

Working Group, UK ESFRI delegate

ICRI 2016
Cape Town
South Africa





Landscape analysis

- -essential component of the Roadmap
- -current context of EU RI ecosystem
- -a reference for monitoring and evaluation
- -future trends

Strategy Working Groups

ENE - Harald Bolt

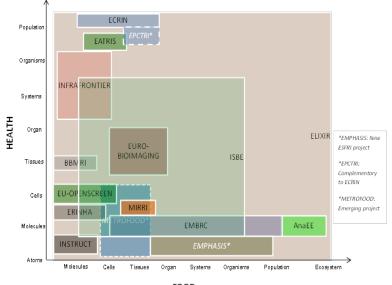
ENV – Gelsomina Pappalardo

HF – Gabriela Pastori

PSE – Jose Luis Martinez

SCI – Jacques Dubucs



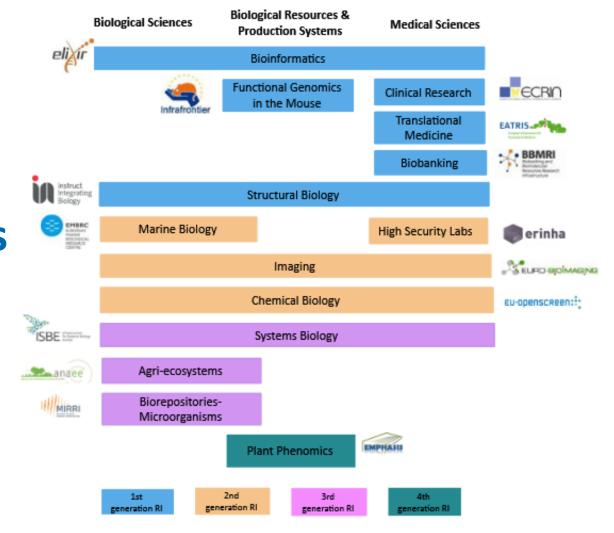




Strategy Report on Research Infrastructures ROADMAP 2018

Health and Food Strategy Working Group

Landmarks and Projects





Launch event

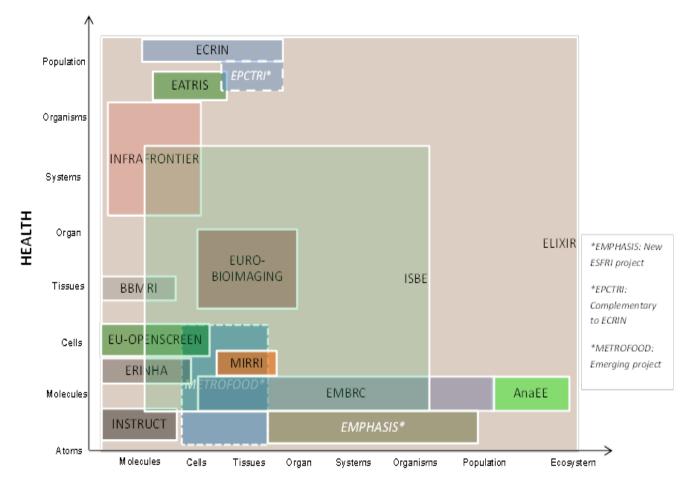
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The indicative position of ESFRI RIs relative to the different levels of organisation in the 'Health and Food'

Landmarks and **Projects**

Complementary Emerging



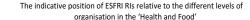
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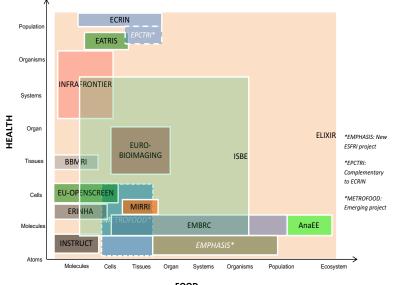
Launch event

Landscape analysis

Brief

- •Update the landscape analysis (Sep 2016 − Sep 2017)
- Provide an overview of RI ecosystems
- •Identify gaps and promote inter- and crossdisciplinary aspects
- Explore complementarities and effectiveness at the boundaries
- Forward look and trends









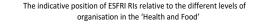
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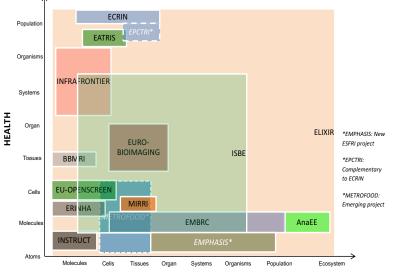
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Landscape analysis

HF SWG plans its analysis in four broad steps that:

- set up a framework of the landscape analysis;
- evaluate the current status of the RI landscape and identify gaps;
- •prioritise gaps to be filled, based on criteria defined at the beginning of the work;
- •make recommendations to ESFRI Forum.





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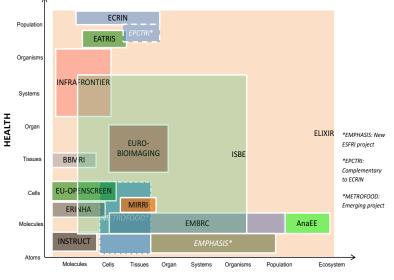
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Landscape analysis

Resources

- Analysis of National Roadmaps;
- Areas identified previously by the HFSWG and published in 2016 RM;
- •Overview of all communities of research infrastructures;
- Recommendations from relevant established bodies/reports.

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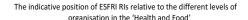


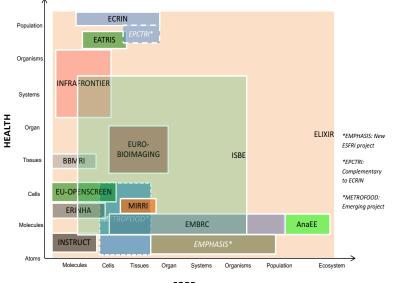


Landscape analysis

Criteria

- •Scientific and technological knowledge delivered (or contribution to the advancement of science and technology);
- Potential for structuring the ERA and addressing fragmentation;
- •Timeliness (urgency; opportunities Europe will lose if delayed);
- Range of scientific communities covered and potential for integration;
- Potential for knowledge and technology transfer, training and increasing capacity;
- •The extent to which the new infrastructure responds to the needs and improves the access for scientific communities;
- •The extent to which the new infrastructure meets a gap in and connects to HF SWG landscape.



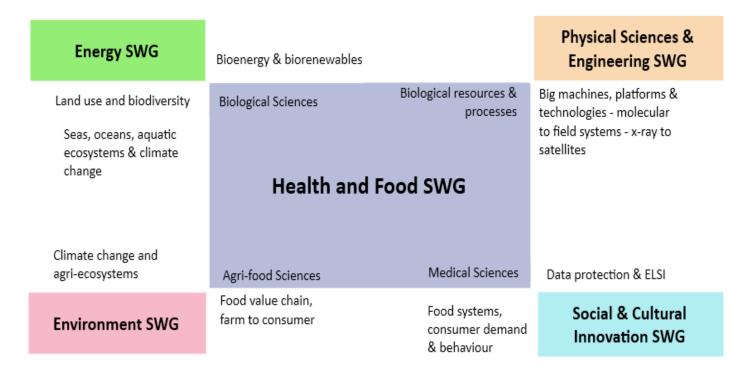


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Working at the boundaries New opportunities and new questions

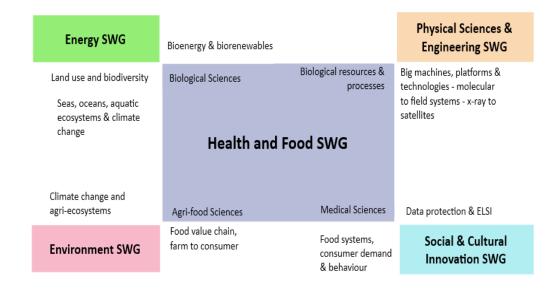






Working at the boundaries New opportunities and new questions

CONNECTING THE LANDSCAPES e.g. from ageing to food systems; from food and nonfood systems to satellites







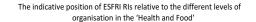


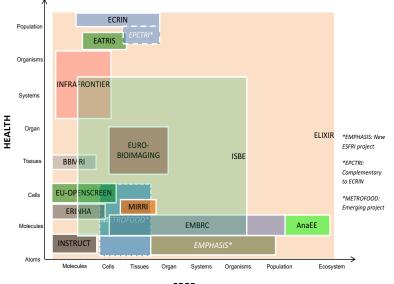
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Towards a methodology for measuring socio-economic impact of RIs

- Generic to HF specific approaches for measuring socio-economic impacts of RIs
- Need to consider:
 - Different stages of RI lifecycle (preparatory, operational and beyond)
 - ➤ Different types of RI (single sited, distributed, virtual services etc.)
 - Varying RI contexts (regional, national, pan-European, global)
 - Varying users and services types
 - > ...





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Towards a methodology for measuring socio-economic impact of RIs

- Socio-economic impacts can be identified as 'benefits' that impact economic growth and social changes
- KRDS* Benefits framework organises outcomes in broad 'dimensions' of benefits
 - Direct and indirect benefits
 - Near term and long term benefits
 - Internal and external benefits (i.e. private and public benefits)
- Given the specificity of each RI, difficult to comprehensively identify all potential benefits from RIs

Outcomes and benefits framework (adopted from Beagrie et al 2010, Charles Beagrie 2011)

^{*}Keeping Research Data Safe (KRDS) Benefits Framework



Socio-economic impacts of RIs

Internal External

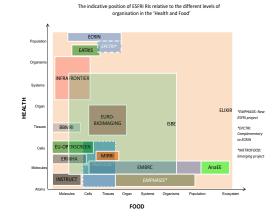
Benefits



Towards a methodology for measuring socioeconomic impact of RIs

- Direct benefits: Positive impact directly made by RIs
 - Examples: directly created jobs; direct outputs from using RI service; reduced time for data acquisition etc.
- Indirect benefits: Positive impact resulting indirectly from the RIs (negative impact avoided due to the existence and use of RIs)
 - Examples: commercial supplier's turnover due to procurement of equipment/resources for RI, reduced duplication of effort as a result of using RI services etc.
- Near term benefits: Benefits received in the near term (up to 5 years)
 - Examples: publications, professionals trained etc.
- Long term benefits: Benefits received in the longer term (beyond 5 years)
 - Examples: new spin offs as a result of scientific output through the use of RI services,
- Private benefits: Benefits to individuals and stakeholders directly affiliated to the RI
 - Examples: financial benefit to RIs, publication in journals, theses etc.
- Public benefits: Benefits to individuals and stakeholders not directly affiliated to the RI
 - > Examples: impact on policy decisions as a result of research outcomes etc.

From generic to HF specific



Aligned to value of RIs and connected to investment strategies

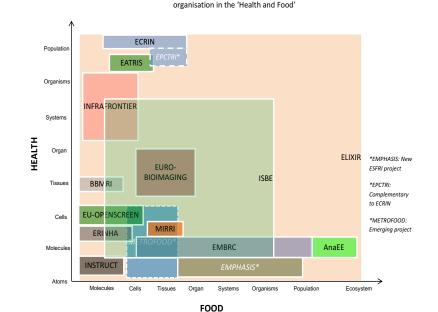
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The landscape keeps evolving – our challenges are the same

- How will our RIs evolve?
- What will the future user needs be?
- European leadership
- Internationalisation and Visibility
- Individuality and Convergence



The indicative position of ESFRI RIs relative to the different levels of



Thanks!



