EGI Engagement Strategy

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**Abstract**

This document describes the Engagement Strategy of the European Grid Infrastructure (EGI) community. Engagement helps EGI reach scientific communities, national initiatives, members of the long tail of science as well as SMEs and industry in order to support collaborations and tackle scientific challenges using a set of reliable and innovative ICT services and resources. Engagement establishes and nurtures partnerships between members of EGI and scientific communities, national authorities and industry, ultimately helping building a sustainable digital e-infrastructure ecosystem for research. The Engagement Strategy describes the goals of EGI engagement, details the various tasks that this activity includes, and provides information about the human networks and online resources and tools that help us implement engagement activities. Short term action plan and metrics that facilitates the execution of the EGI Engagement strategy are also covered by this document.

The EGI Engagement Strategy is updated every three months through the ‘EGI Engagement Advisory Board’. Feedback can be sent directly to Gergely Sipos (Technical Outreach Manager, EGI.eu): [gergely.sipos@egi.eu](mailto:gergely.sipos@egi.eu).

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**Application area**

This document is a public report produced under the coordination of the EGI Technical Outreach Manager under the EGI-InSPIRE NA2 activity with guidance from the “EGI Engagement Advisory Board”, a body which includes representatives of the existing and prospective EGI user communities and user-facing activities. Further information is available at http://go.egi.eu/EngagementAdvisoryBoard[[1]](#footnote-1).

**Terminology**

A complete project glossary is provided at the following page: <http://www.egi.eu/about/glossary/>.

Contents

[1 Introduction 4](#_Toc403069275)

[2 Target groups 4](#_Toc403069276)

[2.1 Research Infrastructures 4](#_Toc403069277)

[2.2 Research Collaborations 5](#_Toc403069278)

[2.3 Long-tail of science 6](#_Toc403069279)

[2.4 SMEs and industry 6](#_Toc403069280)

[2.5 National and European Authorities 6](#_Toc403069281)

[2.6 National and institutional eScience teams 6](#_Toc403069282)

[3 Engagement approaches 7](#_Toc403069283)

[3.1 The blueprint 7](#_Toc403069284)

[3.1.1 Outreach 8](#_Toc403069285)

[3.1.2 Scoping 9](#_Toc403069286)

[3.1.3 Implementation 10](#_Toc403069287)

[4 Tools 10](#_Toc403069288)

[5 Plans for the next period (November-December 2014) 12](#_Toc403069289)

[5.1 For Research Infrastructures 12](#_Toc403069290)

[5.2 For the long-tail of science 12](#_Toc403069291)

[5.3 For SMEs and industry 12](#_Toc403069292)

[5.4 For National and European Authorities 12](#_Toc403069293)

[5.5 For National and institutional eScience teams 12](#_Toc403069294)

[Appendix A – ‘NGI-ESFRI Collaborations’ Table 13](#_Toc403069295)

[Appendix B – ‘NGI-community Collaborations’ Table 15](#_Toc403069296)

[Appendix C: Plans and achievements during the previous period 17](#_Toc403069297)

[5.6 Outreach 17](#_Toc403069298)

[5.7 Scoping 17](#_Toc403069299)

[5.8 Implementation 18](#_Toc403069300)

[Appendix D: Metrics 18](#_Toc403069301)

# Introduction

Science today is no longer exclusively produced in single research labs or within national boundaries. Modern scientific challenges call for integrated solutions, cross-country collaborations and computing power with flexible usage to analyse vast amounts of data. E­infrastructures allow scientists to share information securely, analyse data efficiently and collaborate with colleagues worldwide.

The ‘European Grid Infrastructure’ (EGI) operates one of the largest, collaborative e-infrastructures in the world. EGI supports the digital European Research Area (ERA) through its pan-European infrastructure, based on an inclusive federation of reliable ICT services, which provide uniform, cost effective, user oriented and collaborative access to computing and data storage resources in more than 30 countries. EGI’s mission is to help scientists to make the most of the latest computing technologies, such as grids, grids big data and cloud services.

In this respect sustainability is an essential consideration for e-Infrastructures and scientific communities that they support. Many of these scientific communities have research agendas measured in decades and need to be assured of the continued operational presence of the e-infrastructures that they adopt to support their work. EGI’s sustainability plans have become increasingly coupled with its long-term strategy: connect researchers from all fields of science with the reliable and innovative ICT services from EGI that they need to undertake their research, and to evolve these services according to researchers’ needs to continue providing value for them. Engagement is a key activity to achieve this goal. Engagement in EGI has to:

1. Identify scientific communities from the ERA that could break current scientific barriers with the use of EGI solutions.
2. Reach out to and carry out discussions with these communities about ICT technologies to capture details of their e-infrastructure use cases and requirements.
3. Help the communities address their scientific challenges with existing EGI solutions, by evolving these solutions and by bringing in new solutions to EGI as required.
4. Support scientific communities during the whole process they have to go through to become active, and self‑sufficient users of EGI e-infrastructure services.
5. Act as a meeting point of research communities for exchange in best practices and repository of ICT (e-infrastructure) services of common interest.
6. Engage with national authorities and European authorities to help them establish e-Infrastructure strategies and services in order to meet the requirements for participation in national and EU projects.

# Target groups

## Research Infrastructures

EGI’s provides a world-class e-infrastructure that can support researchers in pushing the frontiers of science, in particular within areas with massive data or computational requirements. In the next two years a growing number of Research Infrastructures (RIs) from the ESFRI roadmap[[2]](#footnote-2) and from national roadmaps are expected to reach implementation or operational stage. These RIs are already exploring needs of their user communities and thus they are key instruments in bringing together a wide diversity of stakeholders to look for solutions to many of the problems science is facing today. Given their international nature and awareness of the benefits of e-infrastructures the European RIs, their preparatory projects, and other similarly large, multinational and structured scientific collaborations are considered as the primary long-term beneficiaries of EGI services and therefore the prime targets for EGI to engage with. RIs come with some advantages, and disadvantages, which need to be considered when engaging with them.

Advantages:

* Usually one point of contact exists per RI for ICT / e-infrastructure-related matters, for example a technical coordinator.
* Requirement gathering should be simpler and can build on the established network of contacts within the RIs.
* Acceptance and integration of EGI into the internal plans of the RIs should lead to a long term partnership between e-infrastructure and research infrastructures.
* Awareness of their problems and typically also of the benefits of using e-infrastructures in addressing them.
* More likely to have some internal expertise that can work with EGI and speed up collaborative work.

Disadvantages:

* Convincing a large community of an outside solution can be difficult and effort-intensive.
* RIs sometimes need to work with existing/previously chosen tools and EGI needs to integrate these to achieve technical compatibility.
* The full pay off (i.e. scientific breakthrough enabled by EGI solutions) may not be seen for a number of years.

## Research Collaborations

A second target group for EGI Engagement is the large number of highly dynamic, small-medium size research collaborations and research networks. Unlike RIs, these groups may scarcely, or not be aware of e-infrastructures and their benefits to science, so discussions have to start at a more basic level. Such collaborations come with different unique advantages and disadvantages that need to be recognised by EGI when engaging with them.

Advantages:

* Being usually more flexible on using new technologies and tools.
* Bringing new insights and tools that could have a wider use.
* Be the possible first step in integrating a much wider community.
* Be more suited to establish spinoffs and start-ups.

Disadvantages:

* Could be not as big a pay off from a usage perspective.
* May not be aware of their e-science problems and the benefits of e-infrastructures.
* Requirement gathering may not be straightforward because of the lack of structure/connection among groups.
* Might be lacking in technical expertise.

## Long-tail of science

A third target of EGI Engagement is the very small research teams and researchers who work on their individual projects, or personal research tasks. These researchers are typically unaware of e-infrastructures, and despite they can benefit from e-infrastructure services, they are likely to require only a very limited subset of the services that e-infrastructures can offer. Their focus is more on pursuing personal research agendas then contributing to a structured scientific collaboration. Working with the long-tail of science comes with different unique advantages and disadvantages that need to be recognised by EGI when engaging with them.

Advantages:

* Successful examples of serving members of the long-tail in many of the NGIs.
* Require only a limited set of services from e-infrastructures – typically HTC, HPC and cloud services for individualistic computing without collaboration capabilities.
* A very significant source of innovation and innovative research results.

Disadvantages:

* Very difficult to tell who and when belongs to this group. The long-tail is invisible and has no identifiable contacts for pro-active engagement.
* Difficult to measure scientific outcome of the long-tail and the impact of e-infrastructures on this.
* Most of its members lack the technical expertise in using e-infrastructures. Support can be very effort intensive if considered for the whole length of the long-tail.
* May not be aware of e-infrastructures and that some of their problems can be served by e-infrastructure services.
* Requirement gathering is very difficult because of the very loose link to the long-tail and because of the dynamics of these users accessing the infrastructure.
* Most of the EGI-related national and European projects that provide support for the long-tail are coming to an end in 2014-2015.

## SMEs and industry

…

## National and European Authorities

National and European authorities are required to make e-Infrastructure plans and offer services to their researchers. EGI can then help these authorities leverage knowledge and solutions from the EGI community to ensure alignment of these plans and the EGI capabilities and strategy. National and European authorities have different unique characteristics that need to be recognised by EGI when engaging with them:

…

## National and institutional eScience teams

More and more national eScience teams are being established to focus supporting the broad range of services across multiple e-infrastructures required by researchers. EGI needs to engage with these eScience teams and ensure that EGI solutions become part of the solution portfolio offered by these centres for scientists, and to evolve the EGI service offerings based on feedback and contributions of the eScience teams. EScience teams have different unique characteristics that need to be recognised by EGI when engaging with them:

Advantages:

* Being usually more flexible on using new technologies and tools.
* Bringing new insights and tools that could have a wider use.
* Can act as multipliers, i.e. a possible first step in integrating multiple communities even from multiple disciplines.
* Members of eScience centres are usually technically trained about e-infrastructure services and can quickly learn new tools and techniques.

Disadvantages:

* Building long-term relationships may not be straightforward because of the ‘e-infrastructure neutral’ nature of these institutes.
* Exists only in a few countries across Europe.
* Mostly recently established institutes with their focus and connections to the local NGIs still intensively evolving.

# Engagement approaches

## The blueprint

EGI is to serve as a community of communities to help share knowledge and services for establishing the digital science ecosystem in the ERA. This is achieved via collaborations with communities of research infrastructures, research collaborations, the long tail of science, SMEs and industry, national and European authorities, national and institutional eScience teams, as well as national and international initiatives including the National Grid Initiatives and various national and FP7-H2020 projects.

To reach its goals, EGI Engagement has to identify and reach relevant members of these communities, draft and communicate relevant messages about the opportunities and benefits that collaboration with EGI could bring, deepen relationships until the scope and conditions of the collaboration are understood, and finally implement and maintain the relationships to bring benefits for the stakeholders. This process can be defined in a generic way and used as a blueprint to implement engagement with each of the various types of communities in different and most suitable way. The blueprint is depicted in Figure 1 and it consists of three phases:

1. **Outreach**: This phase aims to identify those communities of the ERA whose engagement with EGI could bring mutual benefit for both parties and the ERA as a whole. Using communication and marketing approaches this phase raises awareness of EGI within the communities, and generates interest towards collaboration with EGI (e.g. to use specific EGI solutions in case the target community is a research infrastructure). While some of these communities (or individuals from these communities) can immediately become users/partners/contributors of EGI by simply following the tutorials or other forms of guides that exists on EGI/NGI websites, complex and new ways of e-infrastructure partnerships typically requires further discussions. These complex cases have to be handed over to, and followed in the second phase of the engagement workflow.
2. **Scoping**: In this phase engagement with the new community is deepened and details about the requirements, constraints, possible solutions or contributions of the parties are exchanged and understood. An integration project is defined[[3]](#footnote-3) to capture the scope, timeline and other aspects of the collaboration that will result in the integration of this new community with EGI. The primary output of this phase is an integration project plan endorsed by both the EGI community and the prospective partner community. The plan is handed over to the third phase of Engagement.
3. **Implementation:** This phase initiates, then executes the integration projects based on to the endorsed plans. During execution the projects are monitored by EGI.eu to ensure timely delivery and update plans if necessary. The projects – after successful completion – result a new, integrated community in EGI, and therefore can increase EGI’s sustainability, diversity and attractiveness.



Figure . EGI Engagement process

### Outreach

This phase uses communication, marketing and proactive outreach techniques to communicate and disseminate EGI solutions to communities within the ERA, with the main goal to raise awareness within these communities about how these solutions could help them overcome their current problems. To be effective, this activity has to use both online and offline (face-to-face) mechanisms, and must involve a large number of experts who convey messages from EGI to the various target groups. These experts and their involvement in the Outreach phase are the following:

* EGI.eu staff:
  + Prepare online (web) and offline (printed) materials about EGI and its services that emphasise the benefits of these solutions to science, and thus can attract the attention of scientific communities of the ERA. Keep the materials up to date using input and feedback from the community.
  + Identify prospective partner/target communities for EGI within the ERA, proactively engage with them to promote EGI to their representatives using the most suitable message format and channels, such as web, email, conferences, exhibitions, ‘cold calls’.
  + Coordinate the distribution of materials, and the promotion of EGI within the NGIs through the International Liaisons (NILs), the Distributed Competence Centre (DCC) and the EGI council.
  + Coordinate the distribution of materials, and the promotion of EGI within scientific communities through the Champions, the User Community Board (UCB) and at EGI and community events.
* NGIs (NILs, DCC, council):
  + Using content and templates from EGI.eu, and from the NGIs prepare online (web) and offline (printed) materials about EGI and NGI solutions to the attention of members of the ERA. Keep the materials up to date based on input and feedback from EGI members and national partners.
  + Identify prospective partner communities for EGI and NGI from the ERA, but primarily in your country, and promote EGI/NGI opportunities to them using the most suitable message format and channels, such as web, email, conferences, exhibitions, proactive ‘cold calls’.
  + Provide feedback to EGI.eu on a regular basis about progress and achievements in community engagement and the achievements made available within these communities with the support of EGI.
  + For NILs: Coordinate the distribution of materials, and the promotion of EGI/NGI within the country and report back about this on a regular basis to EGI.eu.
* Other communities in EGI (Champions, UCB, projects with EGI MoU, etc.):
  + Promote EGI within your community using the most suitable message format and channels, such as presentation at conferences, leaflets/demos at exhibitions, email lists, websites, social networking, etc.
  + Publish scientific papers or other impactful materials that acknowledge EGI/NGIs for the resources and services that enabled scientific progress.
  + Use the online and offline promotional materials provided by EGI.eu and help us keep these up to date.
  + Provide feedback to EGI.eu on a regular basis about progress and achievements in engagement within your community.

### Scoping

During this phase engagement with prospective communities is deepened, and formalised in a project plan that describes the focused activity that the new community and EGI wants to carry out jointly. During this process the technical challenges and/or opportunities of the new community must be captured, understood, and matched with possible solutions and/or needs in EGI. The project initiation document must be endorsed by the representatives of both EGI and the new community, then handed over for execution to the ‘implementation phase’. The members who are involved in the scoping phase and their responsibilities are:

* EGI.eu staff:
  + Provide guidance and templates for project formalisation (as required: template for project initiation document, Virtual Team project, MoU, etc.)
  + Invite relevant experts from EGI and the broader e-infrastructure communities to participate process of collecting and analysing the needs, opportunities and constraints for joint work with the new community (from the DCC, NGIs, partner projects, etc. as required)
  + Get approval and support for the integration project from EGI, and from scientific communities.
* Members of the new community and members of EGI:
  + Capture and analyse the technical challenges and requirements of the integration
  + Participate in the technical analysis
  + Identify solutions by which the requirements can be addressed, offerings can be integrated/matched
  + Contribute to project initiation document
  + Approve project initiation document

### Implementation

During the implementation phase the integration projects are instantiated according to the plans, then executed. The projects are monitored by EGI.eu staff to ensure progress and to initiate corrective actions (such as update to project plan) if required. Compared to previous phases the execution of projects may require a different set of members. These members, their commitment level (e.g. hours/week), and expected contributions to the project should be defined as much as possible already in the project initiation document. The responsibilities of project members are:

* EGI.eu staff:
  + Help the project choose a coordinator.
  + Support the coordinator as required, e.g. monitor the project and if necessary initiate corrective actions (e.g. change to project plan).
  + Provide logistics support for the project (e.g. public website, email list, booking teleconference system for meetings, etc).
  + Contribute to project as required according to the project initiation document.
  + Disseminate project results.
* Other members of EGI and the new community:
  + Contribute to project as required according to the project initiation document.
  + Disseminate project results.

# Tools

A number of online resources and tools exist to support the execution of the Engagement strategy. These are:

* Repository of communication and marketing materials and templates: <http://www.egi.eu/news-and-media/publications/>
* Registry of upcoming events that can be relevant for EGI members to attend and promote EGI (with planned contributions from EGI): <http://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/Research_Conferences>
* How to capture scientific leads with who scoping should follow up:
  + Report back during the regular NIL, Champion, UCB teleconference meetings
  + Email contacts to [ucst@egi.eu](mailto:ucst@egi.eu)
* Regular meetings for NILs and Champions; for the UCB, for the DCC:
  + Agenda pages of NIL meetings: <https://indico.egi.eu/indico/categoryDisplay.py?categId=36>
  + Agenda pages of Champion meetings: <https://indico.egi.eu/indico/categoryDisplay.py?categId=85>
  + Agenda pages of UCB meetings: <https://indico.egi.eu/indico/categoryDisplay.py?categId=21>
  + Agenda pages of DCC meetings: <https://indico.egi.eu/indico/categoryDisplay.py?categId=120>
* Email lists:
  + NILs: [ngi-international-liaisons@mailman.egi.eu](mailto:ngi-international-liaisons@mailman.egi.eu)
  + Champions: [Champions-discuss@mailman.egi.eu](mailto:Champions-discuss@mailman.egi.eu)
  + UCB: [UCB-discuss@mailman.egi.eu](mailto:UCB-discuss@mailman.egi.eu)
  + DCC: [dcc@mailman.egi.eu](mailto:dcc@mailman.egi.eu)
* NIL contact table: <http://www.egi.eu/community/ngis/NILs.html>
* DCC contact table: <http://go.egi.eu/dcc>
* NGI collaborations tables: These tables provide up-to-date information on active collaborations that NGIs have with ESFRI RIs, and with other scientific groups/collaborations. The tables are results of Outreach activity that took place in the NGIs until now, and therefore are important input for the Scoping phase. The tables help us keep focused on RIs/communities that have connections to multiple NGIs, and are therefore prime candidates to a European-level support activity, i.e. a Virtual Team project. The two tables are updated on a regular basis using input from the NILs, the Council and other members of the EGI community.
  + NGI-ESFRI collaborations table: <https://documents.egi.eu/document/2073>[[4]](#footnote-4)
  + NGI-community collaborations table: <https://documents.egi.eu/document/2074>3
* Requirements Tracker: The evolution of the European Grid Infrastructure is driven by the users. Therefore capturing and following up feedback from users reached during Engagement is a key goal for all the three phases of the Engagement activity. The EGI-InSPIRE project has established a process and a database to collect, capture, process, and resolve user requirements and recommendations. Requirements and recommendations from users must be captured in the ‘RT system’, and are followed up by technical experts in EGI, and externally through the Technology Coordination Board. Details are described on this page:
  + <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/Requirements_Tracking>
* Templates for Virtual Team projects:
  + project initiation document template, and project final report template: <https://documents.egi.eu/document/1991>
  + VT project wiki page template: <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/VT_Template_Wiki_page>

# Plans for the next period (November-December 2014)

## For Research Infrastructures

* EGI.eu to pursue partnership with ESFRIs that are eligible to apply for funding in the INFRASUPP-1 call.
* Setup and launch a joint pilot between EGI and ELIXIR about replicating reference datasets to EGI
* CLARIN – Bulgaria
* EPOS – Poland
* …

## For scientific collaborations

1. Nanotechnology
2. Several NGIs and EGI.eu to support the formalisation of Virtual Research Environment proposals for the EINFRA-9 call. These VREs should broaden the uptake of EGI solutions within scientific collaborations and should increase the richness of services that EGI can offer for new communities.

## For the long-tail of science

* Platform

## For SMEs and industry

* Business Engagement programme

## For National and European Authorities

* ?

## For National and institutional eScience teams

* Identify the eScience teams that are available in any of those countries where EGI has an NGI.
* Through the local NGI collect information about the relationship between the NGI and local eScience teams.
* Help the NGIs build relationship with eScience institute and become solution providers for them.

# Appendix A – ‘NGI-ESFRI Collaborations’ Table

The table below indicates which NGIs have active collaboration with which ESFRI project. Information for the table has been collected from the NILs, UCB and Council members. Explanation of the colour codes:

* If an NGI has active collaboration (even if at the early discussion level) with an ESFRI, then the respective cell is GREEN in the table.
* The name of ESFRI RIs for which EGI already has/had a Virtual Team project are highlighted with WHITE.
* The name of ESFRI RIs that have the highest number of links to EGI are highlighted with RED.
* The name of ESFRI RIs that have the second highest number of links to EGI are highlighted with YELLOW.

The table helps the EGI community monitor engagements with research infrastructures from the ESFRI roadmap, and define targets for focussed support projects (Virtual Team projects). The table is updated on a regular basis as part of this strategy using input from the NILs, UCB, the Council and other members of the community.



# Appendix B – ‘NGI-community Collaborations’ Table

The table below indicates active collaborations between NGIs and scientific communities that have the potential to evolve further in the future. Information for the table has been collected from the NILs through the ‘Outreach survey’ in Q4 2013. Explanation of the colour codes:

* If an NGI has active collaboration (even if at the early discussion level) with a community, then the respective cell is GREEN in the table. Where further information was provided about the nature/status of the collaboration it is captured in the cells.
* The name of communities that have the highest number of links to EGI are highlighted with RED.
* The name of communities that have the second highest number of links to EGI are highlighted with YELLOW.

The table helps the EGI community monitor engagements with scientific communities, and define targets for focussed support projects (Virtual Team projects). The table is updated on a regular basis as part of this strategy using input from the NILs, UCB, the Council and other members of the community.



# Appendix C: Plans and achievements during the previous period

This section provides specific, measurable targets that the three phases of the Engagement activity aims to reach during the period January-October 2014.

## Outreach

Goal 1: Create a full portfolio of materials around the 5 EGI Solutions including brochures, posters and content for use in presentations.

Goal 2: Re-scope the 5 solutions as text that can be “plugged into” non-EGI lead H2020 proposals.

Goal 3: Run two webinars based on the services and solutions EGI provides and put a recording of each online as reference material.

Goal 4: Prepare two webinars based on the services and solutions EGI provides for May and June 2014.

Goal 5: Book, prepare materials for the European Geological Union General Assembly in Vienna.

Goal 6: Book and prepare materials for EGI presence at the European Conference on Computational Biology (ECCB), the 18th European Bioenergetics Conference and the Federation of European Biochemical Societies.

Goal 7: Prepare a requirements capturing form to support the collection of requirements during face-to-face interviews. (Similar to HelixNebula Requirements Form)

Goal 8: Identify additional targets for the Outreach process (for example reaching universities with new gateway installations), and the resources reaching them would require from EGI and the NGIs. Prepare an implementation plan and include it in the next version of this strategy.

## Scoping

During the next period the Scoping activity will focus on technical engagement with the ESFRI RIs and other large scientific communities that are known to be already connected to some of the NGIs. The NGI-ESFRI and NGI-community collaboration tables provide information about this. (See Appendix A and B). The ESFRI RIs, and communities ones with the highest and with the second highest number of links to EGI are highlighted with RED and YELLOW respectively in these tables. Goals to reach by the Scoping activity during the next period are:

Goal 1: By the middle of February kick-off the project scoping activity for the ESFRI RIs and the scientific communities that have the highest number of active collaborations with EGI. (These are RED in the table). This will be implemented in the form of a series of teleconference calls, initiated by EGI.eu and carried out with the involvement of the representatives of all those EGI members that have active collaborations with these RIs, communities.

Goal 2: By the end of February kick-off the project scoping activity for the ESFRI RIs and the scientific communities that have the second highest number of active collaborations with EGI. (These are YELLOW in the table). This will be implemented in the form of a series of teleconference calls, initiated by EGI.eu and carried out with the involvement of the representatives of all those EGI members that have active collaborations with these RIs, communities.

Goal 3: Define at least 4 new Team projects as a result of the scoping activity mentioned under Goal 1 and 2, and hand these over to Implementation.

Goal 4: Define at least one focused project as the follow up of the DIRAC meetings that have been conducted during December and January. Hand the project over to Implementation.

## Implementation

Goal 1: Formally close the ‘CTA design study’ Team and kick-off the science gateway implementation activity that has been agreed within the project.

Goal 2: Formally close the ‘EGI-ELIXIR collaboration’ Team and agree on follow-up actions with the representatives of ELIXIR.

Goal 3: Finish and formally close the ‘Towards a Chemistry, Molecular & Materials Science and Technology Virtual Research Community’ Virtual Team project. Setup an action plan for the VRC implementation. Particularly: a) developing a portal using WS-PGRADE technologies, b) Establish links with similar communities in the US and East Asia Pacific c) investigate the possibility of a Horizon2020 project that could support the VRC.

Goal 4: Finish and formally close the ‘Promoting Desktop Grids’ Virtual Team project.

Goal 5: Continue the ‘ENVRI study case with EISCAT-3D’, the ‘EGI-DRIHM collaboration’ projects according to their work plans.

Goal 6: Obtain an update on the status of the setups in the EGI-EUDAT-PRACE pilots and close these, or define specific goals for the next 3-6 months. Experiment with the CMMST community: a) an operational link with XSEDE, b) negotiate with PRACE a community grant managed with the GriF/WS-PGRADE tool.

Goal 7: Kick-off the new Virtual Team projects defined by Scoping during the period.

Goal 8: Define a method by which the following metrics will be measured in future version of the Engagement strategy: Increased access to EGI with robot and short-lived certificates.

# Appendix D: Metrics

The table below provides an overview of the metrics that are used to monitor the execution of the Engagement strategy. These are defined and captured with a three month frequency and included in future versions of this document.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phase  (where relevant) | Metric | Target by end of April 2014  (Jan-April for periodic metrics) | Target by the end of July 2014 (May-July for periodic metrics) |
| All | M2. Number of entries added to the NGI engagements tables. | +5 (to each table) |  |
| Engagement | M1. Number of scientific leads identified by Champions, and handed over for follow up to Scoping. | +3 (no events are expected to be funded by EGI for any champion during the period) | To be defined in the next version. |
| Scoping | M3. Number of new VTs setup during the period (based on Wiki) | 4 (expected: at least 3 ESFRI VTs, 1 DIRAC VT) |
| Implementation | M4. Number of VTs competed during the period (based on Wiki)  M5. Number of new users  M6. Increased access to EGI with robot and short-lived certificates | 5 (CTA, ELIXIR, CMMST, Desktop Grids, EISCAT\_3D)  TBD (see Goal 8 above)  TBD (see goal 8 above) |

1. The EGI Engagement Advisory Board still needs to be established. Proposed members: UCB, External Advisory Board, NILs, Champions, EGI.eu representatives. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ESFRI roadmap: <http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/index_en.cfm?pg=esfri-roadmap> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This action plan is captured in the most appropriate form that satisfies the parties. E.g. as a Memorandum of Understanding, as a Virtual Team project, as a H2020 initiative, as an email agreement, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Visible to NILs, council members and EGI.eu staff. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)