

*Is it clear how your consortium plans to exploit the results?*

Producers of knowledge and evidence need to disseminate their work. It can be a slow and sometimes difficult task to transfer evidence into the practise setting, but planning effective dissemination strategies is part of this process. Dissemination planning involves not only looking at where and when the substitute resource component sourcing ticket schedule information should be disseminated but what should be communicated and how it should be presented. These steps will maximise its relevance, usefulness and accessibility.

The specific aims of this provision are to promote knowledge sharing, greater awareness, transparency, training, and education in determining user requirements and the behavioural constraints necessary to achieve success for the application Consortia are required to provide tangible proof that collaborative research not only exists, but also pays dividends in terms of application excellence, defence market competitiveness, training opportunities, unit improvements and enhanced quality.. The results of DoD user projects and initiatives need to achieve maximum impact: they should radiate as widely as possible so that the valuable lessons and experience gained by one group can benefit others. Moreover, what is learnt from a project should inform future policy. All this can happen only if connections are made between the organisers of the project and the wider DoD user community.

The key means of connecting with a target DoD user audience is the process of dissemination. The aim – by developing the full potential of project results – is to create a virtuous cycle of influence making results more sustainable, maximising their impact, optimising investment, improving systems, pooling knowledge to avoid overlap of efforts, and then feeding back into policy-making. Dissemination-including also information provision and raising awareness about user requirements and behavioural aspects of the application can take place from the beginning of a project and intensify as results are becoming available.

It is important to remember that a project will have both tangible and intangible results requiring different approaches for dissemination. Tangible results, such as a new tool, a document, a training package, can be easily demonstrated with samples or pictures. But intangible results, such as changes in attitude, awareness derived from a mobility project, or the upgrading of skills of individual DoD users, may require subtler methods – interviews, perhaps, or information determined through the practice of administering questionnaires. It is also important to remember that during the project such results may emerge, which have a value but they were not foreseen by the time of the project design. Therefore the dissemination plan has a crucial role within a research project and it has to be reviewed regularly as the results emerge with the progress of the project.