



INSPIRATION

Document: Scope of the SRA

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1. Introduction to INSPIRATION and this report

The aim of the European Horizon-2020 co-funded coordination and support action (CSA) INSPIRATION is to adopt a funder and end-user demand-driven approach to establish and promote the adoption of a Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) for land use, land-use changes and soil management in the light of current and future societal challenges. The main objectives are

- **formulating, consulting on and revising an end-user oriented SRA;**
- **scoping out models of implementing the SRA;**
- **preparing a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the execution of the SRA.**

INSPIRATION's mission is to improve the supply and effectiveness of science and other knowledge take-up by decision-makers in policy, administration and business for the good of European citizens and the environment. INSPIRATION's methodology is based on a multi-stakeholder, multi-national and interdisciplinary approach that covers the variety of interested parties (public bodies, business, science, and society) and the variety of relevant funders.

The interface to engage with all relevant stakeholders across 17 European countries directly involved in INSPIRATION is a National Focal Point (NFP) in each country. In the first year of the project in Working Package (WP) 2, which started in March 2015, NFP's organized interviews and workshops with more than 500 National Key Stakeholders (NKS) representing funders, end-users of research and researchers, across a wide range of soil and land management disciplines to identify national research and innovation (R&I) needs (see INSPIRATION deliverable D2.5 – Brils et al. 2016)¹.

In the second project phase, these national R&I needs were analysed by WP3 and clustered into trans-national and trans-boundary research needs using the INSPIRATION Conceptual Model. Intensive stakeholder engagement involving our NFPs and NKS partners helped cross validate this clustering with the findings of WP2. Clustered Thematic Topics (CTTs) and a series of Integrated Research Topics (IRTs) were identified giving an overview of transnationally shared research demands on solutions for yet unmet societal challenges (cf. Makeschin et al. 2016)².

¹ Brils, J. et al. (2016): National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information. Final version as of 01.03.2016 of deliverable 2.5 of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.

This report is available on the INSPIRATION website for download at: http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu/sites/default/files/upload/documents/20160301_inspiration_d2.5.pdf

² Makeschin F, Schröter-Schlaack C, Glante F, Zeyer J, Gorgon J, Ferber U, Villeneuve J, Grimski D, Bartke S (2016): INSPIRATION - Enriched, updated and prioritised overview of the transnational shared state-of-the-art as input for WP4 to develop the SRA. Final version as of 30.09.2016 of deliverable D3.3 of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.

This report is available on the INSPIRATION website for download at: <http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu/sites/default/files/upload/documents/20160930-inspiration-d3.3-final.pdf>



The third phase of the project sees WP4 developing a trans-country and trans-discipline SRA. This report, deliverable D4.1, describes the scope and structure of this SRA. This scope and structure have been developed to build on the work of WP3 and with input from of NFPs and members of the INSPIRATION International Advisory Board (IAB) during three online workshop meetings in February 2017.

The completed SRA will form the basis of a dialogue to be organized among relevant funding bodies across Europe. The dialogue will be initiated and guided by the NFPs to identify priorities in the SRA and preferred models for implementing the individual components of the SRA. The INSPIRATION SRA will help give national funders confidence that for each Euro they invest, they will get a return of multiple Euro's worth of knowledge to address their national societal challenges.

The project website contains further details about the INSPIRATION CSA: www.inspiration-h2020.eu while news of our activities and other relevant information is available via our twitter feed: [@inspiration4eu](https://twitter.com/inspiration4eu) or by subscribing to our newsletter by emailing inspiration@brgm.fr.



2. Background to this report and summary of third project phase

The overall objectives of WP4 “Developing, Delivering and Match-Making of a Strategic Research Agenda” according to the Grant Agreement (DoA as of 7 Feb 2017) are:

- to develop a Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) for activities on soil, land-use and land management;
- to explore and where feasible establish a match between the SRA and national funders potentially willing to fund collaboratively a specific part of the SRA;
- to map out funding models for delivering the SRA – including ERA-Nets, public-private co financing, bilateral MS2MS, charitable and crowd-source funding.

This report documents the results of WP4 Task 4.1 on scoping the SRA. Box 1 states the description of this task according to the DoA.

Box 1: WP4 Task 4.1 description according to INSPIRATION DoA

Based on the outputs of WP2 and WP3, WP4 will convene a meeting alongside a consortium meeting, with the INSPIRATION core-group (all WP-leaders) as well as with the 17 NFPs (see WP2) to map out the detailed knowledge creation and uptake objectives identified at the national scale and prioritised under each of four themes. Participants will be briefed to ensure they check emerging objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (i.e. SMART). The objectives will use a standardised vocabulary to ensure clarity, consistency and comprehension. For example: to develop, to characterise, to build capacity in, to enable wider use of. Participants will be challenged to highlight areas where they are aware of on-going initiatives that will partly address some of the objectives and where synergy may be sought by bilateral match making (see Task 4.3) by for example identifying overlapping funder aspirations that have yet to be resourced at the national level but could be resourced collaboratively. Participants will be encouraged and supported by the NFPs as "Service provider" to share the outcomes of the workshop with key national stakeholders and especially key funders to prepare the way for later face to face meetings (Task 4.3). They will be assisted in this by a focused summary of the workshop which can be translated by participants into their own language. This could be presented as a set of two column PowerPoint slides with one column in English and the other to be completed with translated text.

In order to approach this task, WP4 discussed its attempt in the personal Core Group (CG) meeting on 13 October 2016 and in the online CG meetings in November 2016, January and February 2017. These meetings resulted in a more segregated approach to Task 1:

1. According to D3.4, all CTTs and IRTs presented in D3.3 were to be considered in scoping the SRA in WP4 (see Makeschin & Bartke 2017³). Hence, **clarification of D3.3 content** as basis of WP4 work needed to be achieved. A set of online meetings of WP4 with WP3 Theme Leaders to achieve this purpose took place in December 2016. Box 2 summarises the CCTs and IRTs identified in D3.3.

³ Makeschin F, Bartke S (2017): INSPIRATION - Selected topics for the matchmaking process under WP4. Revised version as of 31.01.2017 of deliverable D3.4 of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.



2. **Scoping alternative structures of the SRA** was based on a meeting of WP4 key workers (Bartke, Boekhold & Nathanail) in Nottingham on Feb 1 2017, when also the next steps were discussed. These were presented to and agreed by the CG in the CG online meeting in February 2017. As a key step in scoping the SRA, three online workshop meetings were held for discussing alternative structures **with NFPs and IAB** members. – This document D4.1 summarises the results of this step.
3. As next step **in Task 4.2, the SRA will be drafted** by the experienced strategic writers in WP4 advised by the core group. The SRA will clearly identify its specific objectives, nature of activity and scale of effort likely to be involved.
4. The outcome will be used as basis for a WP4-NFP workshop (including also some IAB members) on 11 and 12 May 2017 in Nottingham, where **NFPs will be prepared for the matchmaking phase**. To become the INSPIRATION "Service provider" to share the outcomes of the workshop with key national stakeholders and especially key funders to prepare the way for later face to face meetings (Task 4.3).

Box 2: Transnational commons identified in WP3

WP3 collated, reviewed and synthesised the national research demands delivered by WP2 through the four lenses of the INSPIRATION Conceptual Model: resource supply, demand, land use management and net overall impact. D3.3 summarized the enriched, updated and prioritised clustering of the national R&I needs into transnational clusters.

D3.3 identified 22 transnational Clustered Thematic Topics (CTTs) as well as 17 Integrated Research Topics (IRTs). For detailed descriptions see D3.3 (Makeschin et al., 2016).

Demand

- CTT-D1: The 4 F's: Food, feed, fibre, (bio)fuel
- CTT-D2: Regulating Ecosystem services
- CTT-D3: Urban / infrastructure land
- CTT-D4: Water
- CTT-D5: Geological (and fossil) subsurface resources
- CTT-D6: Areas where Natural hazards are prevented
- CTT-D7: Health and quality of life (living environment)

Natural Capital

- CTT-NC1: Quantity and quality of soils, health of soils, soil carbon, greenhouse gases
- CTT-NC2: Biodiversity, organismic and genetic resources
- CTT-NC3: Water, water cycle
- CTT-NC4: Pollutant degradation, filtering and immobilization capacity
- CTT-NC5: Prevention of erosion and mud slides, natural hazards
- CTT-NC6: Geological resources
- CTT-NC7: Intrinsic values of soils and landscapes



Land Management

- CTT-LM 1: Governance, management mechanisms, instruments and policy
- CTT-LM 2: Climate changes challenges for land management
- CTT-LM 3: Land as a resources in urban areas (Sustainable urban land management)
- CTT-LM 4: Land as a resources in rural areas (Multifunctionality of rural areas)

Net Impact at the global, EU and local scales

- CTT-NI 1: Developing impact assessment methodology
- CTT-NI 2: Understanding and assessing impacts of drivers and management
- CTT-NI 3: Trade-off analysis & decision support
- CTT-NI 4: Science-Society-Policy Interface

Integrated Research Topics (IRTs)

- IRT-1: Integrated Environmental Assessment and Soil Monitoring for Europe
- IRT-2: Recognizing the values of ecosystem services in land use decisions
- IRT-3: From indicators to implementation: Integrated tools for a holistic assessment of agricultural and forest land use
- IRT-4: Bio-Economy – unleashing the potentials while sustaining soils
- IRT-5: Integrated scenarios for the Land-Soil-Water-Food nexus under societal pressures and challenges
- IRT-6: Indicators for assessing the efficiency of the Soil-Sediment-Water-Energy nexus of resources
- IRT-7: Farming systems to maintain soil fertility while meeting demand for agricultural products
- IRT-8: Circular land management
- IRT-9: Policies to effectively reduce land consumption for settlement development
- IRT-10: Stakeholder participation to facilitate the development of liveable cities
- IRT-11: Integrated management of soils in urban areas
- IRT-12: Environmentally friendly and socially sensitive urban development
- IRT-13: Urban Metabolism – Enhance efficient use of soil-sediment-water resources through a closing of urban material loops
- IRT-14: 'Emerging contaminants' in soil and groundwater – ensuring long-term provision of drinking water as well as soil and freshwater ecosystem services
- IRT-15: Sustainable management to restore the ecological and socio-economic values of degraded land
- IRT-16: Innovative technologies and eco-engineering 4.0: Challenges for a sustainable use of agricultural, forest and urban landscapes and the SSW system
- IRT-17: Climate change challenges - improving preparedness and response for climate conditions and related hazards



3. Scoping the structure of the INSPIRATION SRA

3.1 Multiple views on research needs

The INSPIRATION SRA is based on a unique bottom-up approach to identifying priority research needs to address soil and land use related aspects of societal challenges facing European citizens and the world at large.

For the needs in the SRA to be met, funders have to be able to see why they should invest in this research, end users need to see how specific activities whose outcomes they value will benefit from their support and researchers need to be attracted to investing their intellectual capital and effort.

3.2 Who will read the INSPIRATION SRA?

Information overload can impede successful communication. Not each reader has the time to digest the full SRA. Therefore targeted messages and design are necessary with the objective that the SRA is perceived as attractive and relevant enough to be forwarded to the next level reader or another stakeholder to take further action.

We have identified the following forms of engaging with the SRA:

- **Glancers – 10 seconds:** front cover and title only. These need to be excellent and succinctly communicate the essence of the SRA.

Characteristic of audience: High level policy maker, high level official, public and private decision makers. No knowledge and no specific a priori interest in soils and land management. No science background assumed.

- **Casual Browsers of the SRA – 1-5 minutes:** document needs to be well structured, attractive, inviting to read, not implying a 'niche' topic (as soil is) but highlighting solutions to societal challenges. Executive summary and overview of research needs need to deliver the key message.

Characteristics: High level policy maker, high level official, public and private decision makers whose remit extends to issues related, directly or indirectly, to soil and land use management.

- **Readers of the SRA – 1 hour:** document needs to be informative, specific, inspiring, innovative, connecting to several fields of public and private interest (but not limited to soil and land use management). Specific chapters may merit a deeper read through.

Characteristics of audience: Scientist, not necessarily working on soils, interested in funding opportunities. Public and private sector officers responsible for finding solutions to soil and land use related societal challenges we address. Motivated to find efficient allocation of their resources.

- **Users of the SRA – 10 hours looking for specific details deep in the evidence base:** the entire document, and potentially the underlying evidence base from WP3 and WP2, is of interest. Specific details will be of great interest.



Characteristics of audience: Drafting calls for proposals or writing a research proposal; seeking deep evidence to help formulate a research programme or develop a research methodology.

3.3 Publication options

The resources available will in all likelihood determine the nature and range of publication routes.

A conventional hard copy, and associated electronic paper, version of the SRA is needed.

However online publication options could help readers identify, and hence engage with, specific material.

- Online availability as an eBook containing live hyper-links to external documents and elsewhere within the SRA itself could enrich the reader's experience.
- Links to short (ca 60-120 second) video snippets for example of NFPs or NKS explaining in their own language what they see the benefits of implementing the SRA as being (What's in it for me?).
- A promotional video has been considered by UBA through WP1 to help disseminate the SRA and thereby increase interest in implementation.
- Cross links to the underlying evidence base (e.g. D3.3 and D2.5) will help readers who are **Users of the SRA**

Structured TEMPLATES for each research need (Context – Conceptual Model Themes – Programme – Topics – Keywords – Likely Impact – Type of Activity)

3.4 Alternative approaches to the Scope of the INSPIRATION SRA

While the contents of the SRA are to be based on the evidence gathered in WP2 and clustered in WP3, the way those contents are presented will influence the ease with which different readers of the SRA will find the information they are after or be convinced of the value of implementing the SRA.

Therefore considerable effort has been expended on exploring alternative ways of presenting the 22 CTT and 17 IRT to our intended audiences.

Four alternative approaches to structuring the INSPIRATION were identified and worked up in detail to allow them to be considered at some considerable length. These were discussed with NFPs and members of the IAB during three online meetings (two on 13 and one on 15 February 2017) chaired by WP4 (Nathanail & Boekhold). Notes taken during these discussions are reproduced in Appendix 1. Based on these discussions, a final scope has been formulated by WP4 for taking forward to complete the SRA.

The four structures are named:

- Stakeholder driven
- Knowledge typology based
- Policy domain driven
- Disciplinary based



3.4.1 Stakeholder driven

The SRA would be structured along the lines of our three main stakeholder categories (funder, end user & researcher) and for a citizen perspective.

- **Funders** would have the anticipated returns on their funding investment highlighted.
- **End users** would be pointed to the anticipated benefits to them of individual research topics (CTTs & IRTs) being implemented.
- **Researchers** would be motivated by understanding the impact they would make by devoting their intellectual capital to tackling a specific CTT or IRT should funding become available.
- **Europe's citizens** are the ultimate beneficiary of resolving societal challenges. The relevance to their daily lives of specific CTTs and IRTs being implemented would be highlighted.

3.4.2 Knowledge typology based

The work of WP2 identified a range of activities to meet national needs, including:

- Creation of new knowledge
- Transfer of existing knowledge from one discipline or area of application to another
- Dissemination of good practice in one member state to another
- Knowledge transfer by training an education
- Improved understanding of European soil and land by surveys and monitoring programmes

The SRA would discuss specific CTTs and IRTs through the above categories. This would help draw the reader into the type of activity they were most interested in.

3.4.3 Policy domain driven

Soil and land management span a range of policy domains (e.g. climate, energy, food security, water, transport). The specific CTTs and IRTs would be discussed under policy domain headings that would help those with a specific policy remit find the information most relevant to them.

3.4.4 Disciplinary based

New knowledge is created and disseminated by specialists in individual disciplines and then adopted and transferred by inter disciplinary individuals or multi-disciplinary teams.

Such disciplines include: natural science (soils, environmental chemistry, agriculture, geography), engineering (civil, mining, environmental, hydraulic), social science (law, economics, business), humanities (art, history).

The needs for discipline specific input would be highlighted by discussing the CTTs and IRTs through a discipline based structure.



3.5 NFPs' and IAB views on the alternative structures for the INSPIRATION SRA

Summary notes from each online meeting are presented in Appendix 1. These are raw and unedited notes taken during the meetings and form the evidence that has informed this section and the ultimate selection of the scope of the SRA. In total, five IAB members and 14 NFPs participated in the online meetings.

The **Stakeholder driven scope** found widespread support and endorsement from NFPs and IAB members. It was felt to reflect the underlying evidence base and to be targeting the message to the key decision makers we are trying to reach out to.

The **Knowledge typology based scope** was warmly received as it would help understand the type of activity needed to deliver each CTT or IRT. Yet, it was the overall preferred option of only a few NFP/IAB members. However, it was felt by many to be too mechanistic and artificial a way of subdividing individual needs, which may span several types of activity. Though, the value of clearly identifying what type of activity was needed was clear. Some organisations have remits that limit the kinds of activity they can become involved with.

The **Policy domain driven scope** was warmly welcomed and indeed was the preferred option of some NFP/IAB members. However, it was felt that policy domains could become silos and many of the societal challenges around soil and land use are inherently cross-sectoral. At an EC level they may span two or more directorates and at national level two or more ministries. Also policy domains differ at different national levels and at EU level which again challenges communication. Nevertheless, being able to easily identify which areas of policy would be informed by specific CTTs and IRTs was seen as being useful.

The **Disciplinary based scope** received the least positive welcome but was the preferred option of few NFP/IAB members. While the need to motivate researchers was recognised it was felt by most that other needs (end users and funders) need to take precedence.

3.6 A Stakeholder driven scope for the INSPIRATION SRA

Based on the feedback from NFPs and IAB members, a **Stakeholder Driven scope** for the SRA has been selected and agreed during the Core Group's online meeting on 20 February 2017. The scope that will be used to complete the SRA is described below.

The SRA would be structured along the lines of our three main stakeholders (funder, end user & researcher) and for a citizen perspective. Funders would have the anticipated returns on their funding investment highlighted. End users would be pointed to the anticipated benefits to them of individual research topics (CTTs & IRTs) being implemented. Researchers would be motivated by understanding the impact they would make by devoting their intellectual capital to tackling specific CTTs and IRTs should funding become available. Europe's citizens are the ultimate beneficiary of resolving societal challenges. The relevance to their daily lives of specific CTTs and IRTs being implemented would be highlighted.



Box 3: Scope of INSPIRATION SRA

Front cover

Illustrative front cover with title being able to succinctly communicate the essence of the SRA.

Executive summary (2 pages) *(FOR TRANSLATION BY NFPs INTO THEIR OWN LANGUAGE)*

A short punchy summary of the main SRA needs and of the process of developing it (highlighting the unique INSPIRATION bottom-up approach).

This could be printed as a separate leaflet to help disseminate awareness of the INSPIRATION SRA and of the CSA as a whole.

Condensed key research needs (CTT & IRT) (2 pages) (FOR TRANSLATION BY NFPs),

A digest of the research needs in each CTT and IRT highlighting the likely benefit implementing them would deliver; the specific policy domains that would be addressed and the types of activity involved.

This could be printed as a separate poster to help raise understanding of the INSPIRATION SRA. It could be included in a four page leaflet including the above Executive summary.

What's in it for me: Why [should the reader] continue reading? (1 page total)

Funder perspective – why should I invest, how will answering these questions help realizing the ambitions of my organisation?

End user perspective – how will I be helped and why should I engage with delivering the SRA?

Researcher perspective – what impact would my work make if I committed my intellectual capital and resources to implementing the SRA?

Citizen perspective – how will implementing the SRA help Europe's citizens be healthier, safer, richer, happier?

Societal challenges addressed (2 page)

The INSPIRATION SRA has considered soil and land use challenges involving the soil-water-sediment (SSW) nexus and its link to health, energy, climate change, water resilience.

This section will show how health, energy, climate change, water resilience etc. are linked to the SSW nexus, and to each other.

INSPIRATION background (2 page)

This section provides an overview of the INSPIRATION SRA and the stakeholders that were engaged with in its creation: Methodology – bottom-up approach – Conceptual model – 4 themes + Integrated topics – Clustering and integrating.

Includes a GRAPHIC roadmap of the process



Research templates (brief summary of research topics)

D3.3 identified 22 CTTs and 17 IRTs. SRA research topics be drawn from the D3.3 list, but they might be revised and slightly restructured when formulating the templates, in collaboration with WP3. A common template will be used to inform readers about element of each CTT and IRT. However, the template will be presented in four groupings reflecting individual stakeholder perspectives.

For each CTT and IRT the nature of the research, the types of activity, the relevant policy areas and likely disciplines needed to deliver the research will be highlighted. A wording that could be used as the basis for a call for proposals will be reported. Then stakeholder focused sections will highlight specific information of interest to individual stakeholder groups.

End user needs (what's in it for me) (4 pages): End users would be pointed to the anticipated benefits to them of individual research topics (CTT & IRT) being implemented.

Funder opportunities (what return on my investment can I expect) (4 pages): Funders would have the anticipated returns on their funding investment highlighted.

Researcher/ knowledge translators (what impact would my research/engagement have) (4 pages): Researchers would be motivated by understanding the impact they would make by devoting their intellectual capital to tackling specific CTTs and IRTs should funding become available.

Citizens: Europe's citizens are the ultimate beneficiary of resolving societal challenges. The relevance to their daily lives of specific CTTs and IRTs being implemented would be highlighted.

How do I respond?

This section will help readers understand 'How to participate', and what their next steps might be. This will include ways of match-making to fund activities and partnering to carry out activities or how to join networks of interest.

All will be encouraged to join their national network (by contacting the National INSPIRATION Information Point – see below); sign up to the INSPIRATION Newsletter; join a relevant LinkedIn group.

How can it happen? → Funding models typology (6 pages)

An overview of the relative strengths and weaknesses of different funding models. What types of funding models are there and when should they be considered for implementing the INSPIRATION SRA.

References

Signpost to the details in D3.3 & D2.5 and other references cited.

Appendix

Contact details of National Inspiration Points, who are able and willing to be a contact point for the INSPIRATION network in their own country AFTER funding of the CSA comes to an end (likely to be mainly the INSPIRATION NFPs).



Appendix 1: Notes of online meetings for scoping the SRA

A1 – Notes online meeting 1

XXX – contributions are given in anonymous form.

1. Can we use a database approach to present different views? (→ using excel spreadsheets so may be possible for web site but not for document)
2. 1 & 2 are comprehensive; avoids silos of policy domains seen in other SRAs; could be more challenging for people used to other structures;
3. 1 – reader should be able to see their own role and see what is relevant to them...
4. Bottom up approach is key and integrating across different policy arenas; need to be comprehensive in the approach to research – don't go down the policy domains and disciplinary routes)
5. XXX like the structure no. 1 except I would like to be sure if the elements listed in structure 2 will be included such as training, demonstration etc. (→ yes – each NEED would be flagged as what kind of activity is envisaged – e.g. training)
6. why we look at societal challenges from the perspective of SSW only? Because that is how WP2 posed the question... (my doubt is because in my reviews nobody referred to this system. In XXX-land it is not perceived as important) (need to make sure the importance of SSW is highlighted – e.g. in Exec Summary) – NOT a soils agenda per se. c.f. SC5 – low carbon economy
7. Not structured along disciplinary or policy domains
8. I was just thinking about another perspective to societal challenges, but may be it is more relevant to XXX-ish or Central Europe challenges like e.g. degraded land, polluted soil, etc. (→: these are reflected in the Del.3.4 CTTs – not just a XXX issue!)
9. Opportunities from GOOD soil (and land use) management for carbon management and general wellbeing. Agri practices and water management need consideration alongside dealing with the threats of pollution / degradation.
10. Yes, I know they are in these topics, but since SSW is flagged for societal challenge as the only one therefore I had just doubts...
11. XXX threats & challenges – regionalisation of the SRA: how to distinguish between big and more local issues (eg on climate region basis – soil types -) (→: Good idea! We can flag research needs as to whether they apply across Europe or only in specific contexts) (also flag up specific cross border responses)
12. XXX keen on Structure 1 with blending of Str 2 (flag up types of knowledge activity in the research template)
13. XXX I am just curious about the funders - how they will be described (individual funders will not be described but various models for them to be part of will be)
14. XXX need to make sure the SRA lives on after the end of the funding; need to promote the SRA's existence and its life beyond the funding; tailoring it to anyone who wants to use it; make it flexible to be able to be adapted to the needs of end users (→ make it open source) Use online not paper book formats!



A2 – Notes online meeting 2

XXX – contributions are given in anonymous form.

1. General comments – really like the four groups of readers! Adds a quality to all four of the structures
2. Is the order of alternatives by chance? It is the order we came up with them!
3. Go with St 1 or maybe Str 2
4. Stakeholder need structure fits with the importance
5. Prefer synthetic structured documents – condenses or digested information (precis)
6. Str 4 is better than Str3
7. Str 1 & Str 4 probably the most interesting
8. Agreed on the reading groups
9. Str 4 – quite easy but not reflecting the bottom up or cross and trans approaches – so exclude this – leads to research WITHIN silos, what we DID NOT want to achieve
10. Str 1 – similar to policy domain (Str 3) – would you be able to describe this from the bottom up approach? Needs to be tested to see if it can be derived from the available evidence (in practice WP3.4)
11. Str 2 – over emphasises monitoring/ survey and under emphasises demonstration; researchers are over represented in INSPIRATION so they are a big lobby... do not make monitoring too
12. Str 3 – most charming – leads to practical needs. So Mix of No 1 & 3.
13. XXX agree with XXX that Str 4 is very researcher based – funders & end users are important to us in INSPIRATION; dilemma wrt others. Effectiveness and comprehensiveness; ease of comprising the SRA. Str 3: very EU focused – lots of silos. So lose a lot of the work done in WP3. Str 2: funders and end users are in the core and we need to do them justice. So Str 1 – is the most complex but does the most justice to the whole project.
14. XXX – broadly in agreement. Str 1 works best but needs to have echoes of the others as well (CPN eg by using highlighted keywords)
15. Need to make sure URBAN is easily found
16. Policy domains are (specific) forms of end user (→ ensure policy or regulation are key words in describing research)
17. Funders are usually organised via policy domains (agri, urban development etc) but this is likely to be seen in the second level of organisation of the SRA structure.
18. Need to make sure justice is done to the work of WP3
19. XXX not Str4, Str2 less clear, so Str 1 with a flavour Str 3 linked to WP3
20. XXX – broad agreement
21. Make sure materials is freely available
22. NIPs are a good idea; need follow up after the funding ends...



A3 – Notes online meeting 3

XXX – contributions are given in anonymous form.

1. XXX Good framing
2. Readership categories work well
3. Need multiple dissemination tools/ publication options
4. Str 1 (Want to blend Str 1 & Str 3) electronic availability will help individual navigation through the information
5. Project details could go into appendix (→ need to highlight the bottom up approach)
6. Str 3 Focus on end users (Str 1) then highlight policy domain relevance
7. Str 4 – too limiting of interests of various readers; too stove piped (silos)
8. NIPs – leave it to individual NFP (XXX willing to be listed! – thank you)
9. XXX Str 1 and Str 3 favoured; policy domain champions can easily find their ‘hooks’;
10. Str 2 – less interesting
11. Str 4 – but how would a multi-disc org like NICOLE fit in?
12. Need an understandable document – no jargon?
13. XXX – Str 2 – least interesting. Str 1,3, 4 – all useful. Use keywords (eg environment, climate) to help reader find key items of interest
14. XXX – Str 1 & Str3 preferred. Happy to be NIP.
15. XXX – Str 1 focuses on the right people; Str 3 worth considering too. Not sure if DG classes are best or more linked to Societal Challenges. Not sure how to structure by policy domain if not by DG. Perhaps REGIO does not work at the national level (perhaps refer to this as spatial planning). Need to think about the scale at which policy is considered. NIP – count me in
16. XXX – NGOs? NGO could be end user or funder etc. Individuals within a NGO would read at all details. Str 1 + a bit of Str 3.
17. XXX – Str1 makes the best one to start matchmaking from. Can include aspects of the others. Eg using links and keywords in an interactive document. We like the idea of NIP. Short videos will help with approaching funders... aimed at different target group of people the NFP will visit. English language is not a big issue.
18. XXX – First few pages need to be inspiring. Need good visuals – pictures for research topics. Graphics in earlier documents were too complicated. Guide (roadmap) through the document for different end user perspectives. Str 4 □ - traditional silos should be avoided; out themes are inter disciplinary. Str 3 is my favourite – but what are the topics? Try and find concrete issues; fields of interest... “urban development” raising issue to do with transport, but not all geographical. Get the topics to emerge from the research needs? Use the conceptual model themes to structure needs? Policy focus is nice but in practice we are looking at a mix of policies and this may be problematic.
19. XXX – Prepare deliverables according to the target audience not their behavioural. Str 1 is the most interesting and should be the focus. Str 3 is interesting and is strategic. Str 2 & Str4 – not interesting. Our target audience will not want to look at things through these structures.
20. XXX – (Avoiding repetition – thank you!). Str 1 is easier to like. A report is linear – web page could allow for difference entrance points. Need to have a database structure up front to allow information to captured.



21. XXX - flagging of research topics by discipline (eg to enable Str 4) can be used. WP4 resources are limited.
22. XXX clarification of Str 1 – Research Template for CTT & IRTs...
23. XXX Str 4 is too silo focused
24. XXX Str4 – very helpful for end users stuck in own disciplines & silos. They can enter from their perspective and have their horizons broadened. Eg a planner – needs to consider climate change, water etc etc.
25. XXX web based/ query type of structure – stakeholders can find what is relevant to them.
26. If we go with Str 4 – who will draft the issues? (→: INSPIRATION WP4)
27. XXX - web based please! Need disciplinary flags too.
28. XXX - need to ensure the bottom up approach is honoured. Str 1 does this and Str 3 has use too.
29. XXX - citizen perspective:
30. XXX - happy with the comments from NFP. I favour Str 3. But perhaps not the EC DGs. Str 4 not attractive. Blend of Str 1 with some Str 3 seems optimal. Online version with more navigation is attractive. Allows different access points and filtering. Need a short movie too. Will work for 'glancers'.
31. XXX is very happy!
32. XXX could to be engaged and involved in the process. Much support during the discussion. Various comms tools need to be explored. Will need to allocate resources to best effect. How to prioritise the comm tools to achieve top priority messages and audience.

The logo graphic consists of several colored squares (green, blue, yellow, brown) arranged in a scattered, upward-sloping pattern above the word 'inspiration'.

inspiration

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