

Introduction to MEDUWA



Because the project is now gradually coming to an end, it makes sense to look back as well as forward these days. What have we achieved? What have we learned? What new challenges have we encountered?



Who made this possible











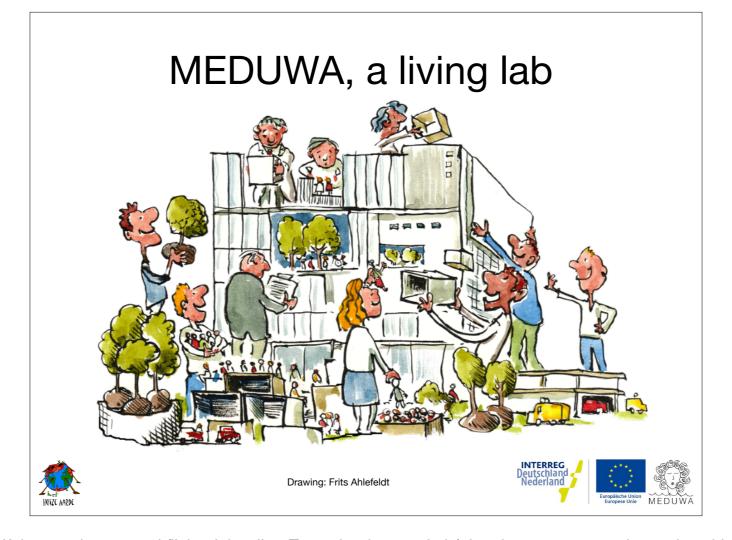


Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Innovation, Digitalisierung und Energie des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

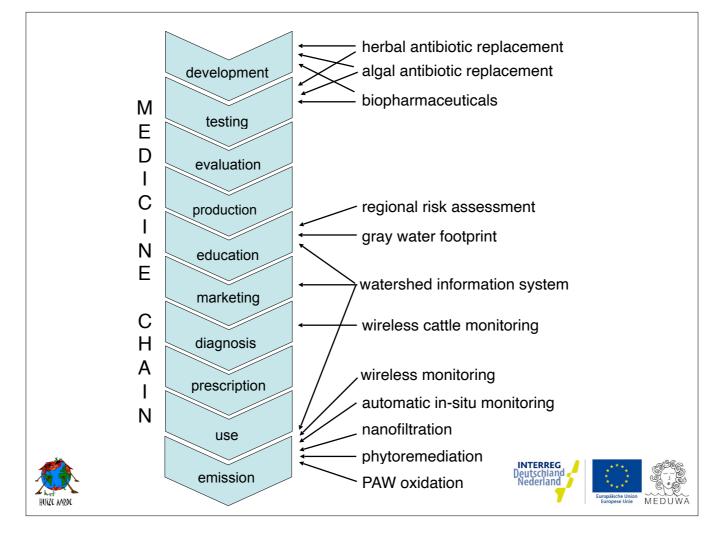




First: without the collaboration by these INTERREG-governments MEDUWA couldn't prosper.



From Oct 2016 to Oct 2020, MEDUWA is a testing ground (living lab, pilot, Testgelände, proeftuin) for about 25 companies, universities, academic hospitals, NGOs and a semi-government.



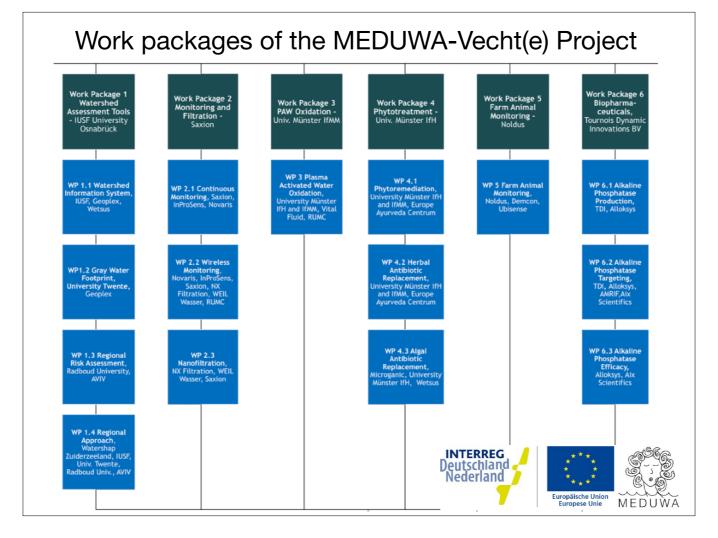
In various links in the medicine chain, they developed measures to solve a social problem: the spread of medicines and multi-resistant microorganisms.



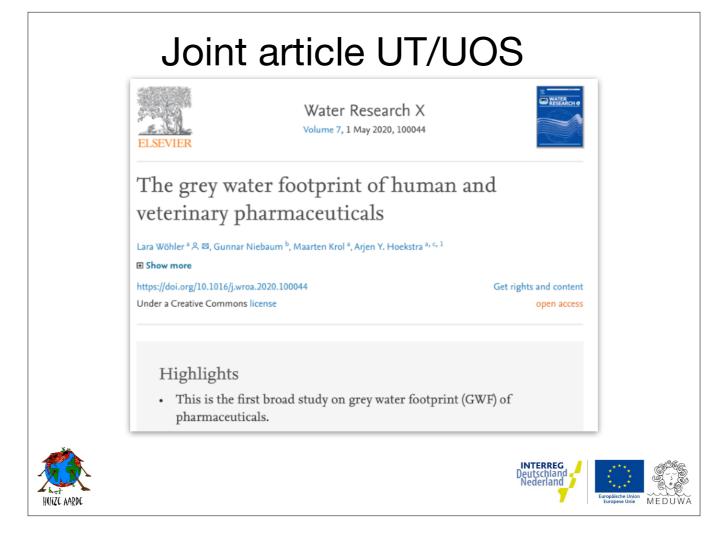
Collaboration between universities, hospitals and companies not only appears to be a stimulus for knowledge development for all parties, but is also a prerequisite because researchers by definition try to work from multiple perspectives.



For example, both affiliated university hospitals want to thoroughly examine the pros and cons of the techniques before eventually giving their approval.



For this reason, MEDUWA also incorporates the innovations into work packages; these groups see each other regularly, which promoted cross-fertilisation.



It is therefore gratifying to see PhD candidates from different partners writing an article together.



Because several PhD's, Postdocs and Master students are linked to MEDUWA, the project also brings together young and future professionals who experience how a social issue can be approached across disciplines and sectors. To solve today's complex issues, we need professionals who can work across sectors, disciplines and national borders.

More demand-driven by stakeholders











By involving other stakeholders (representatives of (semi)governmental authorities, companies, institutions) in the project and inviting them annually for interim presentations, innovations become more demand-driven because they are linked to potential customers.



Due to the complexity of current global issues, the 21st century demands that we all emerge from our sectoral bubble. The question is how to involve all concerned sectors more actively in cross-sector knowledge formation. By coming together in living labs we can learn to work together on the solution of complex social issues.

Molengang (Mill corridor)











As a conclusion we can say that living lab MEDUWA has something in common with a mill corridor: just like every MEDUWA project partner, a mill stands on its own, produces its own energy, maintaining it's own place in society.

Together they solve a societal issue











Though, just like the mills, partners need each other to solve a social problem.