

Nordisk ministerråd består av samarbeidsministrene og 10 fagministerråd (MR) for de forskjellige sektorene som støttes av 16 embetsmannskomiteer (EK)







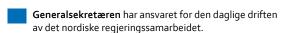












12 samnordiske institusjoner og 3 baltiske kontorer

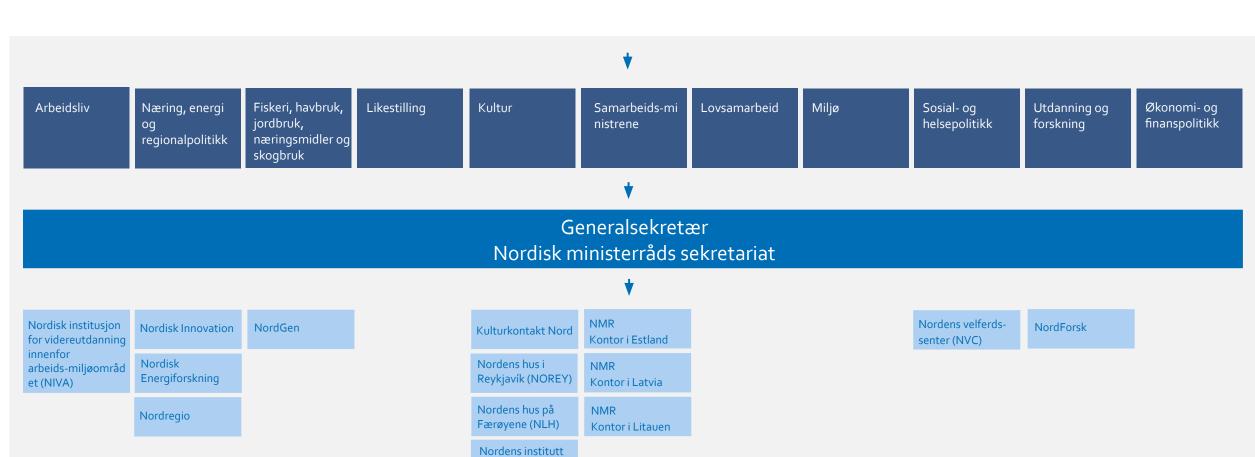


på Åland (NIPÅ)

Nordens institutt i Grønland (NAPA)



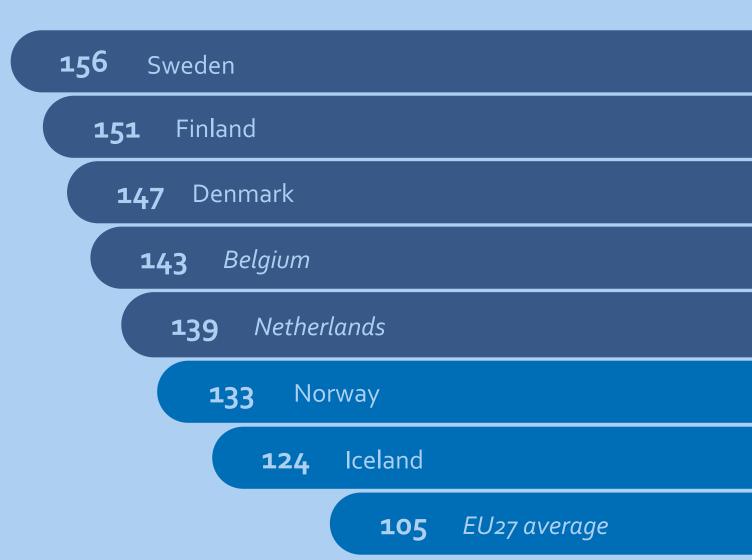
Nordisk ministerråd



European Innovation Scoreboard 2021

Top 5 EU Innovation System Performances

(plus Norway, Iceland and EU27 average)



Source: European Commission



Combined, the Nordics is the 11th largest economy in the world

Ranking	Country	GDP
1	United States	22,68
2	China	16,64
3	Japan	5,83
4	Germany	4,32
5	United Kingdom	3,13
6	India	3,10
7	France	2,94
8	Italy	2,11
9	Canada	1,88
10	Korea	1,81
11	The Nordics	1,75
12	Russia	1,71
13	Australia	1,62
14	Brazil	1,49
15	Spain	1,46





Our vision 2030

The Nordic region will become the most sustainable and integrated region in the world

A green Nordic region

Together, we will promote a green transition of our societies and work towards carbon neutrality and a sustainable circular and bio-based economy





A competitive Nordic region

Together, we will promote a green groth in the Nordic region based on knowledge, innovation, mobility and digital integration

A socially sustainable Nordic region

Together, we will promote an inclusive, equal and interconnected region with shared values and strengthened cultural exchange and welfare







Programs 2021 – 2024 (Vision 2030)



Nordic Green Mobility



Smart Connectivity



Sustainable Construction



Al and Data



Circular Business Models



Life Science and Health Tech



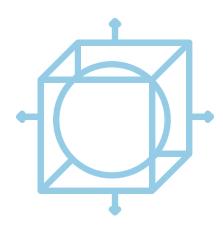
Sustainable Minerals



Sustainable Ocean Economy



Aspects of systems change



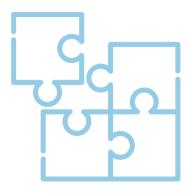
Multidimensional

Involves a wide variety of actors, institutions and technologies.



Multi-Scale

Change takes place on many different levels across different scales.



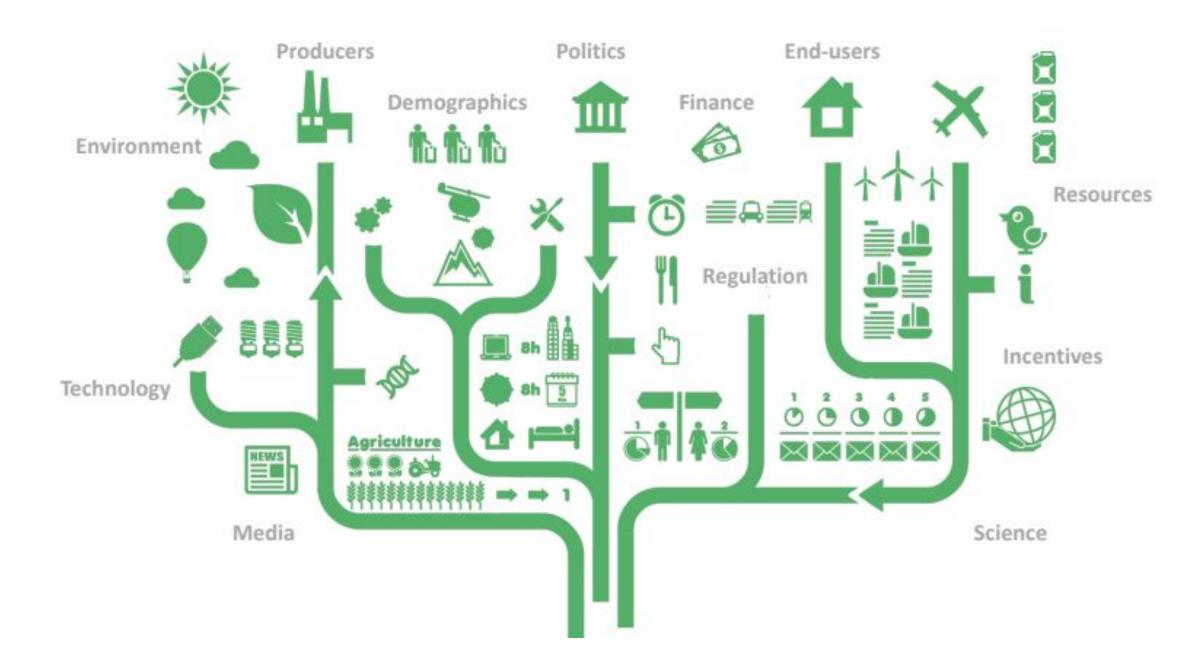
Co-evolution

Co-development of different systems, processes and elements

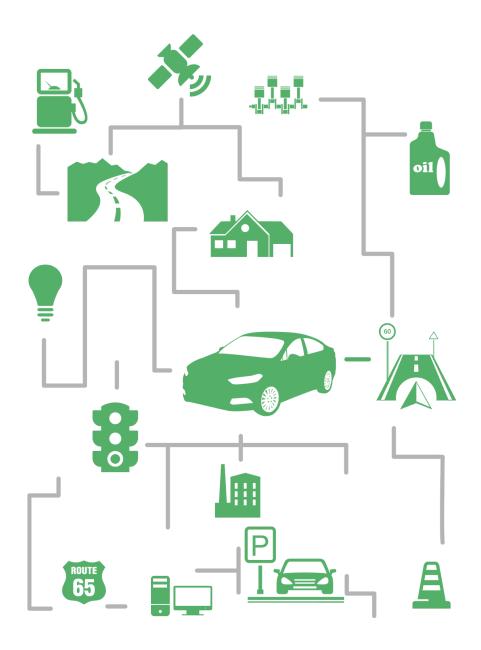


History

Prolonged processes that develop over the course of multiple decades

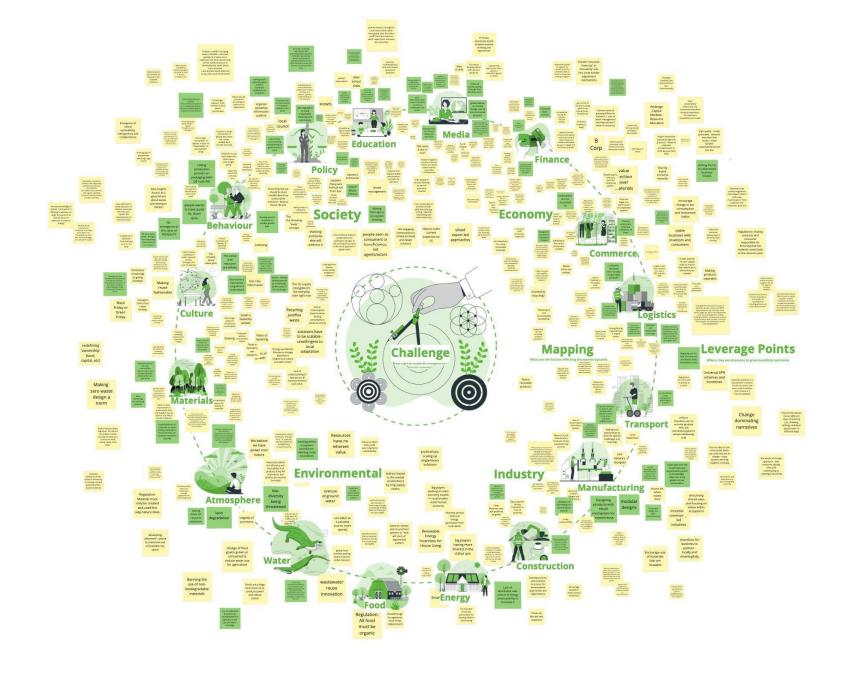






Because socio-technical systems are interlinked and interdependent they form an overall pattern or paradigm, within which technologies, economics, business models, social and cultural institutions fit and interoperate.

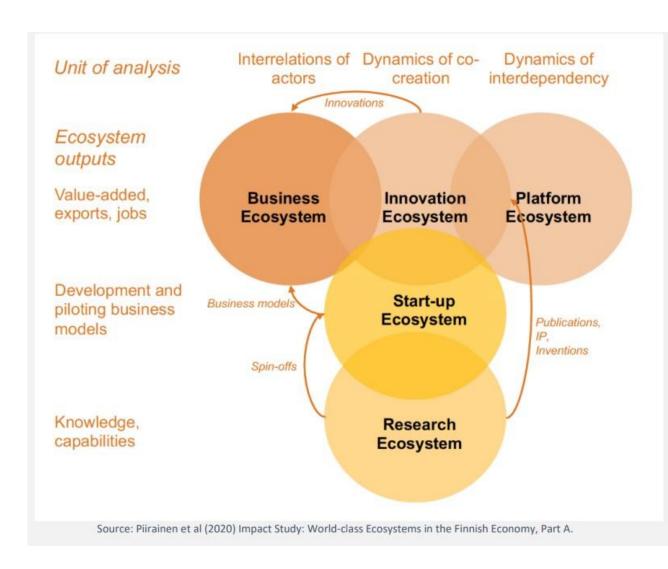
If we take the example of the automobile, the car is in fact dependent upon a whole transport paradigm. To get modern personal transportation required a significant number of interlinked changes to road infrastructure and traffic systems, traffic rules and regulations, symbolic meanings, marketing, cultural changes, fuels, the development of new infrastructure, changes in user behavior and mass production capabilities, and distribution networks, etc.





Innovation ecosystem

- Global and inter-regional nature
- Blurring of industry and sector borders
- Dynamic interaction and co-opetition
- Common goals, interests and values
- Self-directing and regulating, distributed responsibilities and decision-making
- Open knowledge exchange
- Adaptability to new environments
- End-users/customers have an active part in value creation





Five key stakeholders critical to the success of innovation ecosystem creation





Nordic Innovation

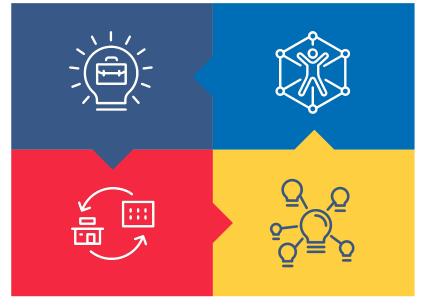
Innovation Intermediator

Visions

creating narratives for sector specific problems and the rationale for innovation. Provide grounds for interaction and give direction to learning processes and technical developent activites.

Solutions

give opportunities and arenas for companies to engage demonstrate, test, piloting and show-case new and cutting-edge solutions.



Ecosystems

create platforms for interaction with the surrounding eco-system of actors. Enhancing alignment and learning of multi-actor network.

Learning processes

facilitate exchange of experience and knowledge. Stimulate out-of-the-box thinking and encourage targeted knowledge transfer and information exchange.

Enabling Transition

Cross sector matchmaking

Identifying barriers/enablers

New markets & opportunities

Scaling and internationalisation

Creating Nordic added value

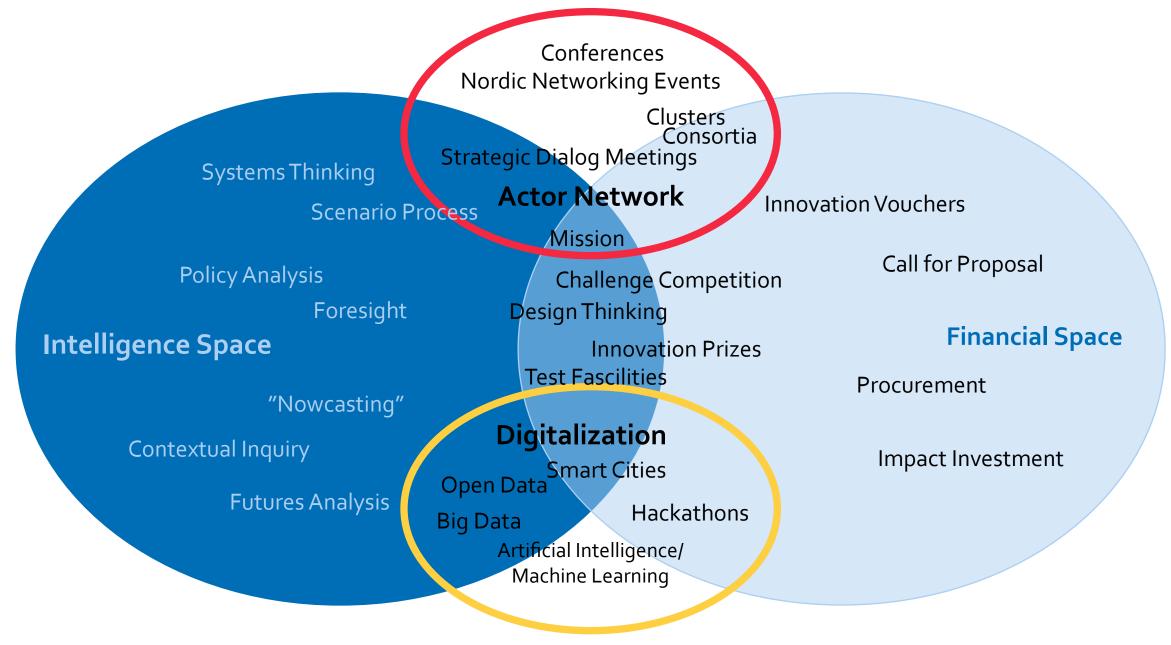
Strong Nordic internal market

Nordic wide solutions

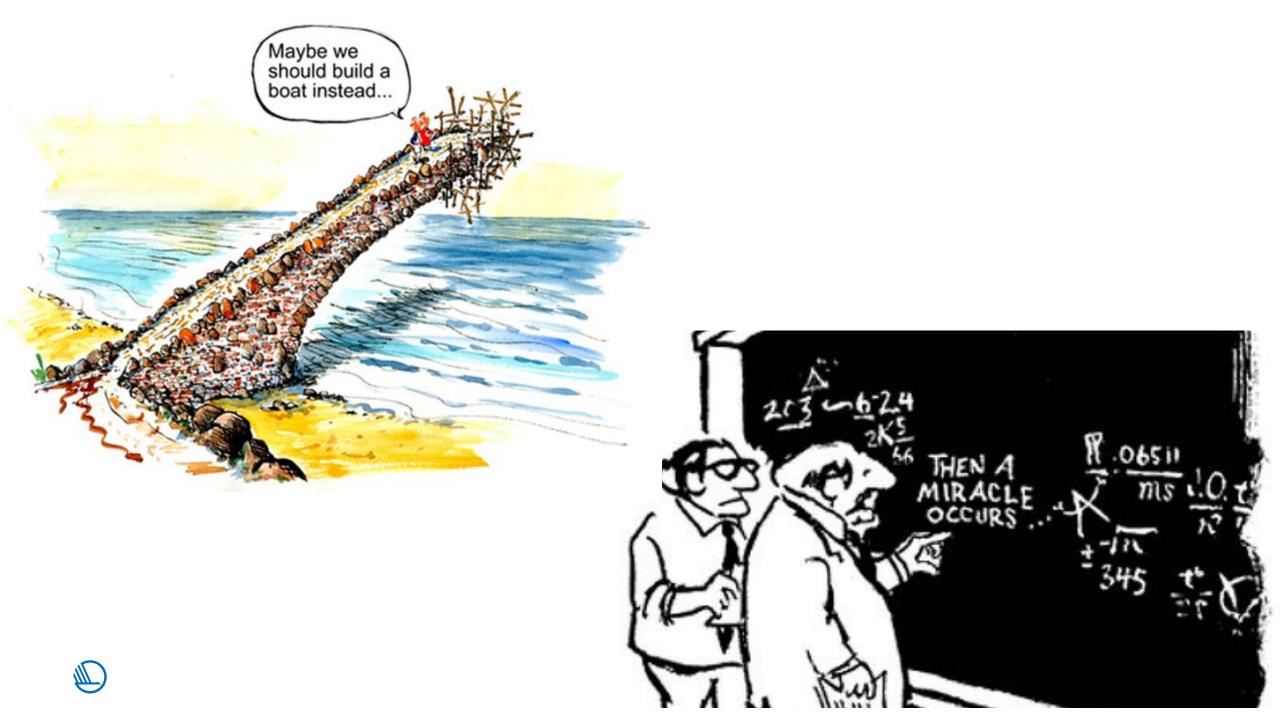
Common Nordic policies and standards

Nordic brand









Theory of Change

1. Identifying 2. Identifying 3. Identifying 4. Showing 5. Examining your your the causal your your intermediate ultimate activities links assumptions goal(s) outcomes

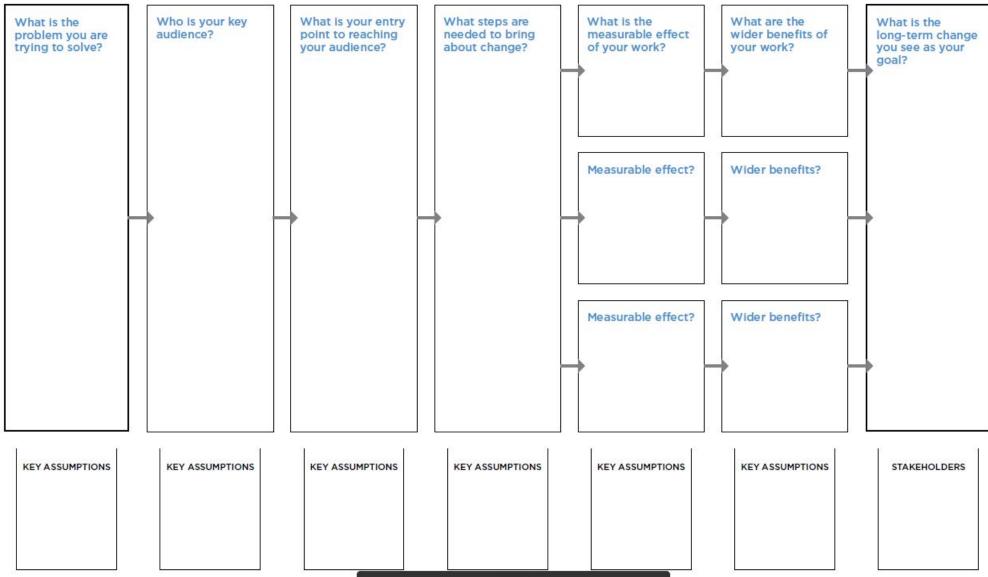


Theory of change - steps

- Identify the problem area or opportunity to be addressed by your programme (preconditions and causes)
- Identify the long-term and intermediate objective of your programme/activities
- Develop an impact pathway
- Develop indicators

THEORY OF CHANGE

Define your goals and how you will achieve them





How does a theory of change support policy implementation and monitoring

- Unravelling the problem: direct and indirect causes and their interrelations
- Helps to develop a roadmap or pathway of change/change process
- Includes and spells out assumptions
- The ToC is descriptive and takes into account aspects less easy to quantify (e.g. awareness raising, networking changes)
- Outputs, outcomes and impacts are clearly spelled out
- Be a basis for monitoring and evaluation (M&E)



The policy cycle and identifying mechanism of change











Health, Demography and Quality of life



Activities

Bridging Nordic Data Initiative:

- Scenario process (2018–19)
- Interoperability case (2019)
- Hackathons (2019–2020)
- Legal obstacles (2020)
- Business case (2020)
- Presentation of outcomes (2020–21)

Preventive Health (2020-2021):

 Welfare and prevention with use of data and behavioural data

Healthy Cities:

- Impact Start-up Nordic (Innovative public procurement solutions)
- City-lead innovative solutions related to the SDGs

Nordic Value Chain Collaboration

- Internationalisation and new methods for collaboration
- Sustainable healthcare



Outputs

- Improved access to data for innovation, prevention and treatment purposes
- Increased awareness for relevant stakeholders use of data to increase quality of life in a secure way
- Strengthen value chain collaboration between clusters, businesses and ecosystems
- Improved sustainable health and welfare solutions
- Strengthening markets for Nordic health and welfare solutions



Outcomes

- Contribute to the Nordic region being a hub for new innovative preventive health solutions
- Stronger transsectorial collaboration
- Increased competitiveness and internationalisation of Nordic businesses



Impact

In 2030 the Nordics will be the most sustainable and integrated health region in the world providing the best possible personalised health care for all its citizens.



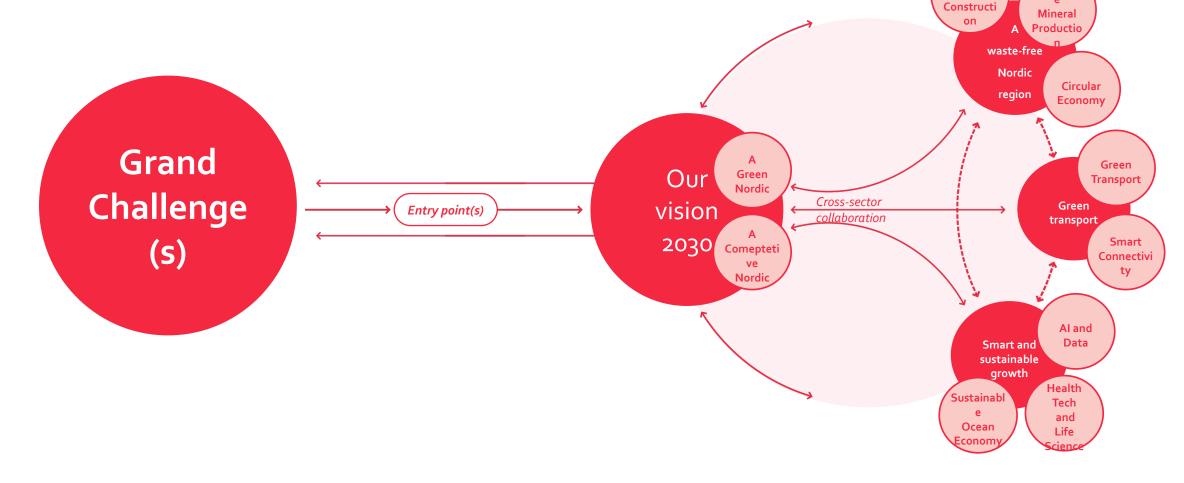
Vision





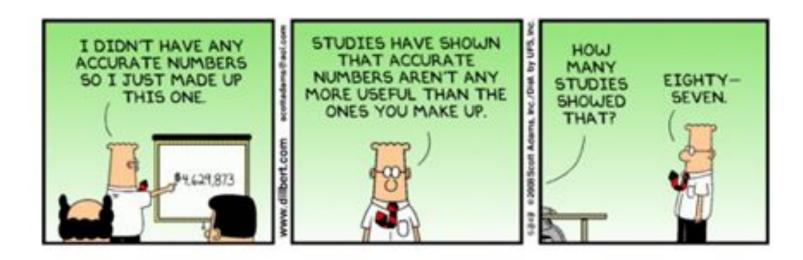


Nordic Innovation Vision 2030





Indicators or the search for the magic number





Key do's and don't's for an effective monitoring and indicator system

Do

- Set up a system that takes account of time lags, complexity and risky nature of innovation (policy);
- Adopt a mixed-methods approach, don't expect monitoring & evaluation to result in a single number that captures all impact
- Look for behavioural additionality by observing changing cooperation patterns & capabilities of firms/organisations to innovate.

Don't

- ...forget to take account of external factors that may be bottlenecks to improved innovation performance of supported organisations
- ...Expect to prove significant shortterm (1-2 years) quantitative impacts of interventions;
- ...Limit indicators to those that count direct outcomes of projects/activities.

Trine Moa

Senior Adviser Strategy and Governance

T.Moa@nordicinnovation.org
92410277

Nordic Innovation

Stensberggata 25 – 0170 Oslo nordicinnovation.org

