

# Programa formativo

*Como captar financiamento europeo  
para a túa empresa*



Deseña a estratexia de acceso da túa empresa aos fondos europeos: preparación do perfil europeo, a formulación do proxecto, a busca de socios, a elaboración do contido narrativo e orzamentario, o proceso de presentación de propostas (II)

*Formadora: Ana Mosquera*

*Data: 7 de novembro 2023*



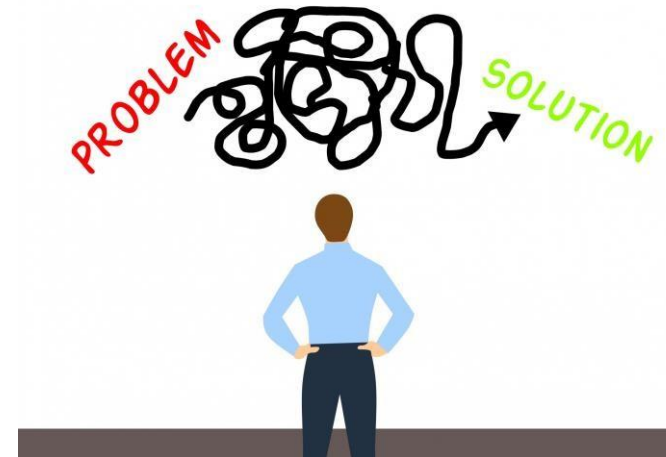
Hemos identificado nuestra idea, contamos con socios y esta se alinea con uno de los topics de Horizonte Europa

- ❖ Contribuye a la **solución de algún problema** / necesidad o al aprovechamiento de una oportunidad de negocio o estratégica prioritarias en la UE y no solamente a nivel local, regional o estatal
- ❖ Presenta un **avance real** sobre el conocimiento ya existente a nivel europeo (proyectos de investigación) o una innovación real para el mercado europeo (proyectos de innovación).
- ❖ Necesita de **colaboración europea** para su desarrollo (competencias de los socios, alcance y efectos del proyecto, etc.)
- ❖ **Aporta valor añadido europeo** en comparación a su ejecución únicamente a nivel nacional, regional o local
- ❖ Tiene **impacto económico, social y ambiental** a nivel europeo
- ❖ Se ajusta a alguna de las **líneas específicas (topics)** indicadas en el Programa de Trabajo y convocatoria correspondientes.



~~1. Usted pide a la UE que financie su investigación~~

2. Usted ayuda a la UE a solucionar sus problemas mediante su investigación





### Crime as a service

HORIZON-CL3-2023-FCT-01-05

**Topic** Call for proposal

#### Internal navigation

General information

Topic updates

Topic description

Destination

Conditions and documents

Partner search announcements

Start submission

Topic related FAQ

Get support

#### General information

**Programme**  
Horizon Europe Framework Programme (HORIZON)

€ Budget overview

**Call**  
Fighting Crime and Terrorism 2023 (HORIZON-CL3-2023-FCT-01)

**Type of action**  
HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions

**Type of MGA**  
HORIZON Action Grant Budget-Based (HORIZON-AG)

Open for submission

**Deadline model**  
single-stage

**Opening date**  
29 June 2023

**Deadline date**  
23 November 2023 17:00:00 Brussels time

#### Topic description

ExpectedOutcome:

 **Funding: Submission Service**

33 days left until closure

#### Call data

Call: HORIZON-CL3-2023-FCT-01

Topic: HORIZON-CL3-2023-FCT-01-05

Type of action: HORIZON-RIA

Type of MGA: HORIZON-AG

⚠ Topic and type of action can only be changed by creating a new proposal.

#### Download Part B templates

Download part B templates

#### Support & Helpdesk

Online Manual

IT How To

IT Helpdesk

FAQ

You can submit the proposal as many times as you want

#### Find your organisation

PIC

Organisations you have been previously associated with

PIC: 999630494

UVIGO

LG CAMPUS LAGOAS MARCOSENDE  
VIGO PONTEVEDRA,ES  
VAT: ESQ8650002B

PIC: 999865234

UPV/EHU

BARRIO SARRIENA S N  
LEJOA,ES  
VAT: ESQ4818001B



## El portal nos recuerda los pasos a seguir

### Structure of the Proposal

The proposal contains two parts:

- ▶ **Part A** of the proposal is generated by the IT system. It is based on the information entered by the participants through the submission system in the Funding & Tenders Portal. The participants can update the information in the submission system at any time before final submission.
- ▶ **Part B** of the proposal is the narrative part that includes three sections that each correspond to an evaluation criterion. Part B needs to be uploaded as a PDF document following the templates downloaded by the applicants in the submission system for the specific call or topic. The templates for a specific call may slightly differ from the example provided in this document.

The electronic submission system is an online wizard that guides you step-by-step through the preparation of your proposal. The submission process consists of 6 steps:

- ▶ Step 1: Logging in the Portal
- ▶ Step 2: Select the call, topic and type of action in the Portal
- ▶ Step 3: Create a draft proposal: Title, acronym, summary, main organisation and contact details
- ▶ Step 4: Manage your parties and contact details: add your partner organisations and contact details.
- ▶ Step 5: Edit and complete web forms for proposal part A and upload proposal part B
- ▶ Step 6: Submit the proposal



## Paso previo verificado!!

En el portal: selección del topic, ID correcto, descarga del formulario que aparece en ese topic concreto.

**Horizon Europe Programme**  
Standard Application Form (RIA, IA)

Application form (Part A)  
Project proposal – Technical description (Part B)



Horizon Europe  
Evaluation Form (RIA IA)

**Horizon Europe Programme**  
Standard Application Form (CSA)

Application form (Part A)  
Project proposal – Technical description (Part B)



Horizon Europe  
Evaluation Form (CSA)

**Horizon Europe Programme**  
Standard Application Form (HE RIA, IA stage 1)

Application form (Part A)  
Project proposal – Technical description (Part B)



Horizon Europe  
Evaluation Form (HE 1<sup>st</sup> stage RIA, IA and CSA)

## Estructura de la propuesta

- **Parte A:**
  - Formularios generados por el sistema, se rellenan en línea (Funding & Tender Portal).
  - Información general de la propuesta y los participantes.
- **Parte B:** (45 páginas)
  - Parte narrativa. Descripción técnica de la propuesta.
  - Incluye 3 secciones que corresponden cada una a un criterio de evaluación.
  - La plantilla se descarga del sistema de envío, específico para la convocatoria o *topic*.
  - Debe cargarse en el sistema como un documento PDF.



3 secciones se corresponden



criterios de evaluación



EXCELENCIA



IMPACTO



CALIDAD Y EFICIENCIA  
EN LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN



## Criterios de evaluación (RIAs e IAs)

### EXCELLENCE

- ✓ Clarity and pertinence of the **project's objectives**, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious, and goes **beyond the state-of-the-art**.
- ✓ Soundness of the proposed **methodology**, including the underlying concepts, models, assumptions, interdisciplinary approaches, **appropriate consideration of the gender dimension** in research and innovation content, and the quality of **open science practices** including sharing and management of research outputs and engagement of citizens, civil society and end users where appropriate.

### IMPACT

- ✓ Credibility of the **pathways** to achieve the expected **outcomes and impacts** specified in the work programme, and the likely scale and significance of the contributions due to the project.
- ✓ Suitability and quality of the **measures to maximize expected outcomes and impacts**, as set out in the dissemination and exploitation plan, including communication activities.

### QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

- ✓ Quality and effectiveness of the **work plan**, assessment of risks, and appropriateness of the effort assigned to work packages, and the resources overall.
- ✓ Capacity and role of **each participant**, and extent to which the **consortium** as a whole brings together the necessary expertise.

*Proposals aspects are assessed to the extent that the proposed work is within the scope of the work programme topic*

## Contenido parte B

Aplicable para RIA e IA

### 1. Excellence

1.1 Objectives and ambition

1.2 Methodology

### 2. Impact

2.1 Project's pathways towards impact

2.2 Measures to maximise impact -  
Dissemination, exploitation and  
communication

2.3 Summary

### 3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation

3.1 Work plan and resources

3.2 Capacity of participants and consortium  
as a whole

- Sección de **EXCELENCIA creíble**
- Sección de **IMPACTO convincente**
- Sección de **IMPLEMENTACIÓN sólida**

## Criterio de evaluación

### Excelencia

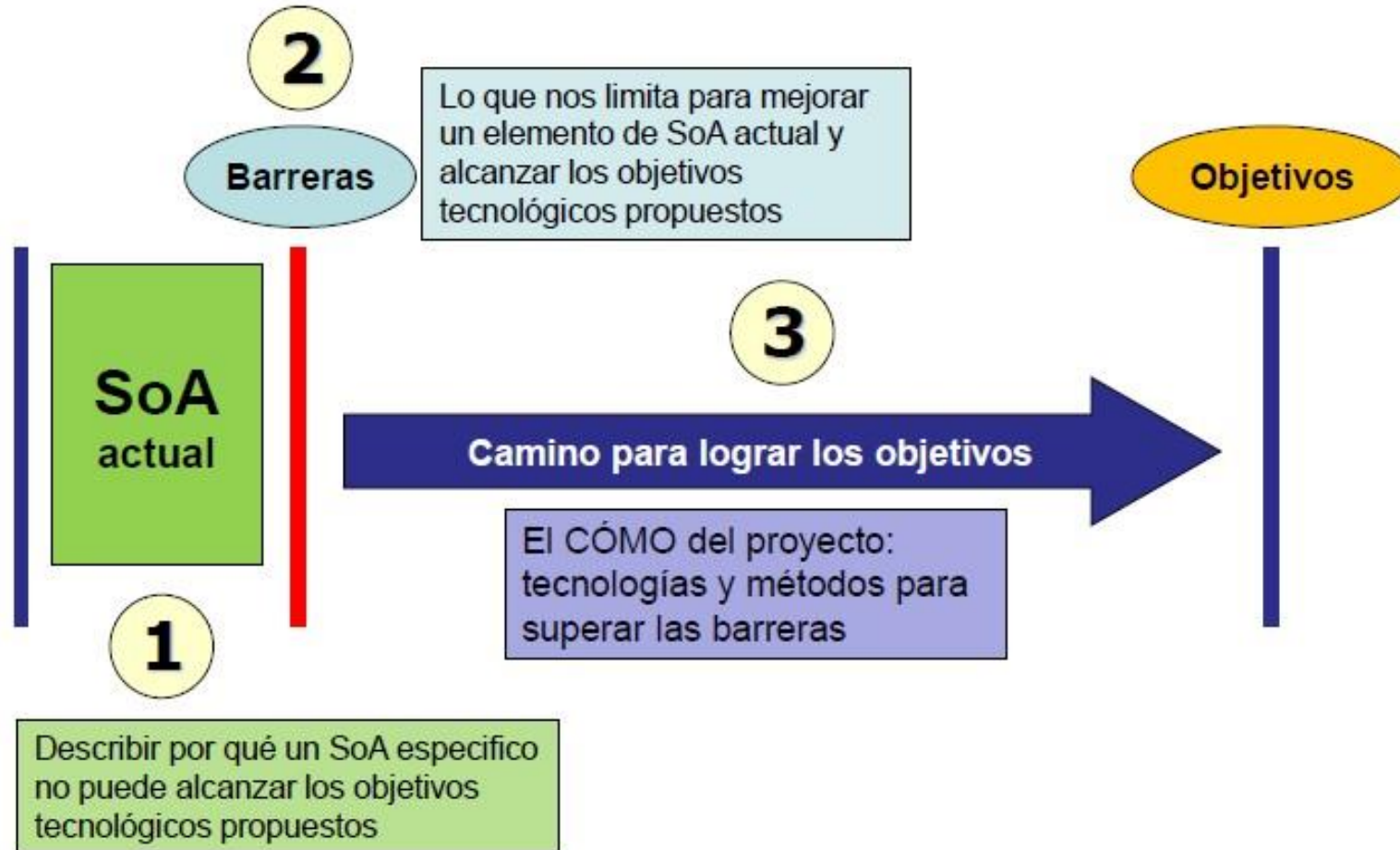
- Claridad y pertinencia de los objetivos del proyecto, y hasta qué punto el trabajo propuesto es ambicioso y va más allá del estado de la técnica.
- Solidez de la metodología propuesta, incluidos los conceptos, modelos, supuestos, enfoques interdisciplinarios subyacentes, la consideración adecuada de la dimensión de género en el contenido de la investigación y la innovación, calidad de las prácticas científicas abiertas, incluido el intercambio y la gestión de los resultados de la investigación y la participación de los ciudadanos, sociedad civil y usuarios finales cuando corresponda.

## 1. Excellence



### 1.1. Objectives and ambition

- Los **objetivos** del proyecto deben ser apropiados para el tema en cuestión (para el *topic* y programa de trabajo que hemos elegido), además de ser cuantificables y medibles para evaluar su progreso de manera efectiva. Es crucial que estos objetivos sean alcanzables de manera realista.
- El proyecto debe destacar en términos de innovación al ir **más allá del estado actual de conocimiento, de la técnica, del arte (State of Art= SoA)**. Debe demostrar una ambición clara y novedosa, introduciendo conceptos nuevos y enfoques disruptivos para abordar el problema en cuestión. Esto puede conducir al desarrollo de nuevos productos o soluciones. Hay que posicionar nuestro proyecto en el estado del arte.
- El **grado de madurez** del proyecto que puede medirse mediante el uso del *Technology Readiness Level* (TRL) en caso necesario, debe reflejar la evolución desde el punto de partida hasta los logros previstos al final del proyecto. Este análisis demuestra la progresión y la capacidad del proyecto para avanzar hacia sus metas.



- Romper el estado del arte.
- Introducir nuevas formas para acometer soluciones a problemas-planteamientos comunes.
- Nuevos mecanismos, sistemas, metodologías, productos o procesos provenientes de otras zonas geográficas o disciplinas.
- Salto cualitativo en la forma de abordar problemas comunes.
- Referido al objeto, al proceso y al resultado final.



### Estado del Arte



- Consultar el Dashboard del portal Funding and Tenders
- Consultar pestaña de proyectos y resultados en el Portal Funding and Tenders
- Consultar CORDIS
- Consultar el repositorio Abierto ZENODO, patentes, estudios e informes, Web of Science etc.



Table 1. Summary of the current gaps in the state of the art and the advance to be achieved

State of the Art	Progress with the project
Missing information about the most resistant and problematic weeds in EU agricultural lands and their impact on crop production.	The <b>updated list</b> of the most common European agricultural soils, with a list by region. [WP2]
Lack of knowledge about best non-herbicide practices to control weeds and the problems encountered by farmers while using AS.	<b>Expanded knowledge of non-herbicide practices</b> in European agroecosystems and the problems encountered by farmers in each region. [WP2]
Lack of knowledge amongst farmers about the benefits of spontaneous plants in crop fields (zero tolerance to weeds)	Expanded farmers' knowledge about the <b>level of 'weeds'</b> in the crop field (i.e., crop, reduced soil erosion, etc.) [WP2]
Generalist weed-management techniques used in all agricultural systems, independently of the cultivated crop or the weeds to manage.	Implemented crop- and weed-specific techniques that will be <b>adapted to each biogeographic region</b> .
Intensive agricultural land use, with degraded soils, which show low fertility and strong susceptibility to climate conditions.	Resilient, sustainable primary production systems with structure conservation, and <b>strong capacity to adapt to climate stress</b> [WP3, WP4]
Intensive agricultural lands with monocrop production and reduced biodiversity.	<b>Diversified agricultural lands</b> show the benefits of other cultural AE techniques that increase biodiversity.
Use of herbicides with a schedule calendar applied independently of the risk of weeds invasion.	Digitalized agriculture for early detection of weeds and herbicides application to reduce arthropods released to the environment. The development of a platform to reach the level <b>TRL7</b> of technology readiness (part of the SmartAgrihubs EU project) [WP3]

Ejemplo Tabla-resumen de los “gaps” actuales entre el estado del arte y el avance que proponemos en nuestro proyecto





## Objectives ≠ activities!

- The right question:
  - **What do I plan to achieve?**
- The wrong question:
  - **What am I going to do?**

- S**pecific: usar afirmaciones sólidas para resaltar exactamente aquello que se quiere hacer.
- M**asurable: estos objetivos serán utilizados para medir el progreso durante el proyecto. Además, deben ser cuantificables.
- A**chievable: debe ser posible completar los objetivos durante la vida del proyecto con los recursos disponibles.
- R**ealistic: los objetivos deben ser posibles de realizar con el tiempo, recursos y capacidades disponibles.
- T**ime-Bound: todos los objetivos deben ser completados para una fecha concreta, los científicos antes y los integrados después. Los objetivos normalmente son evaluados a través de los deliberables y los milestones.

- Operacionalizar la Gran Pregunta de Investigación



The overall objective of this project is:

R

To study the associations between the social and physical features of the urban environment in relation to population cardiovascular health.

The secondary objectives are the following:

R

To run a formative research phase using an qualitative approach to identify and understand the main features of the environment in relation to CVD and the main pathways of this relation.

R

To develop a methodology based on state of the art techniques to characterize the social and physical urban environments in a systematic and accurate fashion.

R

To compare the already studied relation between the urban environment and cardiovascular health in the United States with this relation in Europe.

R

To evaluate naturally occurring changes (natural experiments) such as public policy interventions occurring during the time of the study modifying the food and physical activity environment.

Groundbreaking contributions  
Generar evidencia científica relevante  
para prevenir la 1ª causa de muerte en  
EU a nivel poblacional



The Mediterranean Sea is likely the world's most studied and theorized body of water. Its importance for past and present civilizations is amply recognized, as are the challenges this Sea poses today in environmental, economic, security, and humanitarian terms. In such a complex space, ideas and perceptions of the region shape attitudes and practices towards it. European policy oscillates between integration (in devising economically and environmentally sustainable futures) and division (with the building of a new maritime border). The field of Mediterranean studies has aptly discussed notions of unity and disunity as the historical co-production of culture and nature, but as historians of science and the environment show, what counts as "nature" changes historically. In the last 160 years, the Mediterranean Sea has changed in the eyes of scientists, strategists, and economic actors as humans have ventured below the surface, discovering a world to know, exploit, navigate, and conquer. The historical emergence of depth has come to define the Mediterranean Sea as a volume rather than a surface.

DEEPMED aims at unravelling the discovery of the deep Mediterranean environment. My ground-breaking hypothesis is that, from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present, joint developments in **science and strategy** transformed perceptions of the Mediterranean retooling it into a deep three-dimensional maritime space that in turn shaped scientific and strategic approaches to the Sea. I identify three interrelated domains in which this process took shape: science and technology, strategy, and the environment. DEEPMED explores each of these through three specific objectives (SO). **SO1 (Topographies)**: Tracking the development of volumetric notions of the Mediterranean from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present; **SO2 (Temporalities)**: Understanding the interplay between human and natural temporalities in past and present three-dimensional conceptions of the Mediterranean; and **SO3 (Globalities)**: Analysing historical ideas about the place of the 3D Mediterranean with regards to the world oceans, global climate, and world history. Our deep history demands a novel **methodology** that is decisively **interdisciplinary** (bringing together the history of science and technology with strategic studies, environmental history, and the natural sciences), **transnational** (building a team with broad geographic and linguistic expertise), and **digital** (developing Historical GIS to understand the transformation of this marine space in scientific and strategic terms). DEEPMED bridges a major division between the views of the Mediterranean held by the natural sciences and studies of the human past, where the environment is no longer Braudel's durable structure but a fragile regime dependent on political events and decisions. As such, the project will highly impact the fields of Mediterranean Studies, maritime history, and the history of oceanography, among others. It will also inform more integrated public views of this Sea. The future of the Mediterranean depends on managing its deep environment. Knowing how it came to be opens up new possibilities about ways to face that future.

Borders of state of the art	DEEPMED's novelties	DEEPMED's impact
<p><b>Mediterranean Studies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gap between human sciences and natural sciences</li> <li>○ Difficulty in locating Mediterranean's modern significance</li> </ul> <p><b>Maritime History, oceanic history and history of oceanography:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Not entire basin</li> <li>○ Overlooks specificities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Aim:</b> Historical discovery of the deep Med</p> <p><b>Specific objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topographies of deep Mediterranean</li> <li>• Natural and human volumetric temporalities</li> <li>• New globalities of the 3D Mediterranean</li> </ul> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Interdisciplinary</i>: history science &amp; tech, strategy, environmental hist., oceanography</li> <li>• <i>Transnational</i>: broad linguistic and geographical expertise; plural and non-linear</li> <li>• <i>Digital</i>: Historical GIS unveils spatial links</li> </ul> <p><b>Domains:</b></p> <p>•Science &amp; Technology •Strategy •Environment</p> <p><b>Work Packages:</b></p> <p>•Space•Territory•Change•Synthesis•Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Disrupts Mediterranean studies through attention to depth</li> <li>➢ Contributes to oceanic history with study of entire basin</li> <li>➢ Integrates disciplinary approaches from the humanities and the sciences to understand change</li> <li>➢ Fosters active understandings of Mediterranean's volume by relevant audiences</li> </ul> 

#### State of the Art

The Mediterranean Sea is receiving increasing attention from the public and policy makers, as well as a wide variety of disciplines. Yet, not all groups concerned with the Mediterranean agree on what defines this space. The most striking differences are between the natural sciences and historical approaches. For earth and environmental scientists, the Mediterranean is a semi-enclosed volume of water covering 3,750,000 km<sup>3</sup> with depths extending up to a maximum of 5km below the surface.<sup>1</sup> For oceanographers, geo-chemists, and ecologists, the Mediterranean forms a connected system with sub-regions that demand specific instruments, theories, and expertise.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, historians focus mainly on the land-based Mediterranean region. With few exceptions, when they look at the Sea, they understand it as a surface connecting or separating human groups. This is particularly the case in the burgeoning field of **Mediterranean Studies**. While this field has a



## 1.1. Objetivos: empieza por la misión y visión

### 1.1.2 The SOCIO-BEE solution

The SOCIO-BEE project aims to design, deploy and validate a next-generation CS platform for citizens' wearable-based modules for air quality observation, supported by local decision-makers and action groups (e.g. voluntary sector, grassroots, etc.). SOCIO-BEE main goal is to reduce the gap between citizen-driven environmental monitoring projects and policymakers by providing an affordable, accessible and open wearable and low-cost ICT-based solution capable of being attached to other objects and devices (e.g. drones for recreational use, keyrings or bracelets). This will be provided in combination with trusted service modules for co-creation activities that provide open-source data-processing algorithms and micro-volunteering crowdsourcing tools for social engagement. The crowdsourcing elements will combine different environmental monitoring campaigns designed, launched, and executed by the CS Hives led by the Queen Bees (the salient concept of SOCIO-BEE project). QBs will be empowered and supported by different stakeholders (Honey Bears) to scale up methodologies for engaging all different types of citizens, based on participation types and dynamics for larger population engagement and ensuring replicability. SOCIO-BEE integrates all the necessary support technologies and continuous engagement strategies required to motivate active citizen groups that can co-create, co-execute and co-exploit effective, city-scale air pollution monitoring campaigns and drive behavioural change among citizens to reduce air pollution.



15

## Pensar como un revisor

- Destacar ya nuestro objetivo desde el principio con recursos visuales (enmarcado, sombreado, figura, etc.)
- Un gran objetivo y varios específicos.
- Numerar los objetivos, usar colores, relacionar los objetivos con los indicadores medibles (KPIs), con los Paquetes de trabajo (WP) que vamos a describir después, con los Research Outputs (RO) y los resultados (Expected Outcomes)



**O3: The development of a citizen science-based web platform to allow CS Hives in the active collection of environmental and socio-economic data through wearable technologies and research-based instruments.**

CS has a significant potential for enhancing not only public engagement and empowerment in policy making and for raising awareness of environmental issues and policies[15], but also creates more transparent and effective governance of cities. Furthermore, CS approaches can cultivate leadership capabilities in existing action groups in cities to tackle environmental issues. In this respect, it is important to provide a toolkit that can be easily adopted by citizens and action groups (i.e., CS Hives) to enhance the results of initiatives for air pollution reductions in cities.

**SO 3.1 Develop a citizen science visual platform for the creation of evidence-based and crowdsourcing initiatives.**

**SO 3.2 Develop micro volunteering features in the SOCIO-BEE frontend (e.g., web app, mobile app) for the citizens to gather environmental information.**

**SO 3.3 Develop pre-processing software embedded in mobile phones for curating and ensuring privacy of data collected from wearables and low-cost air monitoring technologies (e.g. drones).**

**Evidence of success:** The overall achievement of this objective corresponds to deliverables D2.4, D2.5, D4.1, D4.2, D4.3, D4.4, D4.5 and D5.1, as well as to milestone MS5.1&MS6.1

**KPI 3.1:** % of EU citizens use the micro volunteering app to gather evidence: at least 95% of the pilot participants;:

**KPI3.2:** Technology acceptance rate  $\geq 80\%$ ; **KP3.3:** Perceived usability score (e.g. using the System Usability Scale - SUS) related to how the solution fits in their everyday life by  $> 70\%$



## Abstract

### Summary:

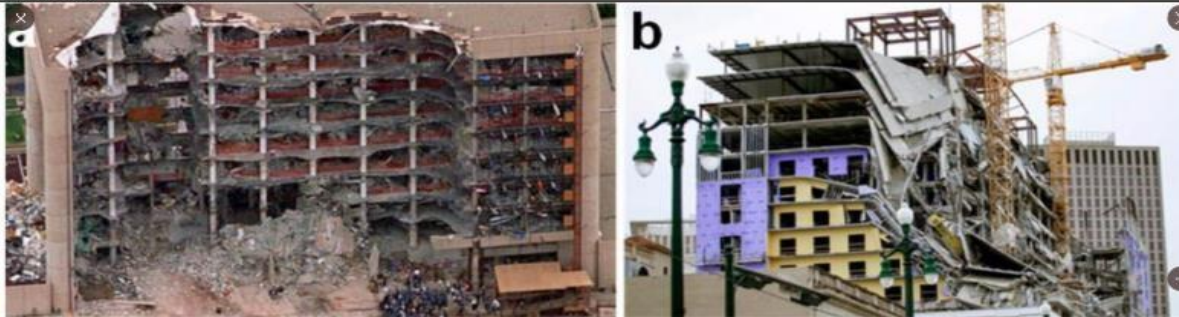
Extreme events often cause local-initial damage to the critical elements of building structures, followed by a cascade of further failures in the rest of the building; a phenomenon known as “progressive collapse”. Current design philosophies are based on giving buildings extensive continuity, so that when a critical element fails its load can be re-distributed among the rest of the structure. *However, in certain situations (e.g. initial failure of several columns) this extensive continuity introduces undesirable effects and actually increases the risk of progressive collapse.*

Segmenting a building into individual units connected only by means of fuses would avoid a failure in one zone propagating to others. While such fuses would provide continuity for normal loads or small local-initial failure, they would “isolate” the different parts of the building when otherwise the forces generated by the initial failure would pull down the rest of the structure. *Although fuse segmentation is probably the only alternative that can fill the gaps in the present design philosophies, so far, no studies have been carried out on the possibility of applying it to buildings.*

**Endure’s overall aim is to develop a novel fuse-based segmentation design approach to limit or arrest the propagation of failures in building structures subjected to extreme events.**

The project will be multidisciplinary and highly ambitious, and will achieve its overall aim by: 1) Developing a performance-based approach for the design of fuse-segmented buildings; 2) Designing, manufacturing and testing fuses for segmenting buildings; and 3) Implementing fuses in segmented realistic building prototypes and testing and validating the new fuse-based approach in these structures.

**Endure** will open up a new research area and design approach, and also deliver novel construction procedures. The project will lead to safer buildings, especially in the case of extreme events with severe consequences for building integrity.



@BldgResilient

Writing an @ERC Research proposal?

Be sure that your ABSTRACT is attractive.

How we organised our abstract:

**The context of the proposal**  
(‘what’ and ‘why’)

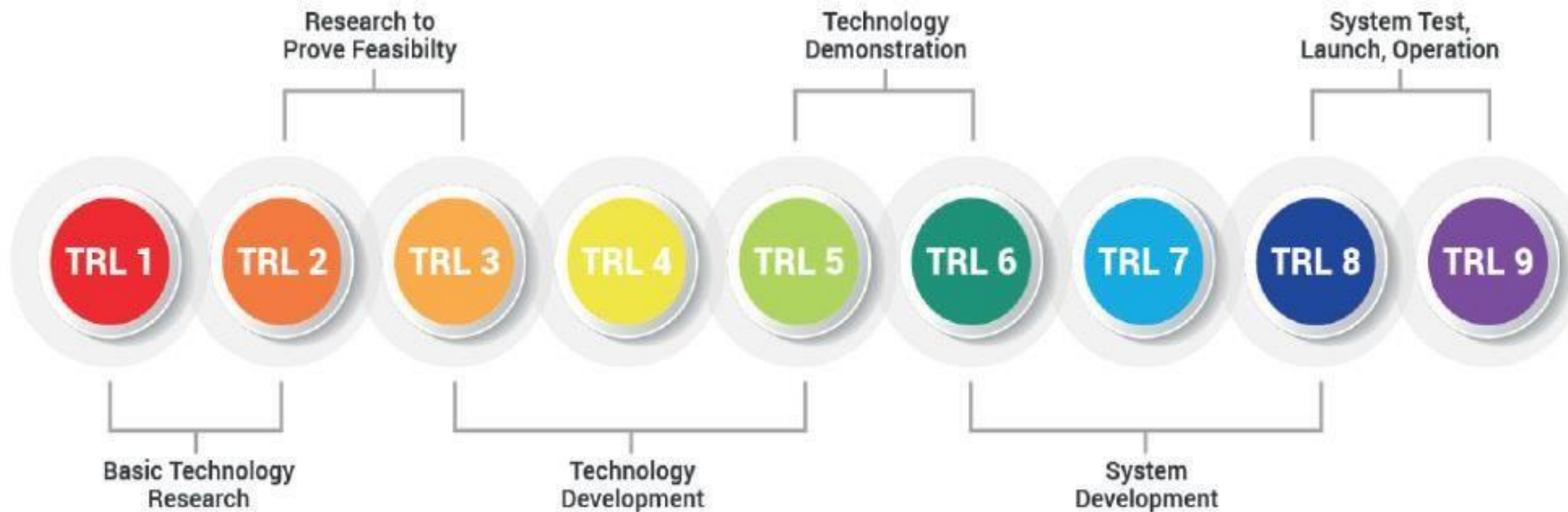
**The aim of the proposal**

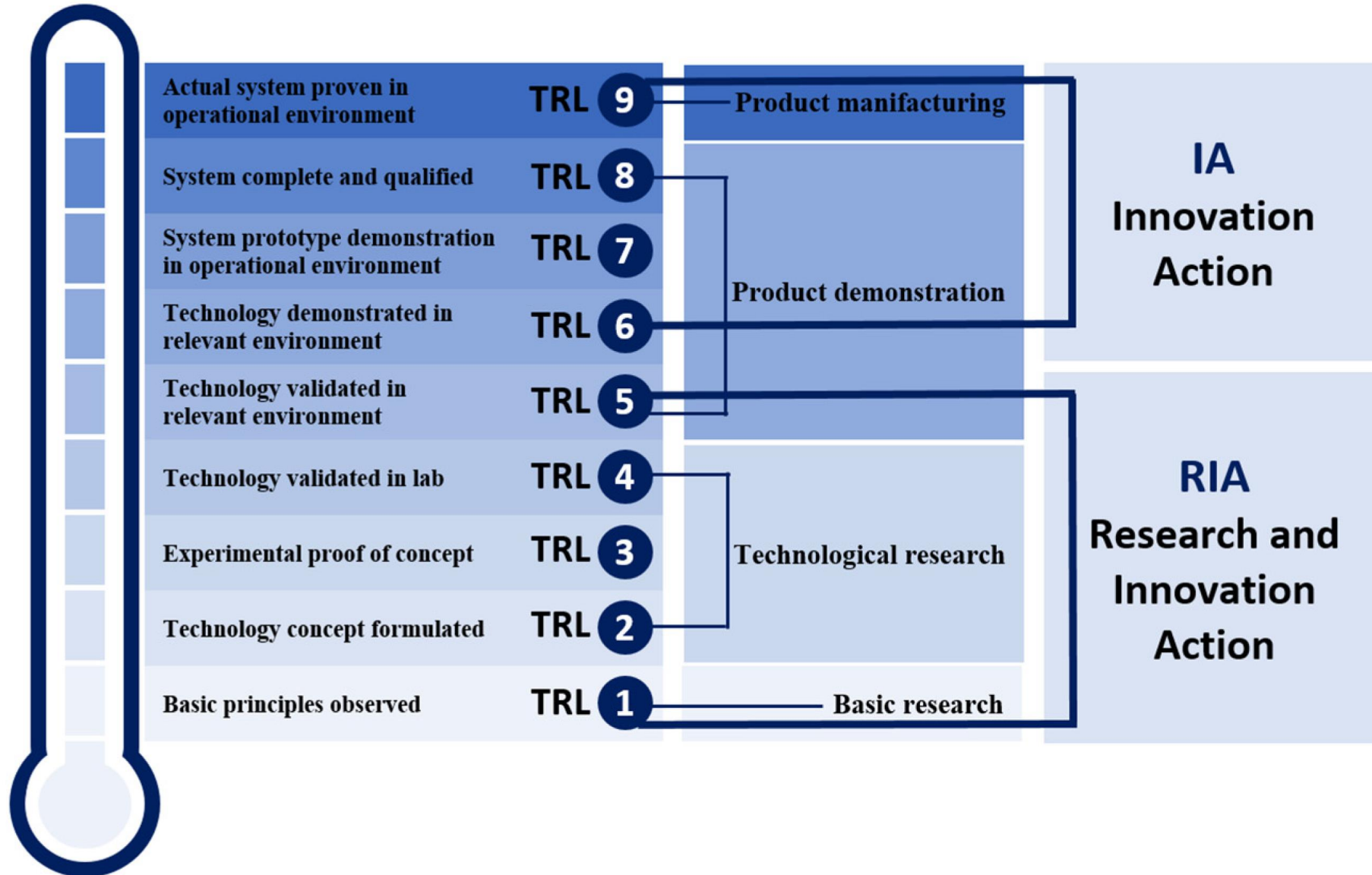
**How we will achieve the aim**

**The expected outcomes and scientific impact**

<https://twitter.com/BldgResilient/status/1432953869995319297/photo/1>

## Madurez tecnolóxica



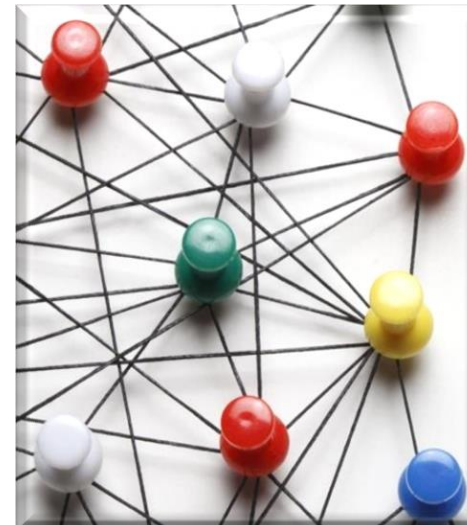


What is your solution?	TRL 3	TRL 4	TRL 5	TRL 6	TRL 7	TRL 8	TRL 9
A Product that is manufactured	Analytical studies on separate elements of the technology. Laboratory based trials that show the feasibility of the predictions.	Basic technological components integrated together to show that they work together. At this point durability is not yet important.	Basic technological components integrated within realistic context under a fully controlled environment in or outside the lab.	A functional version of the product working on a realistic environment able to draw conclusions on the technical and operational capabilities of the product.	A manufacturable version of the product working on an environment which addresses all the operational requirements for the product.	Product in its final form working in full mode under expected conditions and periods.	Product in its final form under full commercial deployment.
Examples to be inspired	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/40791">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/40791</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/17922">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/17922</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/36717">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/36717</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/45798">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/45798</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/44882">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/44882</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/46649">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/46649</a>	
An industrial process	Laboratory experiments are designed to verify that the conceptual process works as expected.	Process components are validated individually and could be integrated in an ad hoc manner at lab scale.	Integrated validation of the process to produce small outputs or short batches of the end product.	Development of a pilot-scale testing plant or unit (1/100th of commercial scale) including engineering-scale equivalents of all the operations that will be required at scale.	Successful demonstration of the continuous operation of the pilot plant/unit during a relevant time-frame.	Demonstration plant is constructed (1/10th of commercial scale) and operated in continuous mode, including working outside normal parameters.	Commercial plant/unit set up and running for full range of operating conditions.
Examples to be inspired	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/46634">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/46634</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/16108">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/16108</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/46949">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/46949</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/35244">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/35244</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/19304">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/19304</a>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/23809">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform/23809</a>	



**Tanto el concepto como la metodología responden a la pregunta de cómo vas a alcanzar los objetivos de tu proyecto, son dos cosas diferentes pero complementarias**

- ❑ El concepto es más abstracto que la metodología. Es el planteamiento general de cómo resolverás el reto que aborda tu proyecto.
- ❑ La metodología es una descripción más práctica y precisa de tus experimentos o actividades de su proyecto, cómo están organizadas.



## 1.2 Methodology (14 páginas)

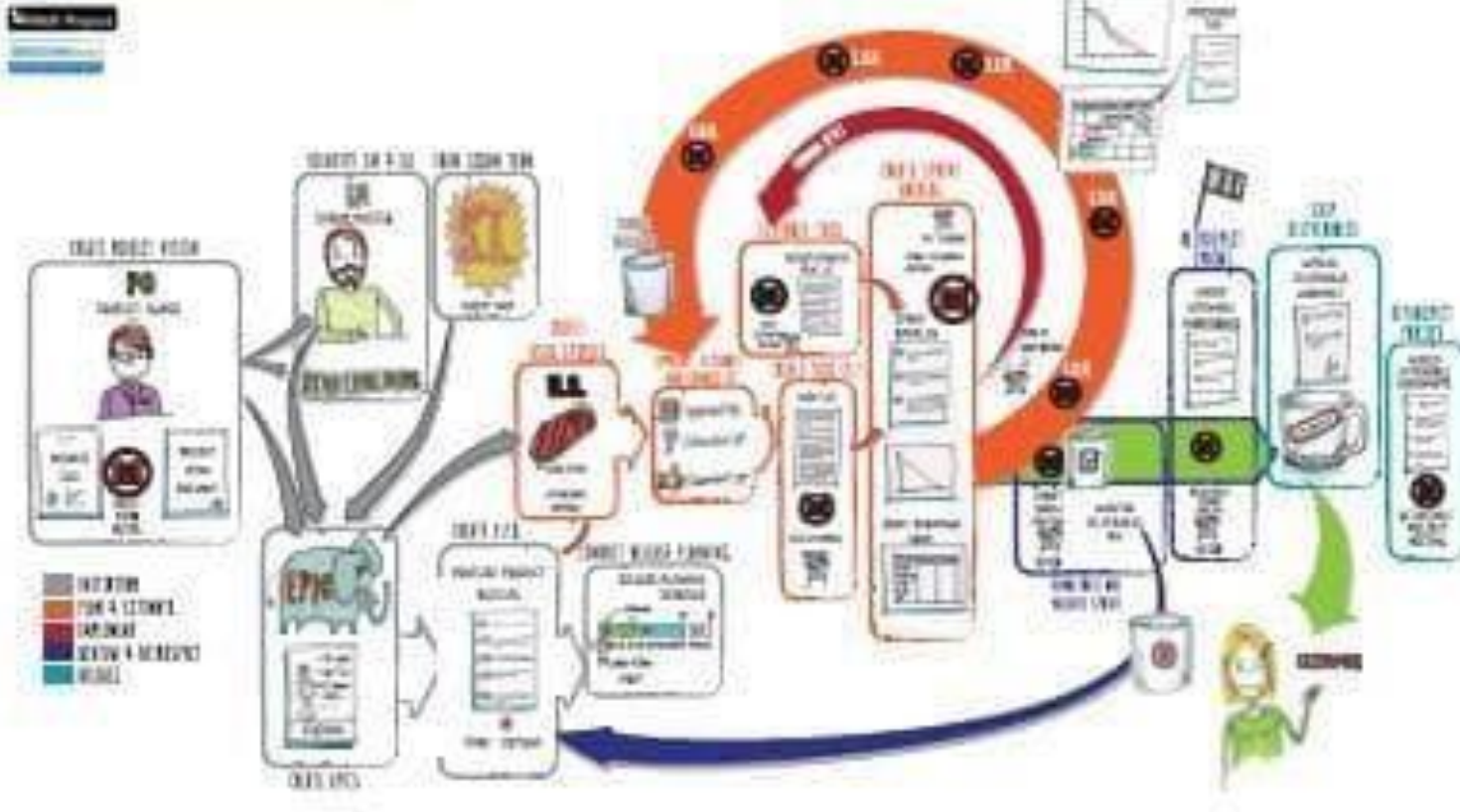
- ▶ Parte general de la metodología (10 páginas)
- ▶ Referencia a otros proyectos nacionales o internacionales cuyos resultados alimentan el proyecto (1 página)
- ▶ Perspectiva o dimensión de género de las actividades de I+D+i, más allá del simple equilibrio de género (1 página)
- ▶ *Open Science* (1 página)
- ▶ *Data Management* (1 página)
- ▶ Inclusión temas Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (si aplica) (1/2 página)
- ▶ Interdisciplinariedad (1/2 página)



## Parte general de la metodología

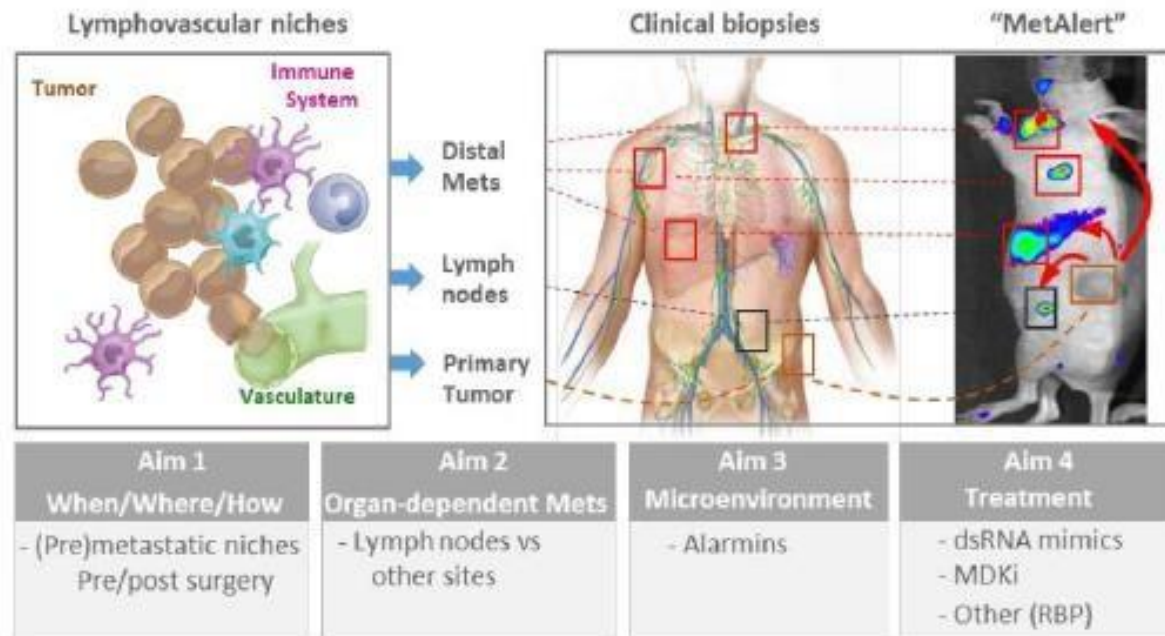
- ▶ Esta es una parte narrativa, las tareas y paquetes de trabajo se detallan en otro apartado, en la implementación. Esta parte narrativa tiene que convencer al revisor/evaluador que lo que se va a hacer es alcanzable y novedoso
- ▶ Nuestra metodología responde a: ¿Qué?, ¿Cómo?, ¿Dónde?, ¿Cuándo?, ¿Quién?, ¿Cuántos? - Para cada paso [PT/WP] del proyecto, discute los retos, riesgos, posibles obstáculos - Explica cómo la metodología garantiza la viabilidad
- ▶ Describe y explica la metodología general, incluyendo los conceptos, modelos y suposiciones que respaldan tu propuesta. Explica cómo esto te permitirá cumplir los objetivos de tu proyecto. Haz referencia a los desafíos importantes que hayas identificado en la metodología elegida y cómo tienes la intención de superarlos
- ▶ Describe el concepto general vinculándolo a los diferentes objetivos. Igualmente se puede vincular a los WP que serán presentados en la sección 3
- ▶ Explica bien las principales etapas del proyecto, eg. para alcanzar el objetivo 1 (O1), tendremos que diseñar e iniciar la participación de las partes interesadas [WP1 *Stakeholder* partes interesadas]..."
- ▶ Destaca algunas tareas importantes y metodologías clave
- ▶ Convencer al revisor que nuestra solución es la más prometedora de todas las que van a evaluar
- ▶ Es importante el rol del usuario final. Intentamos definir una metodología en la que se involucre desde el inicio (*co-design, co-creation, user-centred, etc.*)
- ▶ Podemos sintetizar la metodología en una tabla, en una figura atractiva visualmente mostrando claramente las herramientas, los outputs, de manera que luego en la sección de impacto también se puedan relacionar. Podemos usar mapas conceptuales, diagramas, diagramas de flujo, fotos, etc.
- ▶ Una simple imagen puede ser muy útil para dar una visión rápida del concepto

# Scrum Processes

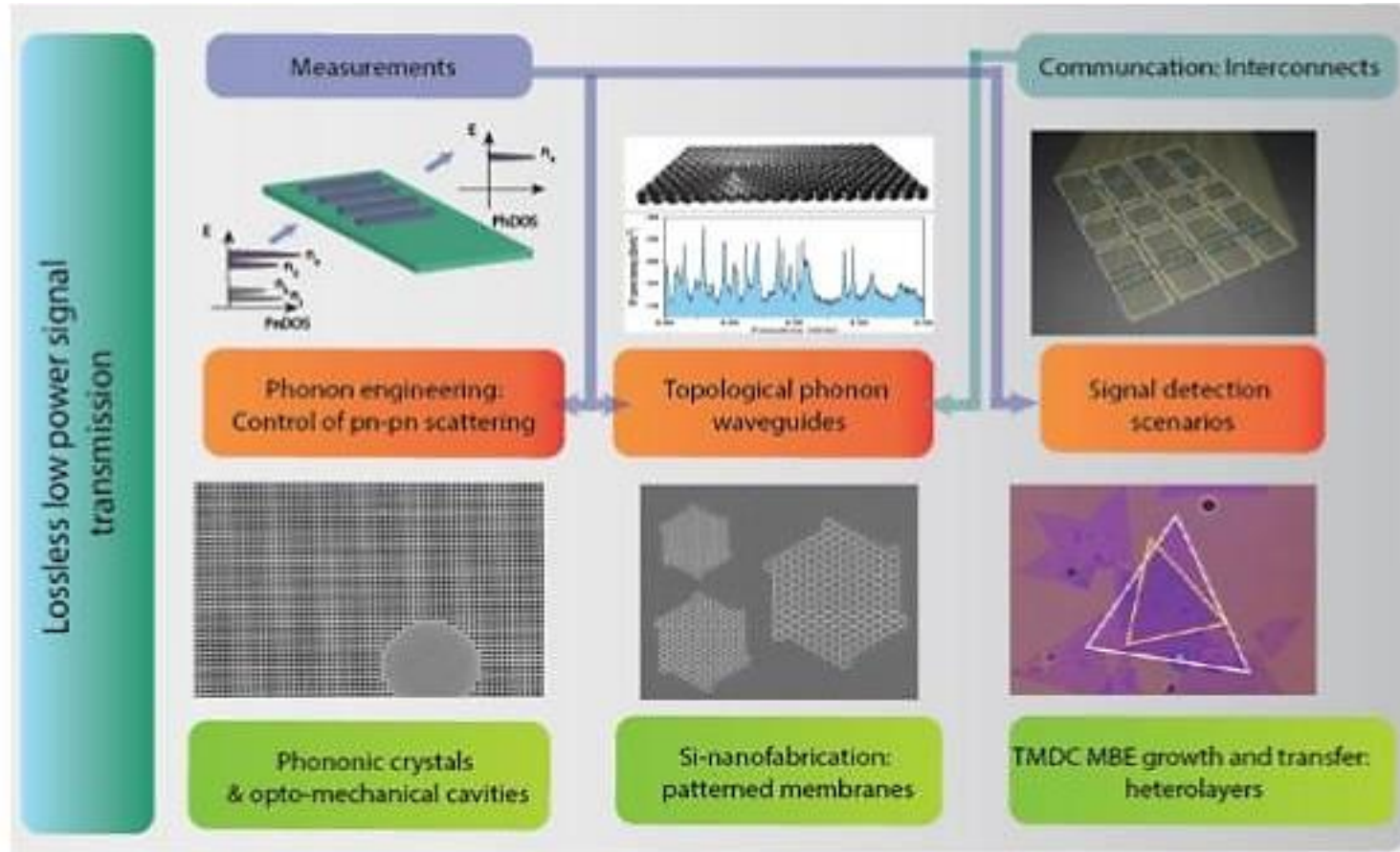


## METALERT-STOP

Imaging, characterizing and targeting metastatic niches in melanoma

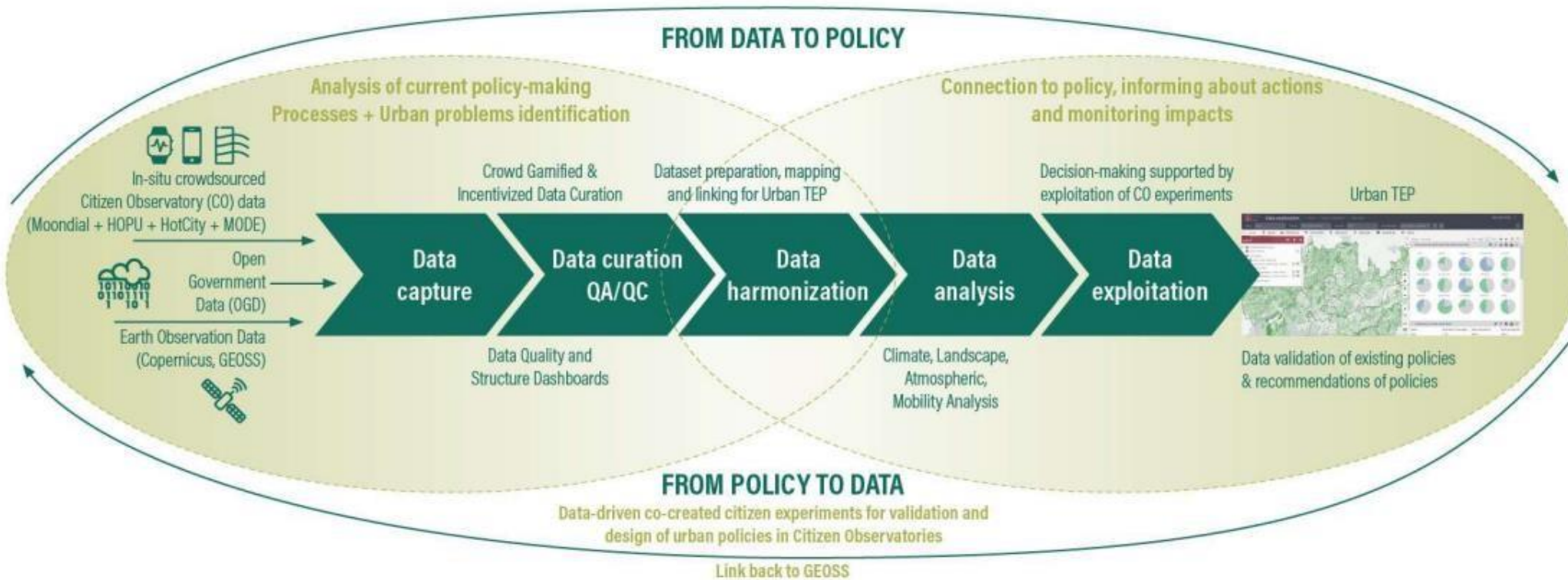


Fuente: <https://eshorizonte2020.es/ciencia-excelente/consejo-europeo-de-investigacion-erc/noticias/documentacion-jornada-informativa-nacional-european-research-council-convocatorias-2021>

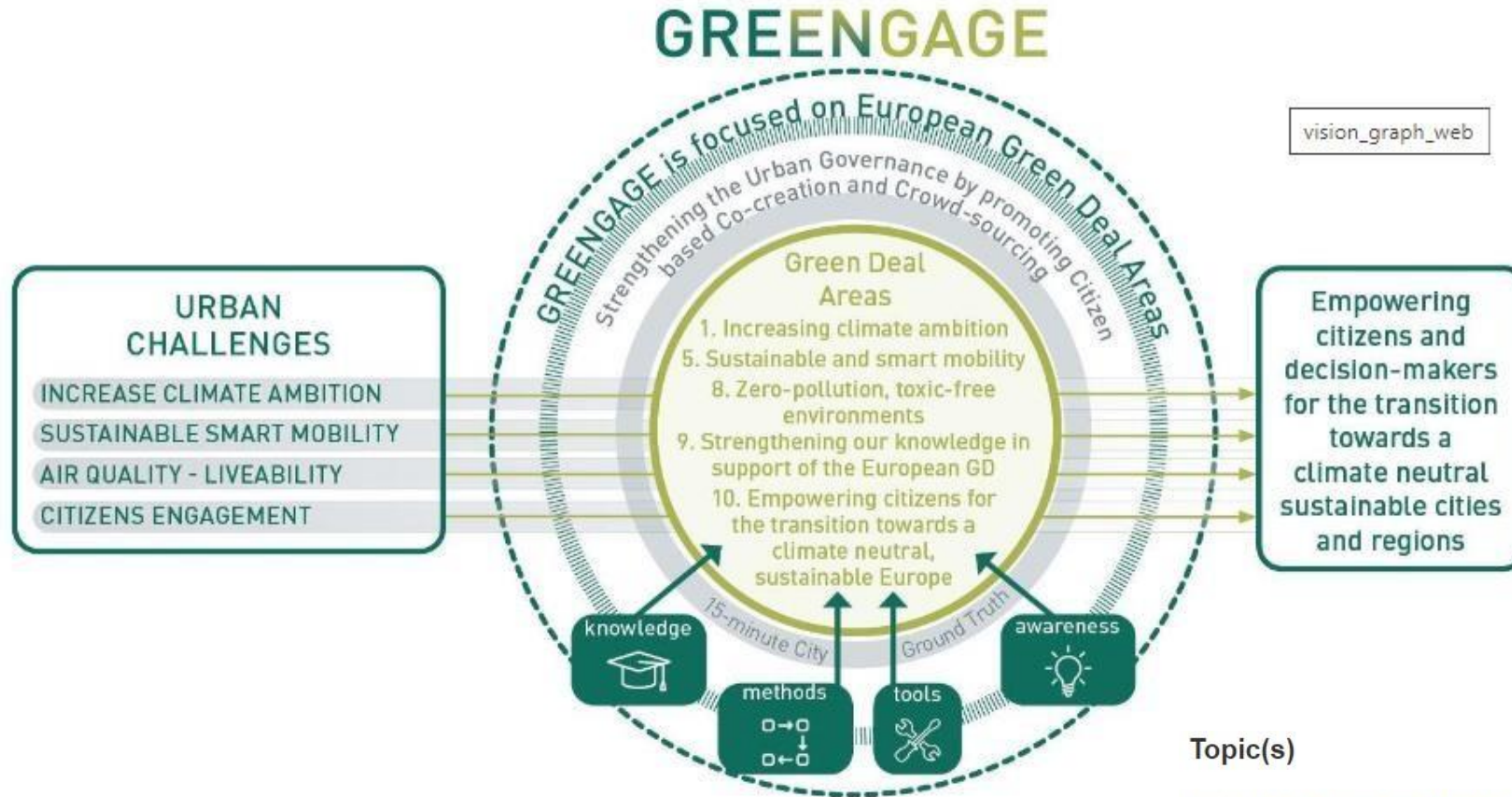


LEIT project description in one picture

Fuente: Presentación Webinar AdG2020 - 29th May 2020



**Una simple imagen puede ser muy útil para dar una visión rápida del concepto!!!**



### Topic(s)

[HORIZON-CL6-2022-GOVERNANCE-01-08 - Uptake and validation of citizen observations to complement authoritative measurement within the urban environment and boost related citizen engagement](#)

### Call for proposal

[HORIZON-CL6-2022-GOVERNANCE-01](#)

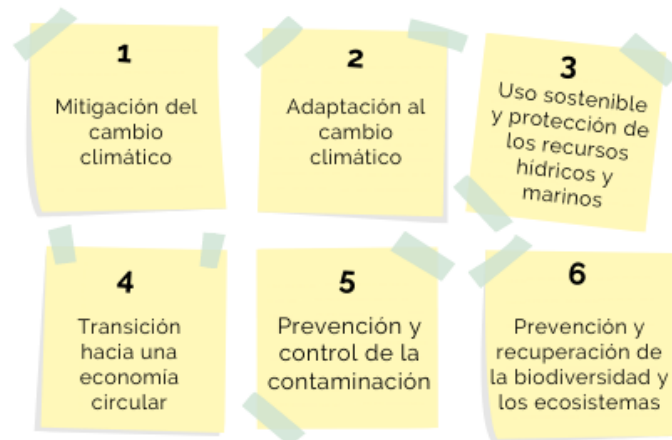


## DO NOT SIGNIFICANT HARM PRINCIPLE (DNSH)

No olvidaremos incluir que nuestro proyecto debe cumplir con los principios DNSH “*Do not Significant Harm*”. El principio DNSH es una condición establecida por la Comisión Europea para asegurarse que las actividades de investigación e innovación respetan los 6 objetivos medioambientales descritos en la legislación (EU Taxonomy Regulation). Podemos hacer referencia a los principios DNSH al presentar nuestra metodología para demostrar que el proyecto no conlleva actividades que produzcan un daño significativo a seis objetivos medioambientales de reglamento mencionado



### Los seis objetivos medioambientales del RT



## Referencia a otros proyectos nacionales o internacionales cuyos resultados alimentan el proyecto

- ▶ Podemos incluir una descripción general de los proyectos (inter)nacionales relacionados con nuestro proyecto propuesto. Demostramos que estamos al tanto de otras iniciativas y que tenemos en cuenta los resultados de estos proyectos e incluso posibles colaboraciones.
- ▶ Los proyectos no están “aislados”. La Comisión valora que haya sinergias con otras actividades o proyectos nacionales o internacionales.
- ▶ Buscamos otros proyectos financiados en la misma convocatoria
- ▶ Consultamos el Dashboard, CORDIS etc.
- ▶ Estudiamos y mencionamos si procede Iniciativas de otras regiones del mundo: EEUU, Japón...
- ▶ Indicaremos qué socios están o han estado involucrados en estos proyectos para demostrar que aprovechamos de manera eficiente este conocimiento generado y en la parte en la que describimos la ambición de nuestro proyecto indicamos ese paso sustancial que vamos a dar en lo que ya se ha hecho o es sabido.

## Perspectiva o dimensión de género de las actividades de I+D+I (más allá del simple equilibrio de género)

Abordar la dimensión de género en el contenido de investigación e innovación implica tener en cuenta el sexo y el género en todo el proceso de investigación e innovación

- ¿Mi idea tiene en cuenta las diferencias entre hombres y mujeres desde un punto de vista biológico y/o cultural?
- ¿Se sabe (o no) que los hombres y las mujeres pueden tener reacciones diferentes en un determinado contexto o cultura?
- ¿Influirán estas diferencias y diversidades en los resultados del proyecto y cómo?
- ¿Podrían los resultados de la investigación ser diferentes para las mujeres que para los hombres? ¿Cómo abordará el proyecto estas diferencias?

Elegibility Criteria - Plan de Igualdad de Género

Award Criteria - Integración de la dimensión de género

Ranking Criteria - Equilibrio de género

**Equal opportunities for men and women in research**

- Disseminate results in a gender-sensitive way
- Use gender-impartial language
- Report data in a gender-sensitive way
- Analyse data in a gender-sensitive way
- Manage and monitor gender equality
- Value women's and men's work equally

**Gender in research content**

- Generate gender-sensitive ideas for research proposals
- Make research hypotheses gender-sensitive
- Formulate gender-sensitive research questions
- Select a mixed team of men and women
- Create gender-equal working conditions
- Choose a gender-sensitive methodology
- Collect gender-sensitive data

**RESEARCH PHASES:**

- RESEARCH PROPOSAL PHASE:**
  - Formulate gender-sensitive research questions
  - Select a mixed team of men and women
- RESEARCH IDEA PHASE:**
  - Make research hypotheses gender-sensitive
- RESEARCH PHASE:**
  - Formulate gender-sensitive research questions
  - Select a mixed team of men and women
  - Create gender-equal working conditions
  - Choose a gender-sensitive methodology
  - Collect gender-sensitive data
- DISSEMINATION PHASE:**
  - Disseminate results in a gender-sensitive way
  - Use gender-impartial language
  - Report data in a gender-sensitive way
  - Analyse data in a gender-sensitive way
  - Manage and monitor gender equality
  - Value women's and men's work equally

For further information and useful links, please consult the Gender in Research Toolkit and Training website under [www.yellowwindow.com/genderresearch](http://www.yellowwindow.com/genderresearch).

## CHECKLIST FOR GENDER IN RESEARCH

### Equal opportunities for women and men in research

- Is there a gender balance in the project consortium and team, at all levels and in decision-making positions?
- Do working conditions allow all members of staff to combine work and family life in a satisfactory manner?
- Are there mechanisms in place to manage and monitor gender equality aspects, e.g. workforce statistics, as required by FP7?

### Gender in research content

#### Research ideas phase:

- If the research involves humans as research objects, has the relevance of gender to the research topic been analysed?
- If the research does not directly involve humans, are the possibly differentiated relations of men and women to the research subject sufficiently clear?
- Have you reviewed literature and other sources relating to gender differences in the research field?

#### Proposal phase:

- Does the methodology ensure that (possible) gender differences will be investigated: that sex/gender-differentiated data will be collected and analysed throughout the research cycle and will be part of the final publication?
- Does the proposal explicitly and comprehensively explain how gender issues will be handled (e.g. in a specific work package)?
- Have possibly differentiated outcomes and impacts of the research on women and men been considered?

#### Research phase:

- Are questionnaires, surveys, focus groups, etc. designed to unravel potentially relevant sex and/or gender differences in your data?
- Are the groups involved in the project (e.g. samples, testing groups) gender-balanced? Is data analysed according to the sex variable? Are other relevant variables analysed with respect to sex?

#### Dissemination phase:

- Do analyses present statistics, tables, figures and descriptions that focus on the relevant gender differences that came up in the course of the project?
- Are institutions, departments and journals that focus on gender included among the target groups for dissemination, along with mainstream research magazines?
- Have you considered a specific publication or event on gender-related findings?



# Gendered Innovations

in Science, Health & Medicine, Engineering, and Environment

[Home](#) | [Contributors](#) | [Links](#) | [Translations](#) | [Contact Us](#)

**What is Gendered Innovations?**

**SEX & GENDER ANALYSIS**

- General Methods
- Specific Methods
- Terms
- Checklists

**CASE STUDIES**


- Science
- Health & Medicine
- Engineering
- Environment

**INTERSECTIONAL DESIGN**

**POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**VIDEOS**

[How to cite website](#)



ENGINEERING

## Sex and Gender Methods for Design

[Gendered Innovations](#)


ENVIRONMENT

ENGINEERING


HEALTH & MEDICINE

SCIENCE


**FEATURED CASE STUDIES**



**Marine Science: Analyzing Sex**



**Chronic Pain: Analyzing How Sex and Gender Interact**



**Facial Recognition: Analyzing Gender and Intersectionality in Machine Learning**

**Why Gendered Innovations?**

**Gendered Innovations employs methods of sex, gender, and intersectional analysis to create new knowledge.**

**What is Gendered Innovations?**

**SEX & GENDER ANALYSIS**

- General Methods
- Specific Methods
- Terms
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**CASE STUDIES**

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**INTERSECTIONAL DESIGN**


**POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**VIDEOS**

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## Water Infrastructure: Participatory Research and Design

[ABSTRACT](#) | [FULL CASE STUDY](#)

**The Challenge**

Nearly one billion people worldwide lack reliable access to improved water (Hunter et al., 2010). In sub-Saharan Africa, water-fetching is women's work, and when villages lack water infrastructure, women and girls spend some 40 billion hours annually procuring water (Hutton et al., 2007).

**Method: Co-Creation and Participatory Research**

Because water procurement is women's work, many women have detailed knowledge of soils and their water yields. This knowledge is vital to civil engineering and development projects—for instance, in determining where to place wells and water taps.

**Gendered Innovations:**

1. Tapping into local women's knowledge has improved the efficiency of water projects. A study of water projects in 13 nations revealed that "equal [...] participation by women contributes to the success of community-managed water services" (Postma et al., 2003). Women's participation also correlates strongly with project sustainability (Gross et al., 2001).
2. Easy access to improved water supplies can improve school attendance for both girls and boys—hence helping to break the cycle of poverty.
3. Assistive technologies, such as a robotic carts outfitted to carry water, may reduce the physical burden of water collection. Researchers experimented with introducing robots to assist women carrying water in one South-Asian village. This was a feasibility study, making robotic water carriers in rural villages a potential innovation for the future.

[Go to Full Case Study](#)

## Open Science

### Artículo 10: ciencia abierta Planteamiento

Se garantizará el acceso abierto a las **publicaciones científicas**.

Se garantizará el acceso abierto a los **datos de investigación** de conformidad con el principio «tan abierto como sea posible y tan cerrado como sea necesario».

Se garantizará la **gestión responsable de los datos de investigación** de conformidad con los principios FAIR.

Se fomentarán e impulsarán **otras prácticas de ciencia abierta**.

Se fomentará la **reciprocidad en la ciencia abierta** en todos los acuerdos de asociación y cooperación con terceros países.

### Artículo 35: explotación y difusión Modalidades

El **acceso abierto a las publicaciones científicas** será obligatorio: se conservarán los derechos de la propiedad intelectual necesarios.

**Acceso abierto a los datos de investigación**, «tan abierto como sea posible y tan cerrado como sea necesario»: excepciones.

**Gestión responsable de los datos de investigación** de conformidad con los principios FAIR. **Plan de gestión de los datos** obligatorio. Posibles obligaciones (en programas de trabajo específicos) de uso de la **Nube Europea de la Ciencia Abierta** para almacenar y proporcionar acceso a los datos de investigación.

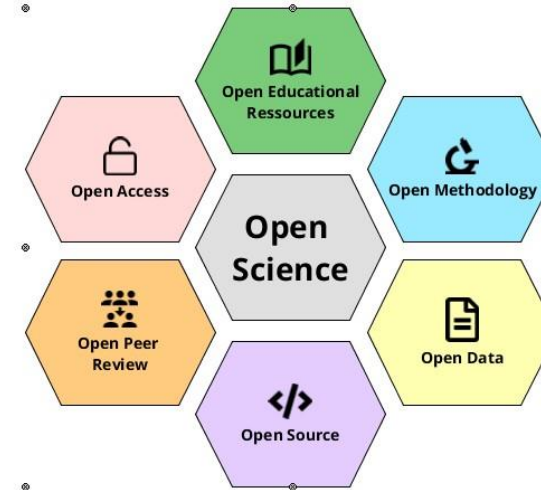
Posibles obligaciones o incentivos suplementarios establecidos por los programas de trabajo sobre **otras prácticas de ciencia abierta**.

OPEN SCIENCE ≠ OPEN ACCESS

## Integración de prácticas de Ciencia Abierta en la metodología descrita

- acceso a resultados de investigación
- acceso abierto a publicaciones y datos científicos
- cocreación de contenidos de I+i con las partes interesadas y el público en general.

Si ninguna de las prácticas de Ciencia Abierta se considera relevante para su proyecto, se debe proporcionar una justificación adecuada aunque algunas prácticas son obligatorias.



### ¿QUÉ ES EL ACCESO ABIERTO?

Acceso abierto: acceso on line sin trabas ni coste para el usuario final:

- a **publicaciones** científicas revisadas por pares
- a **datos** de investigación

Sin embargo, el acceso abierto:

- no implica la exigencia de **publicar**: los investigadores tienen libertad para decidir si publican o no
- no interfiere con la decisión de **explotar comercialmente** los resultados de investigación (ej. patentar): la obligación de depositar en acceso abierto se produce una vez se ha tomado la decisión de publicar
- las publicaciones no son de menor **calidad**: están sometidas al mismo proceso de revisión por pares que las publicaciones de acceso comercial

- Open Research Europe es una plataforma de publicación de acceso abierto para la publicación de investigaciones derivadas de la financiación de Horizonte 2020, Horizonte Europa y/o Euratom en todas las áreas temáticas. La plataforma facilita el cumplimiento de las condiciones de acceso abierto de su financiación y ofrece a los investigadores un lugar de publicación para compartir sus resultados y conocimientos rápidamente y facilitar un debate de investigación abierto y constructivo.

[OPEN RESEARCH EUROPE](#)

**Involucrar a todos los actores relevantes del conocimiento, incluidos los ciudadanos, la sociedad civil y los usuarios finales, en la creación conjunta de agendas y contenidos de I+i (como la ciencia ciudadana) mediante la Co-creación/Co-diseño**

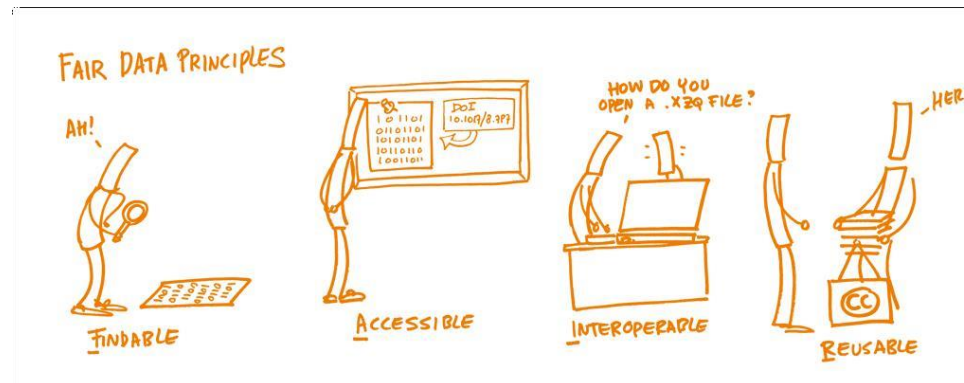
- ▶ La co-creación en proyectos de investigación es un proceso necesario, muy motivador y enriquecedor, es activo y creativo. Es una metodología muy útil para hacer frente a retos que no son del todo definidos o desconocidos.
- ▶ Existe un contacto fluido con los grupos de interés en todo el proceso. Ha de partir de la generación de motivación entre los participantes, haciéndoles ver que son parte de la solución de un reto compartido, incluso desde su identificación.
- ▶ Se construyen las soluciones a través de entender cómo ven el problema las personas que están afectadas. Se generan soluciones aplicadas.
- ▶ Es una experiencia práctica y constructiva sobre la circularidad de los procesos. La intención de participación en el proceso ha de estar confirmada.
- ▶ La co-creación permite comparar opiniones a distintas escalas
- ▶ Refuerza a los equipos, se convierten en multidisciplinares (investigación, co-creación, técnicos y comunicación)





## Data management

- ▶ Los datos de investigación abiertos son datos a los que se puede acceder, reutilizar, remezclar y redistribuir libremente, para fines de investigación académica y enseñanza y más. Idealmente, los datos abiertos no tienen restricciones de reutilización o redistribución y cuentan con las licencias adecuadas como tales. En casos excepcionales, p.e. Para proteger la identidad de las personas, se establecen restricciones de acceso especiales o limitadas.
- ▶ Establecer y actualizar regularmente un plan de gestión de datos (DMP) para los datos generados (y/o recopilados) en el mes 6 del proyecto
- ▶ Depositar los datos en un repositorio de confianza tan pronto como sea posible y dentro de los plazos establecidos en el DMP, y asegurar el acceso abierto bajo licencias CC BY, CC 0 o equivalentes, siguiendo el principio *'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'*.
- ▶ Proporcionar información a través del repositorio sobre cualquier resultado de investigación / herramienta / instrumento necesario para reutilizar o validar los datos
- ▶ Los metadatos deben estar abiertos bajo licencia CC 0 o equivalente (siempre que se salvaguarden los intereses legítimos o las restricciones), en línea con los principios FAIR, y proporcionar información sobre los términos de licencia.





## Ejemplo Ciencia Abierta y Gestión de Datos

### 1. Open science practices

The PROJECT commits to providing open access to all its research results, data and tools as early as possible and no later than the publication date of the corresponding research articles, to ensure that third parties can verify, validate, and reproduce them with minimum effort of duplication, unless there is a well justified reason not to do so, e.g. IP or privacy concerns. In short, we follow the principle of “as open as possible, but as closed as necessary”. The Consortium Agreement (CA) ensures all beneficiaries have sufficient time to review other proposed submissions and identify possible IP issues or lost opportunities; the Supervisory Board (SB) and the Dissemination and Impact Committee (DIC) will guarantee that this is conducted in a timely fashion to make sure there are no unreasonable barriers to have open access to the programme's research results

We will use relevant research data repositories and take measures to ensure efficient data sharing, not only among the network members, but also third parties, to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate the data, free of charge. The Steering Board will ensure that procedures are in place to ensure data security whilst also providing open-access. To make the PROJECT research data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR), a detailed DMP will be generated, including a list of all significant types of research outputs of the PROJECT besides article publications (e.g. experimental datasets, images, software, algorithms), and information on all aspects of the data life cycle (research planning, active research and sharing of results); see Table 1.2(b).

⊕ **Table 1.2(b)** Description of how the data generated by the PROJECT will be managed

Issues	Description
Types	Experimental datasets, images, software, algorithms, estimated to be
Findability	The project research data and outputs will be deposited and described in a public repository, e.g. INVESTIGO at UV, that guarantee long-term data preservation (such as DOI) to the deposited items. The repositories will comply with the FAIR principles.
Accessibility	All research data will be provided in open access format and/or will be made available under the EC guidelines. Specific user management will be foreseen in order to ensure that users can find and have access to the PROJECT data. If relevant, further project digital dashboard will be developed to make the open access data available and to access will be applied only on account of privacy, ethical issues, etc.
<u>Interoperability</u>	The PROJECT data and research outputs will be described using standard terms from controlled vocabularies and ontologies will be associated with the data.
Reusability	THE PROJECT will distribute their data in open access formats (e.g. Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License, or a licence with rights equivalent to the above, unless necessary). The deposited data/research outputs will be made available with clear data processes and instructions about any tool/software/model that is used, including interpretation, and re-use. Each partner generating or reusing research outputs will be responsible for data management, publication, preservation and secure storage during the project.
Curation and storage / <u>preservation</u> costs	Costs of data collection, quality check, cleaning and conversion to open access format, description, and documentation (e.g. codebooks, instructions, tools) will be covered by the project. Moreover, the activities related to the DMP (such as providing guidance, training, issues and preparing the DMP) will cost about 0.5 person-month per partner. No costs are expected for the deposit and preservation of research outputs as the project is responsible for data management and quality assurance.

## Inclusión temas Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (si aplica)

Integrar las ciencias sociales y las humanidades es crucial por varias razones. Muchos de los desafíos complejos que enfrenta la sociedad no pueden ser abordados adecuadamente por una sola disciplina científica. Si bien las soluciones técnicas son a menudo esenciales para iniciar nuevas políticas, por sí solas no son suficientes para lograr impactos significativos y duraderos. Con frecuencia, los encargados de formular políticas confían en las perspicacias proporcionadas por las ciencias sociales y las humanidades para alcanzar los resultados sociales deseados.

Historias de éxito en esa integración para inspirar  
vuestras propuestas



<https://horizoneuropencportal.eu/cluster-2>

[https://horizoneuropencportal.eu/sites/default/files/2022-08/n4s\\_factsheets\\_2021.pdf](https://horizoneuropencportal.eu/sites/default/files/2022-08/n4s_factsheets_2021.pdf)

## Interdisciplinariedad

Tenemos que describir cómo se utilizarán los elementos y la experiencia de diferentes disciplinas en el proyecto de una manera forma complementaria e integral. Esto significa que no debe simplemente proporcionar una “lista de disciplinas”, pero también ilustrar por qué estas disciplinas combinadas y la colaboración entre son adecuados y necesarios para la consecución de los objetivos.

Al hacerlo, tendremos en cuenta que si considera que el enfoque interdisciplinario es innecesario para su proyecto propuesto debemos explicar la razón. En muchos casos se esperará tal interdisciplinariedad, que cumpla con todos los requisitos y considerar que el alcance de un tema determinado a menudo requiere reunir varias especialidades y campos del conocimiento.

Los desafíos globales son muy complejos y no pueden ser resueltos por una sola disciplina, sino que a menudo requieren la colaboración entre diferentes disciplinas.

<https://horizoneuropencportal.eu/news/ssh-opportunities-document-published>

[https://horizoneuropencportal.eu/sites/default/files/2023-02/ssh-opportunities\\_2023-24\\_final\\_for-publication.pdf](https://horizoneuropencportal.eu/sites/default/files/2023-02/ssh-opportunities_2023-24_final_for-publication.pdf)

## Criterio de evaluación

### Impacto

- Credibilidad de las vías para lograr los resultados e impactos esperados especificados en el programa de trabajo, y la escala probable e importancia de las contribuciones debidas al proyecto.
- Idoneidad y calidad de las medidas para maximizar los resultados e impactos esperados, según lo establecido en el plan de difusión y explotación, incluidas las actividades de comunicación.

## 2. *Impacto*

4  
Pags

Los resultados de su proyecto deben contribuir a los resultados esperados establecidos para el *topic* del programa de trabajo a medio plazo, y a los impactos esperados más amplios establecidos en el “destino” a largo plazo. Hay que describir cómo encajan los resultados de tu proyecto en el esquema general en el *topic*. En esta sección debe mostrar cómo el proyecto podría contribuir a los resultados e impactos descritos en el programa de trabajo, la escala e importancia probable de esta contribución y las medidas para maximizar estos impactos.

- ✓ Describir nuestra contribución, que es única hacia los *outcomes* que están especificados en el *topic*, y los impactos a largo plazo
- ✓ Vamos a identificar los grupos a los que beneficia (*target groups*), especificarlos, grupos de interés.
- ✓ Describir el impacto a nivel científico pero también económico y social
- ✓ Cuantificar las contribuciones tanto como sea posible. Usaremos indicadores de impacto tangibles, (e.g. empleos creados, muertes evitadas, emisiones de CO2 (equivalentes) reducidas, ahorro de energía, etc.) Explicar las suposiciones que hacemos para llegar a estas cuantificaciones.

## Recordamos Vocabulario de la sección Impacto

Impacts	Objectives	Outcomes
Wider long-term effects on society (including the environment), the economy and science, enabled by the outcomes of R&I investments (long term).	The goals of the work performed within the project, in terms of its research and innovation content.	The expected effects, over the medium term, of projects supported under a given topic.
	<b>Research output</b>	<b>Pathway to impact</b>
<b>Results</b>	Results generated by the action to which access can be given in the form of scientific publications, data or other engineered outcomes and processes	Logical steps towards the achievement of the expected impacts of the project over time, in particular beyond the duration of a project.
What is generated during the project implementation.		



RECORDAR

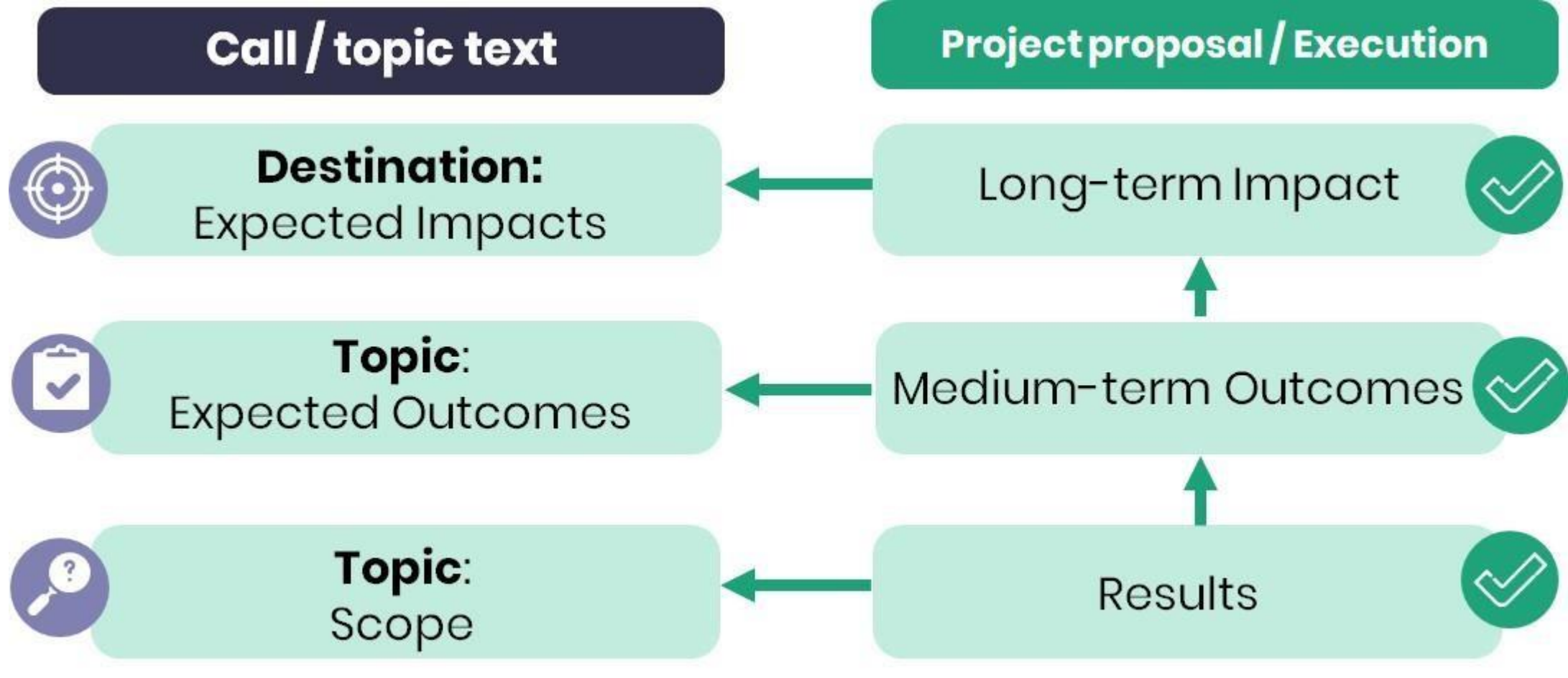
**Objectives** \_\_\_\_\_ al inicio del proyecto

**Results** \_\_\_\_\_ mientras dura el proyecto

**Research Outputs** \_\_\_\_\_ publicaciones, datos generados durante el proyecto etc.

**Expected Outcomes** \_\_\_\_\_ justo después del proyecto, efectos a medio plazo

**Impact** \_\_\_\_\_ a largo plazo





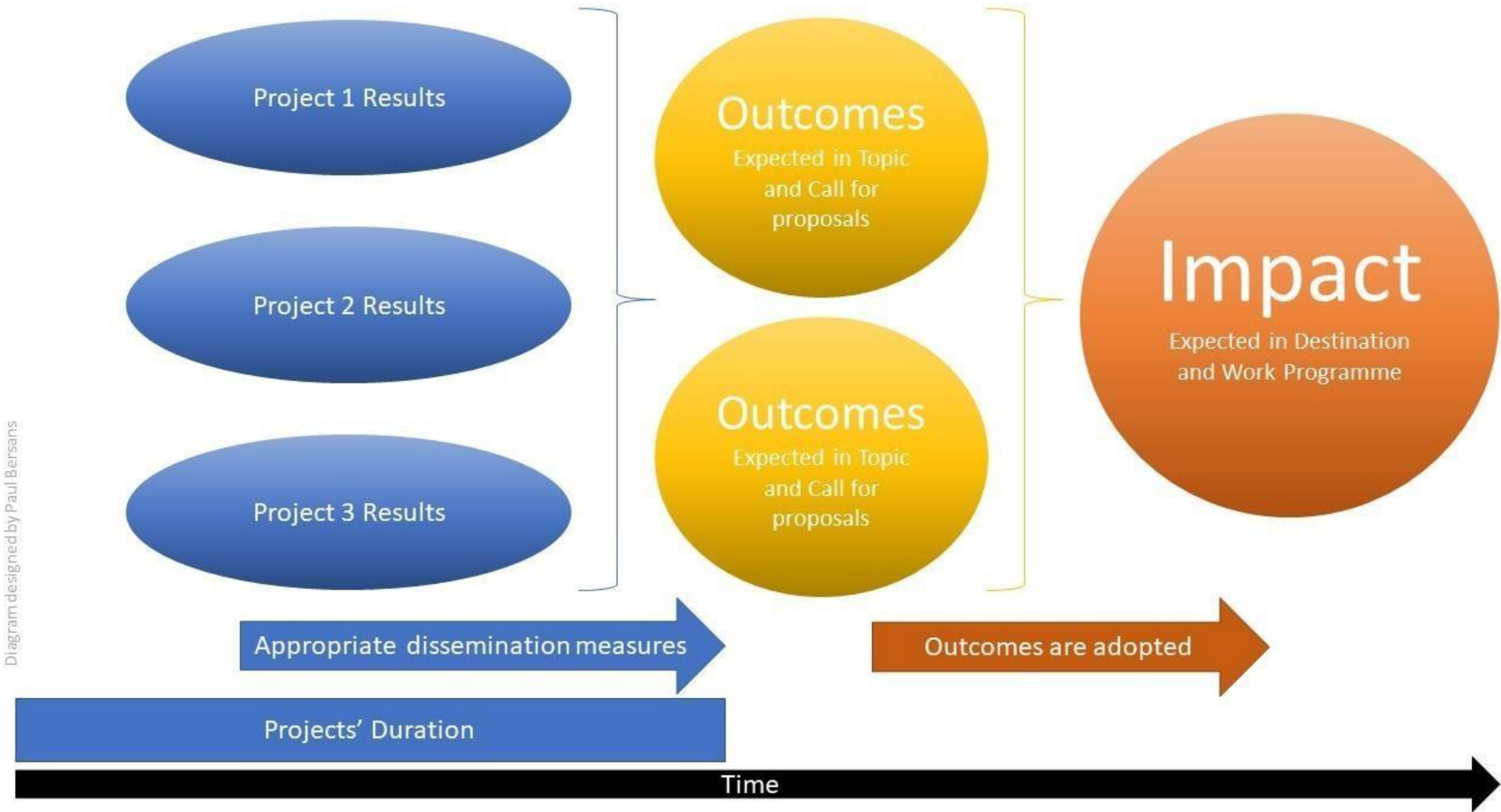


Diagram designed by Paul Berisans



## 2.1. *Project's pathways towards impact*

- Empezamos la sección redactando **introducción** en la que podemos hacer un **breve recordatorio de los retos que vamos a abordar**, debe ser coherente con lo que hemos explicado en la introducción y con el objetivo del proyecto
- Los **impactos pueden ser científicos, económicos/tecnológicos y sociales**. Identificaremos barreras y obstáculos potenciales a los impactos (no es lo mismo que los riesgos de la implementación)
- Como base, podemos escribir cada uno de los ***expected outcomes* (EO) del topic** de la convocatoria elegida y para cada uno de ellos:
  - Describe cómo contribuirán los resultados del proyecto a cada uno de esos EO y los relacionamos a su vez con los resultados finales del proyecto.
  - Fundamentamos y justificamos cada caso
  - Proporcionamos proyecciones futuras que sean razonables
    - ¿Qué ocurrirá una vez finalizado el proyecto?
    - Vincularemos los resultados del proyecto (*outcomes*) a los *Expected Impacts* de *Call Destination*

**Outcome 2:** Greater availability of qualitative and quantitative in-situ data for long time series and better geographical coverage, contributing to the in-situ component of existing observation systems (such as Copernicus, European research infrastructures (such as EBSI, INSPIRE) and GEOSS)

GREENGAGE will build on the already identified decision-ready information and associated data gaps in the authoritative data held by the public administrations and public agencies at each of the 4 involved pilots. Specific tools will be incorporated to Urban-TEP (WP4), such as the Data Quality and Structure Dashboard (VRVis) to provide with instantaneous visual feedback and detailed information on structure and quality metrics (e.g., data gaps, duplicate timestamps) of datasets. Through the GREEN Engine infrastructure and its application in pilots' use cases (WP2/WP5), the amendment of the temporal and spatial data gaps in already existing or missing datasets will be achieved to provide a holistic view of environmental use case domains addressed in the pilots.

**Scientific, Economic/Technical, Societal impact:** The project will provide finer grained in-situ environmental datasets of higher quality contributed by citizens that complement the existing authoritative data at the disposal of public administrations (WP5). These will be made freely available within existing observational systems (WP4), thus promoting re-use, and supporting further policy and research innovations.

**Barriers & Mitigation:** Quality assurance of the data provided is imperative to ensure its value and trust for policy makers. Critical mass of such data demands high and continuous involvement from users. GREENGAGE engagement and co-creation methodology (WP2) together with its collaborative environment (WP4) and training Academy (WP3) will be integrated within GREEN Engine, which will also be empowered with data quality assurance mechanisms (WP4) addressing these risks.

**Related expected results:** GREENGAGE CO Academy [KER1], GREENGAGE CO methodology [KER2] and GREEN Engine and interoperable toolbox [KER3] and GREENGAGE Observatories [KER4] results will contribute towards this outcome.

<b>Resources &amp; target groups</b>	Cities Open Data portals and internal network sensors Datasets currently being used in policy making or validation Civic associations (elderly, neighbourhoods) already contributing with data Civil servants and policy makers <sup>28</sup>
<b>Significance</b>	<b>O2.KPI 1:</b> # new datasets crowdsourced and curated at each pilot: (> 4/pilot → 16) <b>O2.KPI 2:</b> # datasets contributed to existing observation systems: (> 3/pilot → 12) <b>O2.KPI 3:</b> # existing datasets harmonized with new evidence: (> 2 / pilot)



## 2.2 Measures to maximize impact- dissemination, exploitation and communication

### Comunicación:

**Promover** el proyecto y sus resultados, proporcionando información a **múltiples audiencias** (incluyendo los medios de comunicación y el público en general)

- Posiblemente implicando un intercambio bi-direccional

### Diseminación:

**Desvelar públicamente** los resultados por cualquier medio (incluyendo las publicaciones científicas) a **audiencias especializadas**

### Explotación:

**Utilizar** los resultados en:

- otras actividades de investigación
- desarrollar, crear, fabricar y comercializar un producto o proceso
- crear y proporcionar un servicio
- actividades de estandarización y policy making



## COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION AND EXPLOITATION WHY THEY ALL MATTER AND WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

### Communication: Promote your action and results

Inform, promote and communicate your activities and results

 **Reaching multiple audiences**  
Citizens, the media, stakeholders

#### How?

- Having a well-designed strategy
- Conveying clear messages
- Using the right media channels

#### When?

From the start of the action until the end


#### Why?

- Engage with stakeholders
- Attract the best experts to your team
- Generate market demand
- Raise awareness of how public money is spent
- Show the success of European collaboration

**Legal obligation of your Grant Agreement**

### Dissemination: Make your results public

Open Science: knowledge and results (free of charge) for others to use

 **Only to scientists?**

Not only but also to others that can learn from the results: authorities, industry, policymakers, sectors of interest, civil society

#### How?

- Publishing your results on:
- Scientific magazines
  - Scientific and/or targeted conferences
  - Databases

#### When?

At any time, and as soon as the action has results

#### Why?

- Maximise results' impact
- Allow other researchers to go a step forward
- Contribute to the advancement of the state of the art
- Make scientific results a common good

**Legal obligation of your Grant Agreement**

### Exploitation: Make concrete use of results

Commercial, Societal, Political Purposes

 **Only by researchers?**

Not only, but also:

- Industry including SMEs
- Those that can make good use of them: authorities, industrial authorities, policymakers, sectors of interest, civil society

#### How?

- Creating roadmaps, prototypes, softwares
- Sharing knowledge, skills, data

#### When?

Towards the end and beyond, as soon as the action has exploitable results

#### Why?

- Lead to new legislation or recommendations
- For the benefit of innovation, the economy and the society
- Help to tackle a problem and respond to an existing demand

**Legal obligation of your Grant Agreement**

What else?  Acknowledge the EU funding!

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION TOOLS**

**Research and Innovation success stories** ● ● ●

A collection of the most recent success stories from EU-funded Research & Innovation.

**Horizon Dashboard** ● ● ●

An intuitive and interactive knowledge platform where you can extract statistics and data on EU Research and Innovation programmes – sorting by topics, countries, organisations, sectors, as well as individual projects and beneficiaries!

**CORDIS** ● ● ●

Multilingual articles and publications that highlight research results, based on an open repository of EU project information.

**Horizon Results Booster** ● ● ●

A service free of charge in case you would like to apply to benefit from one of these services:

1. Portfolio Dissemination & Exploitation Strategy
2. Business plan development
3. Go-to-Market Support

**Horizon Magazine** ●

The latest news and features about thought-provoking science and innovative research projects funded by the EU.

**Innovation Radar** ● ● ●

A data-driven method focused on the identification of high potential innovations and the key innovators behind them in EU-funded Research and Innovation projects.

**Horizon Impact Award** ●

An annual prize to recognise and celebrate outstanding projects that have used their results to provide value for society. The award enables individuals or teams to showcase their best practices and achievements, and inspire beneficiaries of research and innovation funding to maximise the impact of their research!

**Horizon Results Platform** ● ● ●

A public platform that hosts and promotes research results thereby widening exploitation opportunities. It helps to bridge the gap between research results and generating value for economy and society. You can create your own page to showcase your results, find collaboration opportunities and get inspired by the results of others!

- **Communication**
- **Dissemination**
- **Exploitation**

**Keep in touch**

- [Contact your PO](#)
- [Funding & Tenders Opportunities portal](#)
- [Research Enquiry Service](#)

## Comunicación

Category of audience	Target audience	Type of information/ Material	Channels/tools	Objective of the communication	Key Performance Indicator
Scientific community	Universities Research Centres	Reports, presentations	Congress, Conferences, articles	Increase visibility on the new technology	> 1.000 scientists
Manufacturers of XXX	Product developers	Targeted information about technology/product developed	Site visits, Outreach videos	Raise awareness on the new capabilities	> 50 manufacturers
Integrators, ,...	xxx	Targeted information about technology/product developed	Site visits, Outreach videos	Raise awareness on the new capabilities	> 10 integrators
Public authorities, Policy makers	Regional, national, European authorities	Summary reports, roadmaps	Presentations, dedicated meetings	Influence over the R&D priorities	> 160 policy makers
Associations	xxxx	Main outcomes, factsheet	Press release, website, Newsletter	Gain visibility among key players	> 6 associations
General Public	Youth Students	Marketing material, flyers, mock-ups, materials for science experiments	Website, Social media (blogs, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Youtube), entry in Wikipedia, Researchers night/week	Inspirational, education, increase social awareness about XXX	> 60.000 interested parties

### Ejemplo ficticio



## 2.3 Summary

La sección de Canvas es una sección nueva introducida con Horizonte Europa. Este esquema ofrece la oportunidad de resumir y aclarar lo que hemos descrito en las secciones 2.1 y 2.2. Este Canvas ayuda al evaluador a comprender todos los elementos en un formato más claro.

Insertamos números, porcentajes de aumento o disminución del nivel de determinadas acciones, cuantificamos los resultados, mencionamos a qué actores (Stakeholders) se dirigen e indicamos qué métodos de difusión y comunicación se utilizarán.

6 categorías:

1. Necesidades específicas del proyecto
2. Resultados esperados
3. Difusión, explotación y comunicación
4. Grupos destinatarios (target groups)
5. Resultados
6. Impactos científicos, económicos y sociales generados más allá del proyecto.

SPECIFIC NEEDS	EXPECTED RESULTS	D & E & C MEASURES	TARGET GROUPS	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p><i>What are the specific needs that triggered this project?</i></p> <p><b>Example 1</b> Most airports use process flow-oriented models based on static mathematical values limiting the optimal management of passenger flow and hampering the accurate use of the available resources to the actual demand of passengers.</p> <p><b>Example 2</b> Electronic components need to get smaller and lighter to match the expectations of the end-users. At the same time there is a problem of sourcing of raw materials that has an environmental impact.</p>	<p><i>What do you expect to generate by the end of the project?</i></p> <p><b>Example 1</b> <b>Successful large-scale demonstrator:</b> Trial with 3 airports of an advanced forecasting system for proactive airport passenger flow management.</p> <p><b>Algorithmic model:</b> Novel algorithmic model for proactive airport passenger flow management.</p> <p><b>Example 2</b> Publication of a <b>scientific discovery on transparent electronics</b>.</p> <p><b>New product:</b> More sustainable electronic circuits.</p> <p><b>Three PhD students trained.</b></p>	<p><i>What dissemination, exploitation and communication measures will you apply to the results?</i></p> <p><b>Example 1</b> <b>Exploitation:</b> Patenting the algorithmic model.</p> <p><b>Dissemination towards the scientific community and airports:</b> Scientific publication with the results of the large-scale demonstration.</p> <p><b>Communication towards citizens:</b> An event in a shopping mall to show how the outcomes of the action are relevant to our everyday lives.</p> <p><b>Example 2</b> <b>Exploitation of the new product:</b> Patenting the new product; Licencing to major electronic companies.</p> <p><b>Dissemination towards the scientific community and industry:</b> Participating at conferences; Developing a platform of material compositions for industry; Participation at EC project portfolios to disseminate the results as part of a group and maximise the visibility vis-à-vis companies.</p>	<p><i>Who will use or further up-take the results of the project? Who will benefit from the results of the project?</i></p> <p><b>Example 1</b> <b>9 European airports:</b> Schiphol, Brussels airport, etc.</p> <p><b>The European Union aviation safety agency.</b></p> <p><b>Air passengers (indirect).</b></p> <p><b>Example 2</b> <b>End-users:</b> consumers of electronic devices.</p> <p><b>Major electronic companies:</b> Samsung, Apple, etc.</p> <p><b>Scientific community</b> (field of transparent electronics).</p>	<p><i>What change do you expect to see after successful dissemination and exploitation of project results to the target group(s)?</i></p> <p><b>Example 1</b> <b>Up-take by airports:</b> 9 European airports adopt the advanced forecasting system demonstrated during the project.</p> <p><b>Example 2</b> <b>High use of the scientific discovery published</b> (measured with the relative rate of citation index of project publications).</p> <p><b>A major electronic company</b> (Samsung or Apple) <b>exploits/uses the new product</b> in their manufacturing.</p>	<p><i>What are the expected wider scientific, economic and societal effects of the project contributing to the expected impacts outlined in the respective destination in the work programme?</i></p> <p><b>Example 1</b> <b>Scientific:</b> New breakthrough scientific discovery on passenger forecast modelling.</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> Increased airport efficiency Size: 15% increase of maximum passenger capacity in European airports, leading to a 28% reduction in infrastructure expansion costs.</p> <p><b>Example 2</b> <b>Scientific:</b> New breakthrough scientific discovery on transparent electronics.</p> <p><b>Economic/Technological:</b> A new market for touch enabled electronic devices.</p> <p><b>Societal:</b> Lower climate impact of electronics manufacturing (including through material sourcing and waste management).</p>

### SPECIFIC NEEDS

*What are the specific needs that triggered this project?*

#### Example 1

Most airports use process flow-oriented models based on static mathematical values limiting the optimal management of passenger flow and hampering the accurate use of the available resources to the actual demand of passengers.

#### Example 2

Electronic components need to get smaller and lighter to match the expectations of the end-users. At the same time there is a problem of sourcing of raw materials that has an environmental impact.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

*What do you expect to generate by the end of the project?*

#### Example 1

**Successful large-scale demonstrator:** Trial with 3 airports of an advanced forecasting system for proactive airport passenger flow management.

#### Algorithmic model:

Novel algorithmic model for proactive airport passenger flow management.

#### Example 2

Publication of a **scientific discovery on transparent electronics**.

**New product:** More sustainable electronic circuits.

**Three PhD students trained.**

### D & E & C MEASURES

*What dissemination, exploitation and communication measures will you apply to the results?*

#### Example 1

**Exploitation:** Patenting the algorithmic model.

**Dissemination towards the scientific community and airports:** Scientific publication with the results of the large-scale demonstration.

**Communication towards citizens:** An event in a shopping mall to show how the outcomes of the action are relevant to our everyday lives.

#### Example 2

**Exploitation of the new product:** Patenting the new product; Licensing to major electronic companies.

#### Dissemination towards the scientific community and industry:

Participating at conferences; Developing a platform of material compositions for industry; Participation at EC project portfolios to disseminate the results as part of a group and maximize the visibility vis-à-vis companies.

### TARGET GROUPS

*Who will use or further up-take the results of the project? Who will benefit from the results of the project?*

#### Example 1

**9 European airports:**

Schiphol, Brussels airport, etc.

**The European Union aviation safety agency.**

**Air passengers (indirect).**

#### Example 2

**End-users:** consumers of electronic devices.

**Major electronic companies:** Samsung, Apple, etc.

**Scientific community** (field of transparent electronics).

### OUTCOMES

*What change do you expect to see after successful dissemination and exploitation of project results to the target group(s)?*

#### Example 1

**Up-take by airports:** 9 European airports adopt the advanced forecasting system demonstrated during the project.

#### Example 2

**High use of the scientific discovery published** (measured with the relative rate of citation index of project publications).

**A major electronic company** (Samsung or Apple) **exploits/uses the new product** in their manufacturing.

### IMPACTS

*What are the expected wider scientific, economic and societal effects of the project contributing to the expected impacts outlined in the respective destination in the work program?*

#### Example 1

**Scientific:** New breakthrough scientific discovery on passenger forecast modelling.

**Economic:** Increased airport efficiency

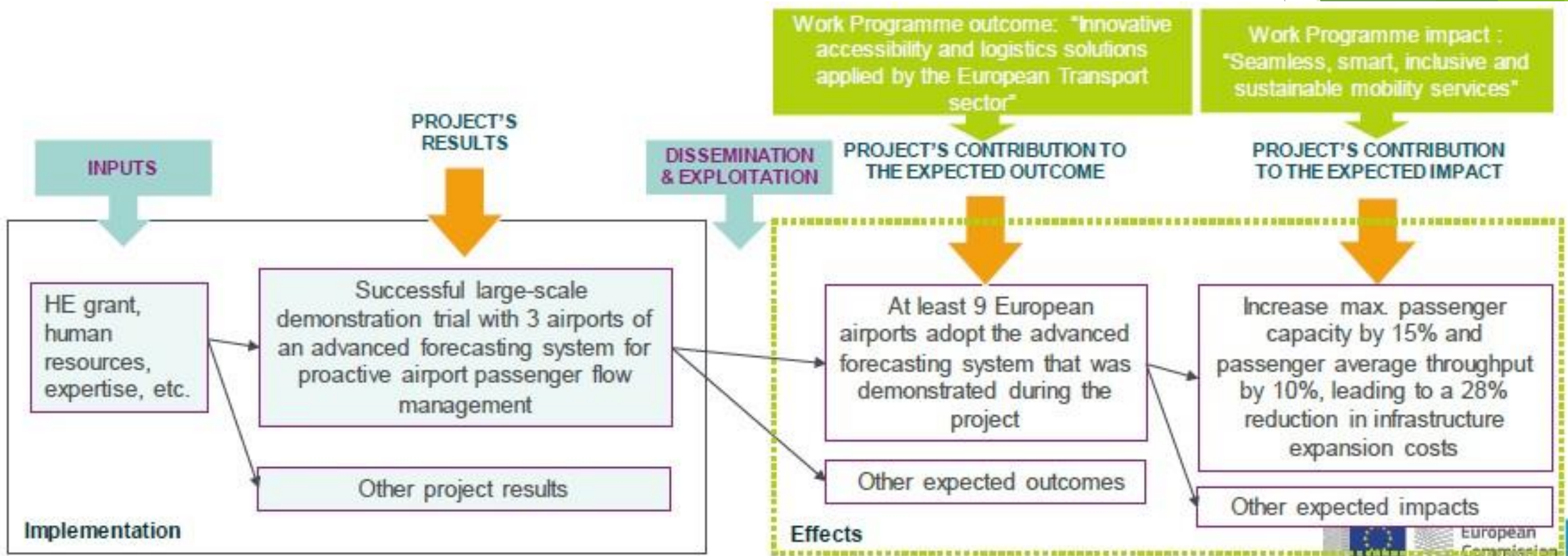
Size: 15% increase of maximum passenger capacity in European airports, leading to a 28% reduction in infrastructure expansion costs.

#### Example 2

**Scientific:** New breakthrough scientific discovery on transparent electronics.

**Economic/Technological:** A new market for touch enabled electronic devices.

**Societal:** Lower climate impact of electronics manufacturing (including through material sourcing and waste management).





Outcomes=>  
en cada uno  
de los topics

HORIZON-CL5-2021-D3-02-01: Demonstration of wave energy devices to increase experience in real sea condition

Specific conditions	
Expected EU contribution per project	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of around EUR 15.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
Indicative budget	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 15.00 million.
Type of Action	Innovation Actions
Admissibility conditions	The conditions are described in General Annex A. The following exceptions apply: The page limit of the application is 70 pages.
Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements	The rules are described in General Annex G. The following exceptions apply: The granting authority may object to a transfer of ownership or the exclusive licensing of results under certain conditions.

**Expected Outcome:** Project results are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

- Demonstrated performance and reliability of wave energy devices producing comparable and public results using international metrics
- Improved knowledge on how to operate wave energy devices, their availability maintainability and to increase the impact it is expected that projects are sharing project data.
- Reduction of the LCOE in line with the SET Plan targets (actions should clearly justify estimated LCOE at project start and end, using a recognised calculation methodology).
- Reinforced industrial supply chain in Europe.
- Attraction of private investors to the sector and reduction of the cost of their investment by presented evidences and credible key performance indicators.

**Scope:** The action is expected to:

- Demonstrate wave energy devices in real sea conditions for long periods of time (12-24 months) providing invaluable learnings regarding performance, reliability, availability, maintainability, survivability and environmental impact.

Destination – Sustainable, secure and competitive energy supply

The expected impact, in line with the Strategic Plan, is to contribute to "More efficient, clean, sustainable, secure and competitive energy supply through new solutions for smart grids and energy systems based on more performant renewable energy solutions", notably through

- Fostering European global leadership in affordable, secure and sustainable **renewable energy technologies** and services by improving their competitiveness in global value chains and their position in growth markets, notably through the diversification of the renewable services and technology portfolio (more detailed information below).
- Ensuring cost-effective uninterrupted and affordable supply of energy to households and industries in a scenario of high penetration of variable renewables and other new low carbon energy supply. This includes more efficient approaches to managing **smart and cyber-secure energy grids** and optimisation the interaction between producers, consumers, networks, infrastructures and vectors (more detailed information below).
- Accelerating the development of **Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS)** as a CO<sub>2</sub> emission mitigation option in electricity generation and industry applications (including also conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> to products) (more detailed information below).

**Fostering the European global leadership in affordable, secure and sustainable renewable energy technologies**

The main impacts to be generated by topics targeting the renewable energy technologies and solutions under this Destination are:

- Availability of disruptive renewable energy and renewable fuel technologies and systems in 2050 in order to accelerate the replacement of fossil-based energy technologies.
- Reduced cost and improved efficiency of renewable energy and renewable fuel technologies and their value chains.
- De-risking of renewable energy and fuel technologies with a view to their commercial exploitation and net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
- Better integration of renewable energy and renewable fuel-based solutions in energy consuming sectors.
- Reinforced European scientific basis and European export potential for renewable energy technologies through international collaboration (notably with Africa in renewable energy technologies and renewable fuels and enhanced collaboration with Mission Innovation countries).
- Enhanced sustainability of renewable energy and renewable fuels value chains, taking fully into account social, economic and environmental aspects in line with the European Green Deal priorities.

Impactos =>  
en la  
introducción  
de cada  
Destination

### 3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation

Cómo vamos a implementar lo que hemos descrito hasta ahora?

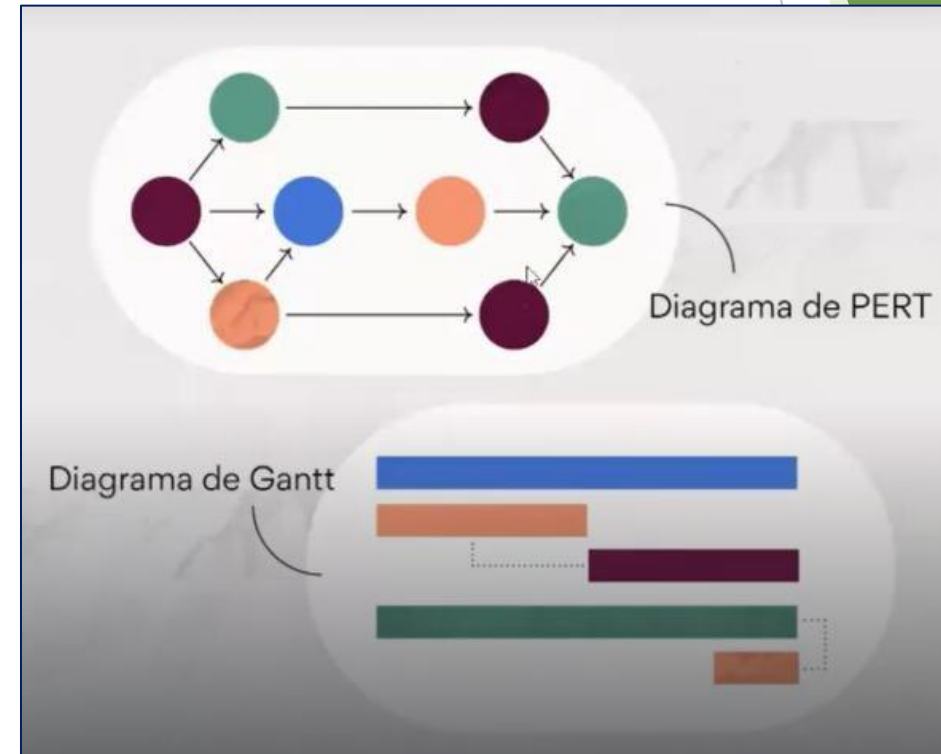
- Overall structure of the workplan
- Timing WP (Gantt chart)
- Graphical presentation (Pert chart)
- Work description tables
  - T3.1a list WP
  - T3.1b description WP
  - T3.1c deliverables

- List milestones (table 3.1d)
- Critical risks and mitigation measures (table 3.1e)
- Summary of staff effort (table 3.1f)
- Subcontracting costs /each participant (table 3.1g)
- Purchase costs (table 3.1h)
- Other costs categories (table 3.1i)
- In kind contributions from third parties (table 3.1j)

## Timing Work Package (Gantt or similar)+ graphical presentation on interrelations

Un diagrama de Gantt se centra en las fechas específicas para completar una tarea, y la fecha límite es necesaria para cada tarea.

Un diagrama de PERT se centra en las dependencias entre las tareas y no requiere una fecha exacta de inicio y finalización de la tarea



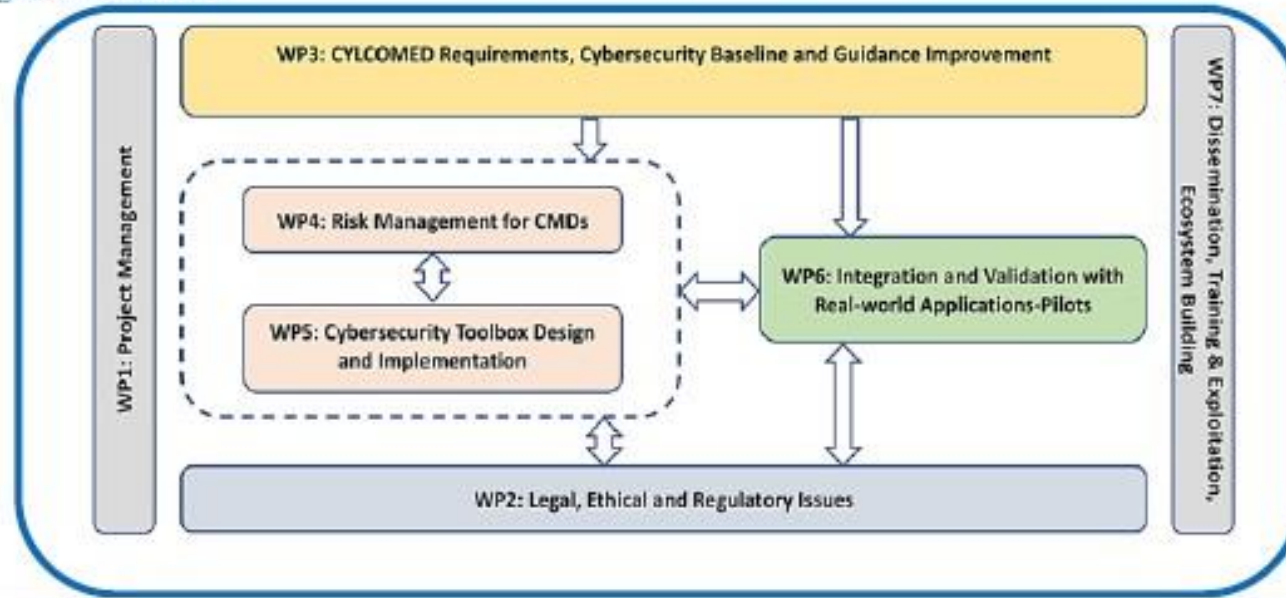


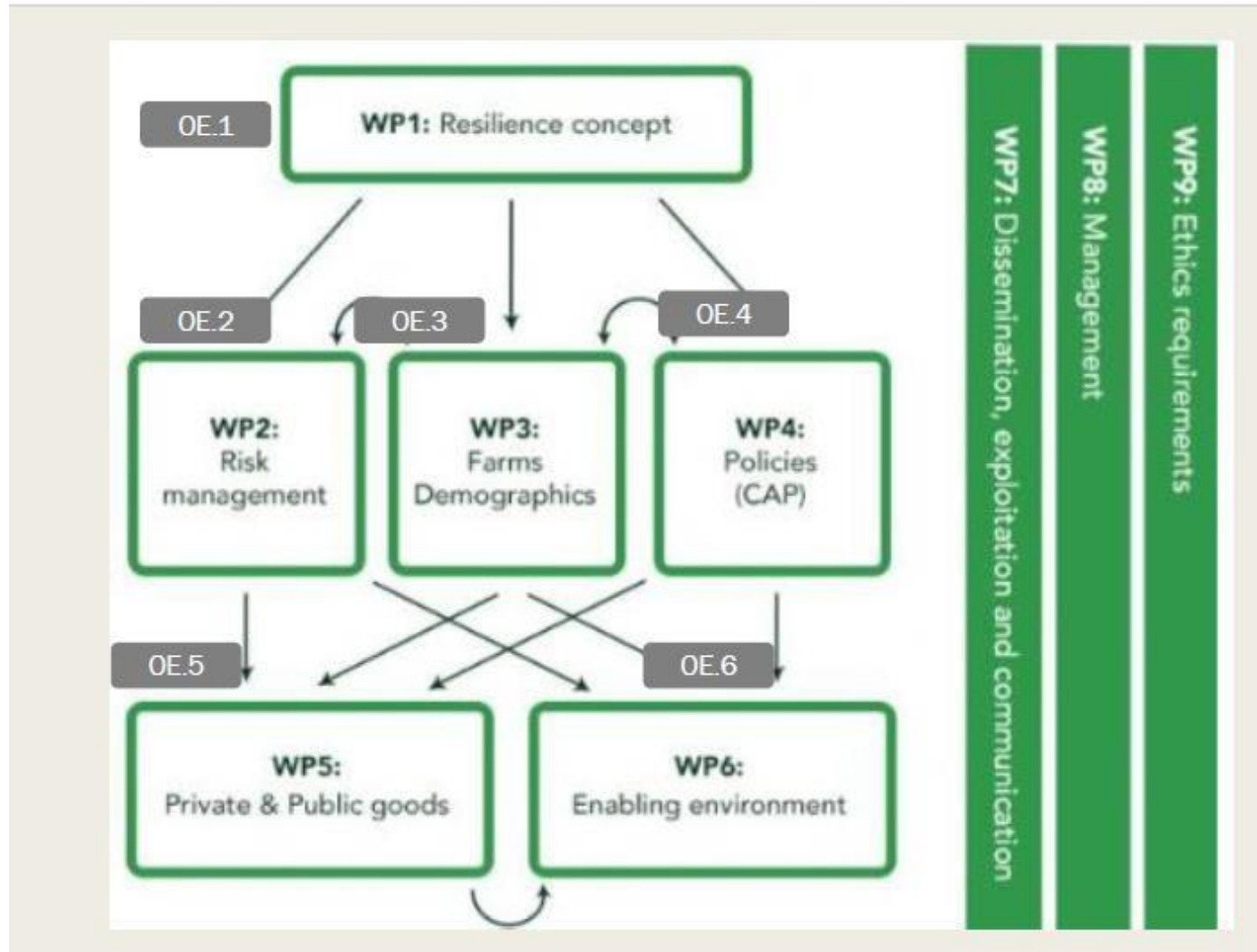
### 3 Quality and efficiency of the implementation

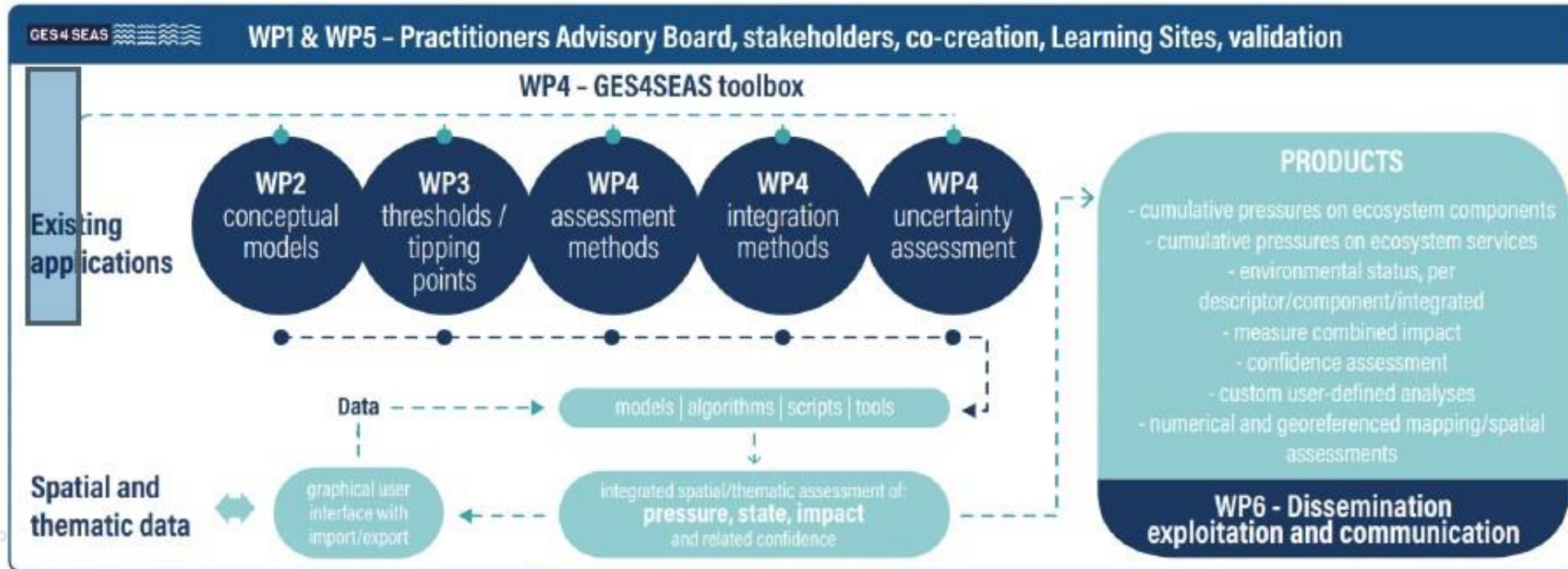
#### 3.1 Work plan and resources

Project Name has a 36 month duration and is organised in 7 work packages with 2 iterations of technical work: WP1 is dedicated to project management; WP2 provides a legal and ethical guidance in the project, taking into account all regulatory aspects; WP3 has the goal of collecting requirements, assessing the status of the current cybersecurity baseline and providing an improvement for the guidance; WP4 is dedicated to the development of a risk management framework for CMDs; WP5 designs and implements the CYLCOMED cybersecurity toolbox; WP6 is the validation work package that uses pilots to perform an evaluation of the project's technologies; WP7 has the goal of managing dissemination, training, exploitation and ecosystem building aspects. The overall work plan structure and WP interdependences is depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3-1: Pert chart.



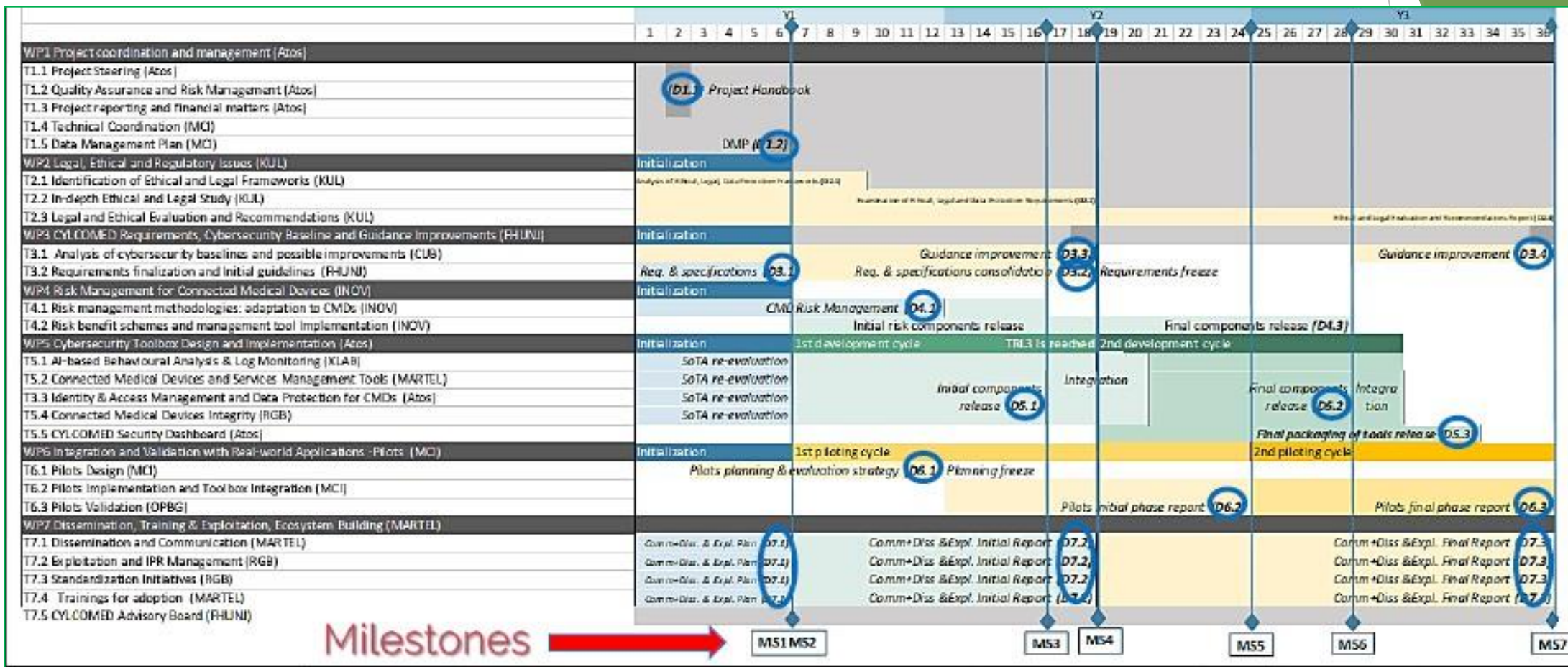




ACTIVIDAD	RESPONSABLE	MES 1	MES 2	MES 3	MES 4	MES 5	MES 6	MES 7
Generación de la idea/ posibilidades para el VIIPM por parte del coordinador o de un grupo reducido de entidades <i>(Comienza antes en proyectos de gran envergadura)</i>	Coordinador- Grupo inicial de entidades	■						
Análisis del nivel de innovación y valor añadido del proyecto y de la justificación de su dimensión europea; Definición de los principales objetivos del proyecto; Revisión de la idea y objetivos iniciales en relación a líneas específicas del Programa de trabajo (consulta preliminar externa); Consolidación del grupo inicial de participantes y definición preliminar del perfil de socios requeridos	Coordinador- Grupo inicial de entidades	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Publicación de la convocatoria <i>(Con fecha de cierre oficial del mes)</i>	Comisión Europea				●			
Revisión y redefinición de la idea y objetivos iniciales conforme a la Convocatoria	Coordinador- Grupo inicial de entidades	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Elaboración de un resumen del proyecto. Evaluación preliminar externa (NCPs, CE, entidades de apoyo a nivel regional, etc.)	Coordinador				■	■		
Formación del consorcio: Búsqueda de socios adicionales (para proyectos de gran envergadura es necesario comenzar a trabajar en la búsqueda de socios con anterioridad); Selección y determinación de perfiles más adecuados para los objetivos perseguidos	Coordinador- Grupo inicial de entidades	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Establecimiento de un plan de trabajo para la elaboración de la oferta. Distribución de tareas para la elaboración de la parte técnica. Normalmente la elaboración de cada paquete de trabajo será responsabilidad de un socio determinado del proyecto <i>(Reunión inicial para proyectos de gran envergadura; correo electrónico en proyectos menos complejos)</i>	Coordinador y resto de socios del proyecto				■	■		
Trabajo en la elaboración del primer borrador de la parte técnica de la propuesta	Coordinador y socios (según plan de trabajo)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Límite para los socios para confirmar su interés de participar en el proyecto	Socios del proyecto					●		
Multi-conferencia telefónica para controlar la evolución de las tareas a realizar por cada socio del proyecto	Coordinador y resto de socios del proyecto						●	
Confirmación del papel que cada socio del proyecto desempeñará en la ejecución del mismo. Definición de los paquetes de trabajo en los que participará y de la dedicación prevista por cada uno en cada paquete de trabajo	Coordinador y resto de socios del proyecto						■	
Elaboración del primer borrador de la parte técnica de la propuesta en base a las aportaciones hechas por los socios	Coordinador o socio responsable de la edición parte técnica	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Revisión del borrador de propuesta. Propuestas de mejora. Producción de una propuesta revisada	Socios y Coordinador o socio responsable de la edición parte técnica							■
Aportación de la información necesaria para preparar la parte administrativa y el presupuesto del proyecto	Socios del proyecto	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Planteamiento de un borrador de la distribución del presupuesto por socios y tareas	Coordinador						■	
Revisión del borrador de propuesta de presupuesto. Propuestas de mejora. Producción de una propuesta revisada	Coordinador y resto de socios del proyecto	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Multi-conferencia telefónica para controlar los últimos detalles con relación a la elaboración de la propuesta, como temas pendientes y otros	Coordinador y resto de socios del proyecto							●
Aportación de documentación administrativa pendiente (Formularios de propuesta)	Socios del proyecto	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Revisión final de la propuesta y edición de la propuesta definitiva	Coordinador y resto de socios del proyecto							■
Entrega de la propuesta a la CE	Coordinador							■



	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4																			
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48								
	D1.2.																															
	D1.4.																															
	MS1.1.												MS1.2.																			
	D1.1.												D1.5.																			
<b>and co-learning</b>																																
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ion plan and	D2.3.																															
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	D7.4.																															



**Table 3.1a: List of work packages**

Work package No	Work Package Title	Lead Participant No	Lead Participant Short Name	Person-Months	Start Month	End month

**Table 3.1b: Work package description**

For each work package:

Work package number	
Work package title	

**Objectives**

What are the objectives of this particular work package?

**Description of work** (where appropriate, broken down into tasks), lead partner and role of participants. Deliverables linked to each WP are listed in table 3.1c (no need to repeat the information here).

 Divide the work into tasks, each with a task leader and duration, **for example:**

- Task 1.1: overall management of the project and consortium, M1-M24 (coordinator)

Notes....

- Task 1.2: internal communication, M1-M24 (taskleaders + contributors)

Notes....

- Task 1.n ....



# Anatomía de un Paquete de Trabajo

WP2 – Project Coordination and Management											
WP Nº	1									Lead beneficiary	ATOS SP
WP title	Project coordination and management										
Participant Nº	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Short name	Atos	Socm2	Socm3	Socm4	Socm5	Socm6	Socm7	Socm8	Socm9	Socm10	
PM:	23	0	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Start month	M1				End month			M36			

Cabecera

- Objectives:** the scope of this WP is to provide the strategic and operational directions of the project.
- WP1 objectives include:
- The overall management of the project and consortium according to the governance structure and procedures.
  - To set the practical direction for the project and to orchestrate the technical activities (WPs) in a coordinated and seamless manner.
  - The assurance of the fulfilment of the project objectives, according to the timing and financial commitments.
  - To establish effective framework and procedures for efficient communication, collaboration and fast and accurate decision-making.
  - The management of legal, financial and administrative duties of the project.
  - Anticipate and manage change and solve disputes during the project (i.e. involve all stakeholders in consensus finding, problem solving and establish and maintain a high level of team spirit and esprit de corps).
  - Review and analyse risks and coordinate the design of appropriate quality and contingency plans.

Objetivos

**Description of work:**

**T1.1 – Project Steering (M1-M36). Leader: Atos SP.**  
This task involves: i) set and implement the management process for the project and the consortium, and thereafter lead, coordinate, monitor, assess and manage the project accordingly, ii) prepare the consortium meetings and to draft meeting minutes to report main discussions and action points, iii) follow up the project activities per work-packages through regular bottom-up reporting and iv) ensure smooth communications with the EC. This task will also provide the consortium with appropriate tools to facilitate communication between partners. **Output: D1.1**

**T1.2 – Quality assurance and risk management (M1-M36). Leader: Atos SP. Contributors: All.**  
This task aims at guaranteeing high quality of the outputs of the project. An initial quality management plan will be produced in order to define the quality procedures to be used throughout the project, it will include the definition and update of metrics to evaluate the quality of the realised solutions, as well as a Risk Assessment plan to identify potential deviations or setbacks during the project execution and prepare recovery actions, whenever needed. Quality and risk management will be continuous proactively preventing issues. **Output: D1.1**

**T1.3 – Project reporting and financial matters (M1-M36). Leader: Atos SP. Contributors: All.**  
This task includes all the reporting aspects as defined in the Quality plan, and required by the Horizon Europe rules. It deals with the coordination of the administrative, financial and legal information between the project and the EC, and internally in the project, as well as the coordination of the financial contribution regarding its allocation between beneficiaries and activities in accordance with the grant agreement and the decisions taken by the consortium. **Output: D1.1**

Tareas

**T1.5 Data Management Plan (M1-M36). Leader: Partner 3 Contributors: Partner 4, Partner 5.**  
This task is devoted to the production of a Data Management Plan (DMP) for the CYLCOMED project, under full consideration of the current regulations (e.g. GDPR). Such a plan specifies the appropriate measures (e.g., anonymisation, pseudonymisation) that are needed to protect and use data. The plan can be consulted to understand, throughout the project, how to handle data during but also after the project duration. The first version of the plan will be provided by M6 of the project, and updated as needed thereafter. **Output: D1.2**

**Deliverables:**

**D1.1 Project Handbook (Atos SP, R, SEN, M1 - T1.1, T1.2, T1.3)** Describes all operational aspects of the project, project execution and management covering specific procedures and norms to be followed during the project lifetime. Communication tools, quality procedures, risk identification, management and mitigation procedures, as well as guidelines on knowledge management for information sharing, IPR protection and innovation will be described here.

**D1.2 Data Management Plan (MCI, DMP, PU, M6 - T1.5)** First version of the DMP of CYLCOMED.  
Note: WP1 will also produce an internal yearly work plan report involving all the tasks.

Entregables

**Cabecera:**  
Equilibrio en liderazgo de WPs  
-> Una organización no debería liderar más de 2 WPs  
Equilibrio en asignación esfuerzo (PM) por WP y tarea  
Longitud aconsejada: 1-1.5 páginas

**Objetivos:**  
Incluir objetivos usando bullet points  
Explicar relación con resto de WPs (input-output)

**Description of work:**  
Evitar número elevado de tareas/subtareas  
Especificar en cada tarea: líder y participantes  
Si hay sitio describir rol de cada participante en cada WP  
Cuidar correspondencia con el Gantt (duración tareas y meses entregables)

**Deliverables:**  
Indicar editor del deliverable y tarea(s) a que corresponde  
Incluir 1-2 líneas con descripción  
Varias tareas pueden contribuir a un deliverable (para minimizar número de deliverables)






**Table 3.1c: List of Deliverables<sup>2</sup>**

Only include deliverables that you consider essential for effective project monitoring.

Number	Deliverable name	Short description	Work package number	Short name of lead participant	Type	Dissemination level	Delivery date (in months)

**Table 3.1d: List of milestones**

Milestone number	Milestone name	Related work package(s)	Due date (in month)	Means of verification

### CÓDIGOS de Deliverables

R: Document, report (excluding the periodic and final reports)

DEM: Demonstrator, pilot, prototype, plan designs

DEC: Websites, patents filing, press & media actions, videos, etc.

DATA: Data sets, microdata, etc.

DMP: Data management plan

ETHICS: Deliverables related to ethics issues.

SECURITY: Deliverables related to security issues

OTHER: Software, technical diagram, algorithms, models, etc.

Table 3.1e: Critical risks for implementation

Description of risk (indicate level of (i) likelihood, and (ii) severity: Low/Medium/High)	Work package(s) involved	Proposed risk-mitigation measures

**Ejemplos de riesgos de gestión/técnicos/operacionales:**

*Relacionados con recursos, con la planificación, el consorcio, cambio de miembros, roles de los partners, entregas fuera de plazo, retraso en la obtención de un hito (milestone), fallos en la generación de un resultado que consideramos clave, cambios en las leyes etc.*



## 3.2 Capacity of participants and consortium as a whole

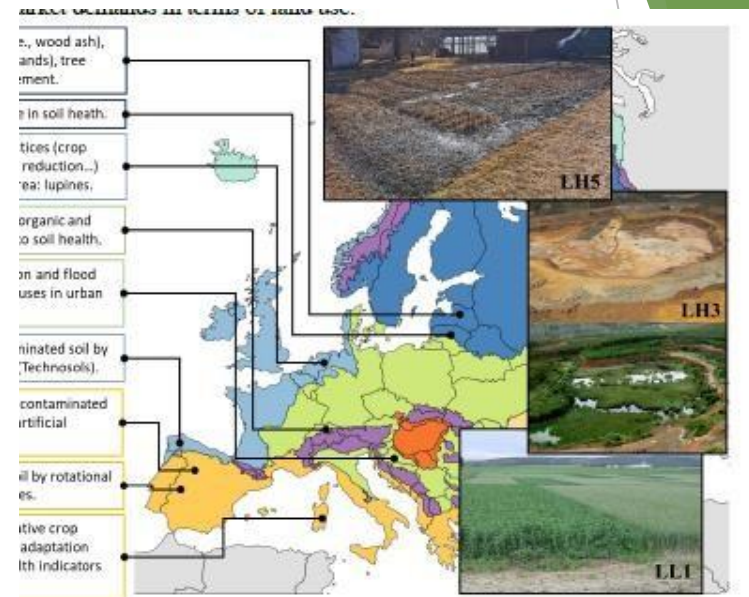
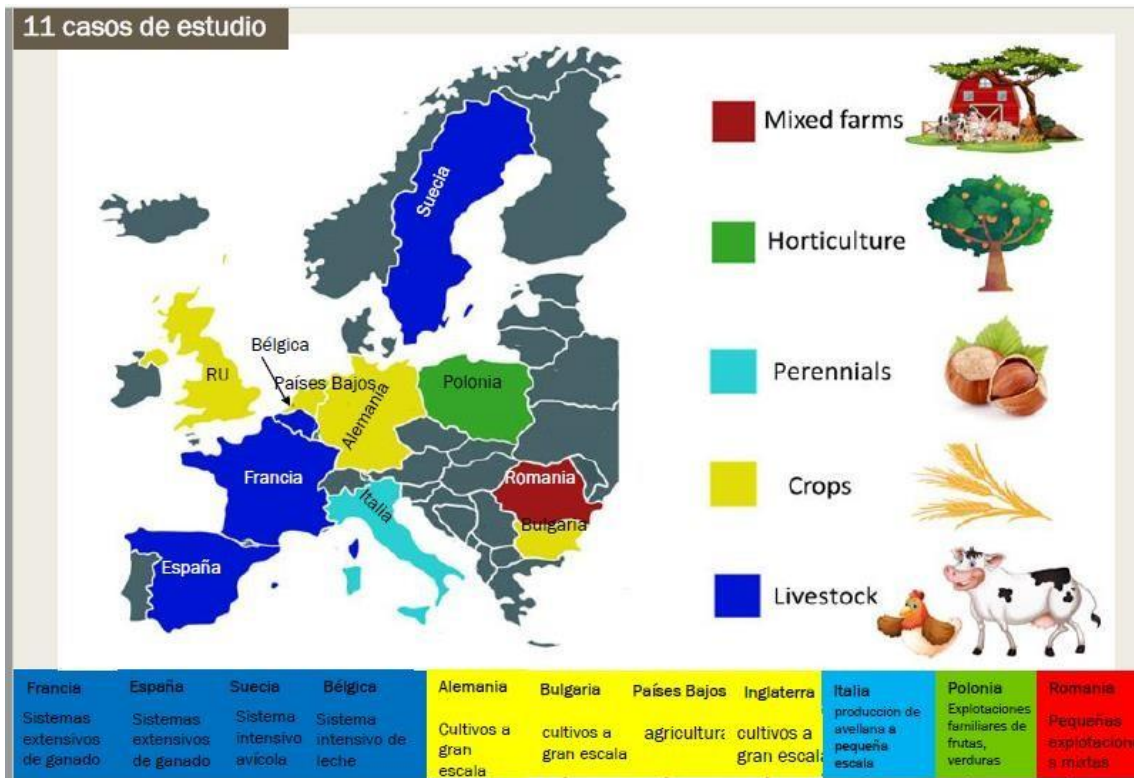
- Describimos la composición del consorcio. Cómo se complementan unos socios con otros, en qué disciplina es experto cada uno y qué aportan al conjunto, su role y sus capacidades en el proyecto etc
- Podemos incluir un mapa de socios distribución por países
- Destacar si los socios han colaborado antes juntos en otros proyectos
- Incluir una tabla con las competencias necesarias para la ejecución del proyecto
- Si hay un Advisory board (especificar nombres y afiliación/role y a qué sector pertenecen)
- Describir la participación de la industria y PYMES. Podemos incluir gráficos de % según tipologías de socios
- Es aconsejables siempre bueno incluir pymes para conseguir impacto

The project brings together 14 partners from 8 countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.





11 casos de estudio



GES4 SEAS



## ANNEXES TO PROPOSAL PART B

Algunas convocatorias pueden requerir que adjuntemos anexos a la propuesta parte B.

Los adjuntaremos de manera separada en el portal (los formularios también los descargamos del portal)

- ENSAYOS CLÍNICOS
- APOYO FINANCIERO A TERCEROS
- CONVOCATORIAS SENSIBLES EN TEMAS DE SEGURIDAD
- ÉTICA: la autoevaluación ética debe incluirse en la parte A de la propuesta. Sin embargo, en convocatorias en las que pueden presentar aspectos éticos relevantes e importantes debido al carácter limitado en esta sección de la parte A de la propuesta puede no ser suficiente para que los participantes brinden toda la información necesaria. En esos casos, los participantes podrán incluir información adicional en un anexo de la parte B de la propuesta.

## Recomendaciones finales para cumplimentar la parte B de un formulario standard RIA en HE

- Pensar siempre en soluciones a problemas (base de un proyecto)
- Describir de manera muy convincente la originalidad y el potencial de innovación de la propuesta
- Manifiestar claramente qué investigación nueva o novedosa se lograría con esta propuesta en comparación al estado del arte, es decir, qué nuevos campos de investigación se desarrollarían a partir de esta investigación propuesta.
- Presentar los objetivos generales de la investigación claramente, equilibrio entre su carácter ambicioso y el realismo. Analizar con suficiente detalle los objetivos específicos
- Comenzar desde el final y trabajar hacia atrás
- Analizar el texto del *topic* con mucho detalle
- Incluir socios con mucho cuidado, consorcio equilibrado (científicos, técnicos, empresas, usuarios)
- Tener siempre en cuenta las capacidades de nuestro consorcio para implementar lo que se promete al redactar el plan de trabajo
- Detallar impacto a diferentes niveles: social, económico y científico.
- Cuidado con la redacción (inglés profesional)
- Mucha comprensión visual con tablas
- Los evaluadores en las 5 primeras páginas ya saben si una propuesta es ganadora
- La innovación debe estar presente en la propuesta, un proyecto no es un artículo científico
- Visión de futuro en nuestra propuesta y sostenibilidad en el tiempo



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