



Søknadsbehandling hos Stiftelsen Dam

NARMAs årskonferanse 2025

Fagrådgiver, PhD
Sigrid Hegna Ingvaldsen

En stiftelse av og for frivillige helseorganisasjoner i Norge





Stiftet
1993

Første utlysning
1996



7 milliarder



150 000 prosjekter

SØKNADSBEHANDLING





PROGRAMMENE

Ekspress

Helse

Utvikling

Forskning

Søknad må sendes
i samarbeid med en helseorganisasjon som har søkerett
(>220 helseorganisasjoner)

Søknadene screenes for inklusjon av
administrasjonen, men vurderes av **egne fagutvalg**



Ekspress

Løpende søknadsbehandling, svar innen 45 dager

Helse

Løpende søknadsbehandling, svar innen 45 dager

Utvikling

To-trinnsprosess, frist 15. november

Forskning

To-trinnsprosess, frist 15. februar



SØKNADSSKJEMA

Ekspress

Helse

Utvikling

Forskning

Felles struktur i søknadsskjema

Prosjektdetaljer

1. Soliditet

2. Virkning

3. Gjennomføring

4. Stiftelsens prioriteringer

Kategoriseringer

Tilbakemelding



Ekspress

Helse

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Forskning

Felles struktur i søknadsskjema

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1. Soliditet
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Kategoriseringer

Tilbakemelding

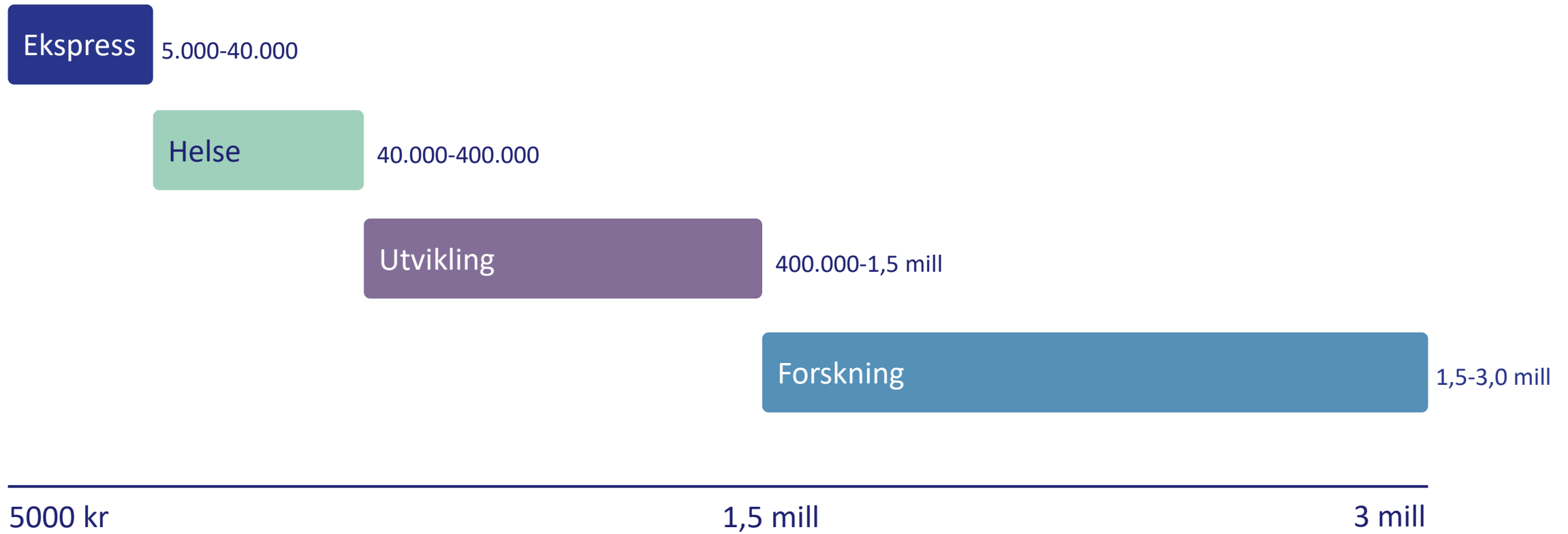
Målsetning

Gjenbruk blir enklere

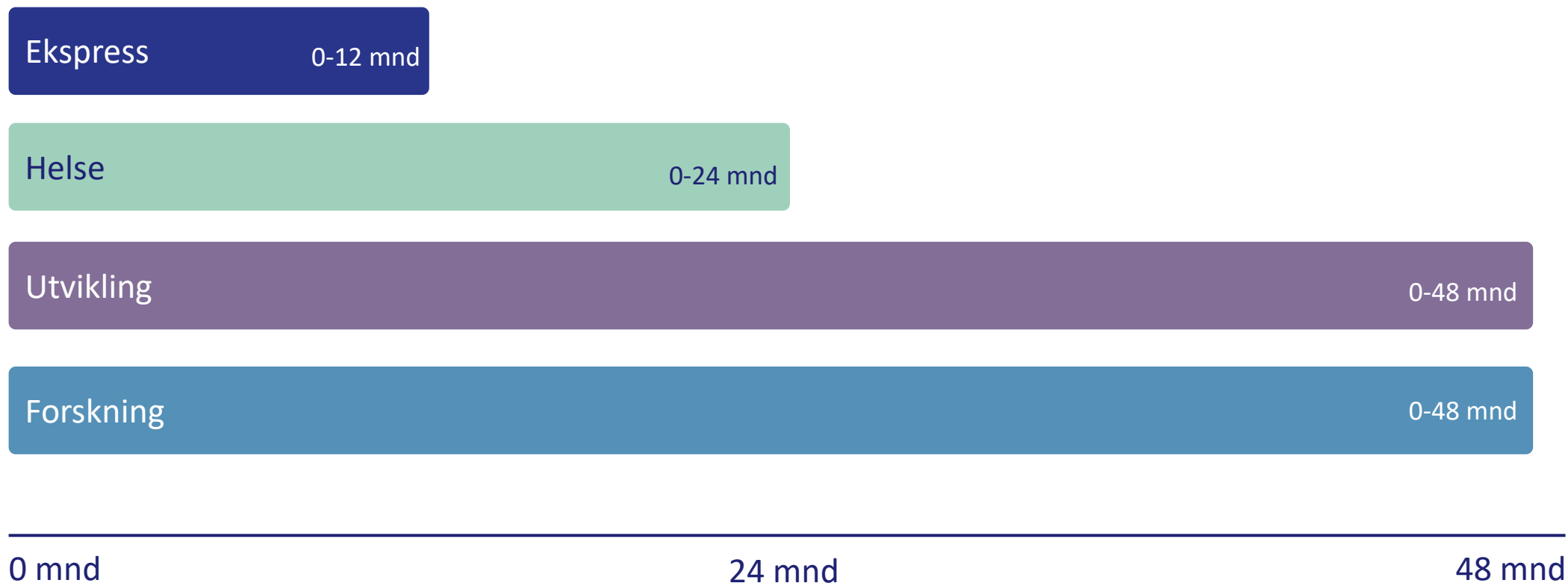
Lettere for søker å forstå hva som vurderes under kriteriene

Lettere for fagutvalget å forstå hva som skal vurderes under kriteriene

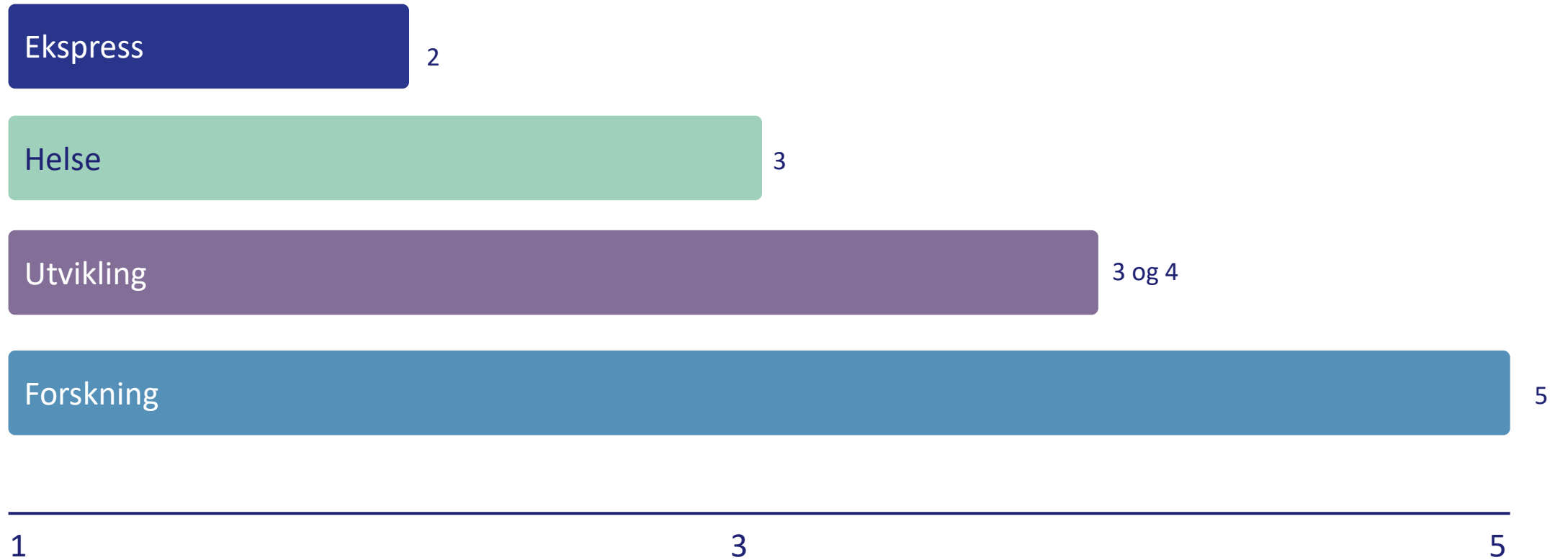
Bedre datainnsamling og analyser



PROSJEKTLENGDE



VURDERINGER





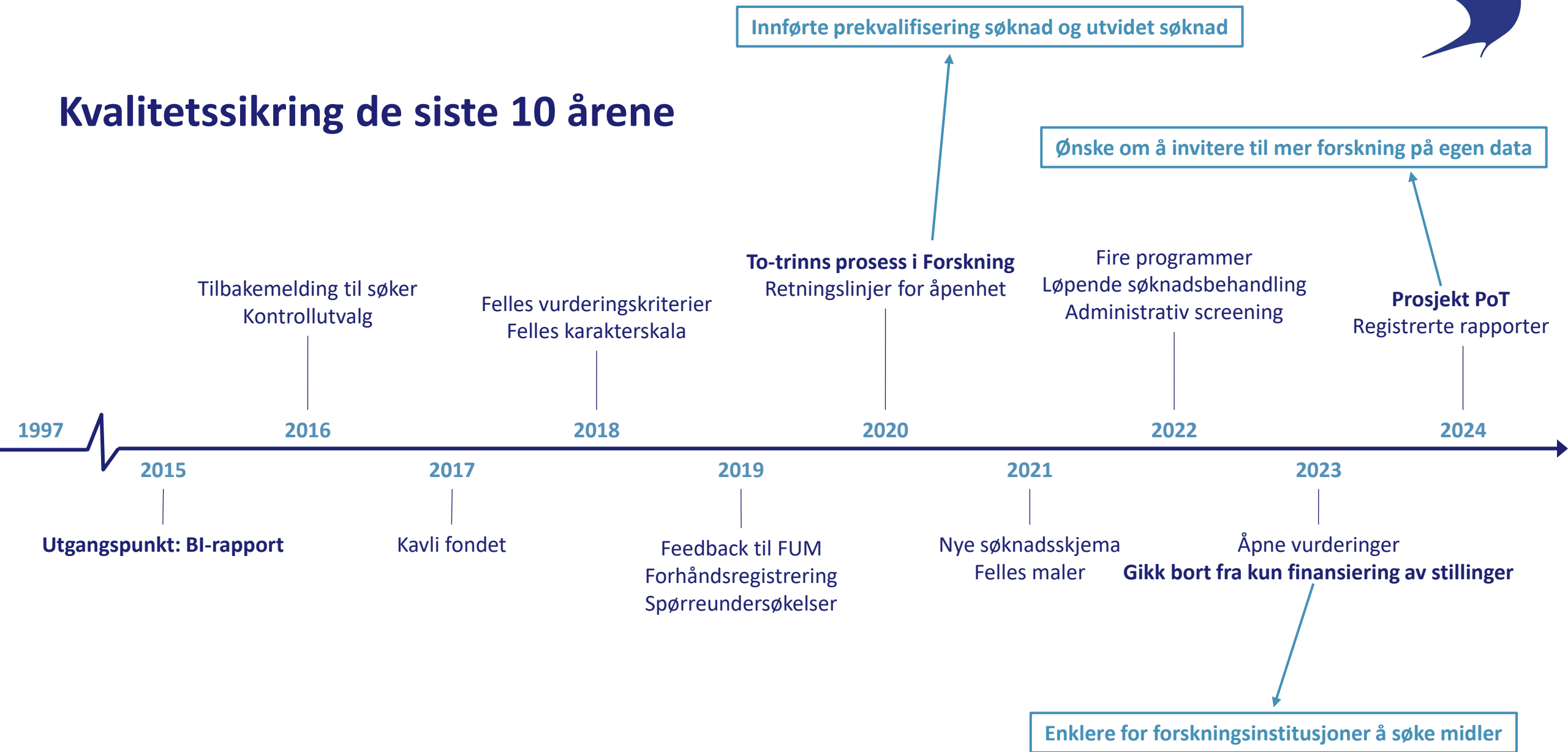
	Ekspress	Helse	Utvikling	Forskning
Bevilgningsramme 2025	18 mill	118 mill	138 mill	165 mill
Minste søknadssum	5.000	40.000	400.000	1.500.000
Maksimal søknadssum	40.000	400.000	1.500.000	3.000.000
Maksimal lengde	12 mnd	24 mnd	48 mnd	48 mnd
Prosess	Løpende	Løpende	To-trinns prosess	To-trinns prosess
Søknadsfrist	Ingen	Ingen	15. november	15. februar
Antall vurderinger per søknad	2	3	3 (skisse) og 4 (utvidet)	5

KVALITETSSIKRING





Kvalitetssikring de siste 10 årene



FORSKNING 2018



Søknad

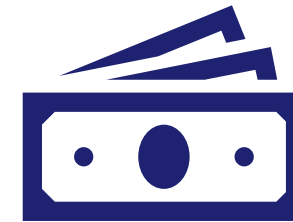


**Individuell
vurdering**



Panel vurdering

3 dager med panel møte
19 FUMer
2 fra brukerutvalget
8 fra sekretariatet



Beslutning

Basert på vurdering
fra panel møtet

70 % av vurderingskostnadene

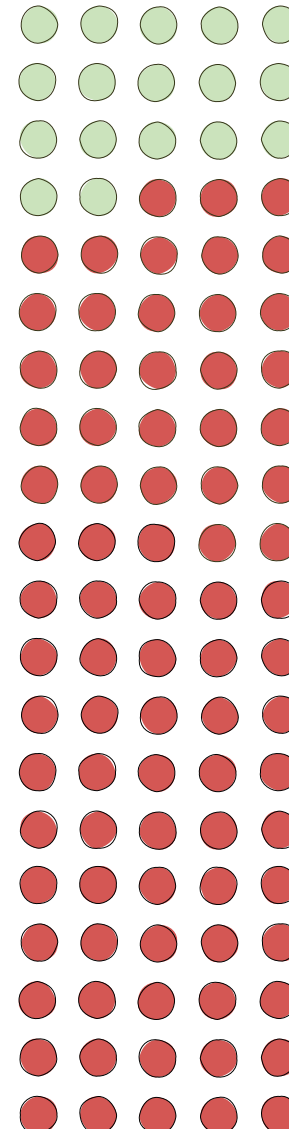


Etter
suppemøte

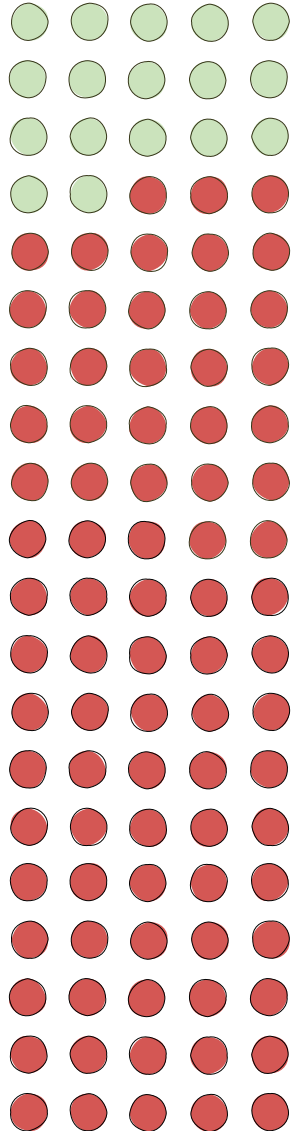


97 %

av beslutningene var de samme



RESULTAT

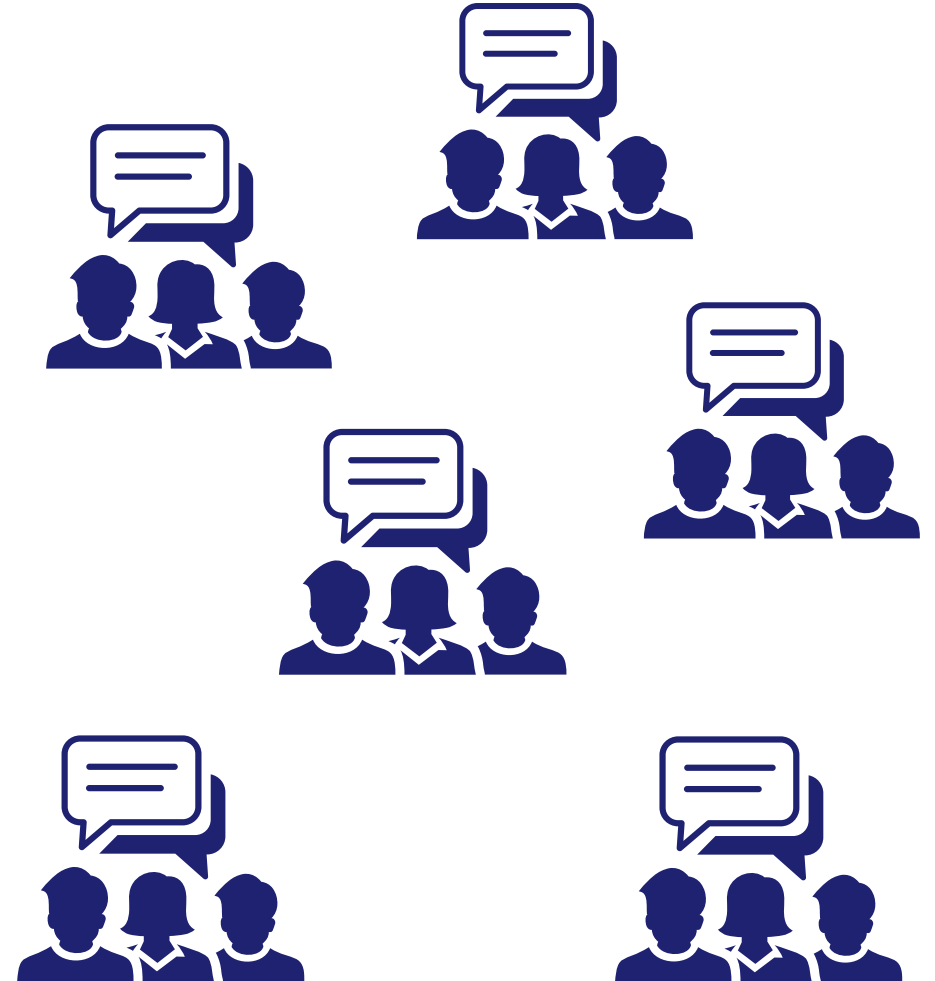


Droppet panel-møter

Sparte kostnader

5 individuelle vurderinger per søknad

Søknader fordeles til eksperter på samme felt





ANALYSE AV BEVILGNINGER OG SAMFUNNSNYTTE 2024



Publiseringsdato: 30.04.2024
Versjon: 1.0
Utarbeidet av: Stiftelsen Dam



CLINICAL TRIAL EFFICIENCY

TranspariMED



Bedre søknadsbehandling 2020
Forskningen, analysene og argumentene som ligger til grunn
for hvordan Stiftelsen Dam organiserer sine tildelingsprosesser

Jan-Ole Hesselberg



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews | Review

Reviewer training for improving g

✉ Jan-Ole Hesselberg, Therese K Dalsbo, Hilde S

Version published: 28 November 2023 Version history
<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.MR000056.pub1>

Abstract

Available in English | Español | العربية | Français

Background

Funders and scientific journals use peer review to decide whether to fund or publish research. Peer review is an intervention to improve the quality of peer review. However, there are inconsistent results, and there are no up-to-date systematic reviews.

Objectives

To evaluate the effect of peer reviewer training on the quality of peer review.

Search methods

We used standard, extensive Cochrane search methods.

Selection criteria

We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs; including crossover trials) comparing interventions versus usual processes, no training in review.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Improving the efficiency of research proposals evaluation: A two-stage procedure

Marco Seeber ✉, Ida Svege, Jan Ole Hesselberg

Research Evaluation, rvae020, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvae020>

Published: 15 May 2024

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Abstract

An important share of research funding is allocated via competitive programs, which entail considerable direct and indirect costs, such as to develop and evaluate the proposals. The goal of this article is to explore whether adopting a two-stage evaluation procedure could improve the efficiency of the process. For this purpose, we study the evaluation system designed by the Foundation Dam (Stiftelsen Dam), one of the largest foundations in Norway supporting health research. In 2020, Foundation Dam adopted a new evaluation procedure consisting in a short proposal for a first stage of selection and, for those selected, a second-stage evaluation of a long proposal. We explore whether such a procedure reduces the evaluation costs and how the evaluation procedures compare in terms of reliability. Survey responses from 94 of the 594 applicants in the one-stage procedure (2018–19) and all the 668 applicants in the two-stage procedure (2020–21) show that the two-stage procedure reduced the average time that applicants spent in drafting the proposal(s) by 38%. According to the reviewers' estimate, the two-stage procedure also reduced by 28% the time they spent on average to evaluate an applicant's proposal(s). The analysis of the evaluation data of 594 long proposals in the one-stage procedure and 668 short proposals in the two-stage procedure shows that reviewers' scores of short proposals display greater reliability and agreement than the reviewers' scores of long proposals in the old one-stage procedure. Our findings suggest that a two-stage procedure can substantially improve the efficiency of grant writing and review, without harming the reliability of the evaluation.

Open Access



Structured report in grant controlled trial

vege²

studies show that interrater reliability is improved by individual feedback reports compared to one

reviewers were randomly assigned to receive either a feedback report before the review period (current call) or one before the review period (previous call) in which the reviewers assessed the proposal. In the individual feedback procedure, the proportion of scores between pairs of reviewers assessing the same proposal was significantly higher than in the previous call.

There was a significant difference between the proportion of scores between pairs of reviewers assessing the same proposal in 2018 and 2020. The proportion of scores between pairs of reviewers assessing the same proposal was significantly higher in 2020 than in 2018.

There was no difference between the proportion of scores between pairs of reviewers assessing the same proposal in 2017 and 2018 in reviewers' scores of long proposals, and in testing of interventions to increase

Feedback, Training

TO-TRINNS PROSESS



Innførte to-trinns prosess

Prekvalifisering: Korte søknader med raskere beslutning

Utvidet søknad: ≈25 % invitert til å sende inn utvidede søknader

Resultatene viste tidssparing for både søkere og reviewere

38% mindre tid brukt på å *skrive* søknader

28% mindre tid brukt på å *vurdere* søknader

Endring til to-trinns prosess førte til mer konsistente beslutninger

I 2018 var **21%** av utfallene forklart av søknaden alene

I 2024 var **62%** av utfallene forklart av søknaden alene

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MÅLET MED KVALITETSSIKRING



*«Wherever there is judgment, there is noise,
and probably more of it than you think»*

- Daniel Kahneman



Beslutningen om innvilgelse av en søknad skal være basert på søknaden i seg selv og ikke andre faktorer

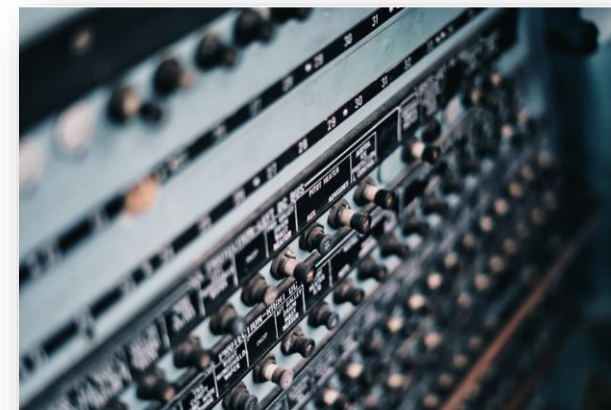
Karakteristikk ved søker

Rekkefølge på hvilke søknader som blir diskutert

Diskusjon av karakterer versus styrker/begrensninger ved søknad



Er det like rettferdig å trekke hvilke søknader som får innvilgelse (etter en prekvalifisering)?



Rapport
2020:1

Bedre søknadsbehandling 2020

Forskningen, analysene og argumentene som ligger til grunn
for hvordan Stiftelsen Dam organiserer sine tildelingsprosesser

Jan-Ole Hesselberg



STIFTELSEN
DAM

