



PLATFORM

ANNUAL EVENT 2017

**P2P Networks for Impact, Co-creation and
Internationalisation**

October 5th – 6th 2017

Palazzo Ferrajoli, Rome, Italy

FINAL REPORT



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The PLATFORM Annual Event 2017

The Annual Event 2017 is part of a series of annual events taking place every year since the FP7 PLATFORM project started in 2012 (Copenhagen), 2013 (Paris), 2014 (Leiden), 2015 (Berlin) and 2016 (Ljubljana). All bioeconomy Public-to-Public networks are invited to delegate one or two persons to engage in two days of presentations, break-out discussions, and formal and informal networking (Annex I). The Annual Event 2017 brought together 55 representatives of the bioeconomy P2P networks (Annex II) to learn about and discuss the issues of alignment, internationalisation and co-creation. In addition to the coordinators and programme managers of the P2P networks in the area of the bioeconomy, also persons from SCAR Working Groups attended the meeting. The Palazzo Ferrajoli with its history, formerly hosting a large private collection of literature and still being home to an Old Italian noble family, provided an excellent setting for the PLATFORM Annual Event 2017. This Annual Event was the last, the PLATFORM H2020 project will come to an end in February 2018.

Welcome and introductions

Emilio Gatto from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry in Italy and Ino Ostendorf from the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs welcomed the participants to the event.

Emilio Gatto presented a short overview on Italy's agricultural policy. The country's rural areas are characterized by an enormous variety. Thirteen million hectares of agricultural area provides income to the rural population and food for the people. However, as employment and income is unevenly distributed between areas, Italy has invested efforts to improve the situation. They made it a priority to a) implement the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and especially its rural development programme, b) to invest in quality food production and strengthening the trade mark "Made in Italy" and c) to focus on policies to increase competitiveness and employment in the rural areas. Keywords within these efforts are "Quality", "Biodiversity", "Rural Landscapes" and "Bioeconomy", each of which are backed by own legislation, programmes or strategies and by underpinning these with participation in ERA-Nets, H2020 Coordination and Support Actions (CSAs) and Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs).



Christine Bunthof, PLATFORM Coordinator, gave a concise overview about the project and its achievements. PLATFORM is a Network of networks which works for and with the bioeconomy community related to P2P Partnerships. Its objective is threefold consisting of providing a forum for mutual learning; joint dissemination and being a strategic forum. The aim of to involve each time more and new people in its Annual Events has been achieved, as again at this event new people were present that have not participated before.

The Annual Events and Master Classes have been very important and successful capacity-building tool providing the community with important information and good practices for example on topics of inclusiveness, how to reach impact and on internationalisation within P2P activities. Additionally they also provided the opportunity for the community to discuss strategic issues such as the future development of P2P instruments and to contribute to Policy Briefs as one outcome of events and workshops. These briefs served to inform and give recommendations to the network and to the EU Commission.



Finally, PLATFORM also served as a central platform for communication and information via its newsletter, website, news, and database. Through these services, information from the community was no longer scattered around websites of different ERA-NETs but centrally available.

BLOCK I – Impact and alignment

The first block covered the topic of impact and alignment showing the need for a well organised research arena by improved alignment to realise the required impact of the bioeconomy. The block started with a keynote from **Nelly Bruno of DG RTD Directorate Policy Development and Coordination** on the approach and results of the H2020 Mid Term Evaluation. Nelly was in charge of the evaluation and presented the results with special focus on the outcomes with regards to relevance, impact, effectiveness of JPIs and ERA-NETs.

The mid-term evaluation from the H2020 programme learned that the existing alignment cover the societal challenges, but that improvement is required:

- More countries to catch up
- More impact focussed,
- More involvement of Civil society and user driven innovation

This leads to a proposed new approach (Lab –Fab – App) that is mission oriented, impact focused, address global challenges, but also aligns better national and EU commitments. This could be leading for a new FP9 programme that is characterised by: Excellence, Openness, Impact.

P2P IN HORIZON 2020 INTERIM EVALUATION
Preliminary conclusions - Key strengths

- Potential for high **European Added Value and National Added Value**: more efficient and effective use of public resources compared to uncoordinated national spending
- **Significant investments**: effective in supporting cross-border collaboration with 600-1000 transnational projects/year complementary to Horizon 2020 actions
- Emerging evidence to facilitate a **better policy cooperation at national level**, notably between R&I and sectorial policy making
- Strong cooperation with **international partners** at programme level



LAMY HIGH LEVEL GROUP
Recommendations related to partnerships

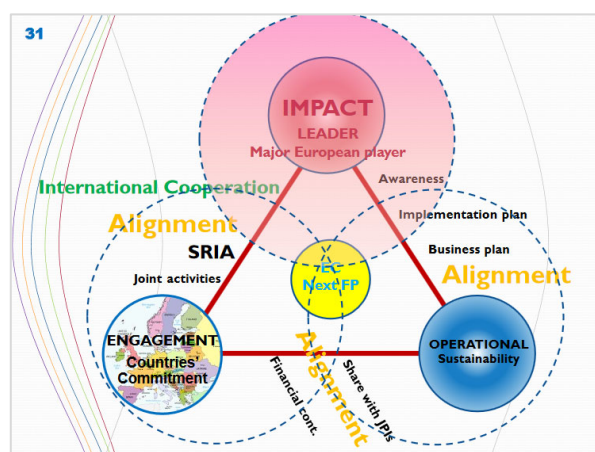
- 'LAB – FAB – APP: Investing in the European future we want', published 3 July 2017, 11 recommendations
- **Recommendation 5: Mission-oriented and impact-focused approach to address global challenges:**
 - Partnerships should (...) mobilise joint investment in established missions (...). The **additionality** of other sources of funding and capabilities **in order to realise a mission** (...) should be a key guiding criterion.
- **Recommendation 9: Better align national and EU investment:**
 - EU should limit its co-investment in partnerships with Member States to those which help achieve the EU's missions and **have a high degree of added value**. A **simplified and flexible co-funding mechanism** should be established to this end {...}.



After this presentation the word was given to **Leonidas Antoniou, chair of the High Level Group Joint Programming (GPC)**, who explained the views and recommendations of the GPC for the joint programming process that were recently communicated in the opinion paper “Future of Joint Programming to address societal challenges”. In the view of the GPC, alignment is the approach taken by Member States to modify their national programmes, priorities and agenda’s, so it is the need on a national level that supports alignment. This need for national coordination should lead to the development of a coordinated approach for institutional project based funding. There is an opportunity in designing FP9, when this could be based on national ERA roadmaps.

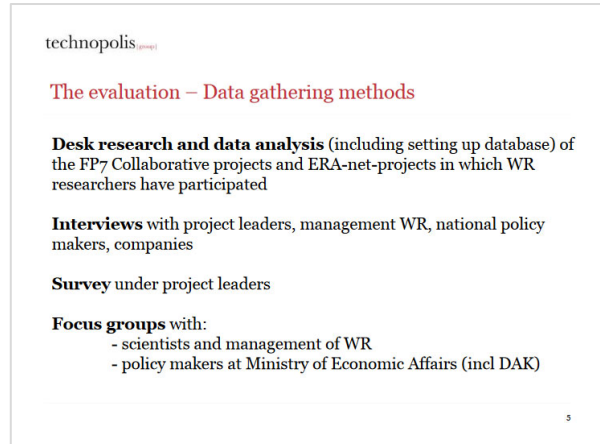
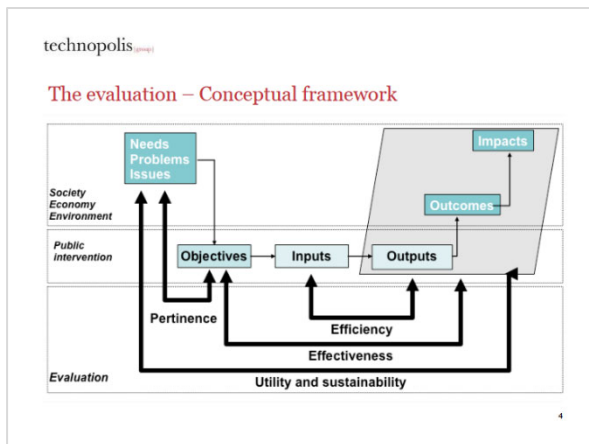
MILE STONES

- **2017** Interim Evaluation of H2020 & FP9
- **2016** Hernani Report
- **2015** LUND Revisited
- **2014** Council Conclusions
- **2013** Dublin Conference
- **2012** Acheson Report
- **2011** Council approved the 2nd Wave of JPIs
- **2010** 1st wave of 3 JPIs was approved
- **2009** LUND Declaration
- **2008** Establishment of Joint Programming



The third presentation of this block was given by **Christien Enzing from Technopolis**, who performed a study for the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs on the assessment of national contribution to transnational research projects of P2Ps. The evaluation on a national level in the Netherlands showed that there is a limited interaction between researchers and policy makers. In order to make research more society driven it was recommended to have the rule that potential new projects should always be

supported by user groups. It will be helpful to organise meetings on specific topics and invite researchers and policy makers to improve alignment and impact.



After the break the programme continued with an interactive session on alignment activities in the bioeconomy ERA-NET Cofund Actions. Two members of PLATFORM consortium **Stefan Lampel of Juelich** and **Kees Kwant of Netherlands Enterprise Agency** made an analysis of alignment activities in the ERA-NET Cofund Actions as part of Task 2.3. It was concluded and recommended that:

Conclusions:

Since well over a decade ERA-Net, ERA-NetPlus and ERA-Net Cofund are a family of very successful instruments for research programme alignment in Bioeconomy.

- Their particular strength (core business) is in alignment of research funding via joint calls and programmes
- A rather focussed set of accompanying measures flank the core activity and support it on a strategic level
- Compared to the overall potential alignment activities in ERA-Net, ERA-NetPlus and ERA-Net Cofund (as represented by ERA-Learn’s typology) the initiatives in the bioeconomy still apply a relatively small subset of conceivable alignment actions

Recommendations:

Some of these not yet used alignment measures are looking promising and might add value to the alignment efforts in research programmes in the Bioeconomy.

- Create a joint market approach, through workshops in a knowledge hub
- Organise thematic workshops with researchers and industry to set up a joint agenda
- Use the joint research infrastructure that exists in the different countries
- Continue collaboration with JTI-BBI an EU-Business collaboration
- Joint evaluation of progress, results and outcome on an EU and national level

It seems appropriate to have these measures in mind and test them on a case by case base for their usefulness in initiatives in Bioeconomy

Interactive session

Alignment of activities within and between the P2P networks were discussed in an interactive session. The different groups came to the following conclusions and recommendations:

- It is crucial to have an holistic view on the bioeconomy and see the research requirements in an integrated way (from field to food or chemicals) and a continuous scouting for interlinkages is required.
- Research actions have to be based on a common strategy based on the societal Challenges (EU) or Sustainable Development Goals (UN), and each research action needs to be evaluated on the added value of these challenges and goals.
- Create knowledge hubs, where research results can be exchanged with the market (consumers, industry); on an EU level the EIP-AGRI is important, but on a national level the funding agencies should initiate this.
- Create a common language and improved communication on the bioeconomy between researchers, industry, consumers and policy makers.
- All European states should be involved in the alignment activities and special attentions should be paid to the eastern European countries.
- Knowledge creation can be accelerated by using existing knowledge through existing infrastructures and ICT and will result in excellent research.
- The impact of research can be improved by engagement of stakeholders. Both dissemination of research results and consultation for new research programmes are crucial to obtain improved impact.
- Alignment and coordination of research in the bioeconomy arena are required to improve the efficiency of investments in research and will need continued attention in the future.
- It is recommended to all individual states to make alignment an action in their own national research strategy.

The outcomes of the discussions in the different break-out groups will feed into a Policy Brief on alignment.

BLOCK II – Internationalisation

Seven speakers from beyond Europe and from P2Ps, that are involving international partnerships, addressed the common issue of internationalisation, presenting cases of good practices, challenges and future needs, being the internationalisation within P2Ps and outside the P2P European community a relevant challenge for the new EU framework programme under preparation.

An overview of the collaborations between Europe and Latin American countries including existing structures and experiences in multilateral networks was presented by **Rocío Lansac, the Coordinator of International Scientific Relations of the Spanish National Institute for Agricultural and Food Research & Technology (INIA)**.

Being INIA a linking pin in Latin-American networks internationalization through P2Ps, the main features, topics of interest, implementation instruments and joint activities were described of Multilateral Networks in place, like CYTED (Ibero-American Programme for Science and Technology for Development

bridging interregional cooperation in Science and Technology between the European Union and Latin America), the LATIN-AMERICAN INIA SYSTEM (Network of Agencies and Institutions dealing with agricultural research, in LAC, Portugal and Spain) and FONTAGRO (Alliance of LAC countries that supports research and innovation in agriculture). Relevant joint activities of the multilateral networks are funding of research and development projects, thematic networking, capacity building, researcher’s mobility and training on Bioeconomy, agri-food value chains and sustainable development. Funding mechanisms are flexible and based on the network membership contribution as well as on specific contributions of different entities to joint activities.



Some of the networks are in place from almost 30 years others are more recent ones, a shared cultural heritage and language are key elements to facilitate the dialogue and cooperation.

Among the Horizon 2020 initiatives, ALCUE NET (INCONET Network on Research and Innovation, supporting the European Union and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean Policy Dialogue on S&T); ERA-Net-LAC (network of funding agencies from Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe wishing to collaborate in bi-regional science, technology and innovation) and other thematic ERA-Nets were mentioned as examples of good practises in the relationships between EU and LAC countries on research domains like biodiversity, water management, material science , biotechnology, circular economy, maritime and marine technologies and forest value chain. The cooperation between the JPI FACCE and the Belmont Forum leading to an international call on Food Security and Land Use Change was also highlighted.

A “Perspective from the Other Side” was given by **Matthew Hooper, deputy permanent representative to FAO from the NZ Embassy in Rome**, who reported on the New Zealand’s experience in European programmes and international partnerships, looking at the strengths and weaknesses in the internationalization of P2Ps using the framework programme instruments.

Drivers to cooperate for a small country with limited resources like New Zealand are the benefits in collaboration with others and sharing information and resources, the economic, environmental, health, wellbeing, and social similarities with Europe and the focus on innovation, efficiency, productivity for which research is a key component.

Looking at New Zealand involvement in European P2Ps Matthew Hooper focused on the JPI’s experience. New Zealand is full member of the JPI Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life, involved in 3 projects, and leader of

the CSA task on international alignment. In the FACCE-JPI New Zealand is an associated member on the Governing Board, participated in the Joint call on GHG mitigation with GRA, the Global Research Alliance on greenhouses gases whose secretariat is held by New Zealand, in the ERA GAS, FACCE-SURPLUS and in the Knowledge Network on Sustainable Intensification (KNSI).

The decision to play a role as full or associate Member is mainly related to the governance processes that need to be more open. Starting with an observer status helps to better tailor scope and objectives of the cooperation. Among what is working and what not he mentioned the experience of the New Zealand – GRA – FACCE collaboration: the Joint call on GHGs in 2013 was based on a simple format, no central pool, no EU top-up, and it worked well with NZ, Canada and US all involved in joint projects with FACCE-JPI members. When moving to the H2020 ERA GAS Cofund in 2016 it was not possible for countries like NZ, US and Canada to sign up due to complex EU-centric requirements based around EU laws.



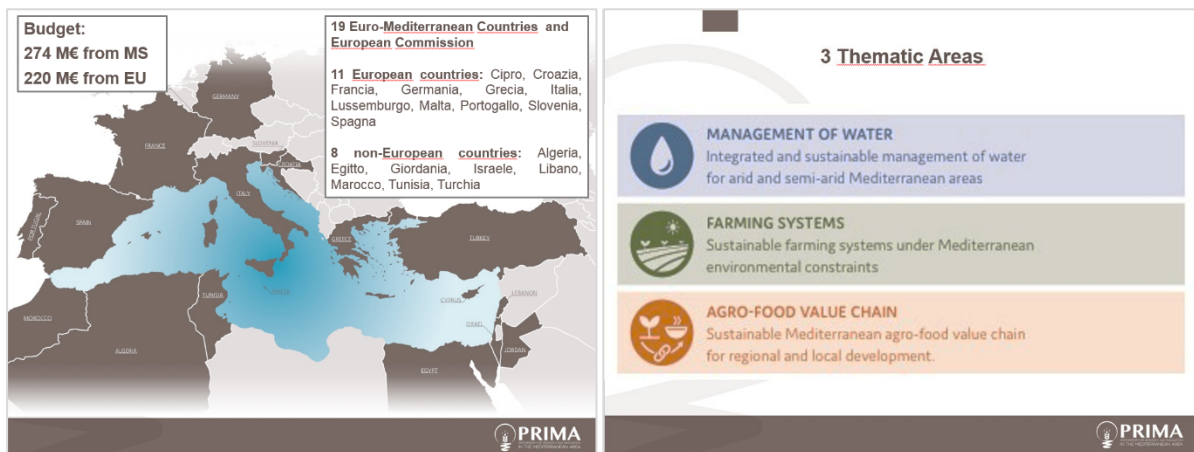
More recently, networking activities between the GRA - ERA-GAS and SusAn resulted in a proposed process aligned with the aim to make Horizon 2020 “open to the world”. GRA members will be involved as additional partners in projects of ERA-GAS and SusAn based on the enlargement of existing projects resourced separately, by project proposals to be developed by ERA-GAS Project Coordinators and GRA members, followed by a peer-review process.

The experience of New Zealand as leader of the JPI HDHL CSA task on international alignment to explore how non-European countries (Asia and South Pacific) might best engage with the JPI was helpful to identify barriers (e.g. complexity of the processes too EU- centric and huge reporting burden) and potential facilitators for engagement (e.g. expanded focus for the JPI, connectivity of the research community alignment of funding priorities).

Comparing the EU partnership with that of the GRA key differences are that being GRA a cooperation there are not mandatory requirements, the level of participation is up to each member and based on those areas of direct relevance to the member. However active engagement by members is required to obtain great benefits.

Among different P2P partnership instruments available in H2020 **Aldo Covello from the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research** brought on board the experience of applying the Art. 185 of the TFEU to the Research & Innovation in the Mediterranean region that led to PRIMA. This is an integrated Research and Innovation Programme aiming at supporting research and innovation activities on food

systems and water resources to promote inclusive wellbeing and socio-economic development in the Mediterranean Area, within the framework of a reinforced Euro-Mediterranean co-operation. The process to establish PRIMA took about four years and a complex negotiation with the Commission and finally, the establishment of a legal entity, the PRIMA Foundation, to implement the programme. A common vision and a strategic research & innovation agenda have been endorsed by 11 EU countries and 8 non EU countries jointly with the Commission. A budget of about 500 million euro will be invested in 7 years, using different instruments like RIA, CSA and IA, on 3 thematic area: sustainable water management in arid-semi arid areas; Mediterranean farming systems and Mediterranean, agri-food value chain. The first joint actions are expected beginning 2018.




The experience on internationalization from a long lasting network on looking at new collaborations and FP9 was shared by **Paul Wiley, the ERA-CAPS coordinator from BBSRC**.

ERA-CAPS, the FP7 ERA-Net for Coordinating Action in Plant Sciences built on the experience of the FP6 ERA-Net in Plant Genomics and evolved towards a self-sustained network in 2015. From the original 19 Partners plus 7 observers (five international partners), 11 partners (incl. USA) and 8 observers (incl. NZ) decided to join the self-sustained network. Based on the experience in the FP7 ERA-Net management of joint activities (2 calls) and results, the international partner's level of the engagement changed moving to the self-sustained network (e.g. USA became a full member, NZ moved to the observer status). Among the main drivers to change status, the flexibility of the rules of engagement in joint activities, the capacity of the national research community to integrate successfully with the European one and the possibility to facilitate the integration process through knowledge dissemination activities between calls.



Looking at the future of the international partnership in the Plant Science domain, join forces between different initiatives that overlap in term of consortium membership (e.g. with SusCrop), ensure the basic research will be appropriately covered by FP9 and the availability of coordination money (CSA instrument), make it easy for international partners to participate (admin-light), develop case studies to show successes will be key drivers for the P2Ps to evolve and strengthen their internationalization capacity in those area that are really global.

A different model of how the ERA-Net instrument can evolve in an international long lasting sustainable network was presented by **Baldissera Giovani, Euphresco coordinator at the EPPO**. The Euphresco ERA-Net, the network for phytosanitary research coordination and funding started in 2006 under FP6 closed its activity in 2014 (FP7) becoming a sustainable network under the umbrella of EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization), which offered to host the secretariat of the network. EPPO is an intergovernmental organization responsible for cooperation and harmonization in plant protection within the European and Mediterranean region, under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Moving from FP6 to FP 7 the consortium increased its members to 31 organisations from 22 countries and 14 observers (including USDA). Nowadays 70 ca. organisations of programme owners, programme managers, NPPOs, research institutes from more than 50 countries in 5 continents are members of the network.

Internationalisation	Euphresco Secretariat within EPPO
 <p>2016</p> <p>2017</p> <p>Euphresco Network for phytosanitary research coordination and funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/global visibility • Benefiting from expertise of colleagues • Relying on infrastructure in place • Synergies between Euphresco and EPPO activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – E.g. diagnostics • Tighter links with plant health stakeholders, in particular NPPOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NPPOs to identify research priorities for funding – Better use of research outputs as evidence for policy makers <p>Euphresco Network for phytosanitary research coordination and funding</p>

Among the mutual benefits: the increase of regional/global visibility, sharing expertise, relying on infrastructure in place, synergies between activities (e.g. diagnostics), tighter links with plant health stakeholders, to identify research priorities for funding and to better use the research outputs as evidence for policy makers. The rationale for cooperation and coordination in the plant health domain is the benefit for the research (programme) objectives and/or the involved participants. Challenges are related to regional problems for which research is less viewed from a competitive viewpoint compared to other technological fields and can benefit of increased cooperation and coordination. Being a successful story, a big question is still pending: why the EC, a major research funder, has not been able to engage in Euphresco activities so far?

Changing domain and perspectives, the experience from the Marine Biotechnology ERA-Net presented by **Marta Norton of Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)** showed a different approach to the inclusion of partners from outside EU in research coordination networks. The cooperation between 19 funding bodies from 14 countries initiated during the FP7 CSA Marine Biotech is going to be over at the end of 2017. Sharing a common vision to support Europe’s marine biotechnology community and add value to marine biological resources in ways that nurture and sustain the lives of European Citizens, the ERA- MBT network has launched 3 joint calls and 2 stakeholders’ events. To identify relevant players within and from outside Europe to interact with, an inventory of both European networks/initiatives and international strategies, programmes, major research centres, infrastructures, research areas, industry developments has been carried out. The international inventory is available on 6 major geographic area around the world with information clustered in 4 sections. Based on that, countries have been classified according to their more or less active engagement on MBT and contacts have been established with two of them with similar profiles.

<p>CSA-MBT International Inventory</p> <p>From the analysis of this inventory complemented with an updated desk based study, seven countries were considered highly active in MBT: USA, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea and Australia</p> <p>Other countries were considered moderately active, where MBT activities are growing from a smaller base but show an increasing importance as a research priority: India, Chile, Argentina, Mexico and South Africa</p> <p>28-01-2018 www.marinebiotech.eu 12</p>	<p>In red, countries members of ERA-MBT In Blue, countries highly active in MBT</p> <p>Recommended limitation: <u>Canada and USA</u></p> <p><i>Arguments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Geographically “closer” than the other countries ➢ Connection to Europe by the Atlantic ocean ➢ Synergies with the AORA project (Trans-Atlantic EU collaboration) ➢ Culturally closer than Asian countries ➢ Already existing contacts ➢ First expressions of interest <p>✓ Contacts and plans have started to organize a mission in USA but there was not enough support to proceed with this mission</p> <p>09-10-2017 www.marinebiotech.eu 14</p>
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At European level networking activities to build a long lasting self-sustained network with COFASP and the JPI OCEANS have been reoriented towards the joint participation in the ERA-Net Cofund Blue Bioeconomy with 18 EU and non EU countries committing funds. The Blue Bioeconomy Cofund will allow to leverage the individual efforts of the three initiatives, into a larger joint collaboration where the experiences and knowledge outputs of the 3 will merge. In particular, the international contacts established within the three initiatives will be used to promote new international collaborations; 7 international countries already expressed interest to join.

Finally, the experience of Argentina, the first Latin American country to sign a Cooperation Agreement on Science and Technology with Europe in 1999 has been described by **Diego A. Galeano from the Argentina-EU Liaison Office of the Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation**. The long lasting cooperation has allowed Argentina to be among the top 10 non-European countries participating in the Horizon 2020 Program (2014-2020) with a good rate of success. The more relevant initiatives include networking activities, joint research projects funding, mobility of researchers and training on biotechnology and green and blue economy domains.

	  
	<p>Oficina de Enlace Argentina–Unión Europea</p> <p>SOME FACTS AND FIGURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Argentina was the first Latin American country to sign a Cooperation Agreement on Science and Technology in 1999. ➤ 12 years of the Argentina-EU Liaison Office in Science, Technology and Innovation. Created in 2005. ➤ 25% effectiveness in the 7th Framework Program. ➤ Argentina is among the top 10 non-European countries participating in the Horizon 2020 Program (2014-2020).
<p>www.mincyt.gob.ar</p>	<p>www.mincyt.gob.ar</p>

Panel discussion

The panel discussion focused on lessons learned from the presentations, future needs and recommendations that can be shared to strengthen international cooperation around themes that have a global dimension, during the last part of Horizon 2020 and looking at the new framework programme for Research and Innovation. Key messages were:

Alignment:

- To get alignment between the international, European and national levels there is a need for clear over-arching strategic framework and policy platform for alignment of research collaboration initiatives internationally (e.g. G20 Agriculture Ministers, International Bioeconomy Forum BF).
- Proliferation of JPIs and other mechanisms creates competition for research spend forcing countries to choose among competing and sometimes overlapping initiatives. EC “top-up” creates positive incentives for collaboration but not always in a logical coherent manner.

Internationalisation:

- Need to better recognise the benefits arising from the involvement of non-EU partners and develop processes based on this duality rather than trying to extend rules and processes developed focusing only on EU members.
- The governance of the European “internationalisation” processes need to become more open and the administrative requirements placed on non-EU countries less onerous, particularly when they are not eligible for funding.
- Recent changes to reduce administrative burden on third country partners are encouraging – need to be expanded and embedded in the next Framework Programme
- Success stories are characterized by: an inherent logic based on need for global solutions to a global problem; a strong initial agreement on what needed to be done and strong research group leadership; commitments based around national priorities and use of existing research - in-kind contributions while looking for new ways of enabling and funding international research collaboration; provide opportunities at all levels of knowledge (Capacity building workshops, research fellowships, etc.)

BLOCK III – Co-creation and Responsible Research

The second day continued with a block on co-creation and responsible research, this block was co-organised with European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI) and started with an introductory lecture given by **Willemine Brinkman of the EIP-AGRI Service Point on behalf of Inge van Oost of EC DG-AGRI**, in which the concept of co-creation and responsible research were explained and also the EIP-AGRI tools: thematic networks, multi-actor projects, focus groups and operational groups.

With this presentation, Willemine gave a detailed and inspiring overview about the work of EIP-AGRI and about the underlying principles of implementing the Co-creation. The idea behind the concept of Co-creation is to create value by using networks to bring together tacit knowledge. It is believed that this type of knowledge is necessary to tackle societal challenges. In this regard, complementarity of practical and research knowledge is important.

Within the EIP-AGRI, actors are asked to get involved into Operational Groups and Thematic Networks. Operational Groups, Multi Actor projects and Thematic Networks are closely linked to find out if knowledge can be applied in a different context or can be spread geographically.

The EIP-AGRI interactive innovation approach puts into action into a more general concept under Horizon 2020 called

"Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI)":
an inclusive approach to research and innovation societal actors work together during the whole research and innovation process.
designing and implementing R&I policy that will:

- engage society in its research and innovation activities,
- increase access to scientific results,
- ensure gender equality, in research process and content,
- take into account the ethical dimension, and
- promote formal and informal science education.

Co-creation:
"I not only use all the brains that I have, but all that I can borrow"
 Woodrow Wilson –
 President of the USA, 1913-1921

In the discussion following the presentation, questions were raised regarding concrete aspects of how to make innovation happen within the EIP. Key to reach this it is important to deploy interactive facilitation methods to step out people of their usual way of working and to always involve practitioners and in particular farmers. As an example the Focus Group on Proteins brought together plant breeders and feed producers who were not in contact before. This led to the effect that feed producers mentioned that a certain amino acid was missing in a certain protein plant. Now breeder can focus on that in its research which will help in case of success to actually use the plant better on the feed market.

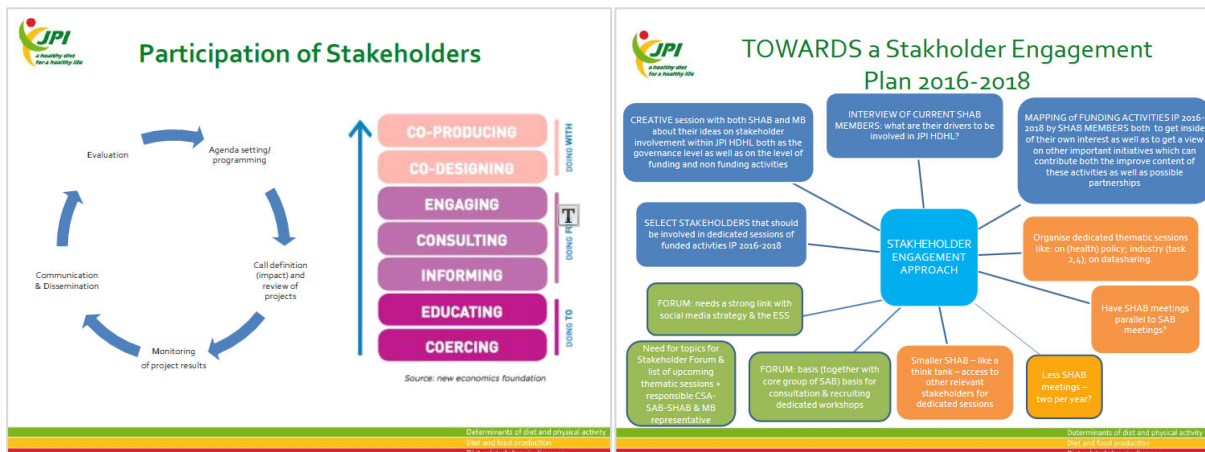
The lecture was followed by a presentation from JPI-HDHL by **Jolien Wenink (coordinator of the secretariat of JPI HDHL)** on engaging stakeholders in boards in the development of SRA, implementation plan and research.

One of our societal challenges is the fight against overweight. Overweight causes high monetary costs and a tremendous loss of live quality of for the people concerned. Disease risk factors are mostly linked to the diet. It's the JPI's mission therefore that

“In 2030 all citizens will have the motivation, ability and opportunity to consume a healthy diet from a variety of foods, have healthy levels of physical activity and the incidence of diet-related diseases will have decreased significantly.”

Within the JPI, countries join together that are interested in making a bigger impact. A Strategic Research Agenda was developed followed by funding through national and international joint funds.

Non-funding activities consist of workshops and conferences to i.e. stimulate dialogue between research and policy makers or to stimulate data stewardship. Third countries are involved as well.



One issue is how to secure meaningful Stakeholder involvement. The JPI has a Stakeholder Board with representation from 3 research areas. Scientists, doctors but also consumers should be involved. However, there are very different views among these about what the research focus should be. Also some stakeholders are dedicated to defining impact measurements. Others find the topics too far away from their priorities.

Participation of stakeholders needs to be done in a way that really allows for consultation (time intensive). This approach is unfortunately conflicting with time pressure from the policy making process.

The JPI is very good at informing their stakeholders. The Advisory Board starts with the consulting process so that stakeholders become aware and recognize in their professional work, what issues could be interesting for the JPI HDHL.

When interacting with stakeholders, stakeholders are often visited instead of being invited to come themselves. It also helps to get to know the environment in which the stakeholders work and enables better results in securing engagement. This is of course associated with costs and time and therefore always a question on how far you can go.

Regarding the impact towards the 2030 objective, the main problem is that research is not the only factor that is relevant to reach the goal. Also policy impact needs to be evaluated and a link needs to be established to the many smaller research projects. Standardisation of data is needed to make results usable in the end and to reach a bigger impact.

The last presentation of this block was by **Claire Bléry of BiodivERsA** and she presented the BiodivERsA stakeholders handbook published in 2014 and how it is being used for the benefit of their research projects.

BiodivERsA is a network with 33 partners from 21 countries, including overseas, funding research on biodiversity, ecosystem services and Nature-based Solutions in Europe. Since 2008 the ERA-Net has initiated projects with a total of 160 M Euros, providing 80 M Euros as funding from the partners.

Three elements are prominent in the stakeholder engagement process: the concept of Co-design, Co-Creation and dissemination of results of projects centrally organised by the ERA-Net.

Regarding the Co-design stakeholders are involved in mapping activities. Worked with JPIs and similar to identify shared priorities; broad public consultation



Co-production: benefits for stakeholders and for researches. There is a need for concrete tools: BiodivERsA developed a stakeholder engagement handbook with concrete tools, which is available on their website. It is being used by researches from different fields. Analysis about usage is ongoing, however the level of engagement of different stakeholder groups was analysed and helped to adjust the handbook. Following stakeholder engagement requires quite a bit of capacity of the secretariat. Co-production, there is always room for improvement and BiodivERsA is open for feedback.

Group Work

The block was concluded with an interactive session on how co-creation is used as base for tools the EIP-AGRI and how it is or can be used more in the P2P networks activities. For the interactive session persons with hands-on experience of the EIP-AGRI tools were invited to the Annual Event to moderate the group work. Group work was performed in the form of role play using case studies (Annex III) from the EIP-AGRI tools (thematic network, multi-actor project, focus group and operational group) and the P2P networks. As background information was used the overview in Annex IV. The aim was to gain insight in the EIP-AGRI tools, how they implement co-creation and responsible research in practice, how do the P2P networks implement these concepts, how can EIP-AGRI and the P2P networks benefit or learn from each other. What follows is the transcription of the groups' notes during the discussion made on post-its:

Group 1 - Thematic Networks

Engaging Operational Groups in Thematic Networks. Message must be the benefits from exchange with other OGs. OGs could participate in TN via interactive workshops, Advisory Boards and important to have a Communication Strategy.

Language only a problem in the beginning of work – important barrier, not only in the transfer but especially when trying to bring people together that are hesitant to communicate in a different language.

Group 2 - Focus Groups

Group of 20 Experts from various fields, research and practitioners. Meet twice. Produce mid-term papers and final report. Final report is not picked-up enough. How to change that? Focus Group not a good name. Rename into “Idea Factory” or similar since it’s a strategic think tank. Really important to create awareness. Clear main objectives. Results communicable and dissemination able. Marketing strategy, use webpage, key words and abstracts in different languages.

Group 3 - Operational Groups

Three blocks of issues

Dissemination in terms of involving other actors. Adaption of solutions found by the group. How to involve the best actors for this and also farmers.

Cooperation. How to link different groups within same country and within different countries. Advisors, funded by government or other parties, use them as brokers to connect the right actors in the group. Education and training are also important elements. Advisors/brokers need the right training to develop soft skills. This will also help to engage farmers

Flexible framework that recognise informal networks without obliging to create a structure. Acknowledging different cultures in the different countries.

Group 4 - Engagement of Operational Groups in Multi Actor projects

How? OGs are different in countries regarding funding, perception, legal entity. Researches are usually main applicants. Ask to find a common goal for researchers after consultation.

Group 5 - P2P Network new tools for interaction with stakeholders

List of tools and make it into a plan. Realised wrong approach since goal must be to change yourself instead of changing others. No more mapping. Multi Actor approach. Get people in one room, asking for problem. Immediate and fast. Design consideration: diversity of partners. Design consideration, common dissemination plan for all funded projects.

Call design phase: include a co-creation process. Topic, instruments, evaluation ...have national mirror groups

Project implementation: come up with a common dissemination plan to help facilitate dissemination for all the projects on a common level.

Group 6 - P2P summer school

How to set up a training activity, summer school, needs new term. Who to engage from the start? Who to engage in the later process?

Get in touch with teachers and lecturers; evaluators to create criteria for selection of participants; someone knowledgeable in intercultural management, involve mediators, interface actors, facilitators.

Group discussions were presented and concluded was that scientists often do involve stakeholders but a structure is missing to show that they do and how that effects research design and research. Furthermore it is stakeholder responsibility to encourage farming associations to spend money. Innovation transfer does not necessarily need to be done from public money.

Event wrap-up and goodbye

This Event, being the last PLATFORM Annual Event, ended with the PLATFORM parade, a presentation by all representatives of the PLATFORM consortium on the highlights of the project.

PLATFORM ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SLOVENIA, OCT 2016

Why: Annual Event, thematic focus on inclusiveness and innovation.

Achievements:

- Exchange of best practices for furthering inclusiveness
- Connect with industry focused networks such as Eureka
- Real life cases and views from research and industry participants on innovation and exploration of results.

Retrospective:

- Very good en well-organised meeting.
- Important to have topics which are not always discussed in ERA-nets.

PLATFORM Annual Event 2017, 5 - 6 October, Rome, Italy 35

Platform of bioeconomy ERA-NET Actions



PLATFORM Master Class June 2017 in Copenhagen 'ERA-NET Cofund Actions – tools and methods for efficient call management'

What? Why?
Share and gain knowledge on tools and methods for efficient call management in ERA-NET Cofund Actions. Target specifically the Call Secretarial managers.

Achievements

Visionary aspects:

- Opening speech "Evaluation of ERA-NET Cofund Actions under Horizon 2020" and Closing speech "FP9 process and instruments for coordination networks such as ERA-NET" Niels Gatzke, Expert group "ERA-NET Cofund evaluation".
- PLATFORM Activities Christine Bunthof, PLATFORM
- 'Black Box Transparency – Insights in ERA-NET Cofund funding scheme' Roland Brandenburg, ERA LEARN,

Interactive discussion and recommendations for topics:

- Support tools for matchmaking and handling of applications and evaluation by Christian Breeser, CoBio Tech, Jülich, Germany
- Evaluation and ranking of applications by Daria Julkowska, E-RARE, ANR, France
- Selection of recommended applications, funding decisions and project negotiation, by Anna Gossen (ERA-NET Neuron, DLR-PI, Germany)
- Dissemination and joint project monitoring by Ivana Trkulja, ERA-NET CORE Organic, IKROPS, Denmark


Retrospect
Group work – real time learning and tools development experience! Further focus on this great work method ©

PLATFORM PARADE @ Annual Event 2017, Ivana Trkulja. Tasks 1,2


PLATFORM DB

An online web resource on bioeconomy Public-to-Public networks, joint calls and research projects


P2P networks




Joint calls



Research projects







Centralized database
> 49 P2Ps
> 151 calls
> 1150 projects

[library.wur.nl/
WebQuery/platform](http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/platform)


Search and summarize



Factsheets



Analytics



Task: Inventory on Alignment in P2P

- Reason: „Is there room for improvement??“



- Achievement: Knowledge base on alignment tools applied in P2Ps (as base for a polica brief)
- Retro: It was fun and clearly worth the effort!!!!

Annex I Programme

Thursday, 5 October 2017

08:30 Registration and Welcome Coffee

OPENING SESSION 9:00-9:30

- 9:00 Welcome & opening by the chair persons Emilio Gatto (*DG Rural Development Directorate, Mipaaf, Italy*) & Ino Ostendorf (*MinEA, NL*)
- 9:05 Opening speech by hosting ministry Mipaaf (*Emilio Gatto, Mipaaf*)
- 9:15 Introductory words by PLATFORM project coordinator (*Christine Bunthof, WUR*), and hosting organiser of the Annual Event 2017 (*Annamaria Marzetti, Mipaaf*)

BLOCK 1 – Impact and Alignment (9:30-13:00h)

- 9:30 **KEYNOTE: Approach and results of the H2020 Mid Term Evaluation¹; with special focus on Societal Challenge 2 Bioeconomy and on P2P Actions** (*Nelly Bruno, EC RTD-A*)
- 10:00 What impact and alignment should P2Ps bring - past developments and future expectations. (*Leonidas Antoniou, GPC Chair*)
- 10:20 Assessment of the national contribution to transnational research projects of P2Ps with a focus on policy making – the Dutch case (*Christien Enzing, Technopolis*)
- 10:40 *Coffee and tea break (20 min)*
- 11:00 Interactive session
- Presentation “Analysis of alignment activities in the bioeconomy ERA-NET/ERA-NETs Cofund” (*Stefan Lampel, Juelich*) *Because of lack of time we immediately moved to the interactive part*
 - Presentation “Analysis of alignment of excellence between ERA-NET/ERA-NETs Cofunds and other collaborations” (*Kees Kwant, MinEA-RVO*) *Because of lack of time we immediately moved to the interactive part*
 - Introduction to group work (*Casper Zulim de Swarte, MinEA*)
 - Break out in groups engaging participants in moderated discussions on issues, such as the ways P2Ps can harmonize some activities, increase coherence, jointly disseminate results to be used to underpin policy, bridge to end-users, and take their role in awareness raising and (re-)building the credibility and trust in science.
 - Plenary harvest of group discussion outcomes
 - Conclusions & Recommendations (in view of preparation of policy brief)

13:00 *Lunch break (1h)*

BLOCK 2 – Internationalisation (14:00-17:00h)

The block will address the common issue of internationalisation, in particular collaboration with partners beyond Europe. Internationalisation is one of the six issues described as key challenge in the GPC opinion on the future of Joint Programming Process². At the 2015 Annual Event in Berlin guest speakers presented about INCO-Nets, which are P2P networks specifically designed for collaboration between Europe and another part of the world, e.g. India, Brazil, or Russia. Their experiences, as well as experiences from some thematic ERA-NETs that have international partners provided lessons learned and recommendations³. This year we revisit the topic with speakers from beyond the Europe Union and speakers from P2Ps that work in the remit of themes that have a strong global dimension.

- 14:00 Collaborations between Europe and Latin American countries – existing structures and experiences in multilateral networks, ERA-NETs, and JPIs (*Rocío Lansac, INIA*)
- 14:15 New Zealand experience in European programmes and participation in P2Ps (*Matthew Hooper, New Zealand government*)
- 14:30 Mediterranean agriculture – working on common problems to systemic solutions – Art 185 PRIMA Initiative (*Aldo Covello, MIUR*)
- 14:45 *Coffee and tea break (15 min)*

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/index_en.cfm?pg=h2020evaluation

² GPC opinion on the "Future of Joint Programming to address societal challenges" in the context of the mid-term review of Horizon 2020 and the preparation of the 9th EU Framework Programme for research and innovation

³ Report of the PLATFORM Annual Event 2015 'ERA-NETs for Impact and Global Cooperation'

- 15:00 Internationalisation: experience from a long lasting network looking at new collaborations and FP9 (*Paul Wiley, ERA-CAPS coordinator, BBSRC*)
- 15:15 Internationalisation and sustainability of the network – experiences from Euphresco (*Baldissera Giovani, Euphresco coordinator, EPPO*)
- 15:30 Blue sector: Internationalisation and sustainability of P2Ps – experience from MBT (*Marta Norton, ERA-MBT*)
- 15:45 Presentation Latin America, Argentina (*Diego Alejandro Galeano, MINCyT*)
- 16:00 Panel discussion, preliminary theme: good practices and future needs concerning internationalisation within P2Ps and as P2P European community vis-a-vis international partners (*Panel members: Rocio Lansac, Matthew Hooper, Diego Alejandro Galeano, Pier Francesco Moretti (CNR, Italy)*)
- 17:00 Closing of day 1

Thursday evening

- 18.30 *1.5h walking tour in the centre of Rome (special places)*
- 19:30-20.00 *Dinner at the Ferrajoli Palace*

Friday, 6 October 2017

BLOCK 3 – Co-creation and Responsible Research (9:00-12:30h)

- 9:00 Introductory Lecture on Co-creation and Responsible Research – concepts and implementation (*Willemine Brinkman, EIP-AGRI Service Point, on behalf of Inge van Oost, EC DG-AGRI*)
- 9:30 Engaging stakeholders – case JPI HDHL and role of the boards in development of SRA, Implementation Plan, and research (*Jolien Wenink, coordinator of the Secretariat of JPI HDHL*)
- 9:45 Project perspective - engagement in research projects (*Claire Bléry, BiodivERSA3*)
- 10:00 *Take a coffee or tea and bring it with you in the Interactive session*
- 10:00 Interactive session
- Introduction to group work
 - Group work in the form of role play using case studies from the EIP-AGRI tools (thematic network, multi-actor project, focus group and operational group) and the P2P networks. The aim is to gain insight in the EIP-AGRI tools, how they implement co-creation and responsible research in practice, how do the P2P networks implement these concepts, how can EIP-AGRI and the P2P networks benefit or learn from each other, what could the tools mean for the P2P networks, how could P2P networks results feed into EIP-AGRI tools?
(chairs of the break-out groups: Mara Lai (expert supporting Mipaaf in EIP National Board with Regions); Serenella Puliga (Mipaaf officer representing the Research Office in EIP National Board with Regions); Daniel Durán Pereira (WINETWORK, Focus Group “Diseases and pests in viticulture”); Andrea Lucchi (Focus Group “Diseases and pests in viticulture”); Casper Zulim de Swarte (MinEA); Martin Greimel (BMLFUW))
 - Plenary harvest of group discussion outcomes
- 11:45 *Coffee and tea break (15 min)*

Closing session (12:00-13:00h)

- 12:00 PLATFORM Parade
- 12:20 Check-out: informal sharing. What has inspired you at this event. What do you take away. *Because of lack of time the informal sharing was done during the lunch*
- 12:40 Closing by the chair persons
- 13:00 – 15:00 *Closing lunch*

Annex II Participants

First name	Last name	P2P network(s) and/or other networks	Organisation	Country
Marco	Allegrini	PLATFORM, ICT-AGRI2	Mipaaf	IT
Inès	Alterio	ERA4CS	ANR	FR
Leonidas	Antoniou	GPC Chair	RPF	CY
Marina	Bagni	SCAR WG AHW	MH-DGSAFV	IT
Silvia	Baralla	ARIMNet2	MIPAAF	IT
Mauro	Bertelletti	Officer	MIUR	IT
Claire	Bléry	BiodivERsA	FRB	FR
Willemine	Brinkman	EIP-AGRI	EIP-AGRI Service Point	BE
Nelly	Bruno		European Commission, DG RTD	BE
Christine	Bunthof	PLATFORM, FACCE EVOLVE, CASA, ERA-GAS	WUR	NL
Sylvia	Bursens	SWG-AKIS	Agrolink Flanders	BE
Elena	Capolino	SUSFOOD2, CORE Organic, ARIMNet2, FACCE Evolve etc	Mipaaf	IT
Marianne	Claessens	FACCE Surplus, Susfood2	VLAIO	BE
Aldo	Covello	JTI ECSEL; Art. 185 PRIMA, AAL and Eurostars; JPI; Eranets (among which FACCE, Susfood 2, CORE Organic and CoBioTech)	MIUR	IT
Serena	D'Ambrogio		ISPRA	IT
Daniel	Durán	WINETWORK, AFINET	FEUGA	ES
Christien	Enzing		Technopolis Group	NL
Diego	Galeano	MERCOSUR BIOTECSUR PLATFORM	MINCYT	AR
Emilio	Gatto		Mipaaf	IT
Floor	Geerling-Eiff	SWG SCAR-AKIS	WUR	NL
Baldissera	Giovani	Euphresco	EPPO	FR
Fabrice	Gouriveau	ARIMNet2	INRA	FR
Philipp	Graf von Bothmer	SCAR BSW	FNR	
Martin	Greimel	Sumforest, SCAR Forest, PLATFORM, WWN+, ForestValue	BMLFUW	AT
Matt	Hooper	FACCE-JPI, ERAGAS, GRA	New Zealand Government	NZ
Mika	Kallio	WoodWisdom-Net+, ForestValue Cofund	MMM	FI
Irina	Kobrin	ERA CoBioTech, ERA SusCrop	PtJ	DE
Brenda	Kuzniar	PLATFORM	WUR	NL
Kees	Kwant	BESTF3, ERA-NET Bioenergy	RVO	NL
Mara	Lai	SCAR WG	CREA	IT
Stefan	Lampel	FACCE, EraCo Biotech etc.	PtJ	DE
Rocio	Lansac	SuSan, SUSFOOD2, Core Organic, FACCE JPI	INIA	ES
Alessandro	Lotti		ISPRA	IT
Andrea	Lucchi	Focus Group "Diseases and pests in viticulture"	EIP AGRI	IT
Bernard	Mallet	LEAP-Agri	ANR	FR
Stefanie	Margraf	FACCE-JPI, FACCE-SURPLUS, FACCE ERA-NET+, FACCE SusCrop	PtJ	DE
Annamaria Stella	Marzetti	PLATFORM, SCAR SG, JPI HDHL, SUMFOREST	Mipaaf	IT
Per	Mogensen	PLATFORM, ICT-AGRI		DK
Pier Francesco	Moretti	Bluemed, JPI Oceans, E-RIHS, ARICE	CNR	IT
Nadeem	Mughal			
Marta	Norton	ERA-MBT, ERACoBioTech, CSA Oceans, ERA-MBT	FCT	PT
Ino	Ostendorf	PLATFORM	MinAE	NL
Serenella	Puliga	CORE COFUND, ARIMNET2, CASA, PLATFORM, SUSFOOD	Mipaaf	IT
Kalliopi	Radoglou	SCAR WG Forestry	DUTH	GR
Tom	Redd	JPI Oceans	RCN	NO
Nikola	Schulz	SUSFOOD2	PtJ	DE
Meelis	Sirendi	BONUS	BONUS EEIG	FI
Nicolas	Tinois	FACCE SURPLUS	PtJ	DE
Ivana	Trkulja	CORE Organic	ICROFS	DK
Jolien	Wenink	JPI HDHL	NWO	NL
Paul	Wiley	ERA-CAPS, FACCE-JPI	BBSRC	UK
Casper	Zulim de Swarte	PLATFORM	MinEA	NL

Annex III Group work Block 3 – case studies

GROUP 1 - Thematic networks	
Moderator	Daniel Durán Pereira (FEUGA, ES) Involved in Winetwork (thematic network) and different operational groups (OGs), is member of the EIP-AGRI focus group on viticulture
<p>Case</p> <p>A Thematic network has just finished. It was focused on implementing an innovative knowledge exchange methodology and it has been tested in one specific topic (e.g. two severe grapevine diseases)</p> <p>Currently, a new Thematic network project is being prepared to be submitted in next H2020 calls. The aim of new proposal is to capitalise and up-scale the methodology maximizing its impact in the sector beyond the specific topic tested in previous one (e.g. include transversal and management practice to improve the productivity and sustainability of the vine sector in general).</p> <p>The project has identified different OG to be involved in the new project, but they are not really interested in working with the Thematic network. They prefer to work on their projects (which already mean a lot of work) they are not sure how a national or regional OG can give inputs to an European network and do not really want to communicate in English. But, for sure, they have interesting contributions and also benefits from get involved, so it is important to involve them!</p> <p>Issues to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to find the right OG by the thematic network (qua topic)? How new OGs could participate on on-going TN • How to interest and involve the OG? What makes TN interesting for OGs? Why should OG cooperate? • How to facilitate an inclusive and active process of OG within the network? Which will be their role in the TN? What is there to bring and take for group members? • How to manage the language barrier (English / non English)? • How should such meeting look like? 	

GROUP 2 - Focus Groups	
Moderator	Andrea Lucchi (University of Pisa, IT) Member of the EIP-AGRI focus group on viticulture
<p>Case</p> <p>The Focus Group is pleased with its report, and feels that it could be useful for many different purposes – How can they encourage the use of the report? How to facilitate an inclusive and active process within the network? What is there to bring and take for group members?</p> <p>Issues to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to make Focus group results more widely known and used? • How to formulate/present research needs in a way that P2P are interested in having a look at the report? 	

GROUP 3 - Operational groups	
Moderator	Mara Lai (National Council for Agricultural Research and Economics, Department of Policy and Bioeconomy, IT) Researcher/policy analyst; Expert supporting Mipaaf in the EIP national Board
<p>Case</p> <p>The operational group found out interesting things and there was a press article in the regional newspaper, which attracted much interest. The Operational Groups now discusses the next steps to be taken in order to inform more people about their findings. + It would be a pity if some of the results would not be investigated further. How to facilitate an inclusive and active process within the network? What is there to bring and take for group members?</p> <p>Issues to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why should they connect with other OGs? Which advantages would this have? • Which possibilities of dissemination are used? Do they need support in this field? Could a thematic network possibly help here? 	

GROUP 4 - Multi-actor projects	
Moderator	Serenella Puliga (Mipaaf, IT) Mipaaf representative in the national Board with regions on EIP
<p>Case</p> <p>The different OG's are not really interested in working with the Multi-actor project. They prefer to work on their projects (which already mean a lot of work) and do not really want to communicate in English. (= Case of the Thematic networks)</p> <p>Issues to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to facilitate an inclusive and active process within the network? What is there to bring and take for group members? • How to truly involve people from practice? • How to find the right OG (qua topic)? • How to interest and involve the OG? What makes TN interesting for OGs? Why should OG cooperate? • What to do about the language barrier (English / non English)? (Internal communication – external communication) • Who is going to pay for meetings? How should such meeting look like? 	

GROUP 5 - Research Consortia of P2P funded projects	
Moderator	Casper Zulim-de Swarte (MinAE, NL)
<p>Case</p> <p>One of the ERA-NETs Cofund Actions is about to launch a joint transnational call for research, one of the prerequisites for the projects is multi-actor participation. To get high level of excellence of project proposals submitted, and increase impact of the call, the funders like to facilitate researchers having difficulty finding the right international partners. The funders are also interested in the concepts of co-creation and responsible research and would like to work according to these principles.</p> <p>Issues to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to facilitate an inclusive and active process in the proposal phase of a call for research projects? • What does co-creation and responsible research mean in the forming of research consortia? • How can co-creation be stimulated among researchers? • What is there to bring and take for (future) consortium members? 	

GROUP 6 - Training Activities organised by P2Ps	
Moderator	Ivana Trkulja (AU-ICROFS)
<p>Case</p> <p>An ERA-NET Cofund has planned to organise, besides two joint calls for research, a series of summer schools. The target groups for the summer schools are PhD students and other early career researchers. The funders would like to see relations between the research projects and the summer schools. They also stress the importance of showing impact for all joint actions of the ERA-NET Cofund. Furthermore, they are charmed by the concept of co-creation and responsible research and encourage the team in charge of organising the summer schools to work according to these principles. In the discussion some participants take the role of being an ERA-NET partner who is in the organising team for the summer school, others are professors who are asked to be involved in the organisation.</p> <p>Items to discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is it important in the first place to have activities targeting learning of early career researchers and why should or could these activities be part of an ERA-NET Action? • What participants do we want for the summer school? Imagine that an open and widely published call would result in 3x oversubscription. How do we select? • What connections can be made between the research projects funded by this ERA-NET Cofund and the summer school? • What type of co-creation could be relevant in the context of a summer school? How do we include it in the programme? • How could the impact be assessed? 	

Annex IV Overview of the EIP-AGRI Tools and comparable activities in the P2P networks

EIP-AGRI TOOLS				Public-to-public (P2P) networks	
Focus groups	Thematic networks	Multi-actor projects	Operational groups	Research Consortia of P2P funded projects	Training Activities funded by P2Ps
<p>General aim/info</p> <p>EIP-AGRI Focus groups are temporary groups of 20 selected experts focusing on a specific subject, sharing knowledge and experience.</p> <p>EIP-AGRI Focus Groups collect and summarise knowledge on best practices in a specific field, listing problems as well as opportunities. They take stock of the state of play in research and practice and highlight possible solutions to the problems identified. Based on this, the groups suggest and prioritise innovative actions. They identify ideas for applied research and for testing solutions in the field, and propose ways to disseminate good practices and inspire further action.</p> <p>Each EIP-AGRI Focus group meets twice and produces recommendations and outcomes report.</p> <p>Focus groups are organized by the EIP-AGRI Service Point.</p>	<p>General aim/info</p> <p>Thematic networks are innovative projects, funded through Horizon 2020, that aim to find solutions for the most urgent needs of agriculture and forestry production. They do this by involving a range of actors from science and practice.</p> <p>Thematic networks are a particular type of multi-actor projects. These networks aim to collect existing best practices and research results that are close to being put into practice, but that are not sufficiently known and used by people in the field.</p> <p>They need to translate this knowledge into easily understandable end-user material such as short, informative recommendations and solutions ("practice abstracts"), leaflets, guidelines and audio-visual material (photos, video clips, etc.). This material should be made available beyond the lifespan of the project through the main existing dissemination channels which farmers often use, as well as through the EIP-AGRI website.</p> <p>Recommendation to involve operational groups</p>	<p>General aim/info</p> <p>The multi-actor approach requires that end-users and multipliers of research results such as farmers and farmers' groups, advisers, enterprises and others, are closely involved throughout the whole research project period.</p> <p>This should lead to innovative solutions that are more likely to be applied in the field, because those who need the solutions will be involved right from the start: from defining the questions, to planning, to implementing research work, to experiments and right up until possible demonstrations and dissemination.</p> <p>Multi-actor projects need to translate their knowledge into easily understandable end-user material such as short, informative recommendations and solutions ("practice abstracts"), leaflets, guidelines and audio-visual material (photos, video clips, etc.). This material should be made available beyond the lifespan of the project through the main existing dissemination channels which farmers often use, as well as through the EIP-AGRI website.</p> <p>Recommendation to involve operational groups</p> <p>Multi-actor projects are funded under H2020.</p>	<p>General aim/info</p> <p>Operational groups are intended to bring together multiple actors to advance innovation in the agricultural and forestry sectors.</p> <p>An Operational group is meant tackle a certain practical problem or opportunity, a 'need from practice', that may lead to an innovative solution. Therefore, Operational groups have to draw up a plan that describes their specific project and the expected results. Furthermore, the Operational groups have to disseminate the results of their project, in particular through the EIP-AGRI network.</p> <p>The exact activities in a project plan depend on the actors that are involved and the problem or opportunity that will be tackled.</p> <p>Operational groups are funded under rural development policy.</p>	<p>General aim/info</p> <p>Research consortia of P2P funded projects execute the research project funded by a P2P through a transnational call for proposals. These consortia consist of research organisations from Europe and sometimes also from outside of Europe.</p> <p>The researchers are responsible for completing the scientific research described in the funded project proposal and have the ultimate aim to publish the results as a scientific paper in high-ranking science journals.</p> <p>The research consortia report their progress to the P2P consortium on a regular base.</p> <p>The P2P uses a monitoring and evaluation form which the members of the research consortium are to complete.</p> <p>Research consortia are co-funded by national funders and the EU under H2020 instrument ERA-NET Cofund (through the P2P networks)</p>	<p>General aim/info</p> <p>P2Ps have in their description of work also the task to organise additional activities. One of these are training activities mostly aimed at young researchers. These activities are executed by members of the P2P consortium.</p> <p>There are several kinds of additional activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Schools for young researchers • Exchange programmes for PhD researchers • Workshops <p>The aim of these training activities are capacity building, better integration of young researchers into the transnational research and the development of skills that translate knowledge into effective actions.</p> <p>Training activities are funded by national funders (through the P2P network)</p>

<p><u>Who is involved</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers or foresters, advisers, researchers and agri-business representatives 	<p><u>Who is involved</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers, researchers, advisers, businesses, environmental groups, consumer interest groups or other NGOs The concrete composition depends on the aims of the particular project 	<p><u>Who is involved</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers, researchers, advisers, businesses, environmental groups, consumer interest groups or other NGOs The concrete composition depends on the aims of the particular project 	<p><u>Who is involved</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers, researchers, advisers, businesses, environmental groups, consumer interest groups or other NGOs The concrete composition depends on the aims of the particular project 	<p><u>Who is involved</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> researchers from research performing organisations (RPO), sometimes businesses and other partners 	<p><u>Who is involved</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the concrete composition depends on the aim of the particular activity, could be e.g. for PhD students or other early career stage researchers
<p><u>How</u></p> <p>Open call + selection process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members are selected according to their competences based on documented expertise Focus Group is also composed with the intention of geographical balance and an adequate proportion as regards the fields of expertise and professional activity. 	<p><u>How</u></p> <p>Open call within H2020 + selection process</p> <p>Award criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellence Impact Quality and efficiency of the implementation 	<p><u>How</u></p> <p>Open call within H2020 + selection process</p> <p>Award criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellence Impact Quality and efficiency of the implementation 	<p><u>How</u></p> <p>Open call on national / regional level (rural development policy) + selection process</p>	<p><u>How</u></p> <p>Open call within P2P network which is (partially) funded by H2020 + selection process</p> <p>Award criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellence Impact Quality and efficiency of the implementation 	<p><u>How</u></p> <p>Announcement of the activity through newsletters, website and on invitation</p>