

Knowledge-in-Action

Water Transition in Twente

Call for Proposals

June 2026

KIN Klimaatonderzoek Initiatief Nederland
Samen transities versnellen

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1 Introduction

Are you interested in submitting a proposal for the 'Knowledge-in-Action – Water Transition in Twente' grant call? If so, this document is designed to provide you with all the information about this grant call and to guide you step by step through the application procedure. In Chapters 1 and 2, you can read more about the background, the purpose of the grant and the principles on which the call for proposals is based. In Chapter 3, you will find more information about the conditions under which you can submit a proposal, and in Chapter 4, how your application will be assessed. In Chapter 5, we also explain the obligations you will have if your application is awarded a grant.

This call for proposals falls under the responsibility of the Dutch Climate Research Initiative (KIN) – a coordinating body of the Dutch Research Council (NWO). The call is made possible by the partners of the Water Resilience Initiative.

Do you still have any questions or comments? Please contact KIN via: programmas@hetkin.nl. You can find more useful contact details regarding this grant in Chapter 6.

Overview

Title: KIN Knowledge-in-Action: Water transition in Twente.

Objective: The Knowledge-in-Action Grant mobilises science and practice for just climate transitions through learning-by-doing and doing-while-learning. Knowledge institutions and civil society organisations can submit joint applications for transformative, experimental intervention projects to explore together what the desired transition might look like: which solution pathways, research questions and transition learning objectives can accelerate the desired transition?

Budget: The maximum grant per project is €50,000.

Submission deadline(s): The deadline for submitting proposals is Tuesday 22 September 2026, before 14:00:00 CEST

Procedure: The procedure comprises submission, eligibility checks, pre-advise advice from the assessment committee, a committee meeting, and decision-making. If there are more positively assessed proposals than the budget allows, an additional selection process will take place. Proposals are assessed on four main criteria—relevance, quality, co-creation & knowledge development, and feasibility—with each criterion requiring a sufficient score. The assessment committee consists of academic and practitioner experts.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 KIN – Accelerating transitions together

KIN connects, broadens, deepens and makes knowledge accessible for transitions towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society.

KIN aims to slow down climate change as quickly as possible (mitigation), to help society make the necessary adjustments (adaptation), and to contribute to a just, globally sustainable society. We refer to the societal transitions required for this as climate transitions.

For the transition to a climate-neutral and climate-resilient Netherlands to succeed, systemic change is essential. The climate crisis demands more than just treating the symptoms. To achieve our goals, we

need to transform existing structures, regulations, culture and power dynamics. Governments, businesses, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions recognise the urgency of this need for change, but often lack the right knowledge and practical perspective to bring about genuine transformation. As a result, relevant knowledge all too often ends up in a drawer and important questions remain unanswered because we get stuck on the question of 'how?'. The current structure of our knowledge and science system does not yet sufficiently encourage driven professionals and researchers to tackle systemic issues together. We do want to collaborate, but various barriers stand in the way: lack of funding, too little time to seek each other out, and the fact that we sometimes simply do not speak the same 'language'. And yet we need everyone to bring about systemic change. We want to be able to learn from what has already been tried and succeeded in practice, and build on each other's experience. In this way, we aim to ensure that good ideas become reality – visible and tangible in policy, projects or products – and that together we can truly make a difference.

KIN was established to bring about change, break down existing barriers and facilitate the flow of knowledge. From science to practice and from practice to science and back again. We promote this mutual exchange of knowledge by organising meetings and programmes that focus on exchange across and between disciplines. We also ensure that existing scientific and practical knowledge can be utilised more effectively. Where necessary, we develop new knowledge to address the most urgent and relevant climate issues. In this way, KIN helps ensure that everyone has the right pieces of the puzzle to accelerate the necessary transitions.

Read more about KIN's mission and ambition on the KIN website.

1.1.2 Transition requires more than just a solution

To combat climate change, we need to adapt our way of life and make society resilient to the consequences of a changing climate. Climate transitions are complex and require a systemic perspective.

A systemic approach to climate transitions

Specific functions within society give rise to established structures, cultures and working methods that together form a system. The way in which these elements are interconnected determines how the system functions as a whole. Consider, for example, education, water management or our legal system. Our systems usually have a long history. But the structures, cultures and working methods arose from needs, urgency or ambitions from times when thinking about negative consequences for the climate, biodiversity or global justice was not yet a topic of discussion. If you want to effectively combat climate change, fundamental changes are needed in how we think, work and organise ourselves.

This requires a systemic perspective. By a systemic perspective, we mean a way of observing, investigating and reasoning that considers a (societal sub-) system as a whole, with all the different processes, circumstances and actors involved. Because of their interconnections, different elements within a system must change in order for the system as a whole to change.

The necessary climate transitions therefore go far beyond mere technological improvements such as more efficient energy generation. They also require entrenched structures, cultures and working methods relating to, for example, legislation, behaviour and finance change as well. With isolated measures such as technical solutions alone, we often achieve too little effect, meaning that in the long-term climate targets will not be met. In fact, they may even indirectly cause new problems.

The fact that systems consist of many interlinked elements with mutual connections and feedback loops makes their dynamics uncertain and not fully controllable. It is often not immediately clear how to bring about or accelerate systemic change. Furthermore, people and organisations naturally tend to

cling to existing structures, routines and habits. Furthermore, the necessary system change may run counter to the interests of established structures.

Knowledge-in-Action Approach

The Knowledge-in-Action Approach was developed by KIN based on the conviction that transitions towards equitable sustainability require a fundamentally different way of conducting research. In line with its mission and core values, KIN therefore focuses on transdisciplinary and transformative research. In this context, science and practice work together to explore alternatives to unjust and unsustainable systems.
There are no clear-cut definitions or solutions for justice and sustainability. This means that there are no ready-made recipes for the desired transitions. They are context-dependent, are partly determined by those involved, and change as our understanding evolves.

This makes climate transitions focused on systemic change processes of searching, learning and experimenting. The Knowledge-in-Action Approach applies a number of clear principles to this end. It requires the formulation of transition-related research questions and the transparent funding and support of transition-oriented research projects. By collaborating in a transdisciplinary manner, the Knowledge-in-Action Approach provides space for various actors to jointly determine the desired direction of transitions. This includes researchers from different disciplines and professionals from civil society organisations, creative professionals, or companies working on transitions in practice. The aim is to bring together different perspectives and areas of expertise to develop new insights, knowledge and actions. By working to investigate, explore and accelerate desired transitions, new, relevant and usable knowledge is created.

In transdisciplinary collaboration[1] focused on transitions, the quality of the process itself helps determine the outcome. This places high demands on the transparency of the process, the drive, sensitivity and reflexivity of those involved, and on the recognition and appreciation of everyone's expertise. The Knowledge-in-Action Approach stands for valuing different forms of knowledge, defining new roles for researchers, and facilitating and funding both researchers and societal actors.

1.1.3 Just climate transitions

KIN works to accelerate transitions towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient world in a just manner. This requires an inclusive process that takes into account the interests, needs, risks, possibilities, opportunities and limitations of everyone and everything — human and non-human — whilst acknowledging the past, the present and the future.

For KIN, climate justice is a key prerequisite. By climate justice, KIN means ensuring fairness in preventing, addressing and restoring the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and ecological disruption. This is important because it is about 'doing as much justice as possible to all people, animals and nature', but also because climate transitions will only succeed if there is public support for them. Justice is a prerequisite for this. The aim is not to achieve perfect justice, but to reduce undesirable inequalities and prevent climate transitions from widening the gap.

1.1.4 The question behind the question

KIN is constantly identifying pressing issues and transition challenges arising from real-world practice. Often, there is much more to these issues than initially meets the eye. An important step in the Knowledge-in-Action Approach is therefore to first gain a better understanding of the complex, existing transition challenges. To this end, KIN commissions analyses that take a systemic and equity-

[1] KIN defines transdisciplinary collaboration as cooperation between at least two different stakeholders from the fields of science, policy, practice and/or the business sector, etc. Often, this collaboration also involves different academic disciplines. See also https://www.transdisciplinairwerken.nl/

based perspective. This analysis is developed based on transition discussions and through sessions in which experts from academia, practice and policy jointly examine real-world practice and existing knowledge. Identifying the question makes it possible to formulate clear transition challenges.

The analysis is based on the following questions:

- Which unsustainable and unjust elements in the current system make transition necessary or inevitable?
- What is holding back transition and perpetuating the current situation?
- What are the alternatives when improvement and innovation are no longer sufficient?
- Which desirable alternatives and exploratory questions need to be investigated to bring about the desired change?

Part of this process involves identifying frontrunners and places and ideas that point the way towards the desired situation, as well as mapping out any barriers and levers. This leads to targeted solution pathways, research questions, and transition learning objectives that are summarised in a Knowledge-in-Action Agenda (see Chapter 2). This agenda forms the thematic scope for this Knowledge-in-Action Grant. You can submit proposals for each sub-theme of this agenda.

1.2 Available budget

The total grant ceiling for this call for proposals is €700,000. A maximum of €50,000 may be requested per proposal.

1.3 Submission deadline(s)

When submitting your proposal in 'ISAAC', NWO's online application system, you will also need to enter further details online. You should therefore start submitting your proposal at least one day before the deadline for this call for proposals. Proposals submitted after the deadline will not be considered.

The deadline for submitting proposals is **Tuesday 22 September 2026**, before 14:00:00 CEST.

To be eligible as a supplementary research institution without a de-minimis declaration as a project partner, the organisation of the intended project partner must, no later than 15 working days before the submission deadline (i.e. no later than Tuesday **1 September 2026 before 14:00:00 CEST**) submit the required documents by email to programmas@hetkin.nl (see 3.2.1 for further details).

2 Objective of the grant

Through its programmes, KIN aims to mobilise knowledge from practice and science to facilitate transitions that will make the Netherlands climate-neutral and climate-resilient. This requires fundamental and sustainable societal changes that are fair to everyone. To achieve this, close collaboration between science and practice is essential, focused on concrete knowledge and transition challenges.

Entrepreneurs, social innovators, enterprising citizens, creative professionals, action researchers and enterprising civil servants play a crucial role in this transition. These pioneers are often already experimenting on a small scale with desirable alternatives and bring a wealth of experiential knowledge to the table. KIN aims to connect them with researchers. This creates powerful combinations of practical knowledge and scientific methods, and projects that are not only aimed at improving the existing system but can be truly transformative. Moreover, science can help to underpin and legitimise transition practices.

The Knowledge-in-Action Grant is designed to enable this type of transformative project to be launched more quickly and to facilitate and provide a financial boost to researchers as social actors – who work together on just climate transitions. In projects funded by this grant, knowledge is developed through co-creation and made accessible and usable for concrete knowledge and transition challenges. With complex issues of this kind, it is not clear in advance which interventions will or will not work, and why. That is why the Knowledge-in-Action Grant provides scope for experimentation through a dynamic, cyclical and learning process of trial, investigating and adjusting. In this way, project partners learn together and create a framework for action for the parties involved and beyond.

This chapter describes the broader objective of the call for proposals. The thematic framework for this is set out in the accompanying Knowledge-in-Action Agenda (see Chapter 1-2.2). This was drawn up in an earlier process by a diverse group of experts and contains two sub-themes, each with a number of targeted solution pathways, research questions and transition learning objectives, which can accelerate the desired transition(s) within the Water Transition in Twente theme. Insights, knowledge and results developed in the projects may also be relevant to other regions.

2.1 Transition analysis: Water and soil-driven Twente: learning for system choices and transition

A proposal must fit within at least one of the two sub-themes described in section 2.2.

Transition interventions as a research method

KIN is committed to supporting research in and for (transition) practice. We therefore place the emphasis on action: by doing things in a targeted way, impact and insight are created. ‘Transition interventions’ are transdisciplinary or transformative research projects in which research questions are posed by people who are working together to find a path towards a fundamentally better, more just or sustainable future.

It is therefore not about ‘just doing things’ but about learning-by-doing and doing-whilst-learning. This requires a comprehensive analysis of persistent problems and entrenched systems, a set of guiding principles and values, substantiated hypotheses and learning objectives regarding the desired transition, a transparent and robust methodological approach, and a plan for facilitating co-creation and learning.

A transition intervention can take many forms: disciplinary, visual, design-based, entrepreneurial, or conversely highly process-oriented, reflective or activist. As long as it involves a pooling of strengths from practice and research, aimed at advancing the desired water transition in Twente.

Water and soil-driven Twente: learning for system choices and transition

Twente faces far-reaching choices. The regional water system is already under pressure from periodic water scarcity, drought and increased flooding. Climate change is intensifying this pressure: longer dry spells and heavier rainfall, increasing evaporation and a growing demand for water from housing, agriculture, industry and nature. At the same time, space is scarce and societal challenges are mounting.

The transition analysis ***'Drought in Twente – towards a resilient water system'*** (in Dutch) makes it clear that these problems cannot be solved with isolated measures or further optimisation of the existing system. Historical choices regarding landscape, water management and spatial planning have led to a system that drains water efficiently but retains insufficient amounts. Choices that once contributed to a liveable and economically strong region are now undermining the resilience of that same region. The consequences are becoming increasingly visible: ecological damage, economic constraints and social vulnerability are reinforcing one another. Businesses cannot expand, housing construction is coming under pressure and flooding is affecting precisely those neighbourhoods that are already under strain.

At the same time, work is already underway in many parts of Twente to find solutions. Governments, businesses, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions are experimenting with new forms of collaboration, policy and practice. There are pilot projects, programmes and initiatives that demonstrate that change is possible. Yet it is becoming increasingly clear that the current way in which knowledge, policy and practice work together is still insufficiently structured to link these efforts and scale them up to the fundamental choices that accompany a transition. As a result, systemic choices are often postponed or only made under pressure from acute events. This delay is not neutral: it increases the risks, societal costs and inequality associated with drought and flooding. The tension between short-term solutions – such as expanding infrastructure capacity – and long-term goals – a resilient water and soil system – continues to grow.
In this light, it is becoming increasingly clear that water and soil must genuinely and more rapidly guide spatial and economic choices. This requires making the region's carrying capacity explicit: what can Twente cope with if we make the water and soil system the guiding principle? And which activities, functions and forms of use strengthen that resilience, or conversely put it under further pressure?

These questions came to the fore during the Crutzen workshop in April 2026 in Twente. There, not only was the urgency of systemic choices confirmed, but also the shared sense that the region is already on the move. At the same time, this reinforced the need for a different way of working: learning by doing, linking knowledge development to concrete practices, experimenting, and paying explicit attention to governance, steering and justice.

2.2 Knowledge-in-Action Agenda

The Knowledge-in-Action Agenda focuses on strengthening the region's **capacity** to act in the transition to a resilient water system. The primary aim is not to develop new technical solutions, but to learn together how fundamental system choices can be made possible and how these choices can be steered, legitimised, funded and implemented.

The agenda invites researchers and societal partners to:

- Explicitly link knowledge development and practical change;
- Work on the basis of concrete case studies in Twente;
- Create space for experimentation, reflection and adjustment;

- And to pay explicit attention to the social, ecological, economic and administrative dimensions of the transition.

Projects under this call for proposals will help to shed light on *how* organisation, management and learning might function within a predominantly risk-averse and highly compartmentalised system involving various stakeholders, and *how* water and soil can actually become the guiding principles in regional decision-making.

2.2.1 'Sub-themes'

This call for proposals comprises two sub-themes with challenges and transition learning objectives, along with associated research questions for which proposals may be submitted. The proposals to be submitted address the research questions by, for example, testing potential solutions, experimenting, analysing system barriers and levers, and/or developing transformative interventions. Submitted proposals must align with one of the sub-themes.

Proposals may take the research questions formulated in the agenda as a starting point or formulate entirely original research questions and related hypotheses and learning objectives that fit the sub-themes. The most important thing is that they further the practice of the desired transition for Water Transition in Twente and, in that process, develop and unlock knowledge and insight.

a) Sub-theme 1: System choices

What are the critical substantive breakthroughs in the transition to a resilient future in which water and soil play a leading role?

When water is approached as part of a coherent system comprising water, infrastructure, soil, air and ecosystems, and in direct relation to social and economic functions, the perspective on spatial and economic development changes fundamentally. Many historical choices in Twente – focused on rapid water drainage, intensive land use and sectoral optimisation – appear, from this integrated perspective, to be vulnerable and unsustainable in the long term.

This theme starts with the question of what it means to actually make this integrated perspective the guiding principle for future choices, such as housing construction, the establishment or expansion of businesses, infrastructure and agriculture. What does a water- and soil-led approach mean in concrete terms in this area? What other requirements would then be placed on locations, functions and scale? And to what extent would certain developments still be desirable or even possible? Must we accept that what we are accustomed to is no longer possible?

Thinking in terms of resilience and ecological limits also implies different investment choices and valuations. The focus shifts from short-term solutions and treating symptoms to restoring the sponge-like function of soil and landscape, retaining and slowing down water, and increasing circularity and adaptability. This requires attention to the trade-offs needed between economic returns, ecological carrying capacity and social justice. Furthermore, the transition explicitly calls for attention to distributional effects: systemic choices not only create societal benefits but also produce losers, and affect existing positions of power and interests.

In doing so, this theme explicitly highlights the tensions and conflicts that are often postponed. Which choices are inevitable but politically, administratively or socially sensitive? Where do current investments and spatial decisions create new lock-ins that hinder the transition? And how can these effects be better substantiated, visualised and taken into account, so that future choices do not once again undermine the resilience of the system?

Projects within this theme contribute to clarifying this scope for choice. Not by fixing a single future, but by offering insight into different pathways, their consequences and the associated trade-offs. In this way, this theme supports timely and informed decision-making, rather than choices that are only forced under the pressure of scarcity or crisis.

Learning objective

To develop an understanding of the most decisive system choices for a resilient water and soil system in Twente. In particular, to understand how these choices and their consequences can be explicitly and substantiatedly incorporated into decision-making, including how to act adaptively and robustly in the face of uncertainties about the future in order to provide direction and keep options open.

Illustrative research questions

- How does the assessment of housing development sites, industrial estates and agricultural land use in Twente change when water and soil are truly the guiding factors, taking into account sandy soils, limited water supply and seasonal scarcity?
- Where in Twente do economic development ambitions (such as housing, infrastructure or water-intensive industry) clash most strongly with the ecological carrying capacity of the water system?
- Which systemic choices are currently being postponed or addressed in a fragmented manner in Twente, and what long-term lock-ins does this create?
- What trade-offs are inevitable between drinking water abstraction, nature, agriculture and economic development, and how are these currently made explicit or implicit?
- How can the consequences of different future pathways for Twente (for example, sticking to the current system versus water- and soil-driven development) be made transparent and open to discussion for decision-makers, businesses and residents?
- What lessons from existing Twente case studies (such as stream valleys, urban expansion sites or water-dependent industries) can help prevent new choices that undermine the resilience of the water system?
- What principles for cost recovery and innovative (public-private) funding of long-term measures are possible and feasible?

b) Sub-theme 2: Transition, governance and organisation

How do we organise collective change within a long-standing and risk-averse system?

The systemic choices required for a resilient water and soil system are so comprehensive that, by definition, they cannot be imposed top-down or arise spontaneously from the bottom-up. They demand a long-term process in which public authorities, businesses, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions learn, experiment and adjust their course in a coordinated manner over several years – and possibly decades – based on a shared vision.

In Twente, this direction is becoming increasingly visible. Due to the accumulation of drought, flooding and spatial pressure, and insights from initiatives, pilot projects and partnerships, there is a growing realisation that the existing system has reached its limits. During the Crutzen workshop, it became clear that there is already a great deal of momentum, urgency and energy. At the same time, change often gets bogged down in temporary projects, isolated pilots or informal networks, without any structural impact on policy, funding and organisation.

This theme focuses on the question of how the region can move beyond this pilot phase. How can space be created for collaborative learning and 'stumbling forward': experimenting with new working methods, roles and considerations, whilst ensuring that public values such as safety, reliability and justice remain safeguarded? How do we deal with vested interests, public funds, existing organisational structures and legal frameworks that are often geared towards stability and risk management? In doing so, explicit attention must be paid to how the risks, costs and consequences of water-related decisions affect different groups, neighbourhoods and sectors, and what role this plays in legitimacy and public support.

Essential to this is an understanding of the organisation of governance and support. Transitions require coordination across different levels of government, coherence in valuation and funding, and explicit attention to social innovation: new forms of (public-private) collaboration, leadership, ownership and accountability. This raises questions about who directs these processes, who provides support, how learning is institutionally embedded, and how progress is assessed when outcomes are uncertain and effects only become visible in the long term.

Projects within this theme contribute to an understanding of how joint steering and organisation of the water transition can take shape. Not by designing blueprints, but by revealing how learning, coordination and decision-making take place in practice, and what conditions are needed to enable structural change.

Learning objective

To develop an understanding of how joint organisation, steering and learning of the water transition in Twente can take shape, so that initiatives and experiments actually contribute to sustainable system change.

Illustrative research questions

- How can ongoing pilots and initiatives in Twente (for example, relating to urban development, agriculture or water conservation) have a structural impact on policy, investment decisions and spatial planning choices?
- What obstacles do organisations in Twente encounter in practice when implementing water and soil management policies, and how do these relate to existing roles, responsibilities and legislation?
- How can water interests be safeguarded in spatial planning tasks within a network of conflicting interests? How do you organise this multi-stakeholder process?
- Which choices at the system level are seen by organisations as unavoidable, and what are the consequences of these for existing structures?
- How can a shared learning space be organised in Twente where experimentation and 'stumbling forward' are possible, whilst public values such as safety, reliability and justice remain safeguarded?
- How can funding streams, grants and evaluation mechanisms in Twente be better aligned with long-term transition processes rather than short-term projects?
- What forms of cooperation and coordination are needed between municipalities, the water board, the province, businesses and civil society organisations to maintain direction and coherence in the water transition? What is already working well?
- How can social innovations – such as new forms of collaboration, leadership and ownership – be better recognised, supported and scaled up in Twente?
- How do long-term transition ambitions for Twente's water system relate to shorter administrative and political cycles, and how can this be managed in practice?

3 Drafting and submission

This chapter contains information on how to prepare and submit a proposal. It begins by describing what you can apply for (3.1) and who is eligible to apply for the grant (3.2). You will then find the requirements for preparing and submitting the application (sections 3.3 and 3.4) and specific grant conditions (section 3.5).

3.1 What can be applied for

A maximum grant of €50,000 may be applied for per project. This amount is paid out as a one-off lump sum (the full amount awarded). The proposed project should run for nine months. Any exceptions to this must be adequately justified in the proposal and will be assessed by the KIN office. The project must commence within three months of the grant being awarded.

The funding is intended for researchers and industry partners who wish to explore potential solutions through co-creation, based on the questions set out in the Knowledge-in-Action Agenda (see Chapter 2). KIN welcomes creative and non-traditional activities that contribute to the aim of the call for proposals and encourages the involvement of professionals from the creative sector. KIN can assist applicants in establishing contact with professionals from the creative sector. Those playing an active role in the implementation of the project must, when submitting a proposal, provide a *letter of commitment* in which they pledge their time commitment and, where applicable, the support of their line manager (see section 3.2, available on the funding page of this call for proposals). The appointment of new academic staff is not permitted for the implementation of the project, with the exception of student assistants. Project partners may claim costs for their own salaries (see the explanation below), equipment, the temporary hiring of experts and other activities.

Examples of activities for which the grant may be used:

- Testing potential solutions and developing new knowledge;
- Making existing knowledge accessible and usable;
- Providing a scientific basis for existing and desired working methods;
- Testing a specific intervention, regulation or legal measure in a pilot setting to assess its contribution to transition/behavioural change;
- Setting up a new initiative;
- Developing interventions focused on practical action;
- Developing communication materials and knowledge utilisation activities such as platforms, best practices, exhibitions, public dialogue, etc.;
- Organising interviews, focus groups and expert sessions;
- Developing and/or delivering workshops, courses or training programmes;
- Experimenting with different forms of research;
- Working on mutual connection and transition skills with the transdisciplinary group of stakeholders;
- Visualising or creating an artistic intervention.

3.1.1 Staff costs

For staff contributing to the development of the project, a grant may be applied for to cover wage costs. The rates are determined on the basis of the Government Rates Manual (HOT), Table 2: average total wage costs per pay scale, column 'Hourly rate for productive hours, excl. VAT'. The pay scale of the position applied for determines the rate from the HOT table. In addition, the calculation of the hourly rate is based on a standard number of productive hours of 1,354 per year. In the budget form, you must select an hourly rate for the project partners who will receive wage costs that corresponds to a rate from this table.

Students may be employed on the project. If the students are contributing as part of their curriculum, the rate is based on the standard internship allowance of the university or college. If the students are contributing as student assistants in a part-time role alongside their studies, the rate is based on HOT Table 2, Scale 1.

For what purposes can no funding for staff be requested?

- Regular teaching activities;
- The appointment of new academic staff (excluding student assistants).

3.1.2 Material costs

Funding may be requested for all project-specific costs relating to, amongst other things, consumables, the procurement of services, materials, small instruments, access to national and international facilities, software and research equipment that no longer has any economic value after use. Travel and accommodation costs (domestic and international) for all those working on the project, including visiting researchers from abroad, costs for organising (international) workshops and symposia, costs for data management, publications, and costs related to citizen science are also included under material costs.

For what purposes can funding for material costs not be requested?

- Basic facilities within the institution, organisational infrastructure and overheads, including a fully functional workplace, accommodation, office automation, personnel administration, commuting costs, training, facilities management, HR consultancy and corporate welfare, documentary information provision and home working allowance,
- Maintenance and insurance costs
- The use and maintenance of scientific infrastructure developed in-house

3.2 Who can apply

3.2.1 Project partners

Staff members of knowledge institutions and civil society organisations based in the Kingdom of the Netherlands may submit a proposal. This call for proposals focuses on collaboration between academia and practice. The project partners (= applicants) must therefore consist of at least one scientific knowledge institution, including universities of applied sciences (Ad 1), and at least one civil society organisation (Ad 2). They must submit a joint proposal, with one of them acting as the main applicant (see section3.2.2). All project partners play an active role in the implementation of the project and commit to the promised time allocation as described in the proposal and a *letter of commitment*.

Re 1 – Project partner 'scientific research institution'

The following organisations are classified as academic institutions:

- universities and universities of applied sciences as referred to in Article 1.8(1) of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act and the universities listed in the Policy Rule on Universities in the Kingdom of the Netherlands;
- University medical centres, meaning the academic hospitals as referred to in Article 1.13(1) of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act;
- KNAW and NWO institutes;
- The Netherlands Cancer Institute;
- The Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen;
- NCB Naturalis;
- Advanced Research Centre for NanoLithography (ARCNL);
- Princess Máxima Centre;
- Biomedical Primate Research Centre (BPRC);
- CBS (Statistics Netherlands);
- CMO STAMM;
- Deltares (TO2);
- IHE Delft Institute for Water Education;
- IMEC-NL;
- Institute for Road Safety Research (SWOV);
- Institute for the Dutch Language (INT);
- KNMI;
- KNCV Tuberculosis Fund;
- Marin (TO2);
- NIVEL;
- NLDA – Netherlands Defence Academy;
- NLR (TO2);
- RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment);
- Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Metropolitan Solutions Foundation (AMS Institute);
- Centre of Expertise Water Technology (CEW) Foundation;
- Control in Food & Flowers Foundation (SCFF);
- My Data, Our Health Foundation;
- Mulier Institute Foundation;
- Wageningen Research Foundation (TO2);
- TNO (TO2);
- Trimbos Institute;
- Vilans
- Waag Futurelab.

If your organisation is not included in the list above, there are two options for qualifying as an additional knowledge institution:

- ***Option 1: Additional knowledge institution with assessment and without a de-minimis declaration:***

A knowledge institution not included in the list above may participate as a 'scientific knowledge institution' – without the need to submit a de-minimis declaration – provided it meets the following requirements:

- Is established in the Netherlands;
- Is a foundation, association, or a legal entity under public or private law;
- Is primarily engaged in the independent conduct of fundamental research, industrial research or experimental development, or in the wide dissemination of the results of such activities through teaching, publications or knowledge transfer;

- Can confirm that the organisation maintains separate accounts for economic and non-economic activities and that companies with a decisive influence on the organisation do not receive preferential access to the organisation's research results.

Please note: Prior to the submission of a proposal, KIN will assess, based on the above conditions, whether an organisation complies with Article 1.1, paragraph 4, of the NWO Grant Scheme 2024 and is therefore eligible to participate in this call for proposals as a knowledge institution project partner. KIN carries out this assessment in part to verify that no prohibited state aid is being granted.

For the purposes of this assessment, the organisation of the intended project partner knowledge institution must submit the following documents by email to programmas@hetkin.nl no later than 15 working days before the submission deadline (**i.e. no later than Tuesday 1 September 2026, before 14:00:00 CEST**):

- A recent extract from the Chamber of Commerce;
- The memorandum of association and/or current articles of association;
- [2]The latest available annual accounts accompanied by an auditor's report;
- The completed 'Research Organisation Declaration', available on the funding page for this call for proposals.

You may include other relevant documentation. KIN may also request additional information if the above documents do not provide sufficient clarity to determine whether the organisation is eligible to act as a knowledge institution project partner.

If the organisation of the intended knowledge institution project partner has already been assessed against these conditions within another NWO programme and is not included in the list above, please contact KIN in time before the deadline via the email address above to discuss whether this organisation needs to be assessed again.

If the organisation of the intended project partner fails to submit the documents required for the assessment of the conditions in time, KIN cannot accept the organisation in question as a knowledge institution project partner. This organisation may participate as a 'civil society organisation' project partner or – where applicable – via option 2, provided that a de-minimis declaration (see section3.5) is completed and submitted.

- ***Option 2: Additional knowledge institution without assessment and with a de-minimis declaration:***

Additional research institutions may choose, instead of undergoing the assessment described above, to complete the 'Declaration for additional research institutions without assessment' and a de-minimis declaration in order to participate as a research institution project partner, provided they meet the requirements set out in the declaration. Further information on the de-minimis rule can be found in section 3.5.

Re 2 Civil society organisations

KIN defines a civil society organisation as enterprises and other public and private organisations (hereinafter: civil society organisations), such as NGOs, foundations, companies, self-employed persons, (regional) authorities, safety regions and other public and private organisations other than the knowledge institutions and criteria mentioned under Ad. 1 Knowledge institutions.

Please note: Civil society organisations participating as project partners must complete a de-minimis declaration; further information on this is provided in section 3.5.

[2] Organisations that are not legally required to have their annual accounts audited are not required to provide such an audit opinion. However, they must be able to demonstrate that this legal obligation does not apply to the organisation in question.

3.2.2 Main applicant

One of the project partners acts as the main applicant and submits the proposal on behalf of all project partners via ISAAC, KIN's electronic submission system. During the assessment process, KIN communicates with the main applicant. The main applicant's organisation is the main beneficiary and acts as the main partner, distributing the budget to other project partners in accordance with the budget.

Please note: In the role of main applicant, a maximum of two proposals may be submitted. In the event that a project partner submits two proposals as main applicant, a clear distinction must be made between the two proposals in terms of the allocation of hours and the time commitment via the *letter of commitment*. The two proposals are submitted separately and assessed independently of one another. In the role of 'co-project partner', there is no limit; however, the time allocation as set out in the *letter of commitment* must be realistic.

3.2.3 Collaboration partner

Other organisations that contribute in part to the collaboration may act as collaboration partners. Please note: costs for collaboration partners can only be reimbursed by these organisations if third parties are hired via material costs.

3.3 Preparing and submitting a proposal in ISAAC

KIN is part of NWO and uses the NWO submission system 'ISAAC'.

The proposal process consists of the following steps:
- Create an account or, if necessary, update your details if you already have an account;
- Download the proposal form from the online proposal system ISAAC or from the NWO website (on the website of the relevant funding instrument);
- Complete the proposal form;
- Save the form as a PDF and submit it in ISAAC together with the required attachments;
- Enter the details requested online in ISAAC.

Mandatory attachments available on the funding page for this call for proposals:
- Budget (Excel file);
- *Letter of commitment* per project partner (PDF);
- De-minimis declarations for civil society organisations and additional research institutions participating as research institution project partners without assessment (mandatory where applicable; PDF);
- Declaration for additional research institutions without assessment (mandatory where applicable; PDF).

Please use only the templates provided by KIN for the attachments. Attachments must be uploaded to ISAAC separately from the proposal. All attachments, with the exception of the budget, must be submitted as PDF files (without security). The budget must be submitted to ISAAC as an Excel file. Attachments other than those listed above are not permitted.

You must submit your proposal in Dutch or English.

Submission via ISAAC
Proposals can only be submitted via the online application system ISAAC. Proposals not submitted via ISAAC will not be considered.
As the main applicant, you are required to submit a proposal via your own personal ISAAC account.

It is important to start the application process in ISAAC on time:
- If you do not yet have an ISAAC account, you must create one in good time to avoid any registration issues;
- New organisations may need to be added to ISAAC;
- You will also need to enter further details online.

KIN will not process proposals submitted after the deadline.

For questions about ISAAC, please consult the ISAAC manual (accessible via the 'help' button in ISAAC) or contact the ISAAC helpdesk. The ISAAC helpdesk is available Monday to Friday from 10.00 to 17.00 on +31 (0) 70 34 40 600. You can email isaac.helpdesk@nwo.nl. A response will be provided within two working days.

Does a project partner work for an organisation that is not listed in the ISAAC database? If so, you can report this via relatiebeheer@nwo.nl so that the organisation can be added. This process takes a few days. It is therefore important to report this at least 10 working days before the deadline (i.e. no later than **Tuesday 8 September 2026, by 14:00:00 CEST**).

3.4 Submission requirements

3.4.1 Conditions for considering the proposal

KIN assesses the proposal against all the conditions set out in this call for proposals, including the conditions below. Only if the proposal meets these conditions will it be admitted to the assessment procedure. You will be asked to be available after submitting a proposal to make any necessary administrative corrections and thus (still) meet the conditions for submission.
These conditions are:
- The project partners meet the conditions set out in the section '3.2 ';
- The proposal has been submitted via the main applicant's ISAAC account;
- The proposal has been received before the specified deadline;
- The proposal has been drawn up in Dutch or English;
- The budget in the proposal has been drawn up in accordance with the conditions of this call for proposals (using the format provided);
- All required appendices have been completed in full, following any requests for additions or amendments, in accordance with the instructions, and have been drawn up and submitted in accordance with the conditions of this call for proposals.

3.5 Grant conditions

The following sections apply to all proposals: 1.2 (Beneficiaries), 2.1 (General principles and specific selection criteria), 2.3 (Decision and appeal), 3.1 (General obligations), 3.2 (Start of the project), and 4 (Publication and use of knowledge), and Article 3.3.1, paragraph 1, preamble a, (Reporting) of the NWO Grant Rules 2024, unless explicitly deviated from in this call for proposals.

De-minimis Regulation

Under this call for proposals, grants are awarded pursuant to the de-minimis Regulation (Commission Regulation (EU) No 2023/2831 of 13 December 2023 on the proposal of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de-minimis aid). Under the de-minimis Regulation, a civil society organisation or complementary knowledge institution may, without assessment (see section3.2.1), receive up to €300,000 in public support over three tax years without this constituting unlawful state aid. All civil society organisations and supplementary knowledge institutions without assessment acting as project partners must provide a de-minimis aid declaration to demonstrate that the de-minimis threshold set out in the de-minimis Regulation is not exceeded. If a civil society organisation or supplementary knowledge institution without assessment determines that the KIN grant will result in the de-minimis threshold being exceeded, that civil society organisation or supplementary knowledge institution without assessment may not submit a proposal to KIN as a project partner. The De-minimis Aid Declaration forms part of the grant proposal.

Additional conditions

Furthermore, proposals must – where applicable – take into account:

- Compliance with the National Knowledge Security Guidelines: It is the applicant's responsibility to verify that the project is and remains in line with the Guidelines. By submitting the proposal, the applicant commits to the considerations set out in these Guidelines. Further information: Home | Knowledge Security Desk.
- Scientific integrity: The project funded by KIN must be carried out in accordance with nationally and internationally accepted standards of scientific conduct as laid down in the Dutch Code of Conduct for Scientific Integrity. By submitting the proposal, the applicant commits to this code. Further information: Scientific integrity | NWO
- Data management: The results of scientific research must be capable of being replicated, verified and falsified. In the digital age, this means that, in addition to publications, research data must also be freely accessible as far as possible. KIN expects that research data arising from projects funded by KIN will be made freely available as far as possible for reuse by other researchers. In this regard, KIN applies the principle: "as open as possible, protected if necessary".
- Open Science: All forms of output resulting from this grant must be openly accessible and should preferably also be published on the KIN website or other publicly accessible knowledge portals. For further details on NWO's Open Access policy, see: Open Science | NWO.
- Ethical declaration or permit: It is the applicant's responsibility to ascertain whether an ethical declaration or permit is required for the implementation of the proposed project.

4 Assessment procedure

This chapter describes how the assessment procedure works (section 4.1) and the criteria against which the proposal is assessed (section 4.2).

The NWO Code of Conduct on Personal Interests applies to all persons involved in the assessment and/or decision-making process, as well as to relevant KIN staff members (Code of Personal Interests | NWO).

The use of generative AI is completely excluded from the assessment of a proposal. Further information on the policy regarding generative AI can be found on the website (NWO policy on the use of generative artificial intelligence (GAI) | NWO).

NWO and KIN strive for an inclusive culture in which there is no place for conscious or unconscious barriers based on cultural, ethnic or religious background, gender, sexual orientation, health or age (Diversity and inclusion | NWO). KIN actively encourages members of an assessment committee to become aware of implicit associations and to try to minimise them. KIN provides them with information on specific ways to improve the assessment of a proposal.

4.1 Criteria

The assessment is based on assessment criteria and begins once a proposal has been accepted for consideration. Proposals are assessed on their merits using the criteria set out below. There is no weighting applied to the criteria, but all main criteria must be assessed as 'satisfactory' (see also chapter 4.2.3).

1. Relevance to the Knowledge-in-Action Agenda
    a. The project clearly aligns with the Knowledge-in-Action Agenda set out in this call for proposals and therefore contributes to the transition challenges identified therein.

2. Quality of the proposal
    a. The (learning) objective, the guiding (research) questions, and/or the proposed solutions of the project are clearly described and well-substantiated.
    b. The proposed approach is appropriate for pursuing the intended (learning) objective, answering the guiding (research) questions, and/or experimenting with potential solutions for the project.
    c. The proposal describes how learning, reflection and adjustment form part of the working method.
    d. An appropriate vision is described of how the knowledge could be secured and disseminated.
    e. Reflection is provided on how justice[3] and sustainability[4] are ensured in the approach and the intended outcomes/interventions.

[3] A broad conception of justice begins with the recognition that different groups, such as future generations and people elsewhere, as well as animal and plant species, may suffer injustice as a result of climate change or efforts to tackle it. Justice has various aspects: distributive justice, procedural justice, restorative justice. For more information, see: https://hetkin.nl/klimaatrechtvaardigheid/

[4] Sustainability is context-specific. Generally speaking, it can be seen as the pursuit of a harmonious balance that protects both the planet and future generations. The Brundtland Report (1987) defines sustainability as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

3. Co-creation[5] and knowledge development
    a. The project integrates various types of knowledge (scientific, practice-oriented, experiential, local and/or cultural knowledge, etc.) that are relevant to the intended objective. Where applicable: the proposal clearly describes how the actors and/or knowledge recommended in the Knowledge-in-Action Agenda are involved or incorporated or explains why this is not the case.
    b. The proposal makes it clear that all project partners are (or have been) actively involved in drafting the proposal and its implementation.
    c. It is clearly described how the knowledge and interventions developed can (in the future) lead to a perspective for action for all actors involved (and beyond).

4. Appropriateness and feasibility of activities and budget
    a. The proposed approach and activities are appropriate and suitable for achieving the project's intended objectives. Where applicable: a duration of more than 9 months is well justified.
    b. The proposed activities are feasible within the given context and timeline.
    c. The requested funding is justified and proportionate to the activity plan.

4.2 Procedure

The proposal procedure consists of the following steps:
- Submission of the proposal;
- Processing of the proposal;
- Pre-advise advice from the assessment committee;
- Meeting of the assessment committee;
- Selection (if applicable);
- Decision-making.

An external, independent assessment panel will be established for this call for proposals, comprising representatives from academia and the professional sector with broad expertise in the subject area and related transitions. The task of the assessment committee is to assess the submitted proposals and the related documents on their own merits, based on the assessment criteria described in this call for proposals.

Given the expertise available within the assessment committee, KIN has decided to make use of the option provided for in Article 2.2.4(2) of the NWO Funding Scheme 2024 when assessing the proposals, namely, to conduct the assessment procedure without engaging external referees.

4.2.1 Submission of an proposal

A standard form is available for submitting the proposal on the funding page for this call for proposals on the NWO website. In your proposal, you must adhere to the questions set out in this form and to the procedure described in the explanatory notes. You must also comply with the conditions regarding the maximum number of words and pages.

The fully completed proposal form must be received via ISAAC before the deadline (see section 1.3). Proposals received after this time will not be considered. The main applicant will receive an acknowledgement of receipt after submitting the proposal.

[5] Co-creation is a special form of collaboration in which equality and a process-oriented approach are central. It requires an equal and engaged collaboration aimed at jointly creating something new.

4.2.2 Processing of the proposal

As soon as possible after you have submitted your proposal, you will be informed whether KIN will process your proposal. KIN determines this based on a number of administrative and technical criteria (see the formal conditions for submission, section 3.4). Only if the proposal meets these criteria can KIN process it.
Please note that KIN may contact you within two weeks of the submission deadline to request any administrative corrections to ensure that the proposal (still) meets the submission requirements. You will be given one opportunity to make the corrections, for which you will have five working days.

4.2.3 Pre-advice from the assessment committee

Your proposal will then be submitted for comment to (some members of) the assessment committee (the pre-advise assessors). The pre-advisors provide written, substantive and reasoned comments on the proposal. They formulate these comments based on the substantive assessment criteria (see section 4.3.1) and assess each sub-criterion as satisfactory (=+1) or unsatisfactory (=-1). To receive a positive recommendation, each main criterion must be assessed as satisfactory (The sum of all sub-criteria is >0).

4.2.4 Meeting of the assessment committee

The assessment committee assesses each proposals individually on the basis of the substantive assessment criteria in section 4.2. In this regard, the pre-advise recommendations serve as a significant guide for the final assessment, but are not necessarily adopted in full by the assessment committee.

Following the discussion, the committee will draw up a written recommendation to the KIN steering group regarding the quality of the proposals.

4.2.5 Selection

If more proposals receive a positive recommendation than the available budget allows, the assessment committee will draw up a ranking of all proposals that meet the minimum eligibility criteria (section 4.1.3). This ranking is drawn up based on the total scores (sum of all sub-criteria). Grants will be awarded in the order of this ranking until the grant ceiling is reached.

Ex aequo

KIN defines an ex aequo as a situation in which two or more proposals cannot be distinguished from one another based on their total score (sum of all sub-criteria). An ex aequo situation relevant around the selection threshold (step 1). If An ex aequo situation occurs at the selection threshold, the score for main criterion 3 is used as the deciding factor. If an ex aequo situation still occurs at that point, the assessment committee will determine the priority using an (anonymous) majority vote (in accordance with Article 2.2.6, paragraph 5 of the NWO Grant Scheme 2024). If the vote also fails to produce a clear result, the ex aequo situation will be referred to the KIN steering group.

4.2.6 Decision-making

Finally, the KIN steering group reviews the procedure followed and the advice of the assessment committee. The KIN steering group then determines the final rankings and decides on the acceptance or rejection of the proposals.

4.3 Timeline

Below you will find the timeline for this call for proposals. KIN may deem it necessary to make adjustments to the timeline of this call for proposals during the ongoing procedure. You will, of course, be notified of this in time.

Proposals

1 September 2026, before 14:00:00 CEST	Deadline for NWO assessment by additional knowledge institution/research organisation (if applicable)
Tuesday 22 September 2026, before 14:00:00 CEST	**Deadline for proposal**
22 September – 11 October	Processing of proposal
November 2026	Meeting of the assessment committee
November 2026	Selection
November/December 2026	**Decision by the KIN steering group**
Project start date	No later than three months after the award date
Project end date	No later than nine months after the start date

5 After award

This chapter sets out the conditions and obligations that apply after the grant has been awarded. This chapter is primarily relevant to applicants whose proposals have been successful.

5.1 Start of the project

Once a proposal has been awarded, the main applicant automatically becomes the project leader and the point of contact for KIN. The project leader's organisation is the beneficiary and becomes the main organisation. The project leader and lead organisation are jointly responsible, together with all project partners ('co-applicants'), for the implementation of the entire project. All co-applicants play an active role in the implementation of the project and become co-project leaders.

The project leader receives a grant award decision on behalf of the KIN steering group. This also includes specific forms or guidelines. The start form must be submitted before the project begins. The project may not start without these documents. The grant is paid as *a lump sum* once all starting conditions have been met. Project leaders may authorise others to carry out administrative tasks for their project in the ISAAC system. Further information on the authorisation scheme for project leaders can be found here: Authorisation scheme for project leaders | NWO.

5.2 Monitoring and project management

During the course of the project, the project leader keeps KIN informed of progress. This is done in various ways.

5.2.1 Integration and communication

KIN will appoint one or more people to take on the role of integration managers. They will ensure the integration of the individual projects within this call for proposals with one another and with external parties, such as national programmes, new collaborations or the sharing of research results relevant to other regions. By submitting an proposal for this grant, you agree that, if awarded, part of your proposal (proposal forms 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and the activity description in 2.5) and the assessment will be shared with these people. This is necessary for the integration managers to gain an understanding of your proposal and approach, so that they can assist you as effectively as possible and respond to the assessment committee's recommendations. In addition, the proposal form also offers the option to share the entire proposal with the integration managers.

KIN aims to communicate as effectively as possible about the projects. KIN therefore intends, following the assessment procedure and upon approval by the main applicant on behalf of all project partners, to publish not only the public summary but also the proposal on the KIN website. This is optional and is requested in the proposal form. Furthermore, project partners are asked to proactively share information about their projects.

5.2.2 Meetings

Meetings will be co-organised by KIN, at which the project leader and/or other project partners are expected to attend. The following meetings are planned:

- Kick-off: half a day just before or after the start of the project. Tentative date: March 2027.
- Closing meeting: half a day at the end of the project. Tentative date: December 2027.
- Optional: peer review session (half a day). Tentative date: October 2027.

In addition, applicants are advised to consult with the integration manager(s) in the interim if the need arises.

The project leader is advised to allocate a budget in the budget for participation in these meetings.

5.2.3 Output

All forms of output (e.g. reports, training materials, tools or presentations) generated as a result of this grant must be openly accessible and should preferably also be published on the KIN platform VEDA and/or other publicly accessible knowledge portals.

5.2.4 Changes and accountability

The Knowledge-in-Action rant supports experimental and learning-oriented proposals. It may well be that the situation during the project calls for a different approach and that plans change. The grant allows for this. However, the project partners are obliged to discuss these changes with the integration managers (see section5.2.1) and to inform KIN accordingly.

Once the activities for which a grant is being sought under this call have been completed, KIN will ask the project partners to submit a concise report briefly describing the activities organised and their impact, any necessary follow-up steps, and the lessons learnt from the activities and the collaboration. KIN will provide a template for this purpose.

5.3 Additional conditions

5.3.1 Intellectual property

The NWO IP policy applies with regard to intellectual property (IP). The NWO IP policy can be found in Chapter 4 of the NWO Funding Scheme 2024.

Project partners must carry out a KIN-funded project during the period in which they are employed by the organisation. If an applicant or a KIN-funded researcher is employed by multiple employers, the other employer must waive any IP rights arising from the project on behalf of the applicant.

5.3.2 Socially responsible licensing

The project may generate knowledge suitable for proposal in society. When entering into agreements regarding the licensing and/or transfer of research results, account must be taken of the ten principles for socially responsible licensing, which can be found on the UMCNL website.

6 Contact and other information

6.1 Contact

Questions about funding proposals?

For more information, see Applying for funding: how does it work? | NWO.

Questions about the content of this round?

For questions regarding the content of this call for proposals, please contact KIN via programmas@hetkin.nl.

Do you have technical questions about the ISAAC electronic application system?

For questions about ISAAC, please consult the ISAAC manual (accessible via the 'help' button in ISAAC). You can also contact the ISAAC helpdesk. The ISAAC helpdesk is available Monday to Friday from 10.00 to 17.00 CET/CEST on +31 (0)70 34 40 600. You can also send your question by email to isaac.helpdesk@nwo.nl. You will receive a reply within two working days.

6.2 Further information

KIN processes personal data received in the context of this round in accordance with the NWO privacy statement, Privacy Statement | NWO.

KIN may contact applicants to evaluate the procedure and/or the research programme.

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Dutch Research Council (NWO)
Dutch Climate Research Initiative (KIN)

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Klimaatonderzoek Initiatief Nederland
Samen transities versnellen