

IL PUNTO DI VISTA DI UN VALUTATORE DI PROGETTI DI RICERCA AMBIENTALE

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ISPRA

Indice

- **Criteri di valutazione**
- **Punti critici di un progetto**
- **Raccomandazioni per le proposte**

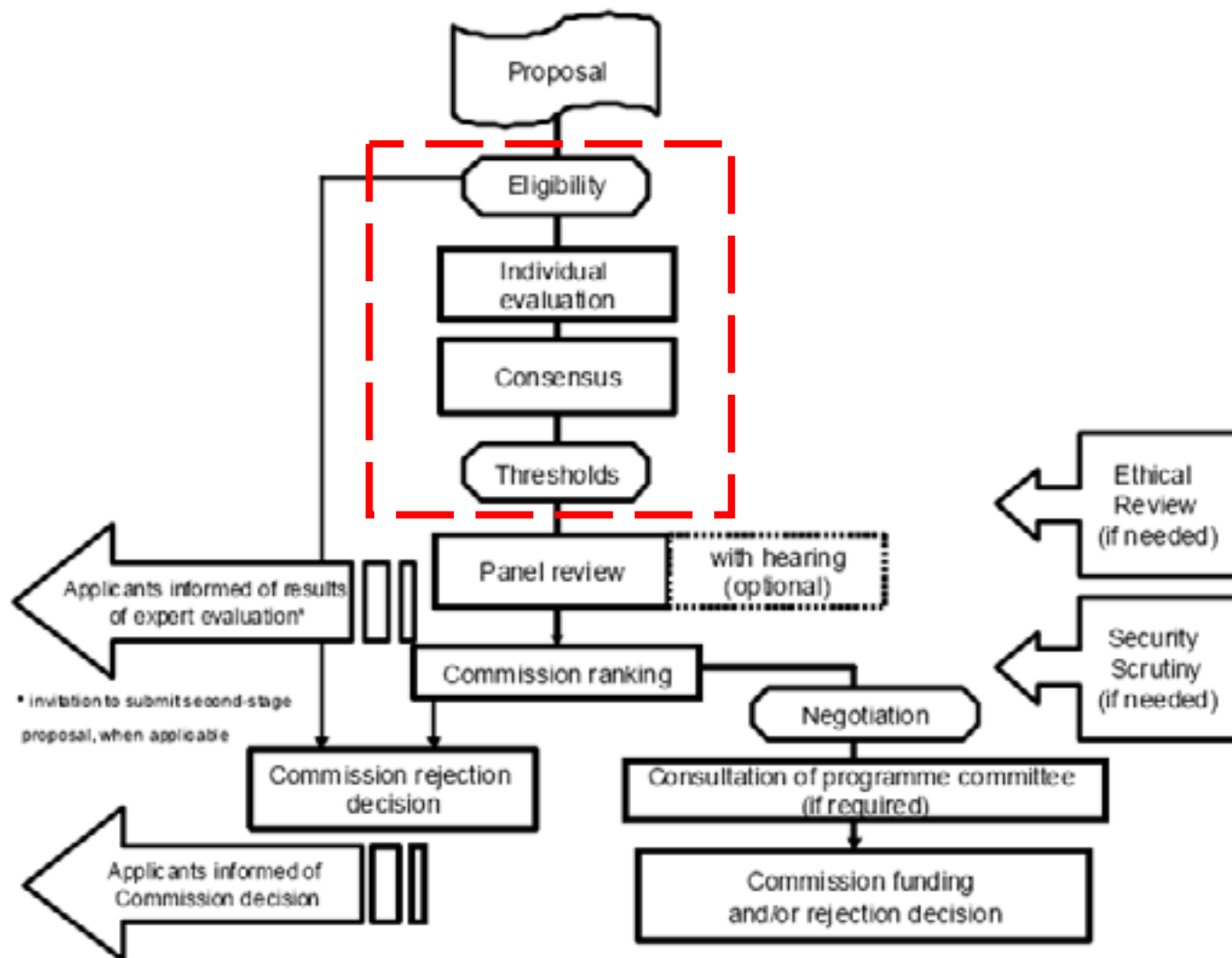
Perché l'“independent expert”?

Per la Commissione:

- avere supporto nel processo di valutazione (indipendenza, imparzialità, correttezza della valutazione)

Per l'esperto:

- possedere la direzione e il futuro delle attività di R&S
- poter esercitare i principi di indipendenza, equità, ...
- poter (eventualmente) aggiungere valore a un progetto



Selezione dei valutatori

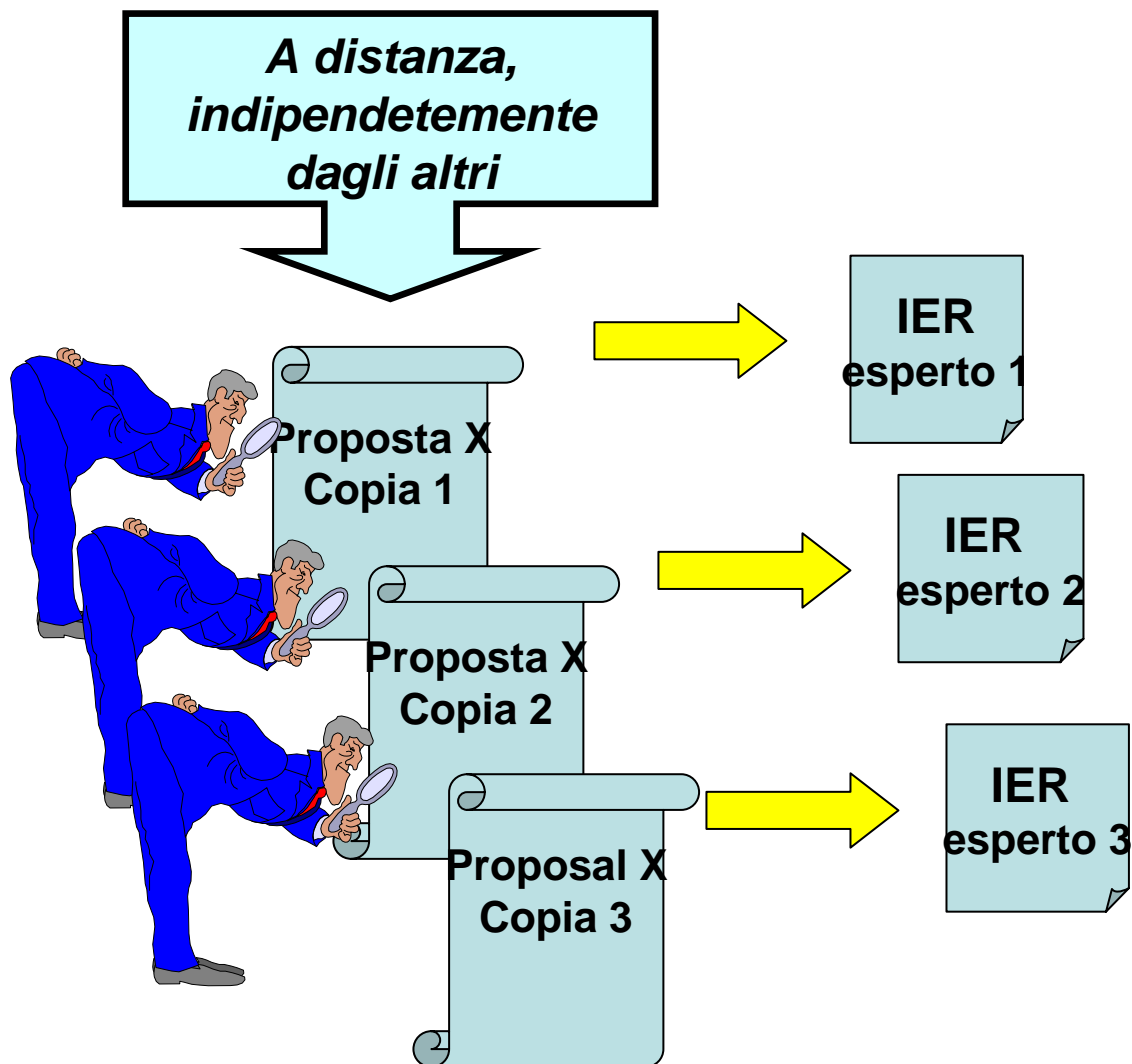
- **In grado di coprire un largo range di competenze, capacità ed esperienza**
- **Equilibrio tra dimensione accademica e industriale**
- **Distribuzione geografica (non solo europea)**
- ***Gender dimension***
- **Rotazione regolare degli esperti chiamati a valutare**

Regole per la proposta e la valutazione

Principi fondamentali

- **Eccellenza**
- **Trasparenza**
- **Equità e imparzialità**
- **Confidentialità**
- **Efficienza e rapidità**
- **Considerazioni etiche e di sicurezza**

Processo di valutazione per ogni proposta



IER = Individual evaluation report

Criteri di valutazione

FP6

1. Relevance
2. Potential Impact
3. Scientific & Technological excellence
4. Quality of the Consortium
5. Quality of the Management
6. Mobilisation of Resources

FP7

1. **Scientific and/or technological excellence (relevant to the topics addressed by the call)**
2. **Quality and efficiency of the Implementation and the Management**
3. **Potential Impact through the development, dissemination and use of project results**

FP7: Criteri di valutazione

Applicabili a tutti gli schemi di finanziamento

1. S/T quality (in relation to the topics addressed by the call)	2. Implementation	3. Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound concept, quality of objectives, work plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriateness of the management structure and procedures • Quality and relevant experience of the individual participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution, at the European and / or international level, to the expected impacts listed in the work programme under the relevant topic / activity

Collaborative projects

1. S/T quality	2. Implementation	3. Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soundness of concept, and quality of objectives • Progress beyond the state-of-the-art • Quality and effectiveness of the S/T methodology and associated work plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriateness of the management structure and procedures • Quality and relevant experience of the individual participants • Quality of the consortium as a whole (including complementarity, balance) • Appropriateness of the allocation and justification of the resources to be committed (budget, staff, equipment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution, at the European and/or international level, to the expected impacts listed in the work programme under relevant topic/activity • Appropriateness of measures for the dissemination and/or exploitation of project results, and management of intellectual property

9. Record IER (Individual Evaluation Report)

Click on [Record my scores](#) to open the Individual Evaluation Report.

Enter scores and comments

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Evaluation: Expert11 Call
 Panel: Panel 1
 Proposal: 400251-Iu553
 Date: 30/04/2007

Adjust textbox size:

Individual Assesment Form Training

CRITERIA 1

SUBCRITERIA 1

SUBCRITERIA 2

Score: 0.0000000000000000

Overall score (Threshold: 3/5, Weight: 1)

I declare that my evaluation of this proposal creates no conflict of interest

Save your changes now as **draft**.
You will be required to complete this form at a later date.

Save your changes now as **final**.
Note: you will not be able to make any further changes to the document.

Enter your comments into the comment box

Enter your scores using the dropdown box

Process proposal scoring: Interpretation of the scores

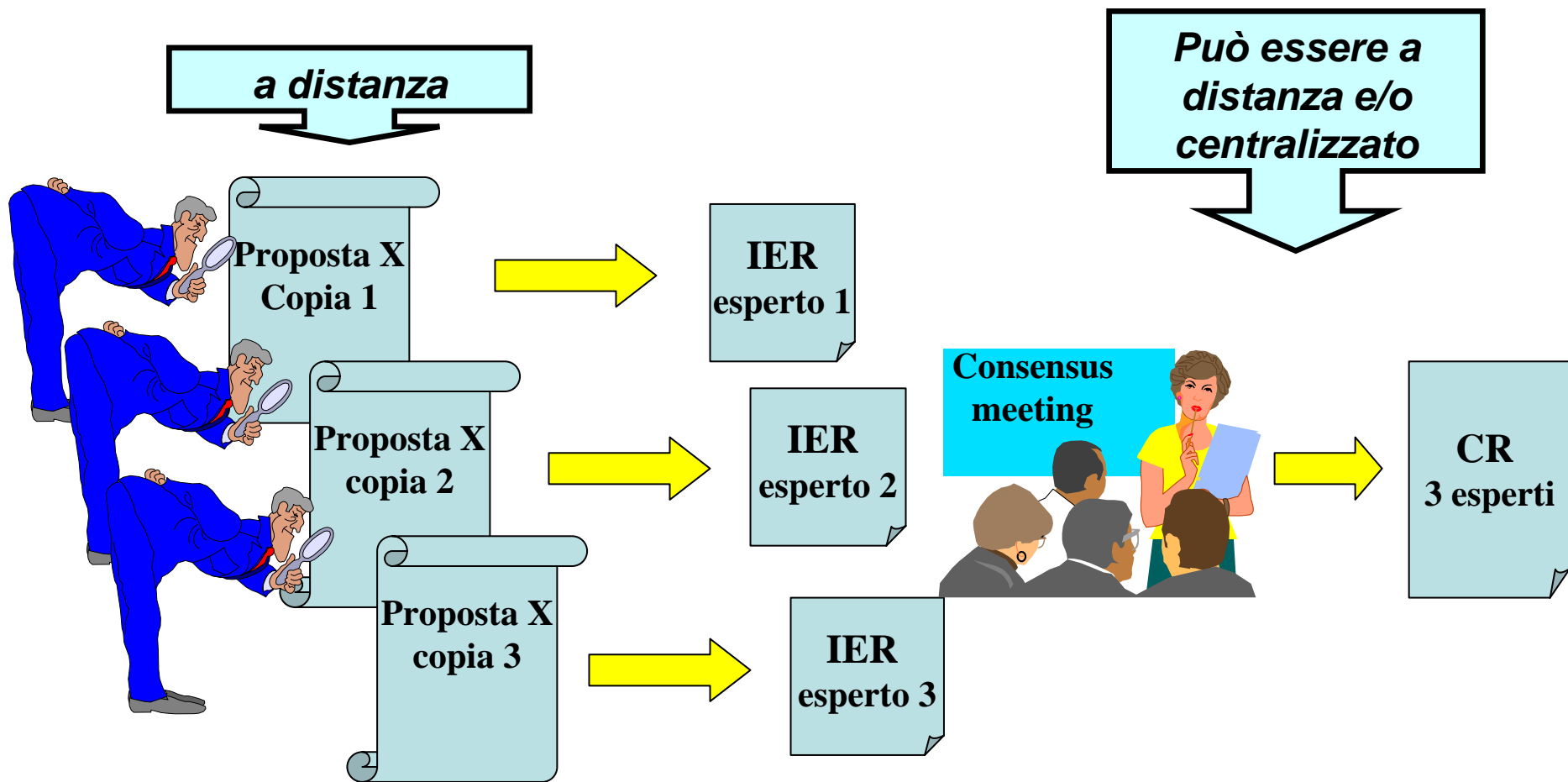
- **0:** *The proposal fails to address the criterion under examination or cannot be judged due to missing or incomplete information*
- **1:** *Very poor. The criterion is addressed in a cursory and unsatisfactory manner.*
- **2:** *Poor. There are serious inherent weaknesses in relation to the criterion in question.*
- **3:** *Fair. While the proposal broadly addresses the criterion, there are significant weaknesses that would need correcting.*
- **4:** *Good. The proposal addresses the criterion well, although certain improvements are possible.*
- **5:** *Excellent. The proposal successfully addresses all relevant aspects of the criterion in question. Any shortcomings are minor.*

Process Proposal scoring

- Each criterion is scored 0-5
 - **Marks can go from 0 – 5 in steps of 0.5, i.e half-marks are allowed**
 - Experts are encouraged to use the whole range
 - **Scores must pass *thresholds* if a proposal is to be considered for funding**
- Thresholds apply to individual criteria...
 - **Threshold is 3**
- ...and to the total score
 - **higher than the sum of the individual thresholds**
 - **Threshold is 10**
- Note that to receive a mark of 5, a proposal does not have to be perfect. An excellent proposal can have minor shortcomings.
- When writing comments in the IERs and Consensus Report, the severity of any weakness should be clearly stated, i.e. are they minor, moderate or significant



Processo di valutazione per ogni proposta



IER = Individual evaluation report
 CR = Consensus report

Process Evaluation - Consensus

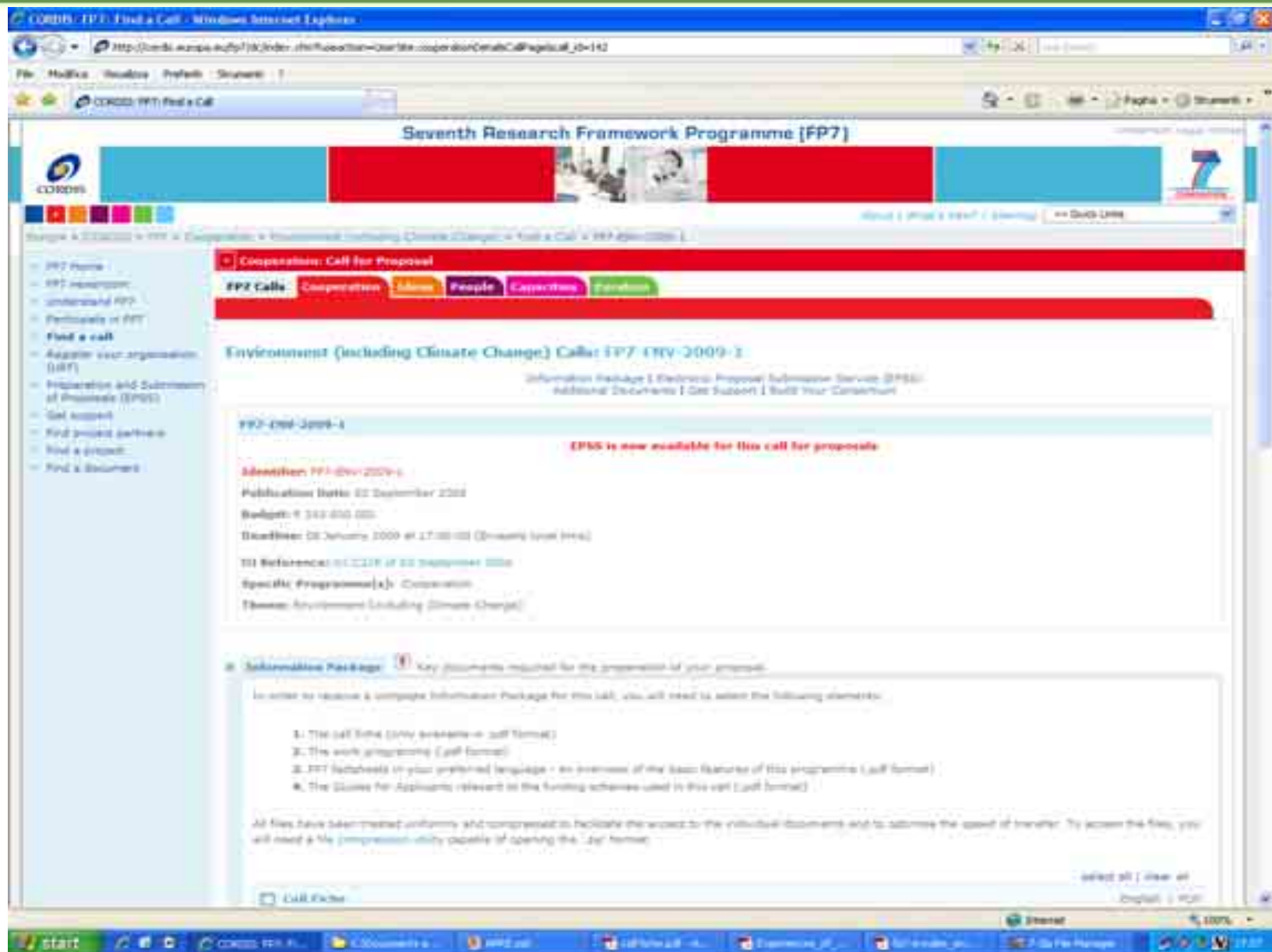
- **Costruito sulla base delle valutazioni individuali**
- **Obiettivo: giungere a voti e pareri condivisi**
- **Normalmente questa fase del processo è accompagnata da qualche contrasto (...understatement)**
- **I valutatori devono essere aperti ad accogliere opinioni diverse**
 - Non deve essere un puro esercizio di media aritmetica
 - Ogni esperto non deve avere remore a cambiare opinione sulla valutazione in fase di IER (spesso succede)
- **Al processo partecipa un funzionario della Commissione**
 - Assiste il gruppo a trovare una conclusione
 - Fornisce informazioni (spesso sulle EU policies)
 - Non deve esprimere opinioni e influenzare i valutatori

Raccomandazioni

- Leggere attentamente i principali documenti ufficiali di riferimento del FP7 per la preparazione delle proposte, ma anche per la valutazione, selezione e riconoscimento (solo dopo dedicarsi alla compilazione delle schede!)

I tre principali documenti di riferimento

1. Rules on submission and evaluation
(ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/calls/fp7-evrules_en_pdf.zip)
2. Guide for applicants
(http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=UserSite.CooperationDetailsCallPage&call_id=85)
3. The work programme, three complementary documents:
 - Work Programme - General Introduction
 - 2008 Work Programme - Theme 6 – Environment
 - 2008 "Cooperation" Work Programme - 4 General annexes(http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=UserSite.CooperationDetailsCallPage&call_id=85)



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7)' website. The page is titled 'Cooperation: Call for Proposal' and features a navigation menu with options like 'FP7 Home', 'FP7 resources', 'Informational FP7', 'Partners in FP7', 'Find a call', 'Register your organisation (ART)', 'Preparation and Submission of Proposals (EPSS)', 'Get access', 'Find project partners', 'Find a project', and 'Find a document'. The main content area is for 'Environment (including Climate Change) Calls: FP7 (ENV-2009-1)'. It includes a sub-header 'Cooperation: Call for Proposal' and a navigation bar with 'FP7 Calls', 'Cooperation', 'Science', 'People', 'Capacity', and 'Environ'. The specific call details are as follows:

- FP7-ENV-2009-1**
- Information Package | Electronic Proposal Submission Service (EPSS) | Additional Documents | Get Support | Build Your Consortium**
- EPSS is now available for this call for proposals**
- Identification FP7-ENV-2009-1**
- Publication date: 22 September 2008
- Budget: € 242 000 000
- Deadline: 22 January 2009 at 17:00:00 (Europe's local time)
- EU Reference: 01-CC18 of 22 September 2008
- Specific Programme(s): Cooperation
- Thematic Area: Environment (including Climate Change)

Below the call details, there is a section for 'Information Package' which states: 'Key documents required for the preparation of your proposal. In order to receive a complete Information Package for this call, you will need to select the following elements:

1. The call text (only available in pdf format)
2. The work programme (pdf format)
3. FP7 brochures in your preferred language - an overview of the basic features of the programme (pdf format)
4. The Guide for Applicants relevant to the funding schemes used in this call (pdf format)

All files have been treated uniformly and compressed to facilitate the access to the individual documents and to shorten the speed of transfer. To access the files, you will need a file compression utility capable of opening the .tar format.

At the bottom of the page, there are buttons for 'select all', 'clear all', 'Download', and 'Print'.

Raccomandazioni

- Leggere attentamente i principali documenti ufficiali di riferimento del FP7 per la preparazione delle proposte ma anche per la valutazione, selezione e riconoscimento (solo dopo dedicarsi alla compilazione delle schede!)
- Attenersi agli standard delle regole per la compilazione (per es.: *max 2 pages* significa *max 2 pages*, ...)
- Evitare uno stile ridondante e pletorico
- Molte proposte prevedono un budget prossimo al finanziamento massimo (anche quando non necessario); elevata proporzione dei fondi per i coordinatori (anche quando non necessario) e bassa per altri partner che contribuiscono in maniera rilevante alla proposta
- Gran parte delle proposte non selezionate non curano alcuni aspetti insoliti per un ricercatore: “*risk assessment*”, “*consortium agreement*”,
- Enfatizzare le sezioni della proposta per la disseminazione e la divulgazione, spesso trascurate perché ... (vedi di seguito)



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying an article from Science Careers. The article title is "Your Research in the Headlines: Dealing With the Media" by Elizabeth Fera, dated September 12, 2011. The article discusses the challenges of media interaction for scientists, featuring a quote from first-year PhD student Emily Crockett. A sidebar on the right includes a "STAY PLUGGED IN" section with a "Science Podcast" and a "9 out of 10" statistic. The bottom of the article features a photo of Emily Crockett.

Search Articles **Advanced Article Search**

STAY PLUGGED IN
 Teaching Specific Skills
 Get More
 with Science PODCAST

9 out of 10

Science Careers
 www.ScienceCareers.org

Your Research in the Headlines: Dealing With the Media
 By Elizabeth Fera
 September 12, 2011

First-year PhD student Emily Crockett got more than she bargained for when her first author paper was published in *Science* last June. Her university circulated an embargoed press release about a week before publication, and within a couple of hours, "I started getting tons of e-mails and phone calls" from journalists, Crockett says. At first, she appeared in local radio or podcast interviews, a dozen newspaper stories, and five magazine articles. "The week the research went out [was] pretty much devoted 9 to 5 to dealing with the press," she says. It was "tiring."

Crockett received some coaching from her supervisor and feels she prepared for her interview fairly well. She admits the insight was "a bit of a warm learning experience." That handy makes her unique: few scientists have the luxury of learning before they confront the media for the first time. Yet an understanding of how the media work, an awareness of what could go wrong, and a bit of preparation can help you deal with a sudden tide of media interest and ensure that your scientific work is disseminated accurately to the public.

Why should I agree to an interview?

- Talking to the media is a fairly common experience among scientists. In a recent survey of epidemiologists who work full time in the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, nearly two-thirds said that they had been interviewed at least once in the past 2 years. Almost all did so they said to help educate the general public and to promote a more positive attitude toward research.

But there were other incentives for talking to the media: nearly half the surveyed scientists felt the exposure had helped them advance their careers, compared with 2% who found it demotivating. Four out of 10 of the surveyed scientists also expected their media appearances to enhance peer recognition. "Being in the media goes hand in hand with being published.... I got invited to conferences as a direct result of the paper," says Crockett, a Gates Scholar at the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom.

Interacting with the media may also be a good opportunity to look at your science through a different lens. "It's great to be forced to consider the broader implications of your research at an early stage," Crockett says. A broader perspective may help you generate new ideas or



Transition to Academia IV: Meeting the Media

by David S. Aronoff
[View his profile](#)

One of the biggest joys and challenges of my first 3 years in academia has been the chance to hang out in my research struggle and build my research program from scratch. While I have continued to publish a steady stream of papers from my doctoral career, I spent the past few years deliberately avoiding new collaborative research with my former advisor and colleagues. This has permitted me to strike off in my own research direction toward developing and patenting a new Thermal Control Gait for investigating human thermoregulation and protecting humans from thermal extremes. While I thought I was working in relative isolation in my lab (I took windows for that extra "outgoing" ambience), it was quite surprising how quickly the media found me. As a result of a small press release in our university's newspaper last fall, I quickly began receiving numerous print and TV media requests, generating a few nationally televised interviews this past spring. While it was an enjoyable experience overall and greatly increased my profile among my colleagues and educational partners, I realize that there were a number of things to consider and foibles traps to negotiate.

First off, don't try to deal with the media on your own. GET HELP! Nearly every university will have a public relations department, whose job it is to publicize their researchers. They are an invaluable resource, as they are generally more experienced in dealing with the complexities of the media. Whenever possible, I saved time from fielding general requests for information by forwarding such requests to the PR department. Ideally, you would have called them several months ago before your research begins making waves, in order to give them time to help you prepare the best "marketing strategy" for your research. It is vital to build up the long-term relationship with your PR department, as they are not going to do a good job if they do not know you or what you can do and offer. Therefore, periodically send them a brief update on some of the research that you are or will be doing (keep it free, if possible), and they may even pick out some items that they might pitch to media outlets on your behalf.

It may seem odd and confusing, but it pays to be strategic in who you agree to grant interviews to. Media outlets on the weekly factor and is much less likely to broadcast "old" news already covered by somebody else. So to qualify how innovative your research, with the possible exception of making plain contact or cold fusion, you will be in the news for only a very short while before interest fades. Therefore, if you are going to catch in your 15 minutes of fame, you might as well make the biggest splash possible and give priority to the biggest media outlets. For this reason, while I had nothing pending me, I decided to give the first interview to a national science television show (as opposed to the local news that could not guarantee me national exposure).

With a marketing strategy in place, the next task is to prepare for the actual interview and to get comfortable in front of the camera. Unless you have been doing media interviews for many years, the process can be a nerve-wracking one. For example, I was told to sit still and not to make fidgety movements or fidget in front of the camera, yet I sat naturally and he panicked! This is again where the PR department is invaluable. They found out from the media outlet what style of interview they wanted, and we simulated going through that type of interview and reviewing the results until I felt comfortable. The process of explaining my research to them was also highly instructive, as that forced me to explain the research clearly and in lay language. They also came up with a number of questions that I either would never have thought of or would not have considered interesting, saving me being surprised by the actual interview.

On the other hand, do not over-prepare for the interview. At one point, I had to wonder about what might be asked



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying an article on the Science Careers website. The article is titled "Scientists and Journalists: Worlds Apart" by Laura Eiseberg, dated August 14, 2009. The article discusses the relationship between the scientific and journalistic communities, highlighting the challenges of communication and the need for public understanding of science. It mentions a forum sponsored by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and Research Alliance, which brought together scientists and local reporters to discuss these issues. The article also notes that government funding for scientific research in the United States is in danger of being cut, and that the public's support for science is often based on a lack of understanding of the scientific process. A quote from the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology is included, stating that "Public support of science and technology should be considered as an investment for the future." The article concludes by mentioning that outreach programs can promote science at the local level, create jobs, and increase the quality of life in the community.

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 with Science PODCAST

Need advice to make your next career move?
Science Careers Forum
 ScienceCareers.org

Science for the Public

... non sottovalutare la forza della prima impressione che una proposta può dare

- **La proposta deve essere un mix equilibrato di informazioni, figure, tabelle, ecc. (anche se non richiesto è utile inserire una bibliografia a sostegno dell'idea scientifica)**
- **L'idea scientifica di partenza deve essere l'elemento centrale su cui gravita la proposta e deve essere chiara ed esplicita**
- **Dare evidenza al fatto che il consorzio è stato costruito intorno all'idea scientifica ... non per imbarcare amici e vecchi colleghi**
- **Evitare l'impressione che un partner sia stato inserito per strategie geo-politiche**
- **Curare la composizione dei ricercatori coinvolti da ogni partner, coerenti con i compiti previsti (non solo perché provvisti di CV da far impressione)**