



MØTEINNKALLING: NARMA Arbeidsutvalg

Møtetid: **Tirsdag 20.05.2015, kl. 12:00-13:30**

Møtested: **Nettmøte, connect.uninett.no**

Arkivref.: 2014/269-26

Saksliste

Sak nr.: Tittel/beskrivelse:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 2015/10 | Oppfølginger: referat fra forrige møte og protokoll fra Årsmøte <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Se dokumenter på narma.no |
| 2015/11 | NARMA Arbeidsplan 2015 og aktiviteter <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Se innspill fra NARMA vårkonferanse 2015 - sesjoner om forskningsadministrasjon og impact• Kalender er vedlagt |
| 2015/12 | Forberedelse til møte med UHR Forskningsutvalget <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inkl. framlegging av budsjett |
| 2015/13 | NARMA vårkonferanse 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bestemme datoer og lokalitet, se tilbakemelding fra CRISTin |
| 2015/14 | NARMA-sekretariat 2016-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Framdriftsplan |
| 2015/15 | Deltagelse ARMA-konferansen 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planlegging/program• NARMA AU-møte 01.06.2015 kl 12:30 og utover |
| 2015/16 | Eventuelt |

Tromsø, 27.04.2015

Håkon Fottland

Sekretær

NARMA vårkonferanse 2015

Besvarelser fra parallellsesjon om forskningsadministrasjon

(Lill-Iren har renskrevet de første sju som var på papir.)

Gruppearbeidet skulle besvare to spørsmål

- I) 3 anbefalinger til god forskningsadm
- II) 3 anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Gruppe 1.

Gruppen representerer

- UiO - SFF, 4. nivå
- Senter for rus og avhengighetsforsk. eksternt finansiert 5. nivå
- NMBU - Sentral adm.
- HiOA - Fakultetsadm. Helse
- UiB - Juridisk, fakultetsnivå

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

1. Informasjonsflyt i organisasjonen er viktig
 - Matrisemodell for ytelser - Defineretjenester / Ressurs gr
 - Kompetansebygging i forhold til størrelse på enhet
 - SILO=satellitt miljøer som ikke samarbeider på tvers
 - Organisere møteplass, naturlige -> kontaktpunkt som gir samhandling
 - Arbeidsgrupper – tematiske og løst sammensatte.
 - Komme seg ut av kontoret og unngå å bli slukt av driftsoppgaver
2. Kartlegge ekstern / sentral kompetanse
 - Sette av tid til å finne resurser / nøkkelpersoner
 - Bevisthet om samspill for å utvikle forståelse av
 - Andres oppgaver
 - Hvordan spille på hverandre
3. Forankring i forskningsadministrativ ledelse
 - Lettere at kunnskap, spre «Best practice», flyter i organisasjonen og at maler utarbeides og følges. Hindrer at kunnskap ikke blir liggende hos enkelt personer

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Kompetanseutvikling, Det har vært mye fokus på eksternfinansiering. Behov for fokus på andre oppgaver

1. Kontrakter – samarbeid mellom institusjoner
2. Forskerutdanning
 - PhD program utvikling av de som ikke fortsetter i akademia.
 - Hva med de 80 % som finner andre stillinger?
 - Profesjonsløp
3. Mer erfaringsutvekslinger – (i år mye foredrag)
 - Erfaringer mellom enheter – paneldebatt med ledere
 - Fordel om mer NARMA deltakelse på ledernivå

Gruppe 2.

Gruppen representerer

- UMB, HiØ, UiT, UiA

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- Tydelig og operasjonaliserbar strategi, på alle nivå
- Dedikert personell – ideen om forskerkontakt var svært interessant
- Forsk. adm skal være serviceorientert, faglig leiing må ta ansvar for at søknader godkjennes / avslås før sending i samsvar med strategi.
- Tid og ressurser avsatt til kompetanseheving for forsk.adm, gjerne saman med dei faglege

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Tema for workshops

- Excellence
- Ethics
- Budsjett – TDI

Gruppe 3.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

God forskningsadministrasjon - Riktig verktøy

- 1) Forskningsadministrasjonspersonalet må ha riktige valideringer, for eksempel bestillerrettigheter, slik at ikke jobben stopper opp pga. eks. sykdom
- 2) Nærhet til forskerne
- 3) Prosjektkompetanse
- 4) Opplæring av nyansatte vitenskapelige i hvordan å forholde seg til admin.

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

NARMA

- 1) Kurs i immaterielle rettigheter
- 2) Innovation
- 3) Prosjektledelse
- 4) Kurs i internkommunikasjon

Gruppe 4.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

Kompetanseutvikling

- 1) Spesialisering i pre-grant, hvordan å evaluere søknader og gi tilbakemeldinger til de som ikke skal gå videre
- 2) Kommunikasjonsferdigheter for en administrativ kontaktperson / prosjektkoordinator (forskjellige kulturer til partnere osv)
- 3) Arbeidsfordeling post-grant, hvem gjør hva, rutinebeskrivelser, hvem skal involveres osv.
- 4) Prosjektledelse for prosjektadministratorer

Gruppe 5.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- Serviceholdning – bygge opp tillit
- Oppdatere de administrative på det faglige
- Forskerkontakt – brobrygger
- Lage en plattform for å diskutere sammen – de administrative og de faglige

Gruppe 6.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- 1) Tett oppfølging av forskerne gjennom hele søknadsprosessen fra forskningsadministrasjonen - «koordinator» som tar ansvar for helheten
- 2) Etablere god forankring / støtte i både faglig og administrativ ledelse
- 3) Definere roller og ansvar

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

3 anbefalinger til NARMA til kompetanseutvikling:

- 1) Kurs om hvordan motivere (forskere, instituttledere og lignende) til å søke prosj.
- 2) Kurs, workshops, seminarer med konkrete tema på «praktisk nivå» - ikke overordnet

Gruppe 7.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- 1) Tydelige rolleavklaringer
- 2) Kompetansekrav til forskningsadministratorer (recognised profession)
- 3) Gode verktøy (rutiner m.m.)

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Anbefalinger til NARMA:

- 1) Tverrfaglige dekningsworkshops
- 2) Sertifisering

Gruppe 8. (v/ Gunnhild Oftedal, HiST)

Gruppen representerer

- UiB, to fra UiO, to fra HiST

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- Prosjektstøtte må tilrettelegges ut fra prosjektleders behov for støtte. Gunstig med en administrativ kontakt for hvert prosjekt. Forskingsadministratoren innhenter annen kompetanse etter behov. Dermed viktig at den administrative støtten kjenner det øvrige støtteapparatet.
- Gunstig bruk av støtteapparatet krever at ledelsesfunksjonen må fremme bruk av støttefunksjonen overfor fagmiljøene, samt gode kommunikasjonsegenskaper til støtteapparatet.
- Utfordring med etisk vurdering av søknader ved EU-søknader. Admin. støtte kan tilrettelegge og bistå forskerne slik at kan bruke mindre tid på «dokumentveldet».

Gruppe 9. (innspill fra Kristin Prøitz Narum, HiOA)

- Bibliometriworkshop. Jeg vil gjerne spille inn et ønske om en ny bibliometriworkshop. Jeg har forstått det slik at den som var på Ås i november 2014 var veldig bra.

Gruppe 10. (v/ Kaarina Ritson, HiOA)

Gruppen representerer

- UiO, UiS, Høgskolen i Hedmark og HiOA, samt Marie Garnett
- Vi har tatt oss friheten til å tenke litt bredt rundt disse, håper det er greit.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

Hva som er sentralt for god forskningsadministrasjon?

- Kompetente ledere
Kunne man f. eks. ta et initiativ til å lage et separat NARMA-arrangement rettet mot lederne, slik at rådgiverstaben og ledere kan bli mer samstemt på behovene/utviklingene i feltet? ARMA f. eks. har et network of directors. NARMA-konferansen vil nok ikke kunne ivareta ledernes interesser på en god og effektiv måte, så de må være et tiltak som er rettet spesielt mot dem.
- Kommunikasjon mellom ulike nivå i institusjonen, mellom faglig ledelse og administrasjon. Dette er en utfordring i dag.
- Informasjon om kommende utlysninger
Paradoksalt vet vi mer om hva som kommer fra EU enn hva som kommer fra forskningsrådet. NCP-ene i NFR lekker ut utkast til arbeidsprogram til H 2020, men når det gjelder de nasjonale programmene, får vi i beste fall vite hva som kommer og hvilke endringer som gjøres ca 2-3 måneder i forveien gjennom nyhetsbrev. Dette er for sent for fagmiljøene. F. eks. lanserte FRIPRO en ny type utlysning Toppforsk i år, og dette fikk vi vite først i nyhetsbrevet i slutten av mars, ca 2 mnd før fristen. Forskningsrådet må bli bedre på å lekke ut sine planer, selv om de ennå ikke er formelt vedtatt.

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Tips til hva som kan bli tatt opp i NARMA i framtiden

- KD har økende vekt på elitemiljøer i forskning og de nasjonale utlysningene skreddersys etter dette. Har man f. eks. ikke sentre for fremragende forskning eller utdanning, Centre of Excellence etc, kan man ikke søke enkelte program lenger. Hadde vært interessant å få noen fra departementet til å si litt om denne utviklingen, og andre overordnede prioriteringer som vil ha konsekvenser for den nasjonale forskningsfinansieringen i et par års perspektiv.

Gruppe 11. (Mette Kammen, HiT)

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- 1) Rolleavklaring: Hvem gjør hva?
- 2) Utpeke en forskningskontakt
- 3) Få på plass bedre kvalitetssikring av søknader; både økonomi og søknadsutforming
 - Arrangere workshops
 - Klarsignal fra instituttleder
 - Ressursteam som vurderer søknadsforslag – ansvarliggjør forskeren m.h.t. tidsfrister

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Tre anbefalinger til kompetanseutvikling:

- Kursing i kvalitetssikring
- Mer om impact, mindre workshop
- Administrering av EU-prosjekter fordelt på de ulike rollene (økonomi, forskningsadministrasjon)

Gruppe 12. (v/ Erik Ingebrigtsen, NTNU)

Hvordan organisere en god og profesjonell forskningsadministrasjon:

- Så nært som mulig, men med tilstrekkelig omfang og masse til at det blir bra med erfaring og mulighet for å ha god kompetanse
- Ikke sårbart, må være folk som kan dekke opp for hverandre.
- Små enheter: felles forpliktelse mellom personale som har ulik kompetanse, og som gjerne tilhører forskjellige enheter/deler av organisasjonen.
- Tiltak på ett nivå i organisasjonen (for eksempel gjennomgående organisering av støtte til EU-søknader og prosjekt) må forankres på alle nivå som forventes å yte service eller fylle en rolle. Det blir fort veldig vanskelig hvis sentraladministrasjonen lager ett system som kommer overraskende på fakultet/institutt, eller der det ikke følger med ressurser til å implementere.
- Informasjonsflyt og forankring er helt avgjørende for at dette skal fungere.

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

Hvordan få til godt samspill:

- Tydelig rollefordeling innad i forskningsadministrasjon og mellom administrasjon og faglige
- Være så tett og nær og godt kjent med miljøene at man kan gi ferdigsilt, god og relevant informasjon til forskere om utlysninger, søknadskriterier og prosjektoppfølgning. Det følger som en selvfølge av dette at det er god intern info mellom administratorer
- Være så tett integrert i ulike administrative kompetanseområder at forskerne opplever administrasjonen som én samlet god og vennlig kraft.

Gruppe 13. (v/ Anette Lislud, Diakonhjemmet)

Gruppen representerer

- Westerdal, UiO, UIMB, Diakonhjemmet høgskole, NTNU og Høgskolen i Østfold

Tre anbefalinger til god forskningsadm

- Det oppleves som meget viktig å ha en kontinuerlig og god dialog mellom ledelse, forsker og forskningskonsulent/rådgiver. Informasjonsflyt og involvering mellom disse partene er avgjørende for å kunne utføre god forskningsadministrasjon.
- Det er behov for at det ligger god spisskompetanse sentralt, og at der derfor er viktig å styrke sentrale funksjoner som EU-støtte, juridisk støtte osv.
- Det er viktig å ha et godt kontaktpunkt/en person forskeren kan forholde seg til, og som kan koordinere informasjon fra andre aktører som økonomi, finansør osv.

Tre anbefalinger til NARMA kompetanse UHR

Tips til kompetanseutvikling av NARMAs medlemmer:

- Ønske om skrivekurs for gode EU-søknader, kurs for nye forskningsadministratorer og at kurs og seminarer blir strømmet eller lagt ut på nett etterpå.

NARMA Spring Conference 2015: Impact in Horizon 2020

Case Study from the HiOA R&D Administration Team

In Horizon 2020, the Impact section is important! For example, in Innovation actions and the SME instrument, this section is given a weight of 1.5. Most successful applications have grades of 5 or 4.5 for Impact, so some people are getting it right.

What lessons have we learnt at HiOA and what advice can we give to NARMA? Many of our researchers concentrate on the *Excellence* and *Implementation* parts of their applications. They neglect (and don't fully understand) the *Impact* part. They don't allocate enough space to cover the section properly (i.e. 23 of 70 pages). We try to:

- Explain Impact early on in the process
- Help them to identify the value chain, customer and end user
- Explain concepts such as TRL
- Get our researchers to register as evaluators – to give them an insight into the process.

This case study from a 2014 application covers many of the issues raised at the April 13 NARMA conference in Gardermoen. We asked the delegates to consider both the text of a call and a very short summary of a HiOA application. We then went through the various parts of the Impact section and discussed different approaches.

Call Text: PHC-23-2014 Personalising Health and Care

Specific challenge: Public health, biomedical, social and behavioural research have provided evidence for new approaches to prevention, primary care and treatment. Their integration into health services requires cooperation across sectors and between stakeholders, and challenges the current boundaries of healthcare and established norms of operation.

EU Member States have thus far had different responses to the need for reform, presenting an opportunity to learn how best to react to preserve and promote population health, mitigate the effects of the economic crisis and avoid increases in health inequalities.

Scope: As action oriented research, proposals should develop new, or improve on existing, models for health systems, in order to make these systems more patient-centred, prevention oriented, efficient, resilient to crises, safe and sustainable.

The models' applicability and adaptation to different European health systems and EU regions should be assessed, and their value, including individual and societal benefits, demonstrated.

Models may apply to different levels within the health system (micro – the patient interaction level, meso- the health care organization and community level, and macro - the policy level). They must be compared with alternatives (including existing models), capitalising on Europe's diversity. Views of relevant stakeholders such as policy makers and citizens should be taken into account in the design of and evaluation of these models. The gender dimension should be duly addressed. Capacity building and awareness raising activities for the adoption and further use of models developed should be included.

Proposals should address the related challenge of ensuring appropriate and sufficient resources (human, financial, infrastructural, equipment (or consumables) and technology) for these new models and develop adequate governance mechanisms. Proposals may include methodological work in the field of health technology assessment, health systems performance assessment, health workforce analysis as well as indicators and measures to describe and monitor the quality of life of European citizens adequately, taking into account the diverse socio-demographic groups and cultural backgrounds, and should track costs.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 4 and 6 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

The **Expected impact** listed in the call is:

On the basis of quantitative and qualitative indicators, evidence for new or improved patient-centred, prevention oriented, safe and efficient models for health care systems and services.

Evidence to be used by policy makers and decision makers in making improvements to health and care systems, health and other policies.

HiOA's proposal was **Models for Improving Stroke Rehabilitation in the Elderly (MISeRE)**:

MISeRE compares two approaches to rehabilitation in stroke patients over above 65.

For most elderly people, their treatment at rehabilitation centres starts with a **team-based** assessment. Each member of the team evaluates the patient in turn, according to the criteria of their professions. The team then meets to make a collective decision on the patient's rehabilitation schedule. Completing each separate assessment takes 7-11 days, so the traditional approach is time-consuming and does not produce a rehabilitation schedule that focusses on the health issues of most concern to the patient.

In the **patient-at-the-centre approach** advocated by **MISeRE**, evaluation starts with a conference between all members of the rehabilitation team and the patient. The patient is at the centre of the evaluation process. All members of the rehabilitation team (doctors, psychologists, nurses, physiotherapists, speech therapists etc.) are still involved, but the result is a rehabilitation schedule tailored to the main health concerns of the patient. This speeds up the assessment process and engages the patient fully in the decision-making process. Using this approach, the patient can start a tailored rehabilitation programme focussed on his or her priorities within 1-2 days of admission.

In MISeRE, we will compare both approaches in a randomised control trial at four of the world's leading centres for rehabilitation care and research in Norway, Sweden, Israel and the USA. The level of care is broadly the same, but each has different health financing regimes, admission criteria and cultural settings. Our research teams will use both rehabilitation approaches, measuring patients' return of physical function, recovery of health and improvement in health-related quality of life. We will also quantify the use of resources in both approaches and develop technology that can be used in rehabilitation. Two SME partners will exploit this technology at the

end of the project. One will publish guides for people working at rehab centres. The other will develop a simple cell phone app for patients and their carers to monitor the rehab process.

This study could have significant implications for the treatment of stroke in Europe. In 2010, Europe spent €64.1 billion treating strokes, with most rehabilitation centres using the traditional team-based approach. We hypothesise that the MISeRE approach is 10% more effective in terms of healthcare resources. It is also more effective in terms of helping patients to regain independence and improve their quality of life. This could mean annual savings of €6.4 billion in Europe's healthcare budget

Our main outcome measures will be (a) patient independence, (b) patient quality of life and (c) patients' use of resources.

Our ambition is to change the directives and treatment practices for treating elderly stroke patients across Europe. To strengthen our translational activities, we will do this by producing a compelling body of evidence, published in peer-reviewed articles. As there may be resistance or lack of interest in translating our findings into changes in standard working practices. We have recruited an Advisory Committee to help us to disseminate our findings effectively (professionals within the stroke rehabilitation community and patient interest groups). We will use our AC to help us to present our findings to the national organisations responsible for guidelines on rehabilitation, as well as to policy makers, opinion formers and decision makers in healthcare administration. Each research group will work with our SME partner to publish teaching materials for rehabilitation practitioners, enabling them to change the training programmes for professionals in stroke rehabilitation.

We lead the NARMA delegates through the various parts of the Impact section, starting with a reminder of the **Guide to Evaluators**:

The following aspects will be taken into account, to the extent to which the outputs of the project should contribute at the European and/or International level:

- *The expected impacts listed in the work programme under the relevant topic*
- *Enhancing innovation capacity and integration of new knowledge;*
- *Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations meeting the needs of European and global markets, and where relevant, by delivering such innovations to the markets;*
- *Any other environmental and socially important impacts;*
- *Effectiveness of the proposed measures to exploit and disseminate the project results (including management of IPR), to communicate the project, and to manage research data where relevant.*

Expected impact

The Call text ask for:

- *Based on quantitative and qualitative indicators, evidence for new or improved patient-centred, prevention oriented, safe and efficient models for health care systems and services.*

- *Evidence to be used by policy makers and decision makers in making improvements to health and care systems, health and other policies.*

...so we used this as the basis for the following:

- Use **quantitative** and **qualitative** indicators that you have a better patient-centred model for health care. The project plan was to measure patient independence, patient quality of life and the use of resources. These are **quantifiable** (number of days in hospital reduced, improvement in recorded quality of life measurements, reduction in € spent on treatment). **Qualitative** data can also be used, based on case studies of how range of patients (severe stroke to mild stroke) would be treated and how their outcomes might be different. These arguments would be based on hard scientific data.
- Evidence that can be used by **policy makers** and **decision makers** in making improvements to healthcare systems, health and other policies?
- Establish the end user and the customer. The end user is the key to here (the patient), but it's important to identify both **customer** (insurers, healthcare professionals, administrators) and **user** (stroke patients). In their terms, how can you show that:
 - Quality of life can be improved
 - Healthcare costs can be reduced
 - Recovery times can be reduced (without any 'knock on' consequences for other parts of the healthcare system).
 These arguments would be based on economic data.
- Are there any **policy** implications? You should research the policy 'back story' (which will not be in the Call Text). Are there any relevant EU policy statements on reducing healthcare costs? Does this Call follow on from a previous programme? Has the EU issued a 'roadmap' in this area?

Other important impacts

In the second part, the Evaluators will be looking for the following:

- *Enhancing innovation capacity and integration of new knowledge*
- *Strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing innovations meeting the needs of European and global markets, and where relevant, by delivering such innovations to the markets*
- *Any other environmental and socially important impacts*

...so we use this as a guide. This was the checklist discussed:

- Show how this project will **improve innovation capacity** in Europe. The project is **interdisciplinary**, so show how we bring together a disparate group, achieve synergies, share knowledge and spread new knowledge.
- We have two **SMEs**. Show how this project gives them the ability to develop new networks, establish contact with new sets of customers and win new business.

- Will any innovation in the project result in **new jobs** and **business benefits** that 'stick' in Europe, rather than leaking out to the USA and China? If there are new jobs, will they be 'good jobs', meaning that they are well-paid and long-term
- Show how you have considered **gender issues**. (Stroke affects elderly men and women differently. Is there a need to consider different treatment regimens or sensitivities to consider?)
- Are there aspects that can be **transferred** to other types of treatment? (If it can be used for younger people with stroke, what are the benefits for Europe of getting them back to work quickly?) Any technologies developed that can be used in other sectors
- Is there a 'beyond Europe' dimension? (Probably – we have Israeli and US partners, so could be developing and demonstrating something that can be used elsewhere)
- Can any innovations from this project be transferred to other business areas?
- Is there a **European competitiveness** angle? (Probably – by developing a new method of treatment for a health issue of global concern in Europe, European players will have an advantage in exploiting this around the world.)
- Any **societal aspects**? (Probably - Reduction of exclusion of people who have had a stroke? Helping them to get back to work quickly and thus reduce the number of working days lost each year to stroke)
- If you wish to affect **standards** or **codes of practice** for stroke patient treatment, explain how we will do this. This is made particularly credible when standard bodies are involved in the project, even if it's just in the Advisory Committee.
- Other points to consider:
 - Will the project **build capacity**, for example by developing skills in new areas?
 - Will you need to bring about **cultural change** in the way strokes are treated?
 - Is there a **sustainability** issue (Doubtful – but other projects will develop technologies that will reduce the use of cars, for example or eliminate a noxious compound from a chemicals supply chain)

Barriers that Might Prevent Expected Impacts

Here we need to identify the barriers that will prevent MISeRE from being implemented and having the effects described above. Humans are naturally **conservative** - doctors especially... Many new developments in technology fail to cross the **Valley of Death** between successful technical development and success in business. So how will MISeRE leap over this Valley of Death)? Particular points for this project:

- What barriers need to be jumped? What conservative minds need to be converted? What aspects of the Valley of Death will need to be crossed?
- There is likely to be resistance from the establishment, or at least apathy. So how will you **demonstrate** to decision makers who fund healthcare (and insurers) that this approach is worth the disruption of doing something different?
- Show how you will use your **Advisory Committee** in lobbying decision makers - especially if it has patient interest groups

Dissemination and Communication

Here we must show how MISeRE has effective measures to exploit and disseminate the project results, especially:

- Management of IPR
- Communicating the project
- Managing research data

Under **Dissemination**:

- A quantifiable list of **publications** and presentations at **conferences** is helpful. A chart is useful. Explain what impact each activity will have on each audience, for example within the physiotherapy research community. Each publication will have a recorded readership, so you can explain how many people in each research community are likely to read about your research (or hear about it at an annual conference). Allocate funds to pay publishers so that the top five publications will be available under **Open Access** can also help to get the message across. (Remember to decide on what type of Open Access you consider to be most effective: Green, Gold, etc. - and make sure to allocate money to this in your budget.)
- Consider demonstrating MISeRE at a **trade exhibition** such as MEDICA. These have a huge audience (quantifiable!) and exhibiting can help to disseminate good news about a new development more widely
- **Targeted presentations** to decision makers would also be effective. These are likely to be busy politicians with limited medical knowledge and short attention spans. So simple well-designed brochures, using basic arguments and listing brief economic data would be effective. If the Advisory Committee has these kinds of people, involve them in developing these materials
- You are trying to change working practices in rehab centres, so **training materials** will be useful for **workshops** to members of each part of the rehab process
- Simple **brochures** for stroke patients and their carers would also be useful.

The **IPR** section is where we show the *effectiveness of the proposed measures to exploit and disseminate the project results, including management of IPR.*

- Define the **foreground knowledge** that will be created by the project. Explain any relevant **background knowledge** that partners bring into the project.
- Explain how the MISeRE Consortium Agreement covers IPR ownership (collectively, or perhaps by one partner with the others having free use – there are many models).
- Some project might generate **patents**. If so, explain how the consortium will cover the costs of filing patents and who will defend them if they are breached. Patents are

unlikely with MISeRE, but the project **name**, **logo** and **website** can be protected as **trademarks**. This is relatively inexpensive.

- All reports, press releases and brochures will be protected by **copyright**. As copyright holders, the consortium can negotiate **royalty income** with the SME publishing training manuals. This may produce a limited income stream in the post-project phase, especially in areas that were not members of the study (South America, Russia, Middle East, Asia, and Africa). Such income is likely to be modest (and needs an explanation on how it would be distributed): But demonstrates how the project has placed a value on its results. (This is different from the point above about Open Access publishing)
- In your **Data Management Plan**, show how you will make your raw data and data sets available freely to other researchers. (However, the MISeRE **Dissemination Manager** would control publication activities to prevent inadvertent disclosure.)
- **Make copyrighted materials available** at no cost to patent interest groups, lobby organisations, healthcare economists, policy think tanks etc. at no cost (if MISeRE and H2020 funding are acknowledged).
- Consider making some materials (brochures, training manuals) available from the project website. They could be download by people who register – this builds up a database of people interested in the project.

Finally, in the **Communication** section, we show how we engage the public. The MISeRE consortium has an Advisory Group of patient interest groups, healthcare administrators and politicians to represent the users of the project findings. It makes sense to show how they can be mobilised. Some suggestions:

- **Case studies:** stories on the websites of **patient interest groups in various countries**, in various European languages would tell a powerful message. These would tell the stories of patients who have recovered using this new technique, with a local slant on conditions in each country. Explaining how they got back on their feet more effectively, back to work quicker etc.
- Get members of the Advisory Group to report on MISeRE on their own websites. For example, a detailed story on a patient interest group's website, explaining how the project has demonstrated that this new technique is effective in different healthcare settings and giving summary data on shorter recovery times, savings to health budgets. Some of these organisations have been active for many years and have professionals who manage their websites and social media presence – use them!
- General stories about the project concept, posted on the MISeRE **project website** (useful, as hits on the website can be counted).
- Production of **simple brochures** which explain this new approach to stroke treatment, illustrated with pictures and simple statistics. (Source material can be downloaded from the project website and adapted to local languages for briefings to patient interest groups.)
- Make some of the **project meeting public** and invite stakeholders. (Consider holding some of the MISeRE project meetings during large conferences, so members can attend and present details of the project).

- **Press releases** at the end of the project, to be picked up in the general media.
- **Social media postings** (e.g. Facebook) from patients who have recovered using this new technique, telling their story about how they got back on their feet, back to work quickly etc. (However, this is only believable if you explain who is going to do this and allocate part of the budget for this to be done professionally. Again, it's measurable: re-tweets, website hits, Facebook likes etc.)

From the presentations and discussions at the meeting in Gardermoen, it was clear that there is no definitive definition of what makes a perfect Impact section. The points covered should vary between applications and Calls. However, we hope that these points have been useful for NARMA members.

Tom Salusbury/Vibeke Moe
HiOA R&D Administration Team
Oslo, 23 April 2015

Fottland Håkon

From: Katrine Weisteen Bjerde <k.w.bjerde@cristin.no>
Sent: 24. april 2015 14:40
To: Fottland Håkon
Cc: Marit Henningsen
Subject: RE: NARMA konferansen 2016?

Hei

Vi har tenkt akkurat det samme fra vår side.

Fristen er jo egentlig 1. april, og problemet er at det ofte kolliderer med påske, slik at fristen blir lagt på en annen dag.

Problemet i år var at KD bare bestemte dato uten å diskutere med oss.

Etter erfaringene i år med kollisjon både med NARMA og med søknadsfrist i SO, har vi tenkt å foreslå for KD at de setter en absolutt siste frist for når de vil ha rapporteringen, og så finner vi en god dato en gang før det i dialog med dere og andre.

For vår del har det jo også vært veldig syns at våre ansatte ikke har hatt mulighet til å delta på NARMA-konferansen, for det vil vi veldig gjerne!

Til neste år ser det bra ut! Da er 1. april fredag etter påske, og da skal det ikke være nødvendig å flytte på den. Med forbehold om at KD er enige, ville jeg derfor anta at datoen blir stående på 1. april i 2016.

Hilsen fra Katrine

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Fottland Håkon [<mailto:haakon.fottland@uit.no>]

>Sent: Friday, April 24, 2015 10:23 AM

>To: Katrine Weisteen Bjerde

>Subject: NARMA konferansen 2016?

>

>Hei

>Vi takker for fin innsats på årets konferanse.

>

>Nå et spørsmål:

>Vi har erfart, to år på rad nå, at rapporteringsfristen for CRISTin har

>havnet midt oppi våre konferansedatoer slik at en del av de som jobber

>med dette ikke har kunnet delta - selv om vi har hatt en intensjon om å få det til..

>

>Vet du, eller er det mulig for deg å indikere hvilken dato fristen blir

>i 2016? - slik at vi kan prøve å unngå en tredje gang...

>

>Slike større konferanser må bookes inn i god tid og vi i

>NARMA-sekretariatet har et ønske om å bestemme dato/sted før sommeren.

>

>Vennlig hilsen

>Håkon Fottland

>NARMA-sekretariatet

>

>....

>Håkon Fottland, seniorrådgiver

>Avdeling for forskning og utviklingsarbeid (AFU), Administrasjonen

>Universitetet i Tromsø - Norges arktiske universitet

>

Kalender for år 2015 (Norge)

januar							februar							mars									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
1			1	2	3	4		5						1		9						1	
2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	11	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	8	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	12	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5	26	27	28	29	30	31		9	23	24	25	26	27	28		13	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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	5:○	13:●	20:●	27:●					4:○	12:●	19:●	25:●					5:○	13:●	20:●	27:●			

april							mai							juni									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
14			1	2	3	4	5	18			1	2	3		23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	24	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	21	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
18	27	28	29	30				22	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	27	29	30					
	4:○	12:●	18:●	26:●					4:○	11:●	18:●	25:●				2:○	9:●	16:●	24:●				

juli							august							september									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
27			1	2	3	4	5	31					1	2	36			1	2	3	4	5	6
28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	37	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	38	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	39	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	27	28	29	30	31			35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	40	28	29	30				
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oktober							november							desember									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
40			1	2	3	4		44						1	49			1	2	3	4	5	6
41	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	45	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	50	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
42	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	46	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	51	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
43	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	47	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	52	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
44	26	27	28	29	30	31		48	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	53	28	29	30	31			
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Helligdager, høytidsdager og andre merkedager

1. jan	nyttårsdag	5. apr	1. påskedag	14. mai	Kristi Himmelfartsdag	25. mai	2. pinsedag
2. apr	skjærtorsdag	6. apr	2. påskedag	17. mai	grunnlovsdag	25. des	1. juledag
3. apr	langfredag	1. mai	arbeidernes dag	24. mai	1. pinsedag	26. des	2. juledag

Skoleruter, ferier, flaggdager mm

Kalenderen ble laget på <http://www.timeanddate.no/kalender/>

Kalender for år 2016 (Norge)

januar							februar							mars									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
53					1	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	9	29							13	28	29	30	31			
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april							mai							juni									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
13					1	2	3	17						1	22		1	2	3	4	5		
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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17	25	26	27	28	29	30		21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	26	27	28	29	30			
7:☀ 14:☽ 22:☽ 30:☾							6:☀ 13:☽ 21:☽ 29:☾							5:☀ 12:☽ 20:☽ 27:☾									
juli							august							september									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
26					1	2	3	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	35			1	2	3	4	
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30	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	35	29	30	31					39	26	27	28	29	30		
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oktober							november							desember									
Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø	Uke	ma	ti	on	to	fr	lø	sø
39					1	2		44		1	2	3	4	5	6	48			1	2	3	4	
40	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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42	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
43	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	48	28	29	30					52	26	27	28	29	30	31	
44	31							7:☽ 14:☽ 21:☽ 29:☾							7:☽ 14:☽ 21:☽ 29:☾								

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1. jan	nyttårsdag	27. mar	1. påskedag	5. mai	Kristi Himmelfartsdag	17. mai	grunnlovsdag
24. mar	skjærtorsdag	28. mar	2. påskedag	15. mai	1. pinsedag	25. des	1. juledag
25. mar	langfredag	1. mai	arbeidernes dag	16. mai	2. pinsedag	26. des	2. juledag

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