplinary nature of the advisory board	Particularly social science to understand barriers to uptake by end-users			1
7	Use an Advisory board that examines a cluster of related projects in progress and/or completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaise has a policy board with end-user representatives- this worked quite well -Include Scientific and Policy Advisory group fully in the project (e.g. AWARE) PSAG of 10 members from 3 core study areas - Also include Public Authorities 			5

Barrier 10: The Gap between the worlds of Science and End-user groupings (Industry, Policy and Wider Society)					Yellow: Very related to barrier 6
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Training to improve communication skills of researchers			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectives of research and knowledge transfer clusters - This works! Must be mandatory at PhD level 	12
2	Informal meetings			Face to face meeting best - Quality not Quantity	1
3	Incentives? To communicate well			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure communication efforts are recognised by Universities - Clamer project proposal: recorded feedback on public knowledge - Communication does not help a researchers career: time to communicate takes time from research - Public perception 	9
4	Tailor different messages to different audiences		This is not an action	Use of appropriate medium/channel for each audience is vital	1
5	Professional support for KT to stakeholders				0

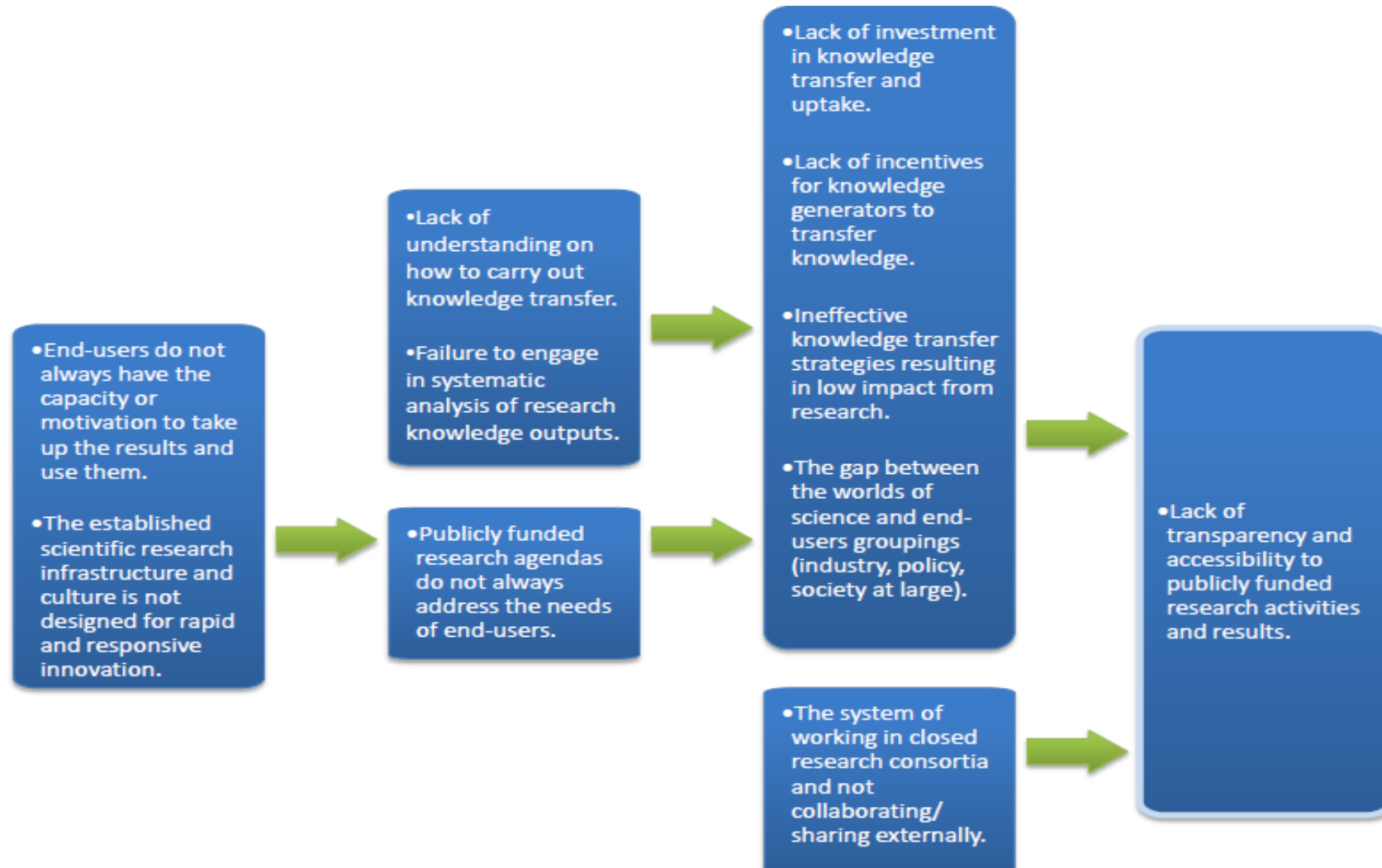
6	Involve all stakeholders in the process			We need to use well established participatory structure/methods (e.g. Future search; citizens conferences)	10
7	Must clearly identify -Users and expected outcomes of Knowledge	Need more sociology studies/Questionnaires to access public perceptions/knowledge around issues. Establish baselines and monitor changes		Public perception/knowledge of science and issues can differ from what researchers THINK public perception/knowledge actually is.	6
8	Understanding objectives of KT and Dissemination	More about understanding how to do KT. There is a need to clarify definitions but this is less critical than understanding what/how to do it.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication Strategy Cluster - More about how to do KT, Issue of definitions yes but less critical 	4
9	Policy lifecycles to be included in Knowledge Transfer/ Mismatched timelines=time lags			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapidly evolving policy area can be problematic in matching timelines -Consistent timelines for stakeholders end-users 	7

Barrier 11: End-users do not always have the capacity or motivation to take up results and use them					
Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Observations</i>	
1	Make Research Results more accessible		Accessibility does not equal uptake		
2	Lack of business plan to bring prototype to commercialisation				
3	Facilitate the open dialogue between end-users and research throughout project				



Barrier 12: The established scientific research infrastructure and culture is not designed for rapid and responsive innovation

Solutions		Participants' Comments			Vote
		Positive	Negative	Observations	
1	Cost of Patents: financial + Administrative, Innovation must be protected		Innovation is not only measured by patents		
2	Greater Involvement of users of knowledge from design stage research				
3	Incentives to Innovate?	Change criteria for evaluating researchers (Away from research papers mainly)		Co-funded competition calls: One call which will fund business and academia	
4	Promote a culture of Innovation (EU vs USA)	Need to diversify roles of scientists and evaluate accordingly. Move away from generic all singing all dancing scientist		Still faced by a very academically orientated framework for the evaluation of scientists	

Annex 4. Visual Representation of Perceived Barriers to Innovation



Annex 5. Workshop Participants' Bios


<h1>At a Glance: Spiral</h1> 	
Project Title	Science-Policy Interfaces for Biodiversity: Research, Action, and Learning
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Allan Watt Email: adw@ceh.ac.uk Institute: NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK Short Biography: I am Deputy Science Director responsible for CEH's Biodiversity Programme. Most of my recent research has been funded through European FP projects. I was the Project Co-ordinator of BioAssess and BIOFORUM, Deputy Coordinator of ALTER-Net and currently Co-ordinator of SPIRAL. I have also participated in over ten other FP projects including KNEU and Rubicode. My research includes developing methods for quantifying and monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem services, the impact of land use change, climate change and other drivers of biodiversity loss, identifying and managing conflicts between human activities and the conservation of biodiversity, and the biodiversity science-policy interface. I have also worked in West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia. Other experience includes membership of CBD expert groups on biodiversity and climate change, the EC Coordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature, the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy, and convener of the ALTER-Net Summer School on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.</p>
Project Acronym	SPIRAL
Programme	FP7
Contract Type	Collaborative Project
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1,758,000 EC contribution (€): 1,349,000
Total Man Months budgeted	Person months: 161
Duration Start: End:	2010 2013

At a Glance: Spiral



Coordinator	Allan Watt, NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK Sybille van den Hove, MEDIAN, Spain
Consortium	Nine Partners from 8 Countries: NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology; MEDIAN; Vlaams Gewest; University of Helsinki; Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research; University of Bucharest; Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research; James Hutton Institute; Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
Project Abstract	SPIRAL aims to enhance the connectivity between biodiversity research and policy making. WP1 maps, categorises and assesses existing science-policy interfaces for biodiversity governance at the national, European and international level; WP2 focuses on constraints of such interfaces in relation to the communication of the role of biodiversity, and WP3 assesses and analyses mechanisms for encouraging behaviour that reduces negative human impacts on biodiversity. WPs 1 to 3 continuously feed into, and receive feed-back from, WP4, an experimental WP that contributes to the practical improvement of science-policy interfaces by actively supporting the design, implementation and development of science-policy interfaces in selected real-life test cases at national, European and international levels. All WPs feed into WP5 which synthesises and disseminates project's results and recommendations. WP5 also ensures coordination of stakeholders processes across the project.
Sector Focus	All sectors relevant to biodiversity
End User Focus	Policy; Wider Society; Scientific Community
Website	www.spiral-project.eu/


At a Glance: Aware

Project Title	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Carlo Sessa Email: mc7920@mcmlink.it Institute: ISIS – Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems – Rome Short Biography: Carlo SESSA is Director at ISIS – Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems of Rome. Before joining ISIS in 1983, he has conducted research at NYU, where he worked with Nobel Prize winner Wassily Leontieff. He was the Coordinator of several EU research projects, in the 5th, 6th and 7th Framework Programmes, mostly in the fields of transport, energy, environment and urban governance issues. In this context, he organised several participatory projects, involving panels of experts and citizens and aiming to raise the citizens awareness of science and technology prospects in the field of sustainable urban development (EU project RAISE: www.raise-eu.org), sustainable urban transport (EU project MOVE TOGETHER: www.move-together-exhibition.net) and sustainable water management (EU project AWARE: www.aware-eu.net).</p>
Project Acronym	AWARE
Programme	FP7 ENVIRONMENT – 2008 – 1
Contract Type	Coordination Action
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1.877.551 EC contribution (€): 1.497.356
Total Man Months budgeted	210

At a Glance: Aware

Duration	Start: End:	01/06/2009 01/12/2011
Coordinator	ISIS – Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems	
Consortium	14 Partners from 8 Countries	
Project Abstract	<p>The European Union has embraced the concept of public participation and stakeholders' involvement, and all recent European directives explicitly require that Member States engage all stakeholders in all stages of the implementation. The EC FP7 project AWARE has taken one step forward, engaging a panel of randomly selected citizens living in three different coastal areas of Europe – the Gulf of Riga in the Baltic Sea, the southern North Sea coast and three adjacent river basins (the Seine, Somme and Scheldt rivers), and the Sacca di Goro lagoon in the Po river delta – in a pilot experience of knowledge brokerage with water scientists and decision makers focused on coastal waters quality. Lessons have been drawn for pilot's replication and transfer ability to different coastal areas and/or sustainable water management tasks, and beyond, to other sustainability research and policy issues. AWARE provides a useful approach to water managers and policy makers willing to organize effective citizens and stakeholder's participation to the river basins and coastal water planning mandated by the EU Water Framework Directive.</p>	
Sector Focus	Sustainable coastal waters management Citizens participation	
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____	
Website	www.aware-eu.net	

At a Glance: Knowledge2Innovation

Project Title	Promoting the exploitation of scientific knowledge through academia–industry cooperation in the Knowledge-Based Bio-Economy in Europe and beyond.
Who am I? 	Name: Gorgias Garofalakis Email: garof@etat.gr Institute: Hellenic Food Authority (current) Short Biography: Dr. Garofalakis is a Chemical Engineer with a PhD in Food Science. He has worked closely with the food industry on new product development, production troubleshooting and training. He has taken part in many initiatives and networks in support of industry-academia research partnerships, international research cooperation and knowledge transfer, including the Enterprise Europe Network and the Greek Technology Platform “Food for Life”.
Project Acronym	Knowledge2Innovation
Programme	FP7
Contract Type	CSA-Supporting
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1,219,955 EC contribution (€): 926,229
Total Man Months budgeted	131
Duration Start: End:	01/11/2008 31/01/2012

At a Glance: Knowledge2Innovation

Coordinator	ETAT S.A. (Food Industrial Research and Technological Development Company)
Consortium	9 Partners from 8 Countries (GR, IT, ES, UK, FR, HU, DE, SE)
Project Abstract	<p>Knowledge2Innovation has worked towards producing lean, yet effective, tools to simplify knowledge-transfer cooperation between research organisations and agro-food SMEs. The project addressed the main industry-academia cooperation barriers (communication, flexibility, perception) by designing and deploying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a communication tool to guide researchers on reaching specific SME audiences - a knowledge-potential evaluation tool to help SMEs assess and compare cooperation proposals from academia via a risk-benefit rationale - a cooperation follow-up tool to help all involved parties in learning from the knowledge transfer cooperation experience - Training material addressing key issues of IP tools, quality management practices, proof of concept and knowledge exploitation approaches, as well as providing advice to potential trainers on these topics.
Sector Focus	Agro-Food Sector
End User Focus	Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____
Website	www.knowledge2innovation.eu

At a Glance: Stream

Project Title	Sustainable Technologies and Research for European Aquatic Management
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Hinano Spreafico D. F. Email: hinano@minerva-communication.eu Institute: Minerva Consulting & Communication Short Biography: Since the beginning of 2004, Hinano has been involved in the preparation and management of EU funded projects under the EC Framework Programmes. She has extensive know-how in coordinating EU contracts and implementing all the communication and dissemination activities foreseen. Hinano is particularly experienced in the design and setting up of dedicated actions to disseminate information and raise awareness about the activities and results of research projects towards the expected relevant stakeholders and target groups. She has participated in over 20 research and supporting action projects either as coordinator or communication partner, taking charge of the design and development of strategic communication and dissemination plans, preparation of communication material and activities and organisation of events and workshops at international level. She entered as a partner in Minerva at the beginning of 2006 and she acts as Managing Director, responsible for the overall management and looking after new-business development.</p>
Project Acronym	STREAM
Programme	FP7-ENV
Contract Type	Coordination and Support Action (Supporting)
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 661,682.40 EC contribution (€): 589,999.54
Total Man Months budgeted	58.33
Duration Start: End:	01/01/2011 01/01/2013

At a Glance: Stream

Coordinator	Hinano Spreafico D. F., Minerva Consulting & Communication, Belgium
Consortium	4 Partners from 2 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>The EU has invested considerable resources to support research projects dealing with water on issues such as: scarcity and droughts, flood risks and other related environmental disasters, water management and infrastructure, innovative technologies, water consumption reduction, water efficiency and water pollution. There are currently few resources to pursue this process in the needed scale , to disseminate the state of the art of water technologies and to promote the uptake of potential of water technologies, due to insufficient awareness of their developments and the opportunity they offer. The STREAM project aims at raising awareness about these technologies and their exploitation opportunities through a series of dissemination and communication actions, in order to foster the sustainable use of water resources and boost economic growth and social welfare. The project targets researchers, policy-makers and the business community and industries, as well as the general public and young people in particular.</p>
Sector Focus	Environment, water, research on water technologies
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify: Media
Website	www.stream-project.eu

At a Glance: LIAISE

Project Title	Linking Impact Assessment Instruments to Sustainability Expertise
Who am I?	<p>Name: Jacques Jansen Email: jacquesm.jansen@wur.nl Institute: Alterra – Wageningen UR Short Biography: Jacques Jansen graduated in 1975 as a hydrologist at Wageningen University. In the first part of his career he worked for the Government service for Land- and water Management on the design and evaluation of land use projects and policies on regional and national scales. After that he returned to Wageningen where he was active in research programming and – management at several research institutes. From 2007-2011 he was Secretary General of the Partnership for European Environmental Research (PEER). Currently he works at the Alterra-team Earth Informatics where he combines his long-year experience as a researcher and practitioner in research projects with a focus on the use of scientific knowledge and information in public policy making and on the relation with the scientific process.</p>
Project Acronym	LIAISE
Programme	FP7
Contract Type	Networks of Excellence
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 8 354 537 EC contribution (€): 6 996 405
Total Man Months budgeted	508
Duration Start: End:	1/11/2009 30/4/2014

At a Glance: LIAISE

Coordinator	Jan-Erik Wien, Alterra – Wageningen UR, The Netherlands
Consortium	15 Partners from 9 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>Impact Assessment (IA) is a process to collect and analyse the evidence from many different sources. This evidence however is often not readily available for use in IA of a planned policy. A gap prevails between scientific research and its consideration in policy development. LIAISE aims to bridge this gap in order to improve the quality and relevance of scientific knowledge, and to increase the awareness of policy makers on the potentials and capacities of researchers.</p> <p>The mission is to contribute to the renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy by bridging the gaps between science, policy making and implementation, with academically-grounded approaches to IA. Strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A virtual facility called the 'shared IA toolbox'. 2. A shared research agenda on IA issues that is continuously updated. 3. A governance structure and business plan that ensure the durability of the IA toolbox well beyond FP7 funding.
Sector Focus	There is no sector focus. LIAISE covers all sectors of policy making that are relevant for sustainability.
End User Focus	Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input type="checkbox"/>
Website	www.liaise-noe.eu/


At a Glance: MG4U

Project Title	Marine Genomics for Users
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Margarida Rossi Email: mmrossi@ualg.pt Institute: Algarve Centre of Marine Sciences from University of Algarve (CCMAR-UALG) Short Biography: I have a degree and post-graduation in Microbiology by the Biotechnology College of the Portuguese Catholic University. At present I am CCMAR's Science and Technology Manager, where I am involved in MG4U and ShareBiotech, both EU projects. In the past I was a Technology Transfer Officer for the Biotechnology College of the Portuguese Catholic University, where a Management System for the industrial property protection was developed and implemented. Simultaneously I was promoter of two University start-ups: Anubis Bioconservation and Biorestore (discontinued) and Nutricer – Food Ingredients (ongoing).</p>
Project Acronym	MG4U
Programme	FP7 – COOPERATION (KBBE)
Contract Type	Coordination and support action
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1.1120.000 EC contribution (€): 997.826
Total Man Months budgeted	
Duration Start: End:	January 2011 30th April 2014

At a Glance: MG4U

Coordinator	Bernard Kloareg, Station Biologique de Roscoff, CNRS-UPMC
Consortium	7 Partners from 6 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>Marine genomics has enormous potential to improve our lifestyles and prosperity, and to assist with governance and sustainable management of the marine environment. However, many end users of marine genomics knowledge are not yet aware of how marine genomics hold great potential for problem solving and industrial commercial advantage. Valuable knowledge needs to be made accessible and disseminated in user friendly contexts.</p> <p>MG4U aims to spread results from recent and on-going projects in marine genomics and facilitate rapid, efficient knowledge transfer to generate interdisciplinary research capacity in Europe.</p>
Sector Focus	Marine Genomics
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____
Website	www.mg4u.eu

At a Glance: KNEU (BiodiversityKnowledge)

Project Title	Developing a Knowledge Network for European expertise on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform policy making economic sectors
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Marie Vandewalle Email: marie.vandewalle@ufz.de Institute: Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Germany Short Biography: Marie is a plant ecologist with broad interests in the mechanisms driving/promoting Biodiversity and in the links between Biodiversity and human well-being. Her research includes the assessment of the effects of land use change and other drivers on Biodiversity, the development of methods for monitoring Biodiversity, and the identification and prioritization of Ecosystem Services in Europe. She finished her PhD at Lund University in 2011 and started directly working at the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) in Leipzig, as project manager of the EU-funded coordination action KNEU (www.biodiversityknowledge.eu). The KNEU project is aiming at developing a prototype structure for better bridging biodiversity knowledge and decision making in Europe. The project is based on the concept of a Network of Knowledge (NoK), developed by the EPBRS in 2009 and tries to identify basic attributes for a better organisation and communication of knowledge for biodiversity management.</p>
Project Acronym	KNEU
Programme	FP7- ENV-2010
Contract Type	Coordination and support action
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1 285 814.81 EC contribution (€): 998 719
Total Man Months budgeted	103.50

At a Glance: KNEU (BiodiversityKnowledge)

Duration	Start: End:	1st November 2010 30th April 2014
Coordinator	Dr. Carsten Neßhöver, Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research- UFZ, Germany	
Consortium	18 Partners from 12 Countries (ca 40 experts)	
Project Abstract	<p>Knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services is well advanced in the European scientific community, as demonstrated by many excellent projects and their scientific impact. However, on the global as well as the European scale, there is a major gap between this knowledge and its use in policy-making and the society as a whole. Additional communication efforts must ensure that all relevant knowledge is accessible and that all existing biodiversity research communities and other knowledge holders are involved in a network structure that is linked to decision making bodies. The overall objective of the project is thus to develop a recommended design for a scientific biodiversity Network of Knowledge (NoK) to inform policy-makers and other societal actors. We call this NoK BiodiversityKnowledge. This network shall be open, transparent, flexible, equally accessible to all, independent, be scientifically- and evidence-based and have a robust structure.</p>	
Sector Focus	Environment (biodiversity)	
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____	
Website	www.biodiversityknowledge.eu	


At a Glance: Comfish

Project Title	Strengthening the impact of fisheries related research through dissemination, communication and technology transfer
Who am I?	<p>Name: Paul Pechan Email: pechan@ifkw.lmu.de Institute: Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany Short Biography: Paul Pechan received his PhD in Plant Physiology at Cambridge University, England in 1983. His current main interest revolves around communicating health, environmental and risk issues with the general public and youth, both in formal and informal educational settings and in different regions of Europe. The activities are also directed to encourage dialogue on key current and emerging scientific issues. For example, specific stakeholder discourses are used to identify and prioritize environmental/ health challenges and solutions. Among the youth, the work is primarily aimed to improve scientific literacy: to stimulate information recall and motivation to learn more about the presented topics. Among the general public, the work aims to empower the citizens to make knowledge based decisions. Internet, multimedia, broadcasting, printed media as well as specialized events are used as platforms to reach the targeted audiences.</p>
Project Acronym	ComFish
Programme	FP7
Contract Type	Support & collaboration action
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1 123 520 EC contribution (€): 999 565
Total Man Months budgeted	98
Duration Start: End:	1/2/2012 31/1/2015

At a Glance: Comfish

Coordinator	Paul Pechan Inst. for Communication and Media Research Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany
Consortium	9 Partners from 8 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>ComFish takes the view that it is not sufficient to focus on pressing issues in fisheries or on communication impasses between stakeholders in isolation (scientists – industry – policy makers). A broader view is necessary, and this is very much in line with the ecosystem approach of the revision of the Common Fisheries Policy to be implemented in 2012. In this frame of mind, ComFish aims to identify important fisheries topics with long term impacts and ascertain whether scientific results have been properly communicated to fisheries stakeholders. If yes, why and how was this done? If not, then the question must be answered which communication needs must be addressed. What are the related challenges, needed actions and possible solutions?</p> <p>ComFish will identify these topics and through five regional participatory stakeholder events address these communication impasses. Next, ComFish will use the outcome of the events to prepare Information Packages, that include audio-visual materials, and communicate the identified priority issues to a wider circle of stakeholders as well as to EU citizens. Finally, ComFish will organise a Partnering Event to facilitate network building amongst stakeholders, to jointly address and overcome communication impasses and to stimulate collaborations. All activities are supported by a robust science based impact analysis.</p> <p>ComFish has nine partners in eight EU countries: four are communication specialists and five are institutions engaged in marine research and policy advice. The project benefits from an extensive Advisory Board with representation from all major fisheries stakeholders in Europe as well.</p>
Sector Focus	Fisheries
End User Focus	Wider Society and schools
Website	www.comfish.eu

At a Glance: CommFABnet

Project Title	Communication of Food, Fisheries, Agriculture and Biotechnologies research – a network to support EU-funded research projects
Who am I? 	Name: Rhonda Smith Email: rhonda@minervacomms.net Institute: Minerva HCC Ltd (UK) Short Biography: Owner/Director of Minerva UK working in EC projects and also not for profits/charities in the UK and Europe on well-being, health and social issues. Lifetime experience in communications – magazines, newspapers, books, new media & campaigning. Other direct EC experience – What's for Lunch? EARNEST, EURRECA, Diogenes and the new project I.Family.
Project Acronym	CommFABnet
Programme	FP7 KBBE 2011.4-03
Contract Type	Co-ordination and support action
Total Budget EC Contribution	€1,999,375 €1,999,375
Total Man Months budgeted	243
Duration Start: End:	1 January 2012 31 December 2014

At a Glance: CommFABnet

Coordinator	Mario Martinoli, youris.com (EEIG) Italy
Consortium	5 Partners from 5 Countries
Project Abstract	CommFABnet addresses the challenges that hamper effective dissemination of research results - lack of confidence, experience and skills; lack of focus in choice and delivery of dissemination activity and use of resources; inherent difficulties in reaching out to the media and other multipliers with research results. CommFABnet is building a community of scientists, communicators and projects and is delivering for free training, broadcast & print products, industry forums, and education materials. First training for CommNet members – Brussels – 24-26 September; first Industry forum also Brussels 11-12 October. Ask me how to take part! Join the Network as an Individual and join the CommNet Project community by emailing rhonda@minervacomms.net all completely free of charge.
Sector Focus	Across the whole Bioeconomy
End User Focus	Policy, Industry, Wider Society, Scientific Community, Teachers across Europe
Website	www.commnet.eu

At a Glance: Proceed


Project Title	Promotion and coordination of environmental research in Central and Eastern Europe for a sustainable Development with the support of the Enterprise Europe Network
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Simona Haprian Email: simona.haprian@ccia-arad.ro Institute: Chamber of Commerce and Industry Current: Engineer/Head of Centre for Technological Information/ Projects Manager at Arad Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture Past: Engineer into the Judicial and the Human Resources Department at The Research And Designing Institute Of Trinity Railway Institutulsa Education: The Polytechnic Institute Traian Vuia, Timisoara County, Mechanical Faculty Current Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project EEN-PACT – CIP –EIP – project coordinator • Project WE-EEN –CIP- EIP – partner • Project EcoPlanta – Leonardo da Vinci –TOI –project coordinator • Project PROCEED-FP7-ENV- project coordinator • Project GOGreen – Leonardo da Vinci –partner • Project Pro Rural -POS DRU-Territorial Coordinator • Project Green-CIP-EIP- partner • Project EGS – Intelligence energy – expert • Head of Center for Tehnological Information • Project CIP – RO 4 EUROPE – senior project assistant
Project Acronym	PROCEED
Programme	Programme FP7-ENV-2010
Contract Type	Coordination and support action

At a Glance: Proceed

Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 729.923,44 EC contribution (€): 0
Total Man Months budgeted	141,50
Duration Start: End:	01.01.2011 30.06.2013
Coordinator	eng. Simona Haprian- Chamber of Commerce and Industry , Arad, Romania
Consortium	14 Partners from 12 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>European environmental research, in particularly related to air pollution, chemical pollution and environmental technologies, represents a fundamental area of research to ensure Europe, and the rest of the world, a constant and sustainable development in coherence with the "Millenium Development Goals" and the general objective of tackling climate change. An effective Scientific & Technological cooperation across Europe is vital for the development of a stable and strong European Research Area. Nevertheless, statistics show an uneven and unbalanced participation of European countries to EU Framework Programme environmental research projects¹. While the vast majority of participants come from Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, France and Holland, most of the Central and Eastern European Member States and Associated countries enjoy the lowest participation rate with a negative peak in Latvia and Lithuania. Taking under consideration the country dimensions and the number of existing research institutions and Universities, very low results in participating to the FP7 Environmental topics have also been accomplished by Poland, Romania and Bulgaria. And when they participate, they are almost never project coordinators, meaning that there is not sufficient know how to develop a project idea.</p>
Sector Focus	European environmental research, in particularly related to air pollution, chemical pollution and environmental technologies
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____
Website	www.proceed-project.eu

At a Glance: WaterDiss 2.0

WaterDiss

Project Title	WaterDiss 2.0 - Dissemination and uptake of FP water research results
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Ulf Stein Email: ulf.stein@ecologic.eu Institute: Ecologic Institute</p> <p>Short Biography: Ulf Stein is a Fellow at Ecologic Institute in Berlin. His work focuses on integrated water resource management, aquatic biodiversity and the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Since joining Ecologic Institute in 2011, Ulf has worked on numerous research projects funded under the Framework Programme FP7 of the European Commission (EC) as well as on service contracts for German and European institutions. At the moment he is working on issues related to dissemination in the FP7 projects WaterDiss2.0 and REFORM. Before joining Ecologic Institute, Ulf Stein was a Junior Scientist at the University of Kassel (Germany) from 2006 to 2010. There he was involved in a research project on new management guidelines for small, heavily modified water bodies for the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA) and a project dealing with the impact of organic agriculture on loess streams for the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN). His work also covered issues on nature conservation, biodiversity, climate change and flood risk management.</p>
Project Acronym	WaterDiss 2.0
Programme	FP7
Contract Type	FP7 Grant agreement, collaborative project, cost accounting
Total Budget	Total Project budget (€): 928,412
EC Contribution	EC contribution (€):
Total Man Months budgeted	109.5 (total for the project)
Duration	Start: 01/01/2011 End: 31/12/2013

At a Glance: WaterDiss 2.0

WaterDiss

Coordinator	Gaelle Nion, Office International de l'Eau, France
Consortium	1- OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DE L'EAU – FR 2- ECOLOGIC – DE 3- GDANSK WATER FOUNDATION – PL 4- CFPPDA – RO 5- ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER NETWORK – UK 6- CIRF – IT 7- AMPHOS21 – ES 8- TRIPNITY – FR
Project Abstract	The general objective of the project is to speed up the transfer of research outputs (FP6&7) relevant to the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) to water management institutions (a basin authority or a city). The dissemination and uptake of the results of past research projects will be analysed and strategies for improving the uptake will be developed. Identified dissemination activities (brokerage events, training, e-seminar) will be carried out in cooperation with the project consortiums throughout Europe.
Sector Focus	Water
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify: _____
Website	www.waterdiss.eu/

At a Glance: SEED and the SEED Research Library



Project Title	SEED and the SEED Research Library
Who am I? 	<p>Name: William Davis Email: wdavis@ipl.eu.com Institute: Insight Short Biography: William started working as a journalist in newspapers, with time spent in the UK's regional and national press (Guardian, Observer, Times, Daily Mail). After newspapers, he set up his own publishing company, specialising in promoting new technology to the public sector. This led to the launch of the Projects family (print, digital) and the creation of a full suite of dissemination services (print, web, video, PR, IP etc) designed to bring research and innovation to a wider audience. He is passionate about open access information as a means of reaching the widest, most relevant audience. He now works with Insight on several projects as fully-funded FP7 partner responsible for dissemination and impact.</p>
Project Acronym	-
Programme	Funded by Insight
Contract Type	-
Total Budget EC Contribution	Lots!
Total Man Months budgeted	Many!

At a Glance: SEED and the SEED Research Library

Duration	Start: End:	11/10 10/12
Coordinator	William Davis, Insight, UK	
Consortium	1	
Project Abstract	<p>SEED and the SEED Research Library are dissemination tools designed exclusively for the research and innovation market, merging the very best of traditional publishing (good writing and design) with digital functionality. SEED is a multi-media platform for dissemination that is attractive, easy to use and in-depth for the user while giving projects direct access to its audience – active communication. The SEED Library contextualises that communication and offers projects social media functionality and benefits and analytics for RoI. Library users elect to follow those projects or thematic sections in which they have an interest and receive alerts when new information is available. The SEED Library is always current and relevant, research is seen in context with other similar work and its attractive appeal encourages two-way engagement with industry, public sector and the wider population.</p>	
Sector Focus	Cross sector, multi-thematic	
End User Focus	Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____	
Website	www.seedresearchlibrary.com	

At a Glance: JPI Oceans

Project Title	Joint Programming Initiative Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans
Who am I?	<p>Name: Willem De Moor</p> <p>Email: willem.demoor@vliz.be</p> <p>Institute: Seconded from the Flanders Marine Institute to JPI Oceans</p> <p>Short Biography: Willem De Moor is working as an adviser at the secretariat of the Joint Programming Initiative for Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans (JPI Oceans) where he mainly deals with the communication and outreach. Before joining the JPI Oceans secretariat Willem was a policy adviser at the Flemish Ministry for Economy, Science and Innovation where he was part of the EU presidency team. In this role he worked mainly on the organisation of the Strategic Energy Technology (SET)-plan 2010 conference and the EuroOCEAN 2010 conference. Previously he worked as a policy adviser at the cabinet of the Flemish minister of Economy, Science and Innovation. Willem graduated as a master in Modern History at the KULeuven. During an additional year in a master programme in Political Science – International relations at UCL he had his first work experience interning at the European Parliament.</p>
Project Acronym	JPI Oceans
Programme	
Contract Type	From September onwards JPI Oceans will be supported in its start-up phase by a Support Action (CSA Oceans) of 2 Million Euro (36 months). Apart from this JPI oceans mainly relies on in-kind contributions from its 17 member states.
Total Budget EC Contribution	/
Total Man Months budgeted	/

At a Glance: JPI Oceans

Duration	Start: End:	JPI Oceans is a long-term initiative with no fixed timeframe
Coordinator		Kathrine Angell-Hansen is the Director of the JPI Oceans secretariat
Consortium		JPI Oceans has 17 member states
Project Abstract		<p>The Joint Programming Initiative Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans (JPI Oceans) is a coordinating and integrating long-term platform, open to all EU Member States and Associated Countries who invest in marine and maritime research. While bringing together the interested Member States and Associated Countries the JPI Oceans aims to add value by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoiding fragmentation and unnecessary duplication • planning common and flexible initiatives • facilitating cooperation and foresighting • establishing efficient mechanisms for interaction and knowledge transfer between the scientific community, industry & services, and policy makers at high level to more effectively solve the grand challenges. <p>In its role as a coordination platform, JPI Oceans will focus on making better and more efficient use of national research budgets, which represent 85% of the marine-maritime funding within Europe. One of the JPI's goals is to develop joint research programs in which countries can be involved on a voluntarily basis (variable geometry).</p>
Sector Focus		Marine and Maritime research
End User Focus		Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify _____
Website		www.jpi-oceans.eu

At a Glance: AQUAINNOVA



Project Title	Supporting Governance and multi-stakeholder participation in Aquaculture research and innovation
Who am I?	<p>Name: Courtney Hough Email: Courtney@feap.info Institute: Federation of European Aquaculture Producers</p> <p>Short Biography: After starting in scientific research and development, mainly on food product development, Courtney Hough worked on the international development of fish farming - specialising in project development, market research and economic assessment - in Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. He has worked with a wider range of international organisations, including the FAO and other development institutions. Since 1993, he has also been General Secretary of the Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP) which currently groups 31 National Aquaculture Associations in Europe. FEAP also acts as the secretariat of the European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform (EATIP).</p>
	
Project Acronym	AQUAINNOVA
Programme	FP7, Cooperation, Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology (KBBE)
Contract Type	Coordination and support action
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1,105,159 EC contribution (€): 988,954
Total Man Months budgeted	73.5
Duration	Start: February 2010 End: July 2012


At a Glance: AQUAINNOVA



Coordinator	Courtney Hough, European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform (EATIP)
Consortium	6 Partners from 4 Countries
Project Abstract	Aquainnova assists EATIP in actively promoting the exploitation, dissemination and communication of Community aquaculture RTD re-search actions and results, looking to improve the manner in which the knowledge generated is efficiently managed, disseminated and transferred. The European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform (EATIP) was created in 2008 for the purpose of identifying and implementing actions so as to improve the competitiveness of professional European aquaculture and related industries, specifically through the application of knowledge-based activities. A statutory goal of the EATIP is to develop measures and structures that will improve the research, development and innovation conditions so as to support the sustainable development of European aquaculture.
Sector Focus	European Aquaculture and Marine
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify:
Website	www.eatip.eu

At a Glance: CoralFISH



Project Title	Assessment of the interaction between corals, fish and fisheries, in order to develop monitoring and predictive modelling tools for ecosystem based management in the deep waters of Europe and beyond	
Who am I?	<div>  <p> Name: Dr. Anthony Grehan Email: anthony.grehan@nuigalway.ie Institute: Federation of European Aquaculture Producers Short Biography: Dr. Grehan is a Senior Research Fellow in Earth and Ocean Sciences at the National University of Ireland, Galway. He obtained his PhD in Zoology in Ireland before undertaking post-doctoral studies at the Université Pierre-et-Marie-Curie, Paris VI (Laboratoire Arago, Banyuls) and at the Université du Québec in Rimouski and Montreal, Canada. Dr. Grehan is a deep-sea biologist and is currently particularly interested in the ecology and conservation of cold-water coral reefs and the sustainable management of deep-sea resources. He has over 18 years experience of working in European funded marine projects and currently coordinates the FP7 project CoralFISH. Dr. Grehan is a member of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) working groups on Deep-Sea Ecosystems and Marine Habitat Mapping and has chaired an EC Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) working group evaluating the effectiveness of marine protected areas as tools in fisheries management. </p> </div>	
Project Acronym	CoralFISH	
Programme	FP7	
Contract Type	Large-scale integrating collaborative project	
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 10,800,000 EC contribution (€): 6,500,000	
Total Man Months budgeted	825.45 man months budgeted on the project	
Duration	Start:	01/06/2008
	End:	30/11/2012


At a Glance: CoralFISH



Coordinator	Dr. Anthony Grehan, Earth and Ocean Sciences, School of Natural Sciences, National University of Ireland, Galway
Consortium	16 Partners from 11 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>The motivation for CoralFISH was based on a need to address the policy implications for Europe of the UN General Assembly Resolution 61/105 (2006) which called upon fisheries management organisations worldwide to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • observe the effects of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems; • adopt state-of-the-art scientific data collection methods to identify and map such ecosystems; and • develop and enforce conservation and management measures to protect vulnerable ecosystems from future degradation. <p>Additionally in European deep waters, there was a further need to establish monitoring tools to assess the efficacy of closed areas for the conservation of biodiversity and fish and the impact of conservation measures on fisheries in deep waters. CoralFISH is undertaking this work by assessing 'the interaction between corals, fish and fisheries' with the aim of developing monitoring and predictive modelling tools to support ecosystem based management in the deep waters of Europe and throughout the world's oceans.</p>
Sector Focus	Environment and fisheries
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify:
Website	www.eu-fp7-coralfish.net

At a Glance: Envimpact



Project Title	Increasing the impact of Central-Eastern European environment research results through more effective dissemination and exploitation	
Who am I?	<p>Name: Ms. Sabine Léger Email: sle@abe.irisnet.be Institute: The Brussels Enterprise Agency Short Biography: Advisor in Technology Transfer and FP7 National Contact Point for the Energy, Socio-economical sciences and the Humanities, SMEs, Science in Society themes. Ms. Léger has a bachelor of History and Sociology and a Master in European Projects Management.</p> <p>She joined BEA in 2009 and is currently responsible for advising clients active in the sustainable construction sectors on technology transfer and European Programmes.</p>	
		
Project Acronym	ENVIMPACT	
Programme	FP7	
Contract Type	Coordination and support action	
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1,011,868.50 EC contribution (€): 851,584.48	
Total Man Months budgeted	113.40	
Duration	Start:	01/01/2011
	End:	31/05/2013

At a Glance: Envimpact



Coordinator	Adam Molnar, Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd, Hungary
Consortium	12 Partners from 11 Countries
Project Abstract	<p>Based on indications from EC and FP7 statistics, the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries participate at low rate in the FP7 Environment theme. On the other hand air pollution, chemical pollution and environmental risks should be handled with expressed interest in this region, due to severe environmental damages caused by decades of negligence and mishandling. CEE researchers have been conducting research in the mentioned fields since the middle of the 20th century, however, their results did not reach – and influence – either the policy makers of their own country, or their academic counterparts in EU-15. The main objective of ENVIMPACT is to enrich the EU knowledge base with the environment-related results of the CEE researchers, thus inducing new collaborations under FP7/FP8 which may lead to innovative solutions for the lasting protection of our environment. Using local contacts, knowledge and the insight of expert groups consisting of relevant academic, industrial/ETP and policy representatives, the innovative environmental research practices and results originating from Central and Eastern Europe will be identified, mapped and made available for the governmental, academic and industrial stakeholders all over Europe. After analysing the presently applied dissemination and exploitation practices of CEE research results (by SWOT analysis), good and bad practices will be presented in an online catalogue. Recommendations will be prepared for the development a tailor-made toolkit. To close the communication gap, CEE researchers will be offered trainings and online mentoring services, based on the recommendations for communication and exploitation of research results. Partners from 7 NMSs will ensure the availability of local research results, while representatives from 4 EU-15 countries will help to identify and match the needs in terms of communication of CEE/EU-15 researchers and will provide the expertise in reaching the relevant stakeholders.</p>
Sector Focus	Chemical pollution, air pollution, environmental technologies
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify:
Website	www.envimpact.eu/home.cfm

At a Glance: KIMERAA



Project Title	Knowledge Transfer to Improve Marine Economy in Regions from the Atlantic area	
Who am I?	 <p> Name: João Mil-Homens Email: joaomh@ualg.pt Institute: University of Algarve, Portugal Short Biography: Joao Mil-Homens is an Environmental Engineer from the New University of Lisbon, and holds a PhD in Environmental Design and Planning and a Masters in Urban and Regional Planning from Virginia Tech. He is an Adjunct Professor at the University of Algarve, where he teaches Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management. He collaborates with CRIA - Division of Entrepreneurship and Technology Transfer of the University of Algarve, where he is responsible for several European funded projects. He is also a private consultant and auditor in Quality & Environmental Management Systems. </p>	
Project Acronym	KIMERAA	
Programme	Atlantic Area Transnational Programme	
Contract Type	Co-financing	
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 1,081,018.89 EC contribution (€): 702,662.28	
Total Man Months budgeted	4/man month	
Duration	Start:	01/04/2010
	End:	01/10/2012

At a Glance: KIMERAA



Coordinator	Ana Gonçalves, University of Algarve, Portugal
Consortium	7 Partners from 4 Countries (Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and Ireland)
Project Abstract	KIMERAA aims to develop niches of Excellence through the creation of bridges between the scientific knowledge and firms related with marine resources. KIMERAA promoted a deeper understanding in maritime clusters, the innovation actors and institutions in Atlantic Area. Competencies and services catalogues in Marine Sciences and Clusters were developed in all partner organizations to create a transnational web tool to match research capabilities with technology and product demands. Finally a European Network of Knowledge Transfer in Atlantic Area (ENKTAA) is being promoted in order to give sustainability to results beyond its ending. On the KIMERAA approach, mechanisms of Knowledge Transfer refer to the creation of spin-offs, to the licensing of activities or to sponsored/collaborative projects, and are decisive to consolidate a network of partners that can create robust niches of excellence in maritime clusters that will impact significantly on the growth of regional economies in the Atlantic Area.
Sector Focus	KIMERAA focus in the Maritime sectors in a broad way. However, the development of the project activities was conducted regarding two main maritime sectors: Maritime Services (including research and education) and Coastal Tourism.
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify:
Website	www.kimeraa.eu

At a Glance: OYSTERECOVER

Project Title	Establishing the Scientific Bases and Technical Procedures and Standards to Recover the European Flat Oyster Production through Strategies to Tackle the Main Constraint, Bonamiosis
Who am I? 	<p>Name: Rosa Fernandez Email: rfernandez@cetmar.org Institute: Fundación CETMAR</p> <p>Short Biography: Invited speaker at the University of Vigo for Master Course classes on Technology Watch and Foresight subjects. Worked in technology transfer, EU funding support and advisory services, and R&D public-private liaison. From 2000 to 2002 at Spanish National Research Council, CSIC, and previously to that, since 1996, at Galicia's Technology and Science Park. BSC in Economics (University of Santiago) and Master in Business Administration (Caixanova Business School). Mostly interested in innovation management, networking and in new business models for technology transfer and change-adaptive management techniques.</p>
Project Acronym	OYSTERECOVER
Programme	FP7 - CAPACITIES
Contract Type	Research for the benefit of SMEs and SME Associations or Groupings
Total Budget EC Contribution	Total Project budget (€): 3,199,222.60 EC contribution (€): 2,475,513.89
Total Man Months budgeted	435
Duration Start: End:	01/05/2010 30/04/2013

At a Glance: OYSTERECOVER

Coordinator	Rosa Fernández Otero, Centro Tecnológico del Mar, Fundación CETMAR
Consortium	16 Partners from 6 Countries
Project Abstract	Populations of European native flat oyster, <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , have been decimated since high mortality episodes and overfishing have been occurring through the first half of the XXth century. Then, two diseases (due to <i>Marteilia refringens</i> and <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>) spread in the early 1970s and 1980s, drastically reducing the production in almost all European traditional rearing areas. The disease caused by the parasite <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> has been clearly identified but it is still affecting commercial oyster populations, since all the strategies to fight against the parasite have failed. However, three selective breeding programmes for bonamiosis resistance carried out in France, Ireland and more recently in Galicia (Spain), have produced encouraging results for the oyster industry and highlighted the possibility of growing tolerant strains of flat oysters with profitable survival rates in areas affected by bonamiosis. Profitable culture and restoration of beds are subject to the availability of such strains, which should also be adapted to each particular environment in order to assure an acceptable performance. The project is aimed to obtain the tools and information needed to allow the future development of selective breeding programmes in different production areas in Europe.
Sector Focus	Shellfish farming
End User Focus	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wider Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific Community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> If Others please specify:
Website	www.oysterecover.eu