



# Report on EqUIP Staff Exchange Scheme

D 2.5 of the WP2 Scoping of Research Areas and Developing Common Frameworks for EU-India Research Collaboration

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## List of acronyms

AHRC	Arts and Humanities Research Council, United Kingdom
AKA	Suomen Akatemia, Academy of Finland
ANR	L'Agence National de la Recherche, The French National Research Agency
APRE	Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea, Agency for the Promotion of European Research, Italy
CSCD	Centre for Study of Developing Societies, India
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany
DFID	Department of International Development in ESRC, UK
DLR-PT	Forschungszentrum der Bundesrepublik Deutschland für Luft- und Raumfahrt, National Aeronautics and Space Research Centre, Germany
EqUIP	EU-India Social Science and Humanities Platform
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council, UK
EU	European Union
FCT	Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, National Funding Agency for Science, Research and Technology, Portugal
FWF	Austrian Science Fund
ICHR	Indian Council of Historical Research
ICPR	Indian Council of Philosophical Research
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
IHD	Institute of Human Development, India
MIZS	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Slovenia
NCRD	National Centre for Research and Development, Poland
NWO	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
RCN	Norges Forskningsråd, The Research Council of Norway
REACT	AHRC funded Knowledge Exchange Hub
SC	Steering Committee
SES	Staff Exchange Scheme
STI	Science, technology and innovation
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
TEKES	Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation
UGC	University Grants Commission, India
ZEF	Center for Development Research, Germany
ZSI	Zentrum für Soziale Innovation, Centre for Social Innovation, Austria

# Executive summary

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The EqUIP Staff Exchange Scheme (SES) for research funding and support agencies was aimed at sharing knowledge and experiences, facilitating understanding and building trust among partners. The scheme helped build professional networks and good relationships across the partner organisations. The scheme involved EqUIP partners organising visits for staff members of other partner organisations to attend their institution. The scheme was organised in four stages: Stage I: Preparation of programmes for exchange visits; Stage II: Confirmation of visits, formation of visit groups; Stage III: Implementation of visits, reporting; Stage IV: Reimbursement of travel costs. Stages I and III were carried out as planned, but slight alterations were made to Stage II and IV.

In total nine visits were organised, two of which included visits to two different organisations. The trips to the Indian partner, ICSSR, also included visits to the Indian associate member organisations (ICHR and ICPR). Overall, the Staff Exchange Scheme was a success with 45 different staff members participating in the programme.

The staff exchange agendas were developed in two stages. First, each host organised a programme that they wanted to offer and then participants signed up to the programme(s) of most interest to them. There was then a possibility for dialogue between the hosts and participants in order to shape the programme according to the visitors' needs and interests. All visits included an overview of the host organisation and their key tasks and assignments. International activities, especially in relation to India/Europe, were also presented during most of the visits. In addition, the visitors were informed about open science, data infrastructures and different team portfolios/tasks of smaller sections. Almost all programmes provided site visits. Both hosts and participants emphasised the importance of enabling colleagues to meet each other face-to-face in order to learn who they are working with as this helps to facilitate an understanding of each other's practices. The participants' presentations were also found to be important for mutual learning, allowing for dialogue around funding possibilities, research priorities and potential synergies.

Visitors noted that the visits were well organised; the arrangements ran smoothly; the content of the visits was informative; and the speakers and other visitors were well chosen. The atmosphere was relaxed and informal and it was commonly expressed that the visits provided a great opportunity to meet international colleagues. Feedback reports show that, overall, the visits met the participants' expectations, and around one-third of participants reported that their experience exceeded their expectations. Visitors gained valuable knowledge of the host organisations, particularly in relation to their funding system and the research funding landscape within that country; impact and innovation issues; international cooperation; as well as the culture of the host country. It was noted that there were many similarities as well as differences in processes and ways of working. Both visitors and hosts developed new ideas as a result of the programme, many of which they intend to introduce within their own organisations or to the EqUIP platform. Similarities, differences and new ideas are discussed in greater detail later in this report.

It was noted that enabling colleagues to visit each other's organisations and the mutual learning that resulted from this was crucial for future engagement and collaboration within EqUIP. Colleagues expressed the importance of meeting representatives from different organisations in order to gain an understanding of the context, approaches and priorities from different country perspectives as well as a more holistic understanding of how the organisations operate, and in turn how mutual learning and collaboration can be achieved through engagement in EqUIP. Overall, the scheme was a success and helped to develop the foundations of trust and cooperation needed going forward for EqUIP's future activities.

# Background

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## Aim of the Staff Exchange Scheme

The EqUIP Staff Exchange Scheme (SES) for research funding and support agencies aims at sharing knowledge and experiences, facilitating understanding and building trust among partners. The scheme helps build professional networks and good relationships across the partner organisations. This is put into practice by organising visits for staff members of EqUIP partner organisations to other EqUIP organisations. By visiting each other, the agencies will also exchange experiences from important fields such as funding opportunities, peer review systems and international collaboration.

EqUIP aims at establishing new relationships between the EU and India in the social sciences and humanities. The platform will gather information on existing collaboration, identify barriers to and challenges of effective cooperation and, in addition, search for priorities for future opportunities for research funding collaboration. Although EqUIP is not yet engaged in joint funding activities during the ongoing CSA funding, it has provided the pathway to developing a pilot joint initiative to fund collaborative research in the future. Therefore, mutual learning from each other's practices is crucial. Staff exchange can also highlight good practices that could be taken into account when developing EqUIP's possible joint research funding activities. Most importantly, through staff exchange, we can search for solutions to overcome administrative and regulatory barriers and learn from each other. By implementing the exchange scheme, we can thus enhance the development of future activities and cooperation on a long-term basis. For the success of the scheme, it is important that both visitors and staff at the host organisations benefit from the exchange and that all parties actively take part in the exchange during all stages.

According to the EqUIP DoW, the SES visits will be organised either *cross-continently* (exchanges between staff in India and the EU) or *cross-disciplinarily* (exchanges within Europe and/or India to enable the sharing of best practices over the disciplinary borders of the social sciences and humanities). The EqUIP Steering Committee has decided to give priority to cross-continental visits. Thus, we can maximise the learning and networking between India and the EU, which is the main target of EqUIP. According to the original plan, we would first have cross-continental visits and only afterwards visits within the continent, if there were SES travel funds left. During the course of EqUIP, the Steering Committee decided to combine these two possibilities and open the European visits also for European visitors and the Indian visits to Indian visitors coming from other EqUIP organisations. The decision was based on the understanding that it would maximise the learning possibilities when, for instance, Indian visitors at the same time meet participants from other EqUIP organisations and not only those working in the host organisation. In addition, it was felt that organising SES in this way would assist in using both hosts and EqUIP's travel funds as effectively as possible. Hosts would be responsible for organising one visit (with the exception of the ICSSR, which organised two visits), for visitors from all EqUIP organisations.

## Organisation of the Staff Exchange Scheme

At the start of the Staff Exchange Scheme (SES) the course of the scheme was planned as follows:

- Stage I: Preparation of programmes for exchange visits
- Stage II: Confirmation of visits, formation of visit groups
- Stage III: Implementation of visits, reporting
- Stage IV: Reimbursement of travel costs

Stages I and III were carried out as planned, but changes were made to Stage II and IV.

During **Stage I**, all organisations were given the possibility to act as a host and initially to propose a visit programme. The SES coordination gave instructions on how to plan a visit and tips on what could be

included in the visit (see Annex 1, How to plan an SES visit). Finally, the visits were designed to last 1–5 days and be targeted at 2–10 visitors. It was felt that discussions and knowledge sharing is most efficient in small groups, as this would also rationalise the costs and efforts of host organisations. The idea was also that selected visitors could, in collaboration with the host, adjust the visit programme according to their interests. After receiving the programme proposals, the SES coordinator collected the programmes and delivered the compiled programme brochure to all organisations so that they could select which programmes their staff would be interested in attending.

During **Stage II**, the EqUIP Steering Committee confirmed the visits. All who wanted to act as hosts were able to organise a visit programme. FCT (Portugal), ANR (France) and MIZS (Slovenia) were the only organisations who decided not to act as hosts. For logistical reasons and to be able to use travel funds effectively, the schedule of the visits was planned so that a couple of visits were grouped together. Altogether nine visit trips were organised, two of them included a visit to two different organisations; in UK and Germany EqUIP has two member organisations. Also, the trips to the ICSSR included visits to or a meeting with staff members of the Indian associate member organisations of EqUIP, namely University Grants Commission UGC), the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR).

Table 1: EqUIP staff exchange visit scheme, dates and hosts

Host	Place	Date 2016	Theme	Notes
RCN	Oslo, Norway	17–18 Sep 2015	Knowledge sharing and networking	Combined with EqUIP Joint Learning Workshop
ICSSR	Delhi, India	15–16 Oct 2015	To learn the practices of ICSSR and other SSH funding organisations in India for sponsoring/funding research programmes	Combined with SC meeting and ICSSR Symposium
AHRC/ESRC	Swindon, UK	13–15 Apr 2016	Peer review and impact	
APRE	Rome, Italy	18 Apr 2016	The SSH dimension in Horizon 2020	In parallel with ZSI visit
ZSI	Wien, Austria	18 Apr 2016	ZSI's way of monitoring and analysing international cooperation; Austrian STI policy towards India	In parallel with APRE visit
NWO	The Hague, Netherlands	21–22 Apr 2016	NWO's policy issues, processes and practices in view of furthering the objectives of EqUIP	1.5 days, combined with EqUIP SC meeting
AKA	Helsinki, Finland	13–14 Jun 2016	Funding mechanisms and evaluation procedures	Combined with AKA Symposium
DFG/DLR	Bonn, Germany	15–16 Jun 2016	Tools and procedures of the hosts; SSH activities in relation to India	
ICSSR	Delhi, India	17–18 Oct 2016	EqUIP SES ICSSR – towards Europe-India research collaboration	Combined with RCN Symposium in India

The visitors were selected during Stage II. The sending organisations were given the possibility to indicate their preliminary interest towards the four organisations their staff members would most likely visit. Originally, the plan was to get all registrations at the same time to all visits. Each participant was given a

possibility to put a maximum of three visit programmes in order of preference. The coordinator would have then divided participants into visits taking into account the preference order and the maximum number of visitors per each visit. The sending organisation would then still have had the final word on whom they would send on the visits. It turned out that it was impossible to get the registrations at the same time for all visits, and the system needed to be altered. Finally, we asked registrations before each visit. The system worked well and we had three to eleven visitors per visit. The whole Staff Exchange Scheme was a success and altogether 45 different visitors attended the programme. Some people attended two or more visits, and if we count all visitors independent of the number of visits they attended we end up with 60 visitors altogether.

Table 2. List of staff exchange visitors by visit programme (one EU observer attended as well).<sup>1</sup>

<i>Visit/ Organisation</i>	<b>RCN</b> 17–18 Sep 2015	<b>ICSS</b> R 15– 16 Oct 201 5 6	<b>AHR</b> C/E SRC 13– 15 Apr 201 6	<b>APR</b> E 18 Apr 201 6	<b>ZSI</b> 18 Apr 201 6	<b>NW</b> O 21– 22 Apr 201 6	<b>AKA</b> 13– 14 Jun 201 6	<b>DFG</b> /DL R 15– 16 Jun 201 6	<b>ICSS</b> R 17– 18 Oct 201 6	<b>TO- TAL</b>
<b>AHRC</b>	2					1				<b>3</b>
<b>AKA</b>		1							1	<b>2</b>
<b>ANR</b>						1	1			<b>2</b>
<b>DFG</b>	1								1	<b>2</b>
<b>DLR</b>		1								<b>1</b>
<b>ESRC</b>		2		1	1	3	2	3	1	<b>13</b>
<b>FCT</b>		1								<b>1</b>
<b>ICHR</b>						1	2			<b>3</b>
<b>ICPR</b>	1						1	1		<b>3</b>
<b>ICSSR</b>	4		3	2	2	3	3	3		<b>20</b>
<b>MIZS</b>						1				<b>1</b>
<b>NCRD</b>	1									<b>1</b>
<b>NWO</b>								1		<b>1</b>
<b>RCN</b>		1	1				2			<b>4</b>
<b>UGC</b>	1									<b>1</b>
<b>ZSI</b>			1						1	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>

During **Stage III**, all planned visits were implemented successfully. All visitors were asked to organise their own travels and the hosts were asked to help with travel arrangements. The coordination of the visits alongside other EqUIP events and other SES visits enabled a vast amount of visitors to attend the scheme.

Each organisation had a fixed sum earmarked for SES travel costs. It was made clear that all exceeding costs were to be covered by the sending organisation, although some adjustment was made to cover higher costs than expected for Indian attendance at events. EqUIP organisations found the programmes so interesting and important that most of them were willing to use additional funds to enable multiple visitors from their organisation to attend the visits. All hosts carried out their duties as organisers very well. Hosts were expected to use their own funds to cover the hosting costs. After the visits, the presentations were uploaded to Claudio for all EqUIP partners to use.

<sup>1</sup> Please see List of Acronyms for more details.



Stage III also included reporting. It was required from both hosts and visitors. The reporting templates (see the annexes) were asked to be returned no later than one month after the visit. Most of the visitors and all hosts returned the reports. This report is largely based on the information collected from the hosts' and visitors' reports.

**Stage IV** was revised after the beginning of the SES. The original plan was that the Academy of Finland would be responsible for reimbursing the travel costs for all participants. During the course of the scheme, the Steering Committee decided that all organisations should manage their own travel funds, including SES travel funds. Thus, the Academy of Finland's responsibility for reimbursements ceased. When dividing the budget, the Steering Committee realised that Indian costs would be considerably higher as Indian participants were required at all events. The budget was allocated in a way that estimated these higher costs, subject to review if necessary. The division took also into account that there are many more organisations in the EU involved in EqUIP than in India. At the same time, however, when we made the decision to divide the budget, we expected more Indian organisations to become involved in EqUIP during the project. This happened as expected and the Indian proportion of the funds was used also for Indian associate partners' travel costs. For EU organisations, the EU's part of the budget was divided in equal shares of 2,400 euros for each partner organisation. DFG later decided to give up its budget as it was returned to the EqUIP coordination office. Each host was responsible for covering the hosting costs (lunches, dinners, meeting room fees, etc.) from their national funds.

# Experiences from the visits

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## Hosts' experiences and major discoveries

The staff exchange programmes were planned in two stages. First, each host planned a programme they wanted to offer and then after visitors had signed in to a certain programme there was a possibility for dialogue between host and participants in order to adjust the programme according to the visitors' wishes. All programmes included an overview of the host organisation and their key tasks and main assignments. International activities, especially in relation to India/Europe, were also presented during most of the visits. In addition, the visitors were informed about open science, data infrastructures and different team portfolios/tasks of smaller sections. Participants reflected on the overall challenges and opportunities of SSH research funding and, in some visits, explored EU funding opportunities for SSH. The programmes included a lot of discussion about, for example, knowledge exchange, research impact, stakeholder engagement, best practices and how organisations work.

Almost all programmes provided site visits. The site visits were tailored to enlarge knowledge of the country's research funding landscape or to present interesting examples of research and funding. Visits were made to the following:

Funding organisations:

[UGC – University Grants Commission](#)

[ICHR – Indian Council of Historical Research](#)

[ICPR – Indian Council of Philosophical Research](#)

[FWF – Austrian Science Fund](#)

[Tekes – Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation](#)

Universities:

[Delft University of Technology](#) in the Netherlands, visit related to the university's India strategy and to meet Indian researchers

Research institutes:

[ZEF – Centre for Development Research](#)

[IHD – Institute of Human Development](#)

### **The Institute for Human Development (IHD)**

is a non-profit autonomous institution that undertakes studies in human development and related issues. It has established itself through its corpus of research, analysis and policy recommendations, and made contributions in a range of areas such as labour, employment and livelihoods, social security and social protection, poverty, marginalisation and exclusion, food security, gender, markets, governance and decentralisation. The Institute is one of the "ICSSR-recognised institutes", a newly created category of research institutions by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Government of India.

[www.ihdindia.org](http://www.ihdindia.org)

Faculty members of IHD briefed the SES visitors about the research undertaken at IHD on various issues, including labour markets, unorganised sector and Sustainable Development Goals. Faculty members also contribute to the State Human Development reports.

## CSDS – Centre for Study of Developing Societies

### **The Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS)**

is an Indian research institute for the social sciences and humanities. It was founded in 1963 and is largely funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Scholars of political studies and political philosophy, sociology, anthropology, psychology, history, and legal and media studies have populated the CSDS over the years, giving it a live interdisciplinary context.

[www.cds.in](http://www.cds.in)

SES visitors met Dr Sanjay Kumar and other senior CSDS researchers. The session was very interactive with presentations by SES participants being well received.

Ministries:

[Ministry of Education and Research in Norway](#)

Other relevant places:

[Norwegian Institute of International Affairs](#)

### **The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)**

has for more than 50 years been a leading community for research and communication about international affairs of relevance for Norway. NUPI's research is headlined by three core themes: war and peace, economy and development, and diplomacy and global governance. NUPI has a highly international staff consisting of 45 full-time research positions and 15 positions in administration and communications. NUPI researchers author some 80 scholarly publications and 100 popular publications in the form of op eds and policy briefs each year. We organise more than 80 open seminars annually, and edit three academic journals.

[www.nupi.no/en](http://www.nupi.no/en)

## REACT (Research and Enterprise in Arts and Creative Technology)

### **REACT (Research and Enterprise in Arts and Creative Technology)**

is one of four UK Knowledge Exchange Hubs for the Creative Economy, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC). REACT is dedicated to getting academia and businesses working together, and connect researchers from the arts and humanities with creative businesses to make brilliant new prototype products or services. Between 2012 and 2016, the hub supported a slate of innovative projects which responded to the changing world of business and society, this involved developing new systems and approaches to collaborative R&D, working with a dazzling range of creatives, businesses, researchers and experts.

Overall, the hosts reported that the visits went well and smoothly. The programmes aroused a lot of interesting and active discussion around a number of themes. The discussions were described as interesting, vivid, fruitful and inspiring. Participants discussed advantages and disadvantages of specific approaches and, for example, the processes of planning and measuring impact. Sharing peer review

practices and discussing similarities and differences in peer review helps EqUIP partners understand each other's (funding) practices and direct thought to thinking how to best develop future initiatives.

Visitors were especially interested in learning about the following issues:

- funding schemes
- instruments and mechanisms of other organisations
- other organisations' peer review systems
- international and national SSH-related activities.

In addition, hosts mentioned that visitors found it informative to learn about the following issues:

- how organisations actually turn an idea into a call for proposals
- research policy
- management
- science policy systems.

Hosts reported they picked up new ideas about the following issues:

- how to effectively involve the scientific community in conceptualising a call
- business engagement
- engagement of local community in research funding
- how to engage the "reviewers' college"
- new ideas about impact and how to measure it
- strengthening the understanding of similarities in proposal evaluation and project follow-up as well as of deviations in application processing.

The hosts also expressed that it was extremely important to meet people face-to-face and learn who you are working with. It definitely facilitates the work and understanding each other's practices. The participants' presentations were also found to be important for mutual learning, allowing for more dialogue around funding possibilities, research priorities and synergies. As some participants attended various visits, some visits were seen partly as a continuum adding to the discussions started in earlier visits. Consecutive SES visits involving some of the same participants allowed for an effective exchange of experiences and for comparison between methodologies and practices (related especially to impact evaluation and monitoring). Overall, exchanging best practices on existing funding schemes for research projects and evaluation processes was important.

In addition, hosts mentioned their learning experience was related to the following issues:

- similarities of funding schemes
- insights into other funding agencies' approaches to research funding and differences concerning basic principles (e.g. relevance of impact)
- Indian partners still perhaps fund smaller programmes, seminars, books/printing, while Europe perhaps tends to fund larger projects especially when cross-national funding is involved
- understanding other organisations' priorities (e.g. ICSSR's aim to increase investment in data projects and infrastructure).

## **Hosts' ideas that could be introduced in EqUIP**

We asked hosts if they got any ideas during the SES visits that could facilitate EqUIP cooperation and that they would like to present to EqUIP. The ideas are not all already in use, but arose during the discussions. Below is a list of the proposed ideas.

- If EqUIP launches a call, the results and impact of projects should be monitored, and the framework for doing this should be discussed before the call is launched.
- We need to remember that getting things done always takes more time than anticipated. We need to wait for answers both from India (sometimes they need to ask for permission/opinion from a higher level) and from the EU (need to ask research councils' opinions, finalise strategic guidelines, etc.). Moving things forward is a slow process and enough time should be reserved for that.
- It was felt that EqUIP has a major role in facilitating researchers in finding a research partner, for instance, a partner from EU/India for a multilateral research funding call, or a partner with similar research interests to be able to design a research project together and apply funding/do research together in Indo-European context.
- Introducing the NWO's well-established system to identify new themes might be beneficial for EqUIP.
- More face-to-face interaction with researchers should be encouraged. Note especially India's remote areas. ICSSR's research institutes could help with this.

The following quote perhaps captures at least some of the thoughts and ideas that EqUIP could consider:

*“Understanding how considerations and opportunities for knowledge exchange and impact-related activities could be integrated into the broader activities that EqUIP is moving towards was highlighted as a key consideration for future joint activities. Keeping sight of impact more generally and what we are seeking to achieve by collaboration through EqUIP, to ensure that we are working towards a mutually beneficial goal and not just for the sake of it, was also highlighted by the visitors. Additionally, mapping the different processes and approaches used by partner organisations in developing and implementing calls, beyond what has already been done through the Scoping Report and Joint Learning Workshop/Report, was also highlighted as an important consideration for EqUIP's activities moving forwards.”*

## Visitors' experiences

A clear majority of the comments were related to the organisation of the staff exchange visits. Participants felt that the visits were (extremely) well organised; the arrangements went smoothly; the travel instructions were provided in good time; the content of the visits was informative; the latest technology was used in presentations; and the speakers and other people whom visitors met were well chosen. The atmosphere was relaxed and informal and it was commonly felt that the visits were a great opportunity to meet people. Overall, the visits met well with the participants' expectations and around one-third of participants reported the visit had exceeded their expectations, especially in relation to innovation and impact issues. During the visits, altogether 60 visitors met many people from host organisations and during site visits. Participants reported they felt that they had met the right people, and that it would be easy to contact the same people again. Some participants had established professional contacts also outside EqUIP. Some encounters had led to an agreement that more detailed information will be exchanged bilaterally at a later date. Participants reported that it was important to meet other European visitors.

The material given beforehand/during the visit was mainly related to practical travel arrangements, the agenda and basic host information. The material facilitated the travel, helped participants orientate themselves to the visits and to understand methodologies, instruments and measures as well as learn more about innovation and impact issues, which were maybe not so familiar to all participants. Though, some participants mentioned that they would have liked to receive logistics information and agenda sooner.

Some ambivalent comments concerned time management. Some participants said that the visits had been carried out very punctually and that all speakers had come on time and used the time given to them, while

other comments were related to too tight programmes or too much waiting in traffic when changing places in India. Also ambivalently, depending on the visit, some participants reported that they had had enough time for questions and discussion, whereas others reported that the programme had been too detailed. A few participants also felt that the programmes had not allowed for enough connections to the arts and humanities.

The Staff Exchange Scheme also enabled European participants to attend European visits and Indian visitors to attend Indian visits. We had 21 visitors from Europe attending European visits. In India, participants from other organisations than the ICSSR did not attend the ICSSR programme as visitors, but the ICSSR staff exchange visits included visits to other Indian organisations (ICHR, ICPR and UCG).

That Europeans could attend European visits and that other Indian funding organisations than ICSSR attended the visits in Europe was felt very important for future engagement and collaboration within EQUIP. It facilitated mutual learning. It was also felt that it was good to meet representatives from different organisation levels in order to gain an understanding of the context, approaches and priorities from different perspectives as well as a more holistic understanding of how the organisations operate and in turn how mutual learning and collaboration can be achieved through engagement in EQUIP. One comment referred to the wish that closer contacts to officers who implement the different procedures might have been interesting (in India). Some participants also tried to establish links directly to organisations that promote research in the humanities.

*“The other participant’s roles were all highly relevant to my work, and spending time with them during the staff exchange definitely contributed to facilitating networking and relationship building. This is extremely valuable for the EQUIP platform as it is vital that the partners have good working relationships with one another and understand the context in which each partner works.” (European visitor on European visit)*

In the participants’ opinion, the most important things discussed and learned were related to the following issues:

- information provided about host organisation
- political changes/atmosphere
- funding models and landscape
- governance and structural changes
- history of collaboration towards India
- call practices
- processing of applications
- selection criteria
- peer review models
- organising panels and selecting reviewers
- national research funding system
- impact (factors) and use of research
- engaging the community as co-producers
- learn about host country and its culture.

The site visits were described as useful, interesting and providing new knowledge. It was good to hear also the researchers’ perspective, not only that of funders. An example from a site visit:

*“Delft University of Technology is a technological university but has lots of connections to India. It tries to get 70 per cent of its students outside Europe. It offers seed money to researcher networking, tools for online learning and team working to facilitate partnership building by linking faculties with universities in India. The research project presented had an SSH*

*connection in research, but the researchers were maybe not fully aware of the funding possibilities for cross-disciplinary funding including SSH elements. Nonetheless, it highlighted the future value in building connections between SSH and established science and technology collaborations between India and Europe, which has implications for both EqUIP and INNO Indigo.” (European visitor on European visit)*

On the other hand, the site visits were criticised for being too short and sometimes not sufficiently connected to SSH research.

## Visitors’ major discoveries

The major discoveries were quite obviously related to host organisations’ procedures, funding mechanisms and evaluation procedures, especially concerning similarities and deviations in the funding process. It was felt very useful to compare evaluation systems and funding processes. Visitors learned also a great deal about the nature of international collaboration, also between EU countries. They gained new knowledge and experiences and learned about various research activities undertaken by the hosts as well as about the formation of panels, selection methods, grading system, impact study, value addition and different commissioning models, etc. It was useful to discuss global scenarios and trends in social sciences, the SSH research landscape, priority research themes and research funding of sectors – and to share best practices. Visitors described the SES visits as providing “excellent insights into the host organisation”. Visitors felt they learned a lot about other organisations via other attendants, which is usually not possible. Some reported that they also learned about the whole working culture in the host country (working conditions in host organisation and the whole country, ways of working in public sector, employee benefits, etc.). Some participants saw this as an opportunity to familiarise themselves with EqUIP.

Some examples of comments:

- *“It was very useful to learn how the ICSSR funding system really works and that funders in India do not yet cooperate extensively together.” (European visitor in India)*
- *“I learned about various research activities, evaluation process, formation of panels, grading system, impact, value addition, etc. It was all new information and a great learning experience.” (Indian visitor in Europe)*

It was generally felt that while the practices between European countries may vary, the perspectives and considerations are very similar. On the other hand, the comments related to ways of working when comparing the EU and India were two-dimensional. Some participants commented on that the EU and India share a common aim to promote SSH research with the objective of influencing policy and society, but that their goals, programmes, strategies and functions are very different. Other participants in turn noted the similarities in the funding opportunities, peer review systems and international collaborations between the EU and India, which facilitates EqUIP cooperation. Implications of differences in process for joint initiatives are explored in the EqUIP’s scoping report.

The **similarities** commonly observed *between the EU and India* were related to peer review, evaluation mechanisms and funding processes (multiple and anonymised reviewers, evaluation criteria – emphasis on scientific merits but also additional considerations such as promoting appropriate representation of different regions as part of the project, blind peer review, assessment following the peer review process and reserved categories to minority groups, women, tribes, etc.). The reporting requirements are also quite similar. Limited funding for the humanities and a fairly strong mandate for international cooperation were also mentioned. Some organisations also found similarities between the EU and India concerning research activities and funding schemes, the decision-making process, innovative procedures, techniques and impact factors.

Similarities were also found *between EU countries*. These were related to electronic application systems, selection processes, call announcements, application and evaluation processes (sometimes the similarities were striking), and ways of working.

On the other hand, there were also quite many **differences** observed *between the EU and India*. They were related to basic procedures of the evaluation process, the number of international evaluators used/in-house evaluation (more international evaluators are used in Europe; more Indian evaluators are used in India. This is obviously related also to the size of a country and thus to conflicts of interest), electronic systems (India also uses paper applications), organisations' IT equipment level (India is not equipped with high-level potentialities), level of international activities, who recommends the research funding budget (organisation/expert panel), lack of rebuttal/PI response stage (difference also between EU countries), PI's salaries, demand management processes (difference also between EU countries), level of awareness of funding opportunities, transparency of activities, different research cultures and different expertise levels, differences in reporting periods and in impact evaluation. However, the procedures and practices vary between also Indian funding organisations and between European organisations.

Some participants also mentioned difficulties related to cooperation: in attaining visa, in implementing similar processes, in finding suitable project partners, and in changing funding landscapes. Despite the differences and observed difficulties, they led visitors to find and create new ways for collaboration.

- *An example of an observed difference between AKA and ICPR: 1) panel peer review system, 2) application processing, 3) evaluation criteria, 4) documentation procedures, 5) making the best use of key funding opportunities, 6) criteria for funding decisions, 7) Centres of Excellence in Research, 8) selection procedures, and 9) research expectations – for global impact.*

On the other hand, differences were also commonly found *between EU countries*. They were mostly related to different stages of the review process, grading scales, governmental requirements, calls versus open-ended application deadlines, reviewers' fees, applicants' opportunity to give feedback, importance and evaluation of impact in applications and whether impact is seen as an evaluation criterion. Still another visible difference is that some EU organisations fund all disciplines whereas some concentrate only on the humanities or social sciences.

There seems to have been a lot of useful discussion of knowledge exchange related to **impact and impact assessment** during the visits. The UK was seen as a forerunner in knowledge exchange, impact and evaluation of impact. In the UK, outlining steps to promote the use and influence/ impact of the research is a mandatory element of the application process, and will be considered as part of the overall proposal by evaluators. Excellence remains the central criterion for evaluation but successful applicants can be asked to improve their impact plans as a condition of funding. Many European organisations value impact a great deal in funding schemes and applications, though there are also differences between EU organisations in how they value impact and whether it is seen as an evaluation criterion. Visitors attending other than UK visits mentioned they learned from the UK approach and practices, methods and indicators related to impact from UK visitors. Indian visitors also commented on that they learned a lot about how European partners (not only UK partners) handle and measure impact, which is not the case in India.

Below are some examples of the insights visitors gained during visits:

- It is important to understand the background of policies (Nia review in India) and their role in capacity building and in shaping strategic priorities.
- In India, it was good to understand the considerable differences in international engagement and cross-disciplinary funding to date. It sets opportunities for learning and some challenges for future EqUIP activities in international and cross-disciplinary funding.



- There is a need to remember that, as we now have slightly different evaluation systems, in future EqUIP activities the common procedures for the call and the terms used need to be very clear to all participants.
- It was understood that EqUIP also fosters collaboration between Indian funders, not only between the EU and India.
- There is a lot of bureaucracy and work involved in an international call. We need to think of ways to reduce that (e.g. [ESRC co-investigator policy](#)).

Some participants listed things they were **impressed by**. The UK's interdisciplinary approach and knowledge hub was impressive and the range of UGC funding programmes was quite surprising. An example of what impressed participants was the NWO visit where visitors heard excellent examples of a national research agenda and how it was introduced (how it was executed, who was involved, how questions were collected and how it was introduced) as well as excellent examples of science popularisation and distributing research results to a wider audience. During the NWO visit, *we were invited to share experiences on different means to monitor and analyse SSH collaboration between the EU and India and also on the need for future analysis in this framework on Indo-European SSH collaboration* (Indian visitor in Europe). *It was interesting to hear the researchers' point of view on how collaboration with India and working in India can have wide-ranging benefits for the research and for India itself.* (European visitor in Europe). For example, in Germany the *cross-road Asia* project was fascinating:

*"We visited the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) for 2 ½ hours and met with the team who leads the Crossroads Asia Project which is funded by the Area Studies Initiative of the German Ministry of Education and Research and started in March 2011. The project is comprised of half a dozen research institutions with regional expertise covering Afghanistan, Iran, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Northern India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Xinjiang and it aims to further understanding of the geographic area stretching from eastern Iran to western China and from the Aral Sea to northern India. I found the interdisciplinary nature of the project fascinating as it applies methods from the disciplines geography, political science, sociology, linguistics and social anthropology. Additionally, I found it very useful to learn how, based on a non-prescriptive selection of conceptual and methodological tool, to conduct research on fluid, dynamic and complex phenomena."* (European visitor in Europe).

Some visits led to concrete future actions. Disseminating future calls/opportunities through ESRC's networks, especially given ESRC/DFID awards focusing on low-income countries led to concrete actions to share a list of current projects funded through the ESRC/DFID scheme in India, highlighting existing partnerships that will be evaluated for the EqUIP platform and future calls.

Overall, it was felt that the visits were extremely useful, and the visitors were impressed about how much can be learned even during short visits. It was an important networking opportunity; getting to know each other also facilitates future activities. Strong partnerships and meaningful collaboration can be created only if time and effort are invested in understanding the different ways of working and cultural differences involved. Trust and understanding need to be involved in EqUIP's work and the Staff Exchange Scheme provided an opportunity to do this.

The added value the visits generated was particularly seen in connecting research councils (both between the EU and India and within India) and potentially thereby strengthening the voice of SSH and EqUIP. There was also considerable added value in terms of professional development opportunities to learn from other partners and be exposed to different ways of working. As cultural experiences, the visits brought much added value. After the visits, visitors could introduce all that they learned and all their new ideas to their own organisations or to EqUIP. The next chapter discusses this aspect further.

## Visitors' ideas that could be introduced in EqUIP or in the home/host organisation

In the reports, we asked whether the visits gave participants any good ideas, thoughts or best practices they felt they would like to introduce either in their own organisations or in EqUIP. In addition, we received a few ideas for other host organisations to explore. It is evident that the visits benefited reciprocal learning between organisations.

Below, we have gathered the thoughts and ideas that **Indian visitors would like to propose to their own organisations.**

The proposals related to *how the organisation works* were as follows:

- 1) need for more collaboration and more training in development of skills to achieve goals and objectives
- 2) more interaction between research councils in India
- 3) need to identify research areas or priority areas (e.g. gender issues, environmental ethics, religion) in order to continue ties with EqUIP partners as well as enlarge and enhance the area panels
- 4) learn from RCN how to aim at achieving excellence in research methodologies.

The proposals related to *the funding process* were as follows:

- 1) confidentiality
- 2) review process generally used in Europe (e.g. panel experts, remuneration, grading system, budget allocations)
- 3) monitoring and evaluation methods used in Europe (evaluation should ensure quality and potentiality)
- 4) electronic application system, coding system of application (UK), documentation system
- 5) consider announcing names of approved and not recommended applicants on the website; information about assessment experts could be given to applicants
- 6) open access system and infrastructure expansion
- 7) to promote interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary
- 8) more funds for international cooperation
- 9) the Centres of Excellences in Finland.

### The Academy of Finland's Centres of Excellence (CoE)

are at the very cutting edge of science in their fields, carving out new avenues for research, developing creative research environments and training new talented researchers for the Finnish research system and Finnish business and industry. A CoE is a research and training network that has a clearly defined set of research objectives and is run under a joint management. Funding is provided for a six-year term, which means that CoEs can work to long-term plans and even take risks. CoEs are jointly funded by the Academy of Finland, universities, research institutes, the private business sector and many other sources. There are 14 Centres of Excellence for the period 2014–2019.

[www.aka.fi/en/research-and-science-policy/centres-of-excellence](http://www.aka.fi/en/research-and-science-policy/centres-of-excellence)

Indian participants were also interested in *impact and innovation issues* and proposed the following to be considered by their own organisations:

- 1) impact assessment model, the impact factor should be emphasised

- 2) value addition to society and added value
- 3) knowledge exchange hub
- 4) funding for innovation (like Tekes in Finland), including funding for individuals or organisations focusing on innovation in social sciences, to provide more funds to a maximum number of researchers on innovation of social sciences and for international orientations.

Overall, the visits seem to have been thought-provoking. As one participant said: *“I got ideas for how to develop my own organisation: policy-making at various levels (role, finances, infrastructure, working and networking) – to adapt a modern way of working.”*

The Staff Exchange Scheme seems to have been a great learning experience:

*“Subsequent to the SES, I felt that my organisation and the Indian system should also evolve and adapt to changing times; they should adopt Horizon 2020’s new, integrated approach to research and innovation, and a focus on the real capacity to affect the market and the citizens’ life coupling growth and sustainability in more explicit terms with a focused approach. Following this, my organisation should have clear visibility and representation in policy-making at various levels. Further, my organisation could reconsider its role, system of financing, infrastructure, working and networking, which in their present forms create a lot of constraints and limitations. Like APRE, ESRC and other such organisations, it should look forward to more public-private partnerships and be more amenable to international collaborations. My organisation should also develop its own model of APRE’s ‘one-stop solution’ approach, and adapt to modern systems of working and management. (Indian visitor in Europe)*

**Visitors from EU countries** also found some good practices in use in other countries that they would like to **bring to their own organisations** for consideration. The thoughts and ideas are grouped by theme below.

*Proposals related to communication:*

- 1) NWO’s communication methods, particularly to the general public, and its way to aspire the general public, in particular children, to be interested in science
- 2) webinars for distributing information about H2020 calls and requirements instead of information days
- 3) periodic publication by ICHR with all guiding rules and funding procedures was particularly useful as well as their series of recommendations and appeals to European agencies highlighting the need to encourage investment in digitalisation and open access to documents and in the translation of different sources
- 4) ZSI’s data visualisation (leaflet produced on co-publication pattern broke data into digestible statistics and presented a clear and helpful structure)

*Proposals related to cooperation:*

- 1) need to take into account other agencies’ policies when cooperating
- 2) share DLR’s different commissioning mechanism that supports international cooperation – centres model

#### **DLR’s International Bureau**

The DLR Project Management Agency at the German Aerospace Center (DLR) holds the so-called ‘International Bureau’ which is part of the organisational unit European and International Cooperation. The International Bureau has experience in international research management and regional expertise relating to different countries and regions on all continents. It uses the funding provided by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research to try out, prepare and expand international cooperation between German

universities, institutions outside the university system and companies. It supports a stable international research and education cooperation between Germany and its partners. The Bureau offers financial support when setting up new contacts and cooperation and advises German universities, companies and institutions outside the university system on international research collaboration.

- 3) staff exchange as a model for building future collaboration also outside EqUIP

*Other good practices and interesting ideas related to funding mechanisms, innovations and policies:*

- 1) ICHR's mobility programme

#### **ICHR's mobility programme**

aims to develop and enrich research networks between France, India, and the countries of South Asia to deepen the level of social science knowledge based on comparative or specific scientific themes. It targets experienced researchers holding a PhD.

- 2) reorganisation of and support for joint services (more workers to own organisation)
- 3) feeding researchers' perspective and addressing the challenges that they face in terms of multiple initiatives happening at the same time
- 4) strategic funding of AKA, selected topic for research programme (Skilled Employees – Successful Labour Markets)
- 5) any learning that can be taken on board in own organisation about Tekes' (Finland) approach to tangible and nontangible innovations
- 6) UK's methodologies and practices we can apply to evaluation and monitoring activities explore how the German Houses of Research and Innovation (DWIHs) are part of the German Government's strategy for the internationalisation of science and research

#### **The German Houses of Research and Innovation (DWIH)**

provide a platform for the German research and innovation landscape, showcasing the accomplishments of German science, research and research-based companies and promoting collaboration with Germany and innovative German organisations. Their goal is to present German scientific and research organisations abroad under the banner of the DWIHs. The Houses are part of the Internationalisation Strategy of the German Federal Government and the Federal Foreign Office's Research and Academic Relations Initiative. The Federal Foreign Office is implementing this project in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and in close collaboration with the Alliance of German Science Organisations, which includes the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), German Council of Science and Humanities (WR), German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, German Rectors' Conference (HRK), German Research Foundation (DFG), Helmholtz Association, Leibniz Association, Max Planck Gesellschaft as well as the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK). The Houses were created to promote Germany as a research location, provide a forum for international dialogue and scientific exchange, and provide support and services (advising for international researchers; organising educational

events; and facilitating collaboration).

- 7) explore what adaptation can be made to policy that currently precludes the payment of grant to nonacademic partner organisations beyond a certain level
- 8) explore how ESRC's main scheme for promoting knowledge exchange (Impact Acceleration Accounts based at 24 universities) can innovate their grant award process to encourage nonacademic organisations to be made lead applicants

#### **The Impact Acceleration Accounts (IAAs)**

are institutional awards made by the ESRC to accelerate the impact of social science research. The IAAs were introduced in order to deliver funding mechanisms for the exchange in social science knowledge and impact activities at various levels. The IAAs are based at 24 different universities around the UK.

[www.esrc.ac.uk/funding/funding-opportunities/impact-acceleration-accounts](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/funding/funding-opportunities/impact-acceleration-accounts)

Both European and Indian visitors also found some **proposals they wanted to direct to other organisations than their own:**

- considering varied programmes and schemes for research promotion and the research community
- encouraging further exploring what criteria (e.g. OECD index of research power) could be used, supporting data sources, helping research funders and prioritising countries for collaboration
- ECRS's experience of setting up a Peer Review College and also a peer review training tool as well as specific assessment criteria

#### **The Peer Review College**

was established in 2010 and aims to improve the response rate of peer reviewers. The objective of the College is to guarantee further constant peer review standards whilst also reducing the processing times, allowing applicants to receive faster decisions on proposals submitted. The College consists of roughly 2,000 independent academic experts, all of which are drawn from across the social sciences.

[www.esrc.ac.uk/funding/guidance-for-peer-reviewers/peer-review-college](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/funding/guidance-for-peer-reviewers/peer-review-college)

- developing the evaluation of final reports
- encouraging thinking of how to incorporate societal impact in the funding decision process, to explore open access policies (ESRC and RCUK style) so as to further develop open access agenda
- exploring how ESRC/RCUK engage with the nonacademic community and foster knowledge exchange
- ICSSR has dedicated funds for documentation centres, libraries and vast e-resources in several areas of the social sciences that have contributed to building up data infrastructure

#### **The National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)**

was established in 1969 as a Division of the ICSSR with the objective to provide library and information support services to researchers in social sciences; those working in academic institutions, autonomous research organisations, policy-making, planning and research units of government departments, business and industry etc. NASSDOC also provides guidance to libraries of ICSSR Regional Centres and ICSSR-supported research institutes.

- learning from DFG’s way of cooperating: DFG is fairly flexible in adapting to what a partner organisation needs in order to be able to cooperate.

Visitors also found **good practices and ideas for EqUIP to consider**. Overall, EqUIP was seen as a possibility to take a more prominent role in Indo-European collaboration.

*Issues related to collaboration:*

- 1) staff exchange as a model for building future collaboration inside EqUIP
- 2) build upon existing bilateral partnerships
- 3) participants of SES to follow up and stay in touch in order to support long-term collaboration
- 4) ICPR needs EqUIP’s cooperation to be able to be involved in future programmes
- 5) prepare a database of experts as well as of research organisations for cooperation
- 6) The discussion revealed mutual interest in some priority areas and emerging themes such as interest in digital space across organisations so it would be useful to maintain the dialogue on these shared interests for potential future collaboration. ICSSR and ICHR have a clear interest in developing data infrastructure. This may present some important areas for collaboration in the future where this aligns with European funders’ interests.

*Proposals related to funding procedures and programmes:*

- 1) resources need to be judiciously distributed to areas that have been neglected
- 2) proper planning with good support is required
- 3) “Socialisation of rules” for implementation process
- 4) EqUIP could plan a common workshop for thinking up evaluation procedures (e.g. area panels) for smoother functioning
- 5) use of mobility and networking initiatives was an interesting potential consideration for EqUIP as a first step towards joint funding programmes

*Other proposals:*

- 1) open access was proposed to EqUIP
- 2) sharing of UK’s experience around impact and knowledge exchange
- 3) UGC’s way of engaging young researchers

**The UGC fellowship programme**

is applicable for students pursuing MA and PhD degrees who are not in receipt of any financial assistance from anywhere and are also registered with the university under various departments. Young researchers can also apply for research projects and travel grants.

Current policies and the economic uptake were seen as *challenges* together with the lack of follow-up funding. Inno Indigo could show the way to EqUIP as it outlines a clear blueprint that EqUIP may decide to follow in the future. Lastly, if Horizon 2020 is to be envisaged at a global level, then India – given its vastness and strategic importance – cannot be left on its own to emphasise and stick to the objective of achieving the best impact in society. EqUIP should actively promote this.

**Other comments**

- ICSSR could facilitate research work in India by enabling research visas and providing databases, repositories and other facilities (e.g. libraries, accommodation and databases).
- Saw the value of expert reviews of the state of different social sciences disciplines as a resource both nationally and internationally. Done, for example, by ESRC and ICSSR. Such reviews can feed into strategic planning processes.

- Attending the visit gave ideas for how to organise own staff exchange visits.

Overall, the Staff Exchange Scheme (SES) has been successfully implemented and it was a very successful programme. It facilitated learning related to practices of other funding agencies, research funding models, evaluation processes, impact issues, policies and culture. The SES coordination's overall impression was that the programme was well worth organising and that the participants really learned a great deal. The foundations of trust and cooperation built during the visits provide a very good starting point for future EQUIP activities.

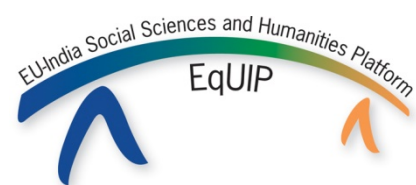
# Annexes

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## Annex 1: How to plan a SES Visit

Each agency wishing to host visitors is expected to **design a programme for the exchange visit**. The programme should give an outline of the activities visitors will undertake during the visit. The programme should include different type of elements, such as:

- a) general presentation and information on the host agency: organisation, various funding mechanisms and funding tools, peer review process, different levels of decision-making, budget, experiences from previous international funding cooperation; this may also include a more precise introduction of specific funding tools, such as an ongoing research programme
- b) site visits to other relevant institutions such as other research councils or funders, ministries, universities or research institutes
- c) attending a council meeting, evaluation panel meeting or research programme meeting to observe the routines and procedures of the host agency
- d) meetings with staff members from the host organisation for mutual exchange of information, practices and experience; a day at the office – meeting different people, discussing and comparing similarities and differences in the organisations, objectives and ways of working; such meetings are important to be able to establish personal contacts
- e) getting to know application forms, instructions, online application systems, evaluation forms and information of funded research projects, etc.
- f) visitors presenting their own organisation
- g) get-togethers in a social setting – spending evenings together in informal settings to get to know each other better.



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### EqUIP Staff Exchange Scheme 2015-2016

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## Template for preparing a programme for staff exchange visit

<b>Host organisation:</b>
<b>Contact person (name, email and phone):</b>
<b>Proposed time period(s) for the visit:</b>

*The visit should last 1–5 days and be targeted at 1–8 people depending the priority group.*

**This proposal is meant to be**

**First-priority visit**

**Second-priority visit**



**1. Theme/name of the visit programme**

**2. Description of the main objectives and priorities of the visit**

**3. Target group of your proposal, if applicable (e.g. senior policy staff, research administrators, other)**

**4. Visit programme**

[Attach the preliminary programme of the visit.]

[It can include, e.g.:

- Introducing the host organisation
- Site visits
- Attending meetings in the host organisation
- Meetings with staff members from the host organisation
- Familiarising visitors with tools and procedures of the host organisation
- Visitors' own presentations
- Informal and social get-togethers

See more details from the exchange programme paper]

## Annex 2: List of visitors

<b>RCN 17–18 September 2015</b>	
Contact person: Merethe Sandberg Moe	
Visitors	Organisation
Saun Govind Singh	ICSSR
Mahesh Madhukar	ICSSR
Surendre Mohan Verma	ICSSR
Reena Marwah	ICSSR
Mercy Helen	ICPR
Manju Singh	UGC
Jessica Clark	AHRC
Matthew Carr	AHRC
Sabine Koch	DFG
Maciej Jędrzejek	NCRD

<b>ICSSR 15–16 October 2015</b>	
Contact persons: Mahesh Madhukar and Reena Marwah	
Visitors	Organisation
Gonçalo Zagalo Pereira	FCT
Jacqui Karn	ESRC
Benjamin Sharman	ESRC
Jennifer Striebeck	DLR
Merethe Sandberg Moe	RCN
Satu Huuha-Cissokho	AKA

<b>ESRC/AHRC 13–15 April 2016</b>	
Contact persons: Ben Sharman (ESRC) and Jessica Collier (AHRC)	
Visitors	Organisation
Merethe Sandberg Moe	RCN
Kaisa Granqvist	ZSI
Govind Singh Saun	ICSSR
Ajay Kumar Gupta	ICSSR
Revathy Vishwanath	ICSSR

<b>APRE 18 April 2016</b>	
Contact person: Margot Bezzi	
Visitors	Organisation
Alka Srivastava	ICSSR
Nutan Johry	ICSSR
Benjamin Sharman	ESRC

<b>ZSI 18 April 2016</b>	
Contact person: Kaisa Granqvist	
Visitors	Organisation
Govind Sighn Saun	ICSSR
Mahesh Madhukar	ICSSR
Rhian Jones	ESRC

<b>NWO 21–22 April 2016</b>	
Contact persons: Berry Bonenkamp and Anne Westendorp	
Visitors	Organisation
Davor Kozmus	MIZS
Sean Nolan	ESRC
Dr Jacqui Karn	ESRC
Natalie Jones	ESRC
Xavier Engels	ANR
Jess Collier	AHRC
Jyotsna Arora	ICHR
Reena Marwah	ICSSR
Mahesh Madhukar	ICSSR
Indra Kaul	ICSSR

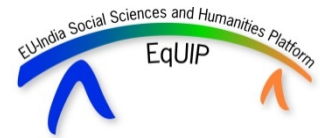
<b>AKA 13–14 June 2016</b>	
Contact person: Siru Oksa	
Visitors	Organisation
Sean Nolan	ESRC
Melanie Knetch	ESRC
Merethe Sandberg Moe	RCN
Marianne Jensen	RCN
Xavier ENGELS	ANR
Mercy Helen	ICPR
Ramesh Yernagula	ICHR
Uttam Bathari	ICHR
Mahesh Madhukar	ICSSR
Upendra Choudhury	ICSSR
Ashish Deolia	ICSSR

<b>DFG/DLR 15–16 June 2016</b>	
Contact persons: Corinne Flacke (DFG) and Jennifer Striebeck (DLR)	
Visitors	Organisation
Wendie Kingma Kingma	NWO
Sean Nolan	ESRC
Petya Kangalova	ESRC
Manija Kamal	ESRC
Shri Sreekumaran S.	ICPR
Mahesh Madhukar	ICSSR

Upendra Choudhury	ICSSR
Mahavir Singh	ICSSR

<b>ICSSR 17–18 October 2016</b>	
Contact persons: Mahesh Madhukar and Reena Marwah	
Visitors	Organisation
Sigrid Classen	DFG
Teresa de Oliveira	ZSI
Gabriela Nava	ESRC
Siru Oksa	AKA

## Annex 3: Reporting forms



### EqUIP Staff Exchange Scheme 2015–2016

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## Report template (to be filled in by host)

<b>Host organisation</b>	<b>Visit dates</b>
<b>Name of contact person</b>	

Please provide quite short answers. The [questions in square brackets] are guiding. You don't have answer all of them and you can also provide information beyond them.

#### 1. Participants

[Please attach a list of the participants that actually attended the visit. Please include their organisations and emails as well.]

#### 2. Printed and other written material provided in advance and during the visit

[Did you provide any material for visitors before the visit? Shortly describe the material given before and during the visit. Please shortly evaluate the usefulness of it.]

#### 3. Course of the visit

[Describe shortly the course of the visit and attach the visit programme. Did the visit succeed well? Please evaluate did it meet your and/or the guests expectations?]

#### 4. Attendants from host organisation

[Who attended the SES visit from your organisation? What was their role?]

#### 5. Site visits

[Did you organise site visits? Where the site selected according to the wishes of participants or proposed by the host? Shortly evaluate the success and usefulness of the site visit(s)?]

#### 6. Major discoveries/what did you learn?

[The SES should be reciprocal. Was the visit useful for the host? Describe the added value of the visit/meeting these people for you/your organisation. What did you/your organisation learn? Good practices, discoveries, other observations? Did you find similarities or deviations between organisation's procedures and ways of working?]

#### 7. Ideas which could be introduced into your organisation or to EqUIP?

[Describe any ideas that could be used to develop procedures in your organisation or that could be adopted as EqUIP procedures. Are there any ideas concerning EqUIP's cooperation that you would like to share?]

**8. What could be improved?**

[Do you have any suggestions on what could be adjusted/changed in the Staff Exchange Scheme or practical arrangements?]

**9. Other comments**

[Do you have any other comments?]

## Report template (to be filled in by visitor)

<b>Visitor and organisation:</b>	<b>Visit dates:</b>
<b>Host organisation and name of contact person:</b>	

**Please provide quite short answers. The [questions in square brackets] are guiding. You don't have answer all of them and you can also provide information beyond them.**

### **1. Printed and other written material provided in advance and during the visit**

[Did you receive any material before the visit? Shortly describe if the material given before and during the visit was helpful and why.]

### **2. Course of the visit**

[Describe shortly the course of the visit. Was the visit well organised? Did it meet your expectations?]

### **3. People met/discussed with**

[Did you meet the right people? Were you able to create professional contacts? Describe the added value for meeting these people. Major discoveries?]

### **4. Site visits**

[Did you attend site visits? Were they useful? If yes, how? Major discoveries?]

### **5. Major discoveries/what did you learn?**

[Describe shortly e.g. the main similarities and deviations from your own organisation's procedures. Good practices, discoveries, main obstacles for co-operation, other observations? What was the added value of the visit for you/your organisation?]

### **6. Ideas which could be introduced into your organization or to EqUIP?**

[Describe any ideas that could be used to develop procedures in your organisation or that could be adopted as EqUIP procedures. Are there any ideas concerning EqUIP's cooperation that you would like to share?]

### **7. What could be improved?**

[Do you have any suggestions on what could be adjusted/changed in the Staff Exchange Scheme or practical arrangements?]

### **8. Other comments**

[Do you have any other comments?]

## Annex 4 Visit Programmes

### EqUIP SES RCN – Knowledge sharing and networking - visit to the Research Council of Norway September 17-18 2015

Research Council of Norway, Drammensveien 288, Lysaker

	Time	Event	Venue
	0930	Welcome to RCN, Merethe Sandberg Moe, Senior Adviser, RCN	RCN, meeting room Abel 3
	0935	Tour de Table <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss goals and expectations of the visitors</li> </ul>	
	1000	RCN and its international activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An introduction to the RCN and how international activity and efforts are embedded in the organization, Kristin Danielsen, International Director, RCN</li> </ul>	
	1015	RCN's India programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An overview of RCN's efforts to further research cooperation with India, Marianne Jensen, Senior Adviser, RCN</li> </ul>	
	1030	Visitors presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short presentations of the visitors organizations</li> </ul>	
	1115	Tools in use, Camilla Grime, Senior Executive Officer, RCN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to RCN's electronic application and evaluation systems</li> </ul>	
	1145	Lunch	
	1300	Departure for site visit	
Day 1	1330	<p>Site visit: Ministry of Education and Research, participation from Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Welcome and introduction of participants (Kari Balke Øiseth, Ministry of Education and Research – <i>will be chairing the meeting</i>)</p> <p>The Norwegian research system and research policy, including Long Term Plan and funding (Kari Balke Øiseth, Ministry of Education and Research)</p> <p>The position of the humanities and social sciences in Norway (Hanne Monclair, Ministry of Education and Research)</p> <p>Bilateral co-operation with prioritized countries outside the EU, with special emphasis on Indian-Norwegian co-operation (Hanne Hvatum, Ministry of Education and Research)</p> <p>Presentation of the EqUIP-project (Dr. Govind Singh Saun, member secretary ICSSR)</p> <p>Indian-Norwegian co-operation (Jon Heikki Aas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p> <p>Research co-operation under the aegis of the EU (Merethe Sandberg Moe, Research Council of Norway )</p>	Ministry



		Summary - Q&A - discussion	
	1600	The Nobel Peace Center, private guided tour, followed by dinner	Nobel Institute, Golden Mountain Restaurant
	1900	End of program	
Day 2	0900	Departure for site visit	Hotel
	0930	<p>Site visit: Norwegian Institute of international affairs</p> <p>9.30-10.00 Ulf Sverdrup, NUPI. Words of welcome. Short presentation of NUPI and institute-sector research, followed by Q&amp;A.</p> <p>10.00-10.45 Research cooperation with India. Introduction by Merethe Sandberg Moe, RCN based on a workshop on India-EU research cooperation. Followed by Q&amp;A.</p> <p>10.45-11.00 Presentation of NEAR (NUPI's Europe-Asia Research Centre) by Marc Lanteigne + Q&amp;A.</p> <p>11.00-12.00 Glimpses of India-related research and research cooperation with India at NUPI. Stein Sundstøl Eriksen, Arne Melchior, Francesca Refsum Jensenius, Jens Chr. Andvig, Pavel Chakraborty, 10 minutes each).</p>	NUPI
	1230	Lunch	
	1315	<p>The landscape of SSH Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of SSH in H2020, Structuring of societal challenges, Tom-Espen Møller, Senior Adviser, RCN</li> <li>• Programme for Cultural conditions underlying social change – a case, Tor Lunde Larsen, Special Adviser, RCN</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>	RCN, meeting room Nansen 4
	1415	<p>Research funding and evaluation process, Vidar Sørhus, Senior Adviser, RCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of funding mechanisms</li> <li>• Overview of evaluation process including peer review and decision making processes</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>	
	1515	<p>Summing up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on how goals and expectations were met</li> </ul>	
	1600	End of programme	

## SES Programme hosted by ICSSR, New Delhi, INDIA

<b>Host organisation:</b> Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi
<b>Contact person (name, email and phone):</b> Mr. Mahesh P. Madhukar, Email: <a href="mailto:madhukar806@gmail.com">madhukar806@gmail.com</a> , Tel: +91+11-26742832/ 26741856
<b>Dates for the Second SES visit in New Delhi, India</b> October 15-16, 2015

### 1. Theme/name of the visit programme

EqUIP SES ICSSR – Knowledge sharing and networking

### 2. Description of the main objectives and priorities of the visit

To give partners the opportunity to share knowledge and experiences that will further understanding and build trust. Participants will have the opportunity to get to know each other's funding opportunities, peer review systems and programmes of international collaboration. The SES will also help to build professional networks and good relationships between partners.

### 3. Target group of your proposal, if applicable. (E.g. senior policy staff, research administrators, other)

Primarily targeted at officers working closely with research funding activities and evaluation process.

### 4. Visit programme

Please see attached programme

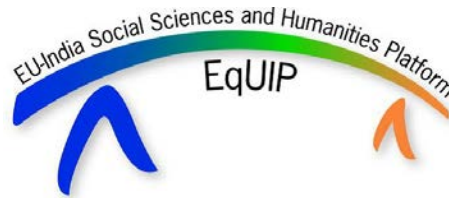
**Programme: EqUIP SES ICSSR– Knowledge sharing and networking**  
**- SES Visit organised by: Indian Council of Social Science Research**  
**October 15-16 2015**

<b><i>Day 1- October 15</i></b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Venue</b>
10.30 to 12.30	<b>Welcome to UGC : Dr. Manju Singh, JS, UGC</b> <b>SSH in India</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of SSH research in India and the role of UGC in higher education in India</li> <li>• International Collaboration programme of UGC</li> </ul>	University Grants Commission
12.30 to 13.30	Lunch hosted by UGC	
14.30 to 17.30	<b>Welcome to ICSSR-Dr. G.S. Saun, Member Secretary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss goals and expectations of the visitors</li> <li>• An introduction to the ICSSR</li> <li>• ICSSR and its international activities</li> <li>• ICSSR’s Collaboration with EU</li> </ul> <b>Visitors presentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short presentations of the visitors organizations</li> <li>• Open Discussion and Q &amp; A</li> </ul>	Indian Council for Social Science Research
19.00	Dinner	
<b><i>Day 2- October 16</i></b>		
10.30 to 12.30	<b>Visit to ICPR</b> Welcome : Dr. M.P. Singh Discussion on peer review mechanisms, international collaboration and other initiatives of ICPR	Indian Council for Philosophical Research
12.30	Lunch hosted by ICPR	
	Participants proceed to ICHR	
14.00 to 15.30	<b>Visit to ICHR: Welcome by Dr. Aruni Singh, Member Secretary</b> <b>Research funding and evaluation process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of funding mechanisms</li> <li>• Overview of evaluation process including peer review and decision making processes</li> </ul>	Indian Council for Historical Research
15.30 To 16.00	<b>Summing up</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on how goals and expectations were met</li> <li>• End of programme</li> </ul>	
16.00 to 18.00	Visit to National Museum + Activity	
19.00	Dinner	

## Annex I: EqUIP Staff Exchange Agenda

**ESRC/AHRC, 13-15th April 2016**

Day	Time	Subject
Day One	<b>09.00</b>	<b>Hotel Pick-Up</b>
	09.30 – 10.00	MEET AND GREET
	10.00 – 10.30	Visitor Presentations
	10.30 – 11.00	ESRC Introduction
	11.00 – 11.15	TEA BREAK
	11.15 – 11.45	AHRC Introduction
	11.45 - 13.30	LUNCH
	13.30 – 14.00	ESRC Research Theme: Economic Performance and Environment
	14.00 – 14.30	ESRC Research Theme: Society and Global Security
	14.30 – 15.00	ESRC Research Theme: International Development
	15.00 – 15.15	TEA BREAK
	15.15 – 16.30	Data (and Open Access)
	<b>17.00</b>	<b>Taxi Pick-Up</b>
	Evening	Welcome Dinner, The Pear Tree Purton
Day Two	<b>08.30</b>	<b>Hotel Pick-Up</b>
	09.00 – 09.30	TEA
	09.15 – 09.30	Meet and Greet with Jane Elliot, ESRC CEO
	09.30 – 11.00	Knowledge Exchange, Impact and Communication
	<b>11.00 – 12.00</b>	<b>Travel from Swindon to Bristol</b>
	12.00 – 13.00	LUNCH
	13.00 - 15.00	Visit to REACT, AHRC's Knowledge Exchange Hub
	15.00 – 18.00	Free Time in Bristol
	18.00 – 20.00	Dinner, Bristol's Bordeaux Quay
<b>20.00</b>	<b>Travel from Bristol to The Pear Tree</b>	
Day Three	<b>09.00</b>	<b>Hotel Pick-Up</b>
	09.15 – 09.30	TEA
	09.30 – 10.00	AHRC Thematic Session: Language
	10.00 – 10.30	AHRC Thematic Session: Design
	10.30 – 11.00	AHRC Thematic Session: Heritage
	11.00 – 11.15	TEA BREAK
	11.15 – 12.45	Peer Review
	12.45 – 13.45	LUNCH
	13.45 – 14.30	Evaluation
	14.30 – 14.45	TEA BREAK
	14.45 – 16.30	EqUIP Reflection Session



## **EqUIP: ZSI Staff Exchange Visit Programme**

### **18.4.2015, Vienna**

The Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI) is a scientific institute, founded in 1990 and located in Vienna, Austria. ZSI conducts research on the social embedding and impact of all types of innovations, and contributes to the design and diffusion of socially accepted and sustainable innovations to meet social challenges.

By deployment of innovative research, education, advisory services and co-ordination of networks, ZSI creates new knowledge, reflects and configures existing knowledge, evaluates measures, develops concepts and forwards their implementation.

As an independent and globally acting scientific institution, ZSI is engaged in the development of theories, methodologies, instruments and measures as well as in the dissemination of a systemically conceptualised broad innovation approach. ZSI works in science and practise, linking research systematically with application.

**The staff exchange visit to ZSI has two overarching goals**, to provide participants with an introduction to

- one of ZSI's key competencies - monitoring and analysis of international cooperation,
- Austrian STI policy towards India and the main bilateral Indo-Austrian funding schemes.

**ZSI intends to provide participants with an introduction to methods for monitoring and analysis** of international cooperation. The introduced methods will include co-publication and co-patenting analysis, monitoring tools used in ERA-Net and bilateral programmes, and analysis of FP7 and H2020 financial flows and project results.

The participants will be given **a concrete example on applying these monitoring and analysis tools in Indo-European SSH cooperation**.

The partners are also invited to share experiences on different means to monitor and analyse SSH collaboration between EU and India and **jointly recognise needs for future analysis in the framework of Indo-European SSH collaboration**.

**Participants will learn about Austrian STI policy towards India and Indo-Austrian bilateral funding programmes**. In order to achieve this goal, participants are invited to visit the Austrian Science Fund and the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy. The visit to the Austrian Science Fund will introduce the applied project selection and joint decision making procedures.

The programme is drafted based on ZSI's experiences with the *Austrian Platform for Research & Technology Policy Evaluation* (hosted by ZSI) and monitoring of projects related to international cooperation funding (mainly *FP7 INCO projects*), for example New Indigo, INNO INDIGO, and ERA-Nets and ERA-Net PLUS with South-East Europe and. ZSI has also experience with the establishment of a cooperation barometer (INCO-NET Central Asia) and identifying barriers to cooperation (e.g. INCO-NET for Western Balkans and Danube Region) as well as with co-patenting, co-publishing studies and funding flow studies with India.

## Programme

9.15 Coffee and Registration

09.30-10.00 Welcome by the Founder of ZSI, *Dr Josef Hochgerner*

- Tour de table
- Introduction of ZSI

10.00-12.00 International cooperation monitoring and analysis, *Martina Lindhofer, Alexander Degelsegger, Dietmar Lampert, , ZSI*

- Introduction to impact assessment of international research cooperation – experiences on project level impact assessment
- Introduction to research collaboration indicators and data
- Co-patents and co-publications as a method to monitor international research cooperation

12.00-12.45 Lunch

12.45-14.15 What do we know about Indo-European research collaboration patterns? *Kaisa Granqvist & Teresa de Oliveira, ZSI*

- Introducing results of co-publishing analysis on Indo-European SSH cooperation
- Introducing main results of INNO INDIGO monitoring and evaluation
- Introducing main results of FP7 and H2020 funding flows and project results
- What is specific to Indo-European SSH cooperation?
- Discussion on knowledge gaps and drafting recommendations for future analysis
- Discussion on transferability of analysis tools to Equip?

14.15-15.00 Coffee and transport to Austrian Science Fund

15.00 – 17.00 Visit to the Austrian Science Fund, *Christoph Bärenreuter*

- Indo-Austrian bilateral cooperation programmes
- Project selection and monitoring

## ***EqUIP Staff Exchange Scheme***

### ***The SSH dimension in Horizon 2020***

***APRE's Premises***  
***Via Cavour 71 – 00184 Roma, Italy***

<b>Hour</b>	<b>Content</b>
<b>9.30</b>	<b>Welcome and Introduction to EqUIP</b>
<b>10.00-10.30</b>	<p><b>Presentation of APRE – Agency for the Promotion of the European Research</b> Its history, mission, and the role of National Contact Points.</p> <p><i>Caterina Buonocore, Head of Unit, National Contact Points and Institutional relations EU Horizon 2020</i></p>
<b>10.30-11.45</b>	<p><b>Visitors and participants present themselves.</b> Who they are, their organisation, any specific interest regarding SSH; India cooperation or international cooperation; any wish or idea for future research.</p> <p>Staff Exchange Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Alka Srivastava</i> – Assistant Director Indian Council for Social Science Research</li> <li>• <i>Nutan Johry</i> – Documentation Officer, Indian Council for Social Science Research</li> <li>• <i>Benjamin Sherman</i>, NCP for Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies and for Embedding SSH across Horizon 2020- Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), United Kingdom.</li> </ul> <p>Representatives from Italian research centres and universities (in alphabetical order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Stefania Cavaliere</i>, Department of Asian, African and Mediterranean Studies, University of Naples "L'Orientale"</li> <li>• <i>Lorenzo Compagnucci</i>, Department of Law, University of Macerata</li> <li>• <i>Alessandra Consolaro</i>, Hindi Language and Literature, University of Turin, Department of Humanities</li> <li>• <i>Laura Michellini</i>, Social Economy and Frugal Innovation, LUMSA University</li> <li>• <i>Flavia Stara</i>, Department of Education Science, Cultural Heritage and Tourism, University of Macerata.</li> <li>• <i>Adriana Valente</i>, Institute of Researches on Population and Social Policies, Italian National Research Council</li> </ul> <p>Collective discussion</p>

11.45-12.00	<p><b>Functioning and Structure of Horizon 2020: the three pillars and their themes, with focus on the societal challenges</b></p> <p><i>Margot Bezzi, Project Manager, expert in digital innovation policies and social innovation</i></p>
12.00-12.40	<p><b>Societal Challenge 6 in Horizon 2020</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Work Programme on Societal Challenge 6 “Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies”: priorities from 2014 to 2017</li> <li>• Q&amp;A</li> </ul> <p><i>Monique Longo, National Contact Point for for Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies</i></p>
12.40-14.00	<p><b>Networking lunch in a local restaurant</b></p>
14.00-14.40	<p><b>The SSH component in Horizon 2020</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSH Embedding activities &amp; approach across H2020 Work Programmes. Example of topics with SSH component and of best practice projects embedding SSH.</li> <li>• Q&amp;A</li> </ul> <p><i>Margot Bezzi, Project Manager, expert in digital innovation policies and social innovation</i></p>
14.40-15.10	<p><b>The ESRC strategy to integrate SSH in STEM research</b></p> <p><i>Benjamin Sherman, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), United Kingdom.</i></p>
15.10-16.00	<p><b>Discussion among participants, and conclusions</b> with APRE on possible common priorities between India and Italy.</p>

***Costs for meals cannot be covered by APRE***



# Programme for Staff Exchange Visit NWO

<b>Host organisation:</b> NWO Social Sciences
<b>Contact person (name, email and phone):</b> Berry Bonenkamp, <a href="mailto:b.bonenkamp@nwo.nl">b.bonenkamp@nwo.nl</a> Telephone: +31 70 349 44 16 Sarita Ramai, <a href="mailto:s.ramai@NWO.NL">s.ramai@NWO.NL</a> , Telephone: +31 70 349 44 58
<b>Proposed time period(s) for the visit:</b> 21-22 April 2016 (1,5 days)
<b>Meeting room:</b> NWO, room 810

## 1. Theme/name of the visit programme

EqUIP Staff Exchange NWO

## 2. Description of the main objectives and priorities of the visit

Allow visitors to become acquainted with NWO-Social Sciences policy issues, processes or practices in view of furthering the objectives of EqUIP with respect to enhanced collaboration in support of international research activities. We have drafted a programme aimed at the exchange of information and sharing best practices underpinning the activities of the EqUIP network.

## 3. Target group of your proposal, if applicable. (E.g. senior policy staff, research administrators, other)

Policy officers of funding agencies.

## 4. Visit programme

The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) is the national research council in the Netherlands and has a budget of 650 million euros per year. NWO promotes quality and innovation in science by subsidising the best research proposals submitted, while also developing thematic activities.

NWO Social Sciences (in Dutch: Maatschappij-en Gedragwetenschappen, MaGW) is one of the eight NWO Divisions and initiates, encourages and funds high-quality research in the field of the social and behavioural sciences. The four core area of NWO Social Sciences (MaGW) research are:

- Economics and business administration
- Behaviour and education
- Law and administration
- Social sciences

The presentations will be given in English and will take place in the offices of NWO in The Hague. In the case of activities outside the premises of NWO, such as visits to relevant universities or organisations, visitors will be accompanied by NWO staff.

### **Day 1 Thursday April 21**

**Room 810, 09.00-17.00 hrs.**

**09.00 - 9.30 Welcome and tour de table**

**09.30 - 10.10 Introduction to NWO funding schemes, opportunities and programmes**

*Berry Bonenkamp, senior policy officer NWO-Policy department*

*Cora Govers, senior programme coordinator NWO-WOTRO*

A general introduction to the research funding system in the Netherlands and a description of the role and activities of NWO and NWO Social Sciences including an overview of the international funding schemes and programmes of NWO Social Sciences and WOTRO.

**10.10 - 10.30 Coffee break**

**10.30 - 11.15 Introduction to the NWO-India collaboration**

*Berry Bonenkamp, senior policy officer NWO-Policy department*

*Cora Govers, senior programme coordinator NWO-WOTRO*

An introduction to the NWO-India collaboration. A number of schemes will be presented. Discussion of the process from the Call for applications, application terms and conditions, system of processing application, selection of reviewers, organising assessment panel meeting.

**11.15 - 12.00 Presentation of the ORA-India funded project “Ageing and well-being in a globalising world”**

*Dr. A. (Ajay) Bailey, assistant professor Rijksuniversiteit Groningen*

A presentation of one of the six funded projects under the ORA-India scheme.

**12.00 - 13.00 Lunch**

**13.00 - 15.00 Discussion international collaboration**

*Berry Bonenkamp, senior policy officer NWO-Policy department*

**15.00 - 15.30 Coffee break**

**15.30 - 17.00 Thematic programming and impact of research projects**

*Berry Bonenkamp, senior policy officer NWO-Policy department*

**18.00 Dinner**

(venue T.B.D)

**Day 2 Friday April 22**

**09.00-13.00 hrs.**

**Site visit**

A small workshop will be organised on the topic of collaboration in the social sciences and humanities between India and Netherlands. This workshop will be organised at -and combined with a site visit to- one of the Dutch universities or NWO research institutes.

## EqUIP Staff Exchange visit to the Academy of Finland

13-14 June 2016 in Helsinki, Finland

### Monday 13 June

Hour	Content	Duration
09.50	Meeting at the lobby, Academy of Finland Address: Hakaniemenranta 6 Room: Ravila, 6 <sup>th</sup> floor	
10.00	Coffee	
10.00-10.30	Welcome, Academy of Finland – the Finnish Research Council	<b>Marja Makarow</b> , Vice President for Research 30
10.30-11.15	Short presentations of participants and their organisations, expectations towards the AKA SES visit	45
11.15-13.00	- Academy of Finland - Research funding opportunities - Peer review system - Decision making process	<b>Riitta Launonen</b> , Science Adviser <b>Minna Söderqvist</b> , Science Adviser <b>Satu Huuha-Cissokho</b> , Science Adviser <b>Siru Oksa</b> , Science Adviser 1h45min
13.00-13.50	<i>Lunch with staff from Culture and Society Research Unit</i>	50
13.50-14.20	Centres of Excellence	Science Adviser <b>Maiju Gyran</b> 30
14.20-15.00	Taxi to TEKES	
15.00-16.00	Site visit to TEKES, the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation - India connection of TEKES - TEKES research funding, Innovation / Impact - H2020 funding Address: Kyllikinportti 2, Helsinki	<b>Hanna Vuorinen</b> , Senior Adviser <b>Christopher Palmberg</b> , Development Manager 60
16.00-19.00	Sightseeing tour in Helsinki and in World Heritage Site Suomenlinna	<b>Minna Söderqvist</b> , guide 3h
19.00	<i>Dinner in Suomenlinna Restaurant Suomenlinnan Panimo</i> Address: Suomenlinna c 1	

Ferry back to city center

## Tuesday 14 June

Hour	Content	Duration
9.00	Meeting at the Academy's lobby Address: Hakaniemenranta 6, Room Ravila	
9.15-10.00	Academy of Finland approach towards and activities on broader impact of science	<b>Anssi Mälkki</b> , Senior Science Adviser 45
10.00-10.45	International cooperation in Academy of Finland	<b>Johanna Hakala</b> , Manager, international affairs, 45
10.45-11.45	-Academy's relations to and activities with India - Academy programme funding and bilateral collaboration	<b>Jaana Roos</b> , Senior Science Adviser, leader of the India-team <b>Hannele Lahtinen</b> , Science Adviser, Inno-Indigo contact person 60
11.45-12.30	Strategic Research Council	<b>Jyrki Hakapää</b> , Science Adviser 45
12.30-13.00	Feedback discussion	30
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch with India team</i>	60
14.00	End of the meeting	

## **EqUIP Staff Exchange to Bonn, Germany** Visit to DFG and DLR PT 15.-16.06.2016

### **Agenda**

#### **Day 1 – 15.06.2016**

Around 09:00 Pick up at Hotel (Shuttle-Service is organized by DFG / see logistics info)

09:30 – 12:00 **DFG Headquarter**  
German Research Foundation  
Kennedyallee 40  
53175 Bonn, Germany

[www.dfg.de](http://www.dfg.de)

Room: **WZ S 2, Wissenschaftszentrum, Ahrstrasse 45**

9:30 Welcome Address and introduction DFG  
(Dr. Corinne Flacke/ Dr. Hans-Dieter Bienert)

Introduction of participants

10:00 Presentation: **DFG general, Group Humanities and Social Science**  
(Dr. Hans-Dieter Bienert)

10:40 Presentation: **Division for International Affairs**  
(Franziska Langer)

11:20 Presentation: **Open Access (LIS)**  
(Dr. Johannes Fournier)

12:00 – 13:30 **Lunch** with DFG Colleagues/Time for informal exchange

13:30 – 14:00 Transfer by public transport

14:00 – 16:30 **Visit of: Crossroads Asia Project**  
<http://crossroads-asia.de/crossroads-asia.html>

Center for Development Research (ZEF)  
Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung  
Walter-Flex-Straße 3

D-53113 Bonn  
Germany

<http://www.zef.de/index.php?id=2134>

(Presentation by: Prof. Dr. Eva Youkhana)

16:30 Walk through Bonn

18:30 **Dinner**

Restaurant:  
Taste of India  
Lokal mit nordindischen Spezialitäten  
Rheingasse 13  
53113 Bonn

<http://www.tasteofindia.de/nordindisch/>



## Programme :

### Staff Exchange Visit

<b>Host organisation:</b> Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi
<b>Contact person (name, email and phone):</b> Mr. Mahesh P. Madhukar, Email: <a href="mailto:madhukar806@gmail.com">madhukar806@gmail.com</a> , Tel: +91+11-26742832/ 26741856
<b>Proposed time period(s) for the visit:</b> October 17-18, 2016

#### 1. Theme/name of the visit programme

EqUIP SES ICSSR – Towards Europe-India research collaboration

#### 2. Description of the main objectives and priorities of the visit

To give partners the opportunity to share knowledge and experiences that will further understanding and build trust. Participants will have the opportunity to get to know each other's funding opportunities, peer review systems and programmes of international collaboration. The SES will also help to build professional networks and good relationships between partners.

#### 3. Target group of your proposal, if applicable. (E.g. senior policy staff, research administrators, other)

Primarily targeted at officers working closely with research funding activities and evaluation process.

#### 4. Visit programme

Please see attached tentative programme. Suggestions from participants are welcome.

## EqUIP SES ICSSR

- SES Visit organised by: Indian Council of Social Science Research  
October 17-18 2016

### Programme

<b><i>Day 1</i></b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Venue</b>
10.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome to ICSSR</li> <li>• Discuss goals and expectations of the visitors</li> </ul>	ICSSR
10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An introduction to the ICSSR</li> <li>• ICSSR and its international activities</li> <li>• ICSSR's Collaboration with EU</li> <li>• ICPRs presentation</li> </ul>	
12.00	<p><b>Visitors presentations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short presentations of the visitors organizations</li> <li>• Open Discussion and Q &amp; A</li> </ul>	
1.00	Lunch	
14.00 to 17.00	Visit to Indian Council of Historical Research Followed by Visit to The National Museum	ICHR
18.30	Dinner	
<b><i>Day 2</i></b>		
Visit to Institute of Human Development 11.30– 1300		IHD
Lunch at IHD		
14.30 – 17.00	<p>Site Visit</p> <p><b>Research funding</b></p> <p><b>Collaborative research experience sharing</b></p> <p><b>Summing up</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on how goals and expectations were met</li> </ul>	Centre for Study of Developing Societies (CSDS)