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COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT ON SOCIETAL ISSUES

WP4 - Funding Citizen Science

Landscape study on funding schemes for Social Sciences and the Humanities' Citizen Science activities

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Summary

This report aims at drawing a first sketch of the current landscape of available funding schemes for social sciences and the humanities' citizen science activities. It builds on a deep analysis of 105 funding entities around Europe, that has been complemented by two online surveys and 10 interviews, thus introducing a better understanding of the accessibility and diversity of the current funding schemes and highlighting good practices, gaps and shortcomings, both from the view of funding and funded entities. Some recommendations for a successful citizen science funding policy are also provided. This preliminary work will help identify the next steps to enhance the financial support of citizen science activities involving the social sciences and the humanities. Within the COESO project, this report constitutes the basis for developing the next tasks within WP4, particularly Task 4.3 on a funding database, and Task 4.4 on funding advocacy.

The methodology for elaborating the report is based on:

- Desk research on stakeholders: citizen science organisations, existing funding schemes and related funding organisations, and potentially interested funders.
- Desk research on common methods and good practices, as well as gaps and shortcomings of existing funding schemes.
- Two online surveys: the first one targeting researchers and socio-economic actors[1] working on social sciences and humanities and/or citizen science to identify their funding needs; the second one targeting funding entities of social sciences and humanities and/or citizen science to identify risks, barriers and good practices in their funding activities.
- The first survey received 57 responses, while the second survey received only 6 responses within the time limit, so face-to-face interviews were also incorporated. This made it possible to obtain information from 10 representatives of funding entities.

The main results are:

- Respondents to the first survey were predominantly academic in profile. Among their funding difficulties, the fact that they cannot find calls for citizen science in social sciences and humanities disciplines is the most common.
- Among the funding systems found, those with relatively high budgets promoted by public entities predominate. Few funding bodies were found that provide funding amounts appropriate for small scale and local projects. This may mean that these funding sources hardly exist or that they are difficult to find, - due to non wide dissemination - or both.
- Third sector organisations seem to play a particularly relevant role both in the various areas of knowledge they cover and in terms of citizen science methodologies.

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[1] By socio-economic actors we mean representatives of civil society, who play a key - often overlooked - role in governance related to socio-economic development. This group would include, for example, participants in citizen science projects, managers and participants in fablabs, professionals such as journalists and artists, entities dedicated to education (formal, non-formal, informal) or various associations and entities of the third sector (see note 2).

- Current funding policies based on impact indicators define the distribution of funding, but both the concept of impact and its measurement are controversial. A critical review of either research that fails to achieve such impacts and/or of current interpretations of knowledge metrics is therefore required

Two difficulties must be noted related to the methodology that influence the results as well as the final recommendations:

- Difficulties associated with search terms related to participatory methodologies: for example, some actors do not consider that they do 'citizen science' but rather 'participatory research' and distinguish them as very different types of research.
- Difficulties associated with the diverse disciplines in social sciences and humanities: since they are often multi-, inter-, trans-disciplinary, they are often hidden under other areas not categorised as social sciences and humanities (e.g. environmental studies is often included in natural sciences).

The main recommendations for a successful funding policy able to enhance citizen science activities in the social sciences and humanities, drawn from this preliminary study are as follows:

- Diversification of funding schemes. Promoting a wide variety of models that respond to the characteristics and needs of different geographical, cultural or socio-economic contexts: making possible projects involved in large international partnerships with far-reaching global objectives, alongside the promotion of a rich and wide diversity of small projects and local networks, through the infinite number of possible intermediate situations.
- Promotion and support for the countless third sector[2] entities, both as recipients of funding to carry out their projects and as providers of funding that can promote other projects at very different scales.
- Taking into account the diversity of terms for referring to citizen science or participatory research, depending on the country. Using at least two different expressions in the same call (in title, description, and/or keywords) - according to the different contexts and scopes - is needed for the different actors to connect and develop their common interests.
- Promoting alliances and networks, both among funding agencies and recipients of funding.
- Transparent and findable communication of funding received or provided by corresponding organisations.
- Development of tools for finding funding opportunities at different levels taking into account the necessary diversity of funding schemes.
- Explicitly highlight the presence and value of social sciences and humanities disciplines in multidisciplinary projects.
- Dissemination and continuity of studies on the diverse impacts of social sciences and humanities research with citizen science methodologies.

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[2] By third sector we refer to "the part of an economy or society comprising non-governmental and non-profit-making organizations or associations, including charities, voluntary and community groups, cooperatives, etc." (Oxford Dictionary).

I. Landscape's context overview

A type of research, in which the disciplinary areas of social sciences and humanities and citizen science as a methodology converge, suggests almost immediately some analogies.

In both cases the scientific validity of the results as well as the impacts obtained through this type of research are frequently questioned. It must be continually demonstrated that they exist and that they follow quality processes.

In the first subsection we will take a close look at the huge diversity of domains that can be included into the broader term of "social sciences and the humanities", a worthwhile task when addressing social science and humanities research questions with participatory methodologies. Even more so when seeking to identify appropriate funding agencies. Moreover, such a close look at all these branches of knowledge reveals the various interconnections between them, and also - in many cases - with the so-called natural sciences. This is relevant in order to prevent the social sciences and humanities from being hidden in the multidisciplinary researches, which are increasingly necessary in hyper-connected societies and environments in which the hybridisation of knowledge is necessary and omnipresent. Or to prevent them from being relegated because their role in the overall generation, evolution and/or application of knowledge is not understood.

The second subsection, on citizen science, briefly presents some of the many definitions that exist and continue to generate endless debates. One of the main issues has already been discussed: its methodological validity in order to claim to be doing science, a science whose impacts must be measurable. The results of such debates have very important and obvious consequences, clearly one of which is the funding of projects.

Social sciences and humanities and the haziness of disciplinary boundaries

The research disciplinary fields are growly diverse. Simultaneously, the boundaries that are settled between disciplines depend on the local and/or national systems of research and innovation. This can be affirmed for social sciences and humanities (SSH) as well as for science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) as well. Starting from here, we can consider that:

- the boundaries between science, technology, engineering and mathematics on the one hand and social sciences and humanities on the other move over time following the evolutions of science practices and innovation needs as well as the diverse local developments.
- evaluations of the research projects depend on those local established boundaries, and so it is for the funding schemes.

Discussions and research on the classification and unity of knowledge remain major philosophical questions with important everyday implications, such as the organisation of Research and Innovation systems - particularly in faculties, departments, or research groups, both in universities and in other research centres - or the funding of different research lines,

among many other issues.

In this report we will refer to the social sciences and humanities as one area, very aware of two facts. First, that both fields involve very different but intertwined disciplines, such as economy and philosophy, to give an example among many others. And second, that they are not either disconnected from the so called natural sciences, very explicitly in a great variety of cases, e.g. in all those related to socio-ecological issues. Hence, we avoid questions such as "Do law (or gender studies or linguistics ...) belong to social sciences or to humanities?", and to such an extent we are closer to the view of inter-, trans-, and multidisciplinarity[3] as a key for understanding the landscape of citizen science and citizen science funding.

To illustrate the diversity of the social sciences and humanities fields, and assuming that readers of this report may not all access examples in other languages, we will provide only two examples from the English context.

The first one is the first edition of the *Social Science Encyclopedia*, by Kuper and Kuper (1985), which included the following areas:

Anthropology, Area studies, Business studies, Civics, Communication studies, Criminology, Demography, Development studies, Economics, Education, Environmental studies, Folkloristics, Gender studies, Geography, History, Industrial relations, Information science, International relations, Law, Library science, Linguistics, Media studies, Political science, Psychology, Public administration, Sociology, Social work, Sustainable development.

Clearly, each one of these research fields can be divided into many other subdisciplines, which can in turn evolve until constituting a new separated discipline with passing time. On the other hand we observe how some of these areas are not currently included among social science but in health studies, as is the case of psychology. There are other fields - environmental studies, sustainable development - in which very different research approaches converge, e.g. ecological sciences and economy, to name just two of the many diverse disciplines. In addition, It should also be noted that subsequent editions of the aforementioned work have incorporated and significantly modified the categorisation, including - as it is indicated on the editor website[4] - some 500 entries on *"a variety of enduring and newly vital areas of study and research methods (...)"* addressing *"the great questions that cut across the social sciences. What is the influence of genes on behaviour? What is the nature of consciousness and cognition? What are the causes of poverty and wealth? What are the roots of conflict, wars, revolutions and genocidal violence?"*

As a second example to get an idea of the very different activities that are currently considered within the social sciences and humanities, we present the classification of the *Arts and Humanities Research Council* (AHRC)[5], one of the funding organisations integrated in the *United Kingdom Research and Innovation* (UKRI).

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[3] See e.g. (Pettibone, Vohland and Ziegler, 2017).
[4] See: https://www.routledge.com/The-Social-Science-Encyclopedia/Kuper-Kuper/p/book/9780415476355.
[5] We may also consult the sections established by the Agenzia Nazionale Di Valutazione
Del Sistema Universitario E Della Ricerca (ANVUR, Italy), available at
http://help.prod-incites.com/inCites2Live/filterValuesGroup/researchAreaSchema/anvurCategoryScheme/version/7 or the
Conseil National des Universités (CNU, France) available at
https://www.galaxie.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/ensup/pdf/qualification/sections.pdf.

The Arts and Humanities Research Council, established in 2005, is the organisation that funds projects in the areas we are interested in, including projects with citizen science methodologies. The Arts and Humanities Research Council provides funding to three big areas: Histories, Cultures and Heritage - Creative and Performing Arts, and Languages and Literature. Table 1 depicts the diverse branches within each one of the three primary areas.

1. Histories, Cultures and Heritage[6] - Archaeology, Classics, Cultural and Museum Studies, Development Studies, History, Information and Communication Technologies, Law and Legal Studies, Library and Information Studies, Philosophy, Political Science and International Studies, Theology and Divinity and Religion.		
Level 1 - Archaeology Level 2 ➢ Prehistoric Archaeology ➢ Archaeology of Literate Societies ➢ Archaeology of Human Origins ➢ Archaeological Theory ➢ Maritime Archaeology ➢ Landscape and Environmental Archaeology ➢ Industrial Archaeology	Level 1 – History Level 2 ➢ Cultural History ➢ Political History ➢ Imperial/Colonial History ➢ History of Science/Medicine/Technology ➢ War Studies ➢ Religious History ➢ Economic and Social History ➢ American Studies ➢ Post-Colonial Studies	Level 1 – Philosophy Level 2 ➢ Political Philosophy ➢ Philosophy of Mind ➢ Aesthetics ➢ Metaphysics ➢ History of Ideas ➢ Language and Philosophical Logic ➢ Epistemology ➢ Ethics ➢ History of Philosophy ➢ Philosophy of Science and Mathematics and Mathematical Logic ➢ Philosophy of Religion
Level 1 – Classics Level 2 ➢ Classical Literature ➢ Classical Reception ➢ Philosophy, Thought and Religion ➢ Epigraphy and Papyrology ➢ Languages and Linguistics	Level 1 – Information and Communication Technologies Level 2 ➢ Information and Knowledge Management	Level 1 – Political Science and International Studies Level 2 ➢ Diplomacy and International Relations

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[6] See: https://ahrc.ukri.org/funding/research/subjectcoverage/ahrc-disciplines/#hch.

| Level 1 – Cultural and Museum Studies
Level 2
➢ Gender and Sexuality Studies
➢ Museum and Gallery Studies
➢ Cultural Studies and Pop Culture
➢ Policy, Arts Management and Creative Industries
➢ Cultural Geography
➢ Heritage Management
➢ Conservation of Art and Textiles | Level 1 – Law and Legal Studies
Level 2
➢ Jurisprudence/Philosophy of Law
➢ Human Rights
➢ Criminal Law and Criminology
➢ International Law
➢ EU Law
➢ Public Law
➢ Comparative Law
➢ Common Law, including Commercial Law
➢ Law Regulated by Statute
➢ Law Relating to Property
➢ Legal History | Level 1 – Theology, Divinity and Religion
Level 2
➢ Old Testament
➢ Modern Theology
➢ Judaism
➢ Islam
➢ Liturgy
➢ Systematic Theology
➢ Church History and History of Theology
➢ New Testament
➢ East Asian Religions
➢ Buddhism
➢ Hinduism
➢ Jainism
➢ Sikhism
➢ Alternative Spiritualities/New Religious Movements
➢ Atheism/Secularism
➢ Inter-faith Relations
➢ Contemporary Religion |
| Level 1 – Development Studies
Level 2
➢ Area and Development Studies | Level 1 – Library and Information Studies
Level 2
➢ Archives
➢ Records Management
➢ Information Science and Retrieval
➢ Library Studies
➢ Information and Knowledge Management
➢ Computational Studies | |

2. Creative and Performing Arts[7] - Dance, Design, Drama and Theatre Studies, Media, Music and Visual Arts		3. Languages and Literature[8] - Languages and Literature and Linguistics
Level 1 – Design Level 2 ➢ Architecture History, Theory and Practice ➢ Design History, Theory and Practice ➢ Digital Art and Design ➢ Product Design	Level 1 – Music Level 2 ➢ Traditional Music ➢ History of Music ➢ Music and Society ➢ Popular Music ➢ Composition ➢ Classical Music ➢ Musical Performance ➢ Musicology	Level 1 – Linguistics Level 2 ➢ Textual Editing and Bibliography ➢ Syntax ➢ Semantics and Pragmatics ➢ Phonetics ➢ Language Variation and Change ➢ Lexicon ➢ Linguistic Theory ➢ Morphology and Phonology ➢ Applied Linguistics ➢ Linguistics (General)
Level 1 – Drama and Theatre Studies Level 2 ➢ Theatre and Society ➢ Dramaturgy ➢ Scenography ➢ Performance and Live Art ➢ Theatre and History ➢ Theories of Theatre ➢ Drama and Theatre - Other Level 1 – Media Level 2 ➢ Media and Communication Studies ➢ Journalism ➢ Publishing ➢ Television History, Theory and Criticism ➢ New Media/Web-Based Studies ➢ Film History, Theory and Criticism	Level 1 – Visual Arts Level 2 ➢ Fine Art History, Theory and Practice ➢ Photography History, Theory and Practice ➢ Art Theory and Aesthetics ➢ Community Art including Art and Health ➢ Installation and Sound Art History, Theory and Practice ➢ Ethnography and Anthropology ➢ Digital Arts History, Theory and Practice ➢ Applied Arts History, Theory and Practice ➢ Art History ➢ Design History, Theory and Practice ➢ Film-based media (History, Theory and Practice) ➢ Time-based media History, Theory and Practice	Level 1 – Languages and Literature Level 2 ➢ American Studies ➢ Interpreting and Translation ➢ Life Writing ➢ History and Development of the English Language ➢ Literary and Cultural Theory ➢ Post-Colonial Studies ➢ Scandinavian Studies ➢ Asiatic and Oriental Studies ➢ Middle Eastern and African ➢ Italian Studies ➢ Hispanic, Portuguese and Latin Studies ➢ English Language and Literature ➢ Creative Writing ➢ Comparative Literature ➢ French Studies ➢ Celtic Studies ➢ Medieval Literature ➢ Ethnography and Anthropology ➢ Australasian Studies ➢ Comparative Studies ➢ German, including Dutch and Yiddish ➢ Russian, Slavonic and East European Languages and Literature ➢ Gender and Sexuality

Table 1. Disciplines and subdisciplines as considered by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)[9]

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[7] See: https://ahrc.ukri.org/funding/research/subjectcoverage/ahrc-disciplines/#cpa.
[8] See https://ahrc.ukri.org/funding/research/subjectcoverage/ahrc-disciplines/#ll.
[9] See: https://ahrc.ukri.org/funding/research/subjectcoverage/ahrc-disciplines/.

We provided here an example from the United Kingdom, but every country provides their specific classifications, setting particular disciplinary boundaries. In France, The *Agence Nationale de la Recherche*[10] (ANR, National Agency for Research) is tasked with funding scientific research. The main annual call for projects ("*Appel à projets génériques*") is divided into 56 research lines, splitted into 7 disciplinary domains. The social sciences and humanities domain today includes seven subsections. As far as each research line has its own evaluation committee, it is of great importance to understand if the candidate project fits into the disciplinary boundaries of the chosen research line.

As we can understand therefore, the particular country-based classifications of disciplines have clear effects on the organisation of the funding schemes, not only between the social sciences and humanities, and science, technology, engineering and mathematics domains, but also *within* these domains. The example of the French ANR is of particular interest here, because the agency recently changed the number of subsections for the social sciences and humanities in order to change the trends of the submissions. As stated by Valérie Fromentin, head of the ANR department for social sciences and humanities, in a recent interview to the French *AEF Info*, a press agency:

"*To summarise things somewhat schematically, the previous structuring of the social sciences and humanities research lines in the main call for projects rather favoured social science disciplines to the detriment of those of the humanities, which could perhaps also explain a lower participation. This is the reason why the new programming proposal revises both the number and the scope of the SHS lines, which go from 4 to 7 in order to cover all the disciplines of the field.*"[11]

Citizen science in social sciences and humanities

Citizen science: terms and meanings

Paraphrasing Pelacho, Ruiz, Sanz et al. (2021) in their study on citizen science publications in academic journals, we also understand that when undertaking a study on a certain concept, citizen science in this case, two questions arise since the very beginning: first, whether the concept is sufficiently unambiguous, and second, whether there are different terms to refer to it. Regarding the last question, that study included 18 terms for identifying academic papers related to 'citizen science'. One result was the prevalence of the term 'citizen science' with respect to the other analysed labels, albeit the authors consider the need to explore more terms that could provide relevant results without introducing false positives. We cannot enter into this broad and twofold debate on different terms for a concept and different meanings for a term. Relevant publications exist on that (e.g. Eitzel et al. 2016, Heigl et al. 2019, Haklay et al. 2021, Cooper at al. 2021). Even so, we must refer to the topic in order to understand, on the one hand, the way in which the present study has been approached and, on the other, the difficulties encountered during its development. Keeping these issues in mind we addressed both the desk research and the surveys and interviews.

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[10] See: https://anr.fr/.
[11] René-Luc Bénichou, "*ANR : une nouvelle programmation pour accroître la participation des SHS (Thierry Damerval et Valérie Fromentin)*", press dispatch n° 654399, 22/06/2021 at 13h55.

Therefore, we need to minimally clarify our understanding of citizen science. It could be summarised through the definition provided by the White Paper on Citizen Science for Europe (Serrano et al. 2014, p.11):

"Citizen science refers to the general public engagement in scientific research activities when citizens actively contribute to science either with their intellectual effort or surrounding knowledge or with their tools and resources."

It is a broad definition that covers a wide spectrum of very different and constantly evolving practices, both in subject matter and methodologies, as long as the people doing them make a real contribution to science. We could summarise this definition by very briefly stating that citizen science means "people doing science", highlighting two ideas: firstly, everyone can contribute, and secondly, participation is possible at different stages of the research cycle. In this sense, we can include here one functional definition, that given by the US Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science Act (15 USC 3724) (2016):

"The term citizen science means a form of open collaboration in which individuals or organizations participate in the scientific process in various ways, including (a) enabling the formulation of research questions; (b) creating and refining project design; (c) conducting scientific experiments; (d) collecting and analysing data; (e) interpreting the results of data; (f) interpreting the results of data; (g) developing technologies and applications; (h) making discoveries; and (i) solving problems."

Therefore, we assume that doing citizen science is much more than collecting data, a very relevant and always needed task, by the way. Moreover, just as there are many different 'sciences' and not a single 'science', there are also many different 'citizen sciences' (Lafuente and Estalella, 2015), at least in terms of their protagonists, topics and methodologies. As we will see, the debate on terms and methodologies is open for some stakeholders - with implications for funding activity - whereas some others consider the controversial issues are over when the term 'citizen science' is used and understood in a very concrete sense.

We are also interested in that last definition because it is included, specifically since 2016, in the legislation of a country with a robust research and innovation system. In this study on the landscape of citizen science funding, we will see that there are many different models for sustaining citizen science. However, as with any activity carried out within structured societies, different support ways from policies is not only desirable but essential.

Citizen science and social sciences and humanities

Terminological and classificatory particularities are also encountered, not surprisingly, when social sciences and humanities research is conducted using citizen science methodologies.

As an example, we can think of the classification of projects in the SciStarter platform (European Commision, 2019). One first observation is that it includes fields of study such as 'Social Science', 'Education', 'Archeology and cultural' or 'Science Policy', while the three last could be included in the broader 'Social Sciences'.

A next observation is that projects on 'natural sciences' clearly predominate over the 'social sciences' ones. Of course, there is a long tradition of non-professional research in those areas. The point is, on one hand, that there has been more 'citizen science' in social sciences and humanities than we may think. In this sense, Dobreva (2016, p.566) explains:

"Although this term gained popularity recently to reflect on the engagement of 'unprofessional' researchers in scientific inquiry and currently is associated with big groups of such contributors, the practice of involving citizens in research in domains such as astronomy, lexicography and biology was well established in the 19th century; the phenomenon is currently studied in depth within the AHRC-funded project 'Constructing Scientific Communities: Citizen Science in the 19th and 21st Centuries' based in the Universities of Oxford and Leicester."
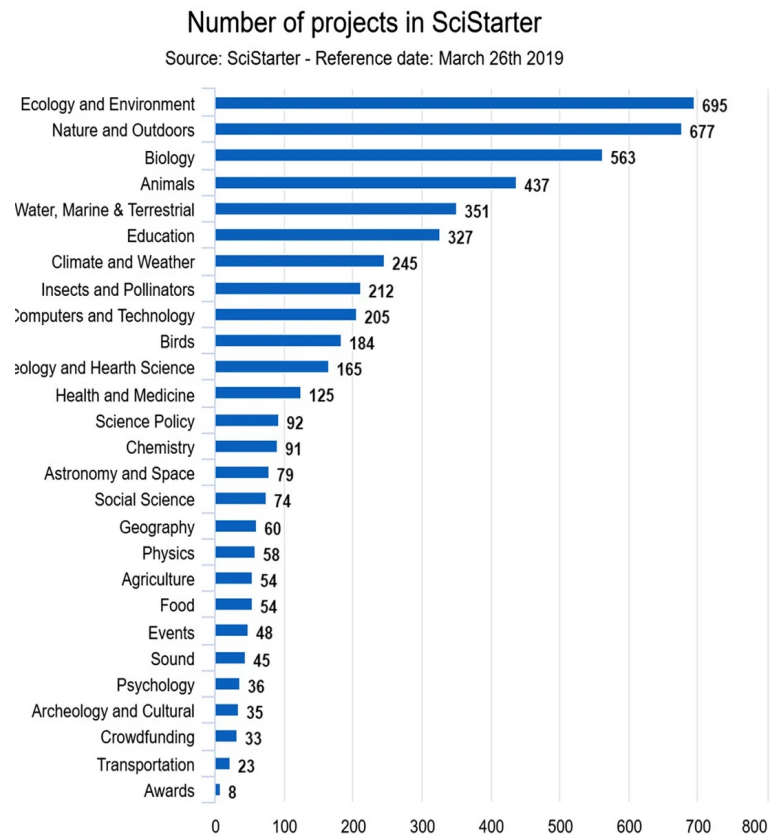
Figure 1: Number of projects in SciStarter

On the other hand and more importantly, many times "social sciences are invisible, i.e., hidden behind other sciences in CS[12] projects" as Tauginiene et al. (2020, p.8) pose:

"When mapping fields of sciences in citizen social science projects, two main focal points regarding interdisciplinary distribution were identified. First, in most papers two or three disciplines are combined to answer the research question. The second refers to one-discipline/one-field projects; however, some disciplines are of interdisciplinary character (e.g. environmental research). Overall, just slightly more than half of the 39 papers we assigned to social sciences explicitly indicate their belongingness to social sciences. All the reviewed humanities papers, however, state that they refer to the (digital) humanities."

As a current example of an inter-, multidisciplinary project on social sciences and humanities with participatory research methodologies we can show here the graphical summary that the URBAN project offers about itself.

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[12] CS = citizen science.

Figure 2. Example of a multidisciplinary social sciences and humanities project with participatory research methodologies.[13]

Tauginiene et al. (2020, p.2) hypothesise and argue the reasons of underrepresentation of the social sciences and humanities, also in citizen science:

"The underrepresentation of SSH may be due to several reasons. One of them is the stable and long-lasting bonds between CS and the natural sciences, with pioneer lay scientists mainly directing their interest towards the study of 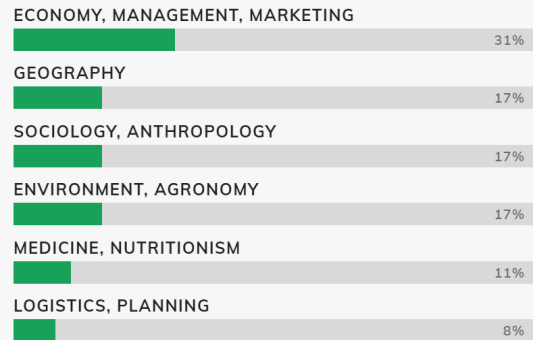physical and natural phenomena by making use of positivistic methods of data collection and analysis. Such preponderant epistemological orientation in CS practice towards the natural sciences paradigm is coupled with an enduring controversy over the legitimacy of SSH and its academic status, and a growing turn of the interest among research funding schemes and institutions to more technocratic frames, goals and procedures in scientific enquiry." (Heilbron et al., 2017)

They continue explaining the influence of the neo-liberal approach in academia, higher education and science policy, where a technocratic orientation predominates, leaving the social sciences and humanities marginalised and even disqualified. "*Hence, it is no surprise that for the time being SSH are underrepresented or hard to trace in CS practice." (Tauginiene et al. 2020, p.2).*

As we will see, the main results in this report confirm the difficulties to identify citizen science practices on social sciences and humanities and, coherently, the funding entities that promote them. We can also confirm that there exists a great set of activities and projects reflecting the idea of citizen science projects on social sciences and humanities hidden behind other fields. Another relevant result from the considerations on terminology is that the difficulties we have encountered here show many of the specific barriers faced by those interested in the funding of citizen science projects on social sciences and humanities.

We can anticipate that this point will be one of the main conclusion of our study, both thinking of the need of effective tools for finding the available funding for this type of projects, alongside the need of diverse changes related to deeper issues, such as the necessity of better understanding of inter-, trans- and multidisciplinarity, particularly in current research.

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[13] See: https://www.urbalfood.org/about-team/.

II. Methodology

This section includes three parts. The first - Identifying funding entities of citizen science in the social sciences and humanities activities - and the second one - Characterising funding entities for citizen science in the social sciences and humanities activities - correspond to the two-step process of obtaining the necessary information on funding entities. Both stages required desk research. In addition, two surveys were carried out, one in each stage. The first survey aims to get a picture of the funding landscape from the point of view of the researchers and socio-economic actors as well as to identify funding agencies and calls. Once the funding entities have been identified, a new survey is sent to them in order to obtain information on their main financing characteristics. A more qualitative approach is also introduced, including interviews, as a result of the limited number of obtained responses, particularly to the second survey. The third part includes various aspects related to the design and development of surveys and interviews.

Identifying funding entities of citizen science in the social sciences and humanities activities

The table below summarizes the search strategies to identify funding entities. Each of these strategies are detailed below.

Source	Process
Repositories of citizen science projects	Identifying a social sciences and humanities project, then the corresponding funding entity.
Academic literature on citizen science in the social sciences and humanities	Identifying social sciences and humanities projects, then the corresponding funding entities. Looking for information on funding entities.
Web of Science	Searching for papers on "citizen science" AND "social sciences", "citizen science" AND "humanities", "citizen science" AND "social sciences and humanities" including the search field "funding agency".
Google searches	Searching citizen science in the social sciences and humanities funding entities in different European countries using diverse search terms.
Personal and institutional contacts	Sending personal emails to Ibercivis contacts (and the Observatory of citizen science in Spain), as well as COESO partners and their networks, asking information on citizen science in the social sciences and humanities projects calls.
COESO partners' information	Receiving the name and website of calls on social sciences and humanities projects including some type of participatory approach. Receiving personal contacts to ask them for collaboration.
Calls mentioned in first survey	Reviewing and completing the information provided by respondents on funding calls.

Table 2 Desk-research to identify entities funding citizen science activities on social sciences and humanities

Repositories and Academic literature

We used both project repositories and academic literature as sources of information on citizen science in the social sciences and humanities projects for the subsequent search for the corresponding funding bodies.

In terms of repositories, we located all existing repositories in Europe. We then started the search for projects and, once located, we tried to identify their funders through the projects' websites, as the project fiches in the repositories do not provide information on funding sources. Theoretically, this method would provide us with country-specific information. However, after working in two repositories and finding that it was a slow and not always fruitful process, we soon abandoned this search method.

Nor was the consultation of academic literature very productive in terms of locating funders. It was useful, however, to better understand the European landscape of citizen science in the social sciences and humanities.

Here we only indicate the authors, publication date and title of the main papers and book chapters we consulted for initially searching projects and funders, as well as for contextualising the issue: Dobreva M. (2016), Collective Knowledge and Creativity: The Future of Citizen Science in the Humanities; Tauginienė, L., Butkevičienė, E., Vohland, K. et al. (2020), Citizen science in the social sciences and humanities: the power of interdisciplinarity; Heinisch et al. (2021), Citizen Humanities; Albert et al. (2021), Citizen Social Science: New and Established Approaches to Participation in Social Research; Heilbron et al. (2017), European Social Sciences and Humanities in a Global Context. Complete references are included at the end of this report.

Web of Science

We used the search field "funding agencies" in the Web of Science (WoS), among articles on "citizen science" AND "social sciences", "citizen science" AND "humanities" and "citizen science" AND "social sciences and humanities".

We are aware of the bias introduced by using only the term "citizen science". In fact, we used this type of search as a first approximation, in order to assess whether it was really useful for finding funders. Initially, the search seemed to be useful, as it provided us with 35 different entries. However, in the end only two of them remain in the database, as many results corresponded to European Commission programmes already included in our database, or to non-European institutions funding research outside Europe. For other entities, we have not been able to find specific information. It is also true that this search allowed us to find some relevant funding bodies (e.g. the Wallenberg Foundations in Sweden). In addition, there is a bias that seems to be a defining feature of the databases in the Web of Science, related to the under-representation of the social sciences and humanities, and similarly in the SCOPUS databases (Pranckutė, 2021).

Personal and institutional contacts and information provided by COESO partners

Ibercivis' work in citizen science since 2007 at national and international levels has facilitated communication with various individuals and institutions. Likewise, members of the COESO's WP[14] of the COESO project, in the context of which this report was created, and other COESO partners have asked their contacts for information on calls for social sciences and humanities projects that include some kind of participatory approach. In other cases, we have been put in touch with people who could provide us with such information.

First survey

The first survey was launched on 15 March 2021. A dissemination plan was elaborated by sending an email to relevant people we know in 21 European countries, 7 European or national networks (e.g. diverse OPERAS groups, the EU-CITIZEN.SCIENCE platform and the Observatory of citizen science in Spain), as well as to 9 European social sciences and humanities or citizen science organisations. We asked for their collaboration in completing the survey and/or disseminating it. The survey was also disseminated through the social networks of COESO partners and some entities we contacted. Responses were received from 16 March to 14 June 2021.

Characterising funding entities for citizen science in the social sciences and humanities activities

Second survey, desk research and interviews

The first survey provided some information on existing calls for proposals in Europe, as well as relevant information on funding needs. In parallel, the desk research allowed us to build an initial database with more than 140 funders in the field of social sciences and humanities and citizen science, including the 26 funding agencies of the HERA Network[15]. When refining the search, some of these funders were removed from our database, leaving 128 entities. We sent the second survey on funder characteristics to all of them, via their contact email addresses or the forms on their websites. 104 organisations were sent an email via mailchimp describing the project and inviting them to participate in the survey. In addition, we filled in forms on the websites of 8 organisations, and personally wrote to 16 representatives of organisations with whom we have been in contact for years in the context of citizen science activities. Unfortunately, the surveys, especially the second one, yielded fewer responses than expected, so we decided to adopt a more qualitative approach by conducting face-to-face interviews. Thus, the next step was to identify contact persons in different countries, who could give us an overview of the status of citizen science funding in the social sciences and humanities in their country or region. At the same time, we continued to conduct desk research to complete the attributes defined for each of the entities. This research reduced the number of entries from 128 to 105, for various reasons: for example, because they do not work in Europe, or because they indicate that they do not fund social sciences and humanities.

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[14] COESO Work Package 4 facilitates and makes the search for Citizen Science funding more efficient and triggers new funding opportunities for Citizen Science projects. Source: https://coeso.hypotheses.org/.

[15] Humanities in the European Research Area (HERA) is a network of 26 national research funding organisations from 25 European countries, which is committed to leading and developing funding opportunities for humanities researchers in Europe. Source: https://heranet.info/.

Interviews

We defined a new list of contacts that included people known to Ibercivis and other members of the COESO consortium, trying to have representatives of different European countries. In addition, five respondents of the second survey expressed their possible availability for an interview. Finally, a total of 20 personal emails were sent out. Potential interviewees were offered the possibility of answering in writing or via video conference.

The following table summarises the process of identification and characterisation of social sciences and humanities funding entities, through the two surveys and the interviews. The two survey forms and interview questions are included in the corresponding annexes.

	First survey	**Second survey**	**Interviews**
Target	Researchers and socio-economics actors working on social sciences and humanities and/or citizen science with funding needs	Funding entities of social sciences and humanities and/or citizen science	Representatives of funding entities
Dissemination	Personal emails to people in 21 European countries, in 7 European or national networks, and in 9 European social sciences and humanities or citizen science organisations. Social networks of diverse entities.	Contacting 128 entities: 104 via mailchimp, 8 via website forms, and 16 through personal emails.	20 personal emails (five of them as a result of the availability of five survey respondents)
Contents	First survey (Annex II)	Second survey (Annex III)	Questions (Annex IV)
Results	57 valid[16] answers providing: ● information on needs, barriers, etc. ● information on 19 funding entities or calls.	6 valid answers implying: change of strategy, from survey to interviews.	10 interviews: ● 8 in writing ● 2 via zoom 5 complementary forms asking same questions than in second survey

Table 3. Surveys and interviews on funding citizen science activities on social sciences and humanities
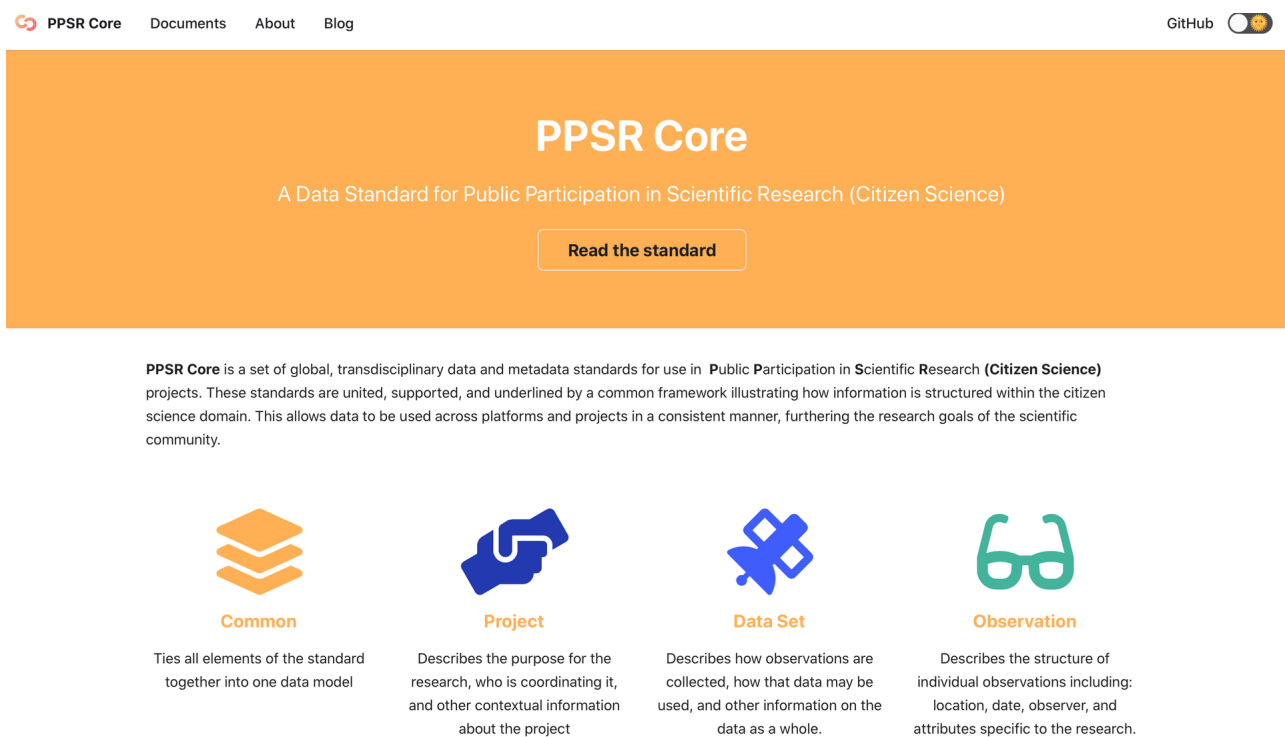
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[16] By "valid" we mean all answers that weren't duplicated, empty or mock answers.

Design and development of surveys and interviews

Fields survey design. Data and metadata

Ibercivis team defined the fields in both surveys and discussed them with COESO members. After testing the two final surveys, they were launched. The first one provided 57 valid answers while the second -in spite of its wide dissemination - was only answered by 6 people within the initial deadline. As we have explained, we decided to adopt a more qualitative approach by conducting face-to-face interviews. Thus, we identified some representatives of different countries, who could give us an overview of the status of citizen science funding in the social sciences and humanities in their country or region. The codesign of the interview, by the Ibercivis team with the support of COESO partners, led to a brief semi-structured interview including 9 detailed questions (available in Annex IV).

In addition, we sought to conform to the standards on data and metadata in citizen science, with the aim of making the information as findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) as possible. The website https://core.citizenscience.org/ provides information about the Public Participation in Scientific Research (PPSR) Core metadata standards. It is posed as a living collaborative work; in fact, we had to adapt some of the fields, e.g. adding the category 'third sector' to better define some funding organisations such as associations and non-profit private foundations.

Figure 3: PPSR Core is a set of global, transdisciplinary data and metadata standards for use in Public Participation in Scientific Research (Citizen Science) projects. Source: https://core.citizenscience.org/

<u>Ethical aspects</u>

First survey is totally anonymous and the second one can only be answered after explicit consent. Informed consents are needed for interviews, so information sheets and templates for signs were properly provided and received. In any case, all relevant information on privacy in accordance with the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is provided, as well as the necessary contact names and addresses.

III. Results

Funding needs of citizen science projects in the social sciences and humanities

In this section, the first survey results are presented, i.e. the information provided by organisations receiving funding for their projects on social sciences and humanities, most of them involving citizen science methodologies. Next, additional information from desk-research is included. It is relevant to keep in mind the target of this first survey as it was indicated in the form headline: "This survey addresses all people engaged or willing to engage in citizen science (CS) or participatory research projects involving disciplines from the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) fields."

We highlight that this survey was mainly disseminated through several networks and platforms related to citizen science and social sciences and humanities, as well as direct emails to professionals in the fields. Since filling in the survey was obviously voluntary, we assume that all the respondents effectively are working in the social sciences and humanities area, actually or potentially with citizen science methodologies. It is important to keep in mind these circumstances in the results interpretation.

Next, we present and comment on the main results coming from this first survey.

Result 1: Type of entity in terms of activity

Survey question: What type of entity do you represent?
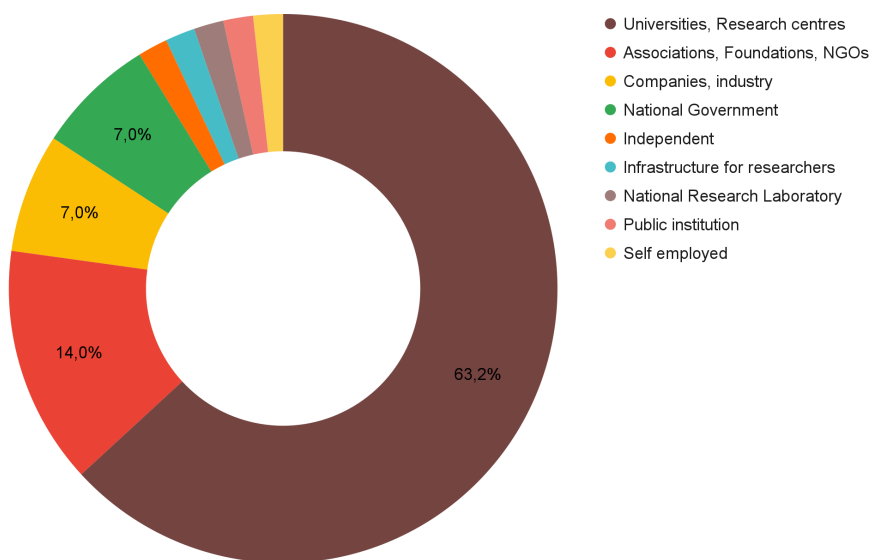
Figure 4: Type of entity in terms of activity

As might be expected, the majority of responses (63,2%) came from universities and research centres, followed by associations, foundations and NGOs (14% of responses) and companies and industries (7% of responses).

Result 2: No. of people currently working in the entity

Survey question: How many people are currently working in your entity?
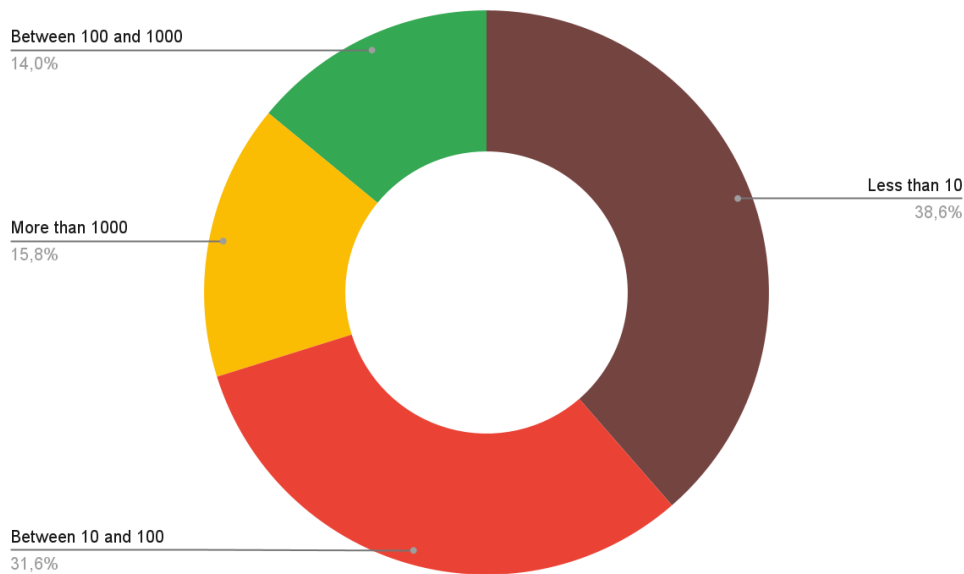
Figure 5: No. of people currently working in the entity

This question may be subjective. We have responses from universities that say they work with "less than 10 people" (which obviously refers to the number of employees in their research group).

Result 3: Main role(s) of respondents inside their entities

Survey question: What is your main role(s) inside your entity?

This was a 'checkbox' question, so several respondents indicated more than one role. A large majority of them - 59,3% - are project managers, 25,4% are researchers, and other respondents indicated: "owner, scientist, facilitator", "secretary and treasurer", "professor", "technologist", "assistant professor in science communication" among other answers.

Result 4: Expertise in applying citizen science calls in the social sciences and humanities

Survey question: Have you applied for funding calls for CS (or similar term) projects on SSH or where you are part of a consortium that has applied for funding calls?

66,1% said yes, 13,6% said no, and 20,3% said 'no, but I want to'. Therefore, at least 86,4% of the respondents are interested in applying for citizen science projects in the domain of social sciences and humanities. There are 51 people whose opinion and knowledge (or lack of it) is of interest to this study.

Result 5: Mentioning of "citizen science" or another similar/close term

Survey question: Did the calls you applied to explicitly mention "citizen science" or another similar/close term?
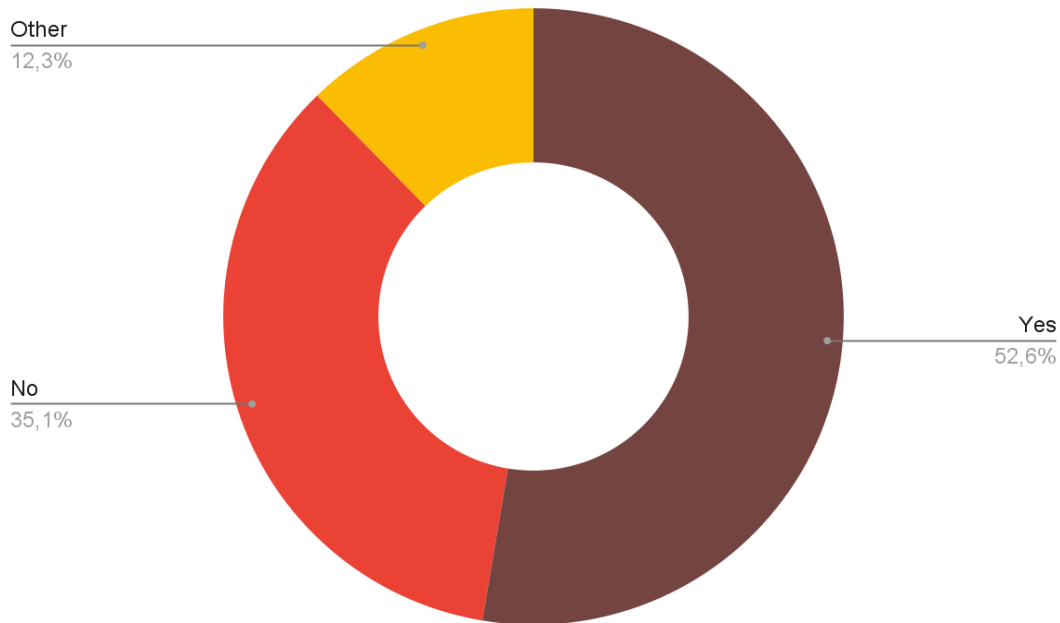
Figure 6: Mentioning of "citizen science" in the calls

Interestingly, 52,6% of the respondents - supposedly researching on social sciences and humanities - know about calls explicitly mentioning the 'citizen science' term or similar. As we can show with the next questions, there are respondents who apply to calls not mentioning the 'citizen science' term, but they identify the right calls nevertheless.

Result 6: Terms referring to citizen science or participatory research indicated by respondents

There are two questions related to 'terms'.

1) *Survey question: Citizen science is an umbrella term gathering different kinds of activities. Which of the following activities do you recognize as "citizen science"?*

This is a 'checkbox' question. Respondents could choose among: Collaborative Research, Participatory Research, Public Engagement, Public Humanities, Crowdsourcing, Interprofessional collaboration, Hybrid Forum, Participatory action research, Action research. They could also add other expressions using their own language.

2) *Survey question: How do you usually refer to the umbrella term 'citizen science' - or the term you use frequently - in your own language and in English?*

This is an open-ended question in which they could introduce as many terms as they wanted.

1) Regarding the first question the answers are summarised in the table below.

Which of the following activities do you recognize as "citizen science"?	
Proposed expressions recognized by (N) respondents among 57	**% of respondents**
Participatory Research (48)	84,2%
Participatory action research (42)	73,7%
Collaborative Research (36)	63,2%
Public Engagement (29)	50,9%
Crowdsourcing (26)	45,6%
Action research (23)	40,3%
Public Humanities (18)	31,5%
Interprofessional collaboration (10)	17,5%
Hybrid Forum (6)	10,5%
Other English expressions: Voluntary monitoring (4) 6,8% Research projects conducted by non-researchers only, mainly or where the PI[17] would not be deemed a researcher Amateur research activities Collecting data via citizen's devices (Z.B. Umgebungsdaten)[18] with their consent Co-construction Co-research Some of the studies produced by consulting activities Citizens collecting data, e.g. number of butterflies on a meadow Citizen empowerment **Not English expressions:** Transdisziplinäre Forschung[19]	

Table 4. Activities that survey respondents recognise as citizen science

The most remarkable aspect is that there are several different terms (or activities) that are widely recognised as citizen science, particularly 'participatory research' (84,2% of respondents), 'participatory action research' (73,7%), and 'collaborative research' (63,2%). The relevant point, in the context of this report, is that there may be calls not including the term 'citizen science', but are understood as such ones by many people looking for funding, albeit not by all people.

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[17] We assume PI refers to Principal Investigator or Lead Researcher.
[18] We guess it means "(e.g. environmental data)" or better: some environmental data alongside including physical location.
[19] Transdisciplinary research

2) As for the second question, the table below shows the results both in English and other different languages the respondents introduced.

How do you usually refer to the umbrella term 'citizen science' – or the term you use frequently? In English and/or in your own language	
Responses In English	**Responses in other languages as entered on the form**
Citizen science (23) Participatory research (3) Access, participation, use, reflection, inclusion Amateur science Crowd Science Science for Society Community driver research Science for the people Enrich Community Science Human science Participatory science Civic scientific research Transdisciplinaire research Research that involves the public for achieving or completing research goals	Recherche citoyenne Sciences citoyennes Sciences participatives Ciencia ciudadana (8) Ciência cidadã (5) Ciências para a cidadania Ciência participativa Ciência cidadã ou de base cidadã Ciencia cidadá (in Galician) ciencia cidada Bürgerwissenschaften (2) Bürgerwissenschaft (2) Partizipative Forschung Transdisziplinäre Forschung Als Sammlung von Wissen aus der Bevölkerung heraus Heimatforscher*innen Scienza cittadina 公众科学 (en chinois) Građanska naučna istraživanja Nauka obywatelska Gradjansko naucno istrazivanje Građanska nauka ili građansko naučno istraživanje (Civil science or civic scientific research) Gradjanska naucna istrazivanja (In Serbian: Civic scientific research) Znanost državljanov, znanost za državljane (In Esloven: science of citizens, science for citizens) Citizen science but in my own language

Table 5. Different terms used by respondents to refer the umbrella expresion citizen science'

The term 'citizen science' - that is, the term in English - corresponds to 40% of the total. If we also consider the same expression in other languages, the percentage is 66,1%, which is coherent with the percentage of respondents (66,1%) who have applied to calls for funding citizen science (or similar term) projects in social sciences and humanities (result 4).

Interestingly, many respondents recognise many different activities as 'citizen science' (e.g. 'participatory action research'), however they do not use these terms but mostly 'citizen science' in English and/or in their own languages.

Result 7: Type of funding entity funding projects

Survey question: Which type of funding entity has financed any of your projects?
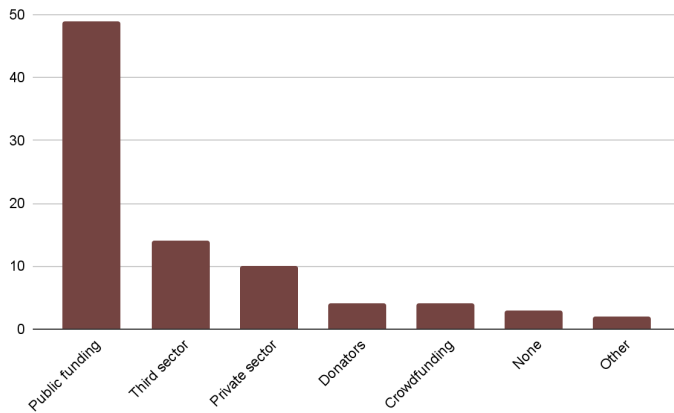
Figure 7: Type of funding entity funding projects

This is also a 'checkbox' question. The majority, 49 projects (of 57), are financed with public funding. This is coherent with the fact most of them come from universities and research centers. At a considerable distance, 16 proyectos, are third sector entities (associations, foundations, NGOs, etc.). Private funding is also less frequent: 8 projects. Diverse crowdfunding campaigns provide funding to 6 projects. There are also 3 individual donors. One project has received donations in kind and 2 respondents point out they do not receive any funding. Public funding predominates among all other funding sources, but interestingly the sum of private funding, third sector, individual donors, crowdfunding campaigns and donations in kind are 34 in total, which is not a small amount at all. Note that this one was a checkbox question, so respondents were able to select one or more options and therefore the sum of responses is bigger than 57.

Result 8: Geographic scope of funding entities

Survey question: What is the geographic scope of the funding entity for any of your projects?
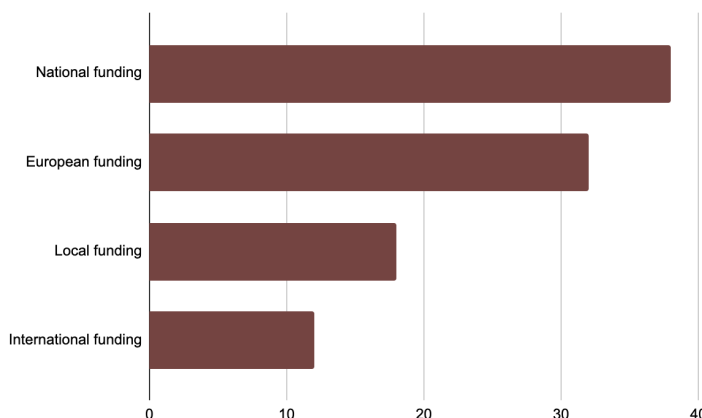
Figure 8: Geographic scope of funding entities

Note that this is also a checkbox question. In several cases respondents selected one or more options, according to the different scope of their projects. In descending order, the answers are: national (66,7%), European (58,3%), local (31,7%), and international (21%).

The predominance of national, rather than European, funding is noteworthy. This result may reflect the significant development of national funding programmes, at least in some European countries. The small percentage for local funding is also noteworthy. This may be because it is in fact smaller in general, or because it is more difficult to locate (due to less dissemination), or both.

Result 9: Calls applied per year

Survey question: How many calls does your entity apply for on average each year? (Number)
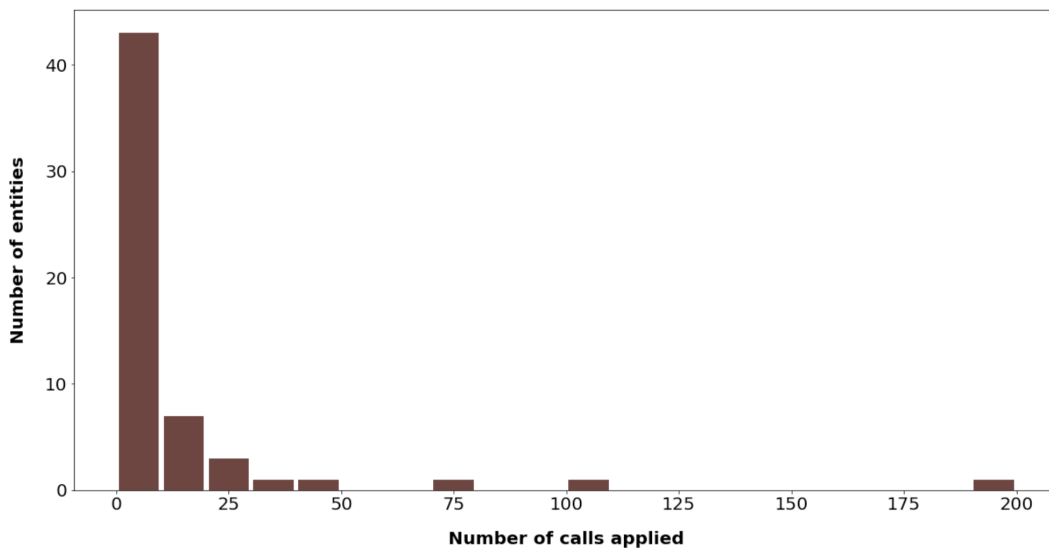
Figure 9: No. of calls applied for per year

The corresponding question was an open-ended question, so there are very different answers (e.g. 'more than 15', '10-15', 'Around 2 or 3', 'I don't know', 'none, there are no funds that I can get', etc.). The quantitative answers have been grouped into intervals to obtain a histogram that shows the information in a meaningful way. We can observe on the X axis, which is on a scale of 25, that the majority of entities (43) are applying between 0 and 10 calls per year.

Result 10: Percentage of granted calls

Survey question: How many of them have you received?
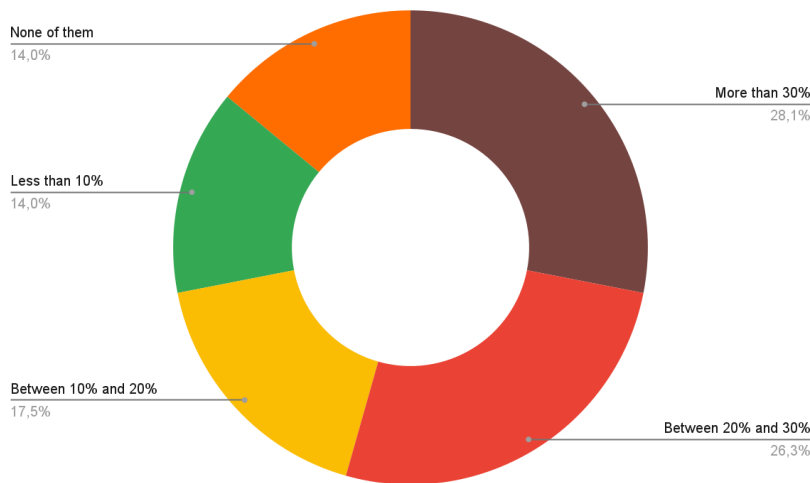
Figure 10: Percentage of granted calls

28,1% of respondents say they receive positive answers for more than 30% of the applications. This contrasts with as many as 14% of them having received none of the grants for which they have submitted applications.

Result 11: Funding of projects from citizen science calls in the social sciences and humanities

Survey question: Please, indicate the estimated percentage of funding for your institution coming from CS-SSH calls. (Numeric: from 0 to 100)
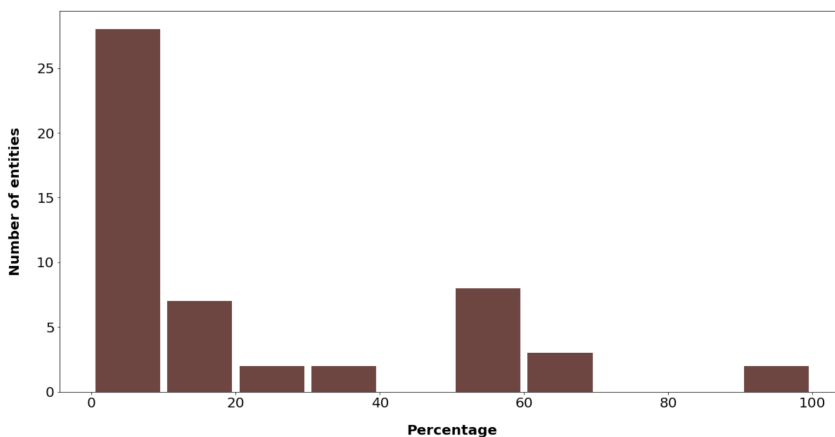
Figure 11: Percentage of projects that have received funding

The answers have been grouped to obtain a histogram that shows the information in a meaningful way. Note that the dominant response corresponds to entities for which the percentage of funding from CS-SSH calls is between 0% and 10%. Very few entities seem to get (almost) all their funding coming from citizen science in the social sciences and humanities calls.

Result 12: Collaboration among entities for developing projects

Survey question: How do you prefer working in your CS-SSH projects?
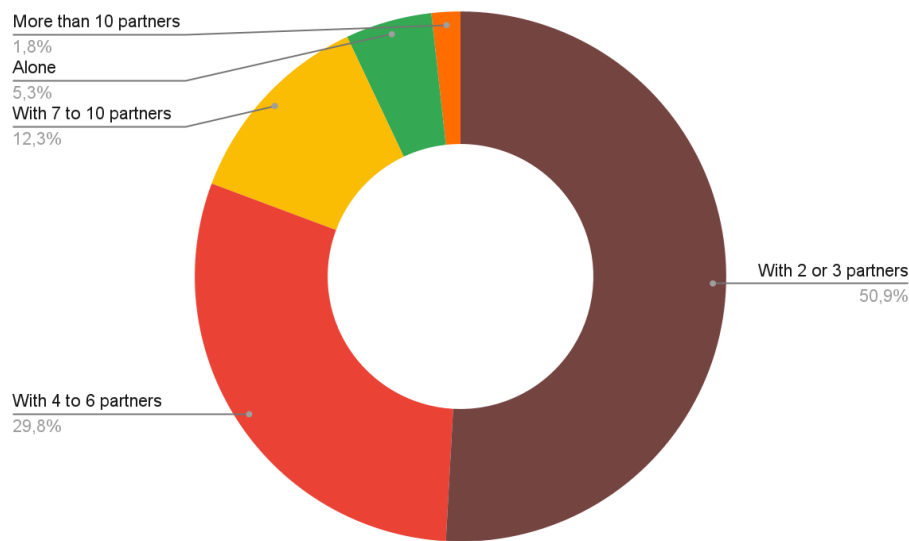
Figure 12: Size of consortia

As shown, 50,9 % responders prefer to work in small consortiums (2-3 partners), working alone (5.3% partners) and with more than 10 partners (1.8%) are the least preferred options. Note that, in this question, respondents were able to select only one option.

Result 13: Preferred modality of funding by duration of the project

Survey question: Thinking of projects you are developing alone or inside a consortium, what type of funding, in terms of time, would you prefer?

As for the modality of funding, in terms of the period for developing the project, most of the respondents (73,3%) prefer to have a period between 1 year and 3 years in place, whereas 43% indicate they prefer more than 3 years. 16,7% of respondents point out they need funding for specific events. 8,3% of the sample indicate they need funding for projects carried out between 6 months and 1 year. Finally, for periods less than 6 months we find a 5%. As we can observe, the total number of answers is more than 100% as a result of the corresponding 'checkbox' question.

Result 14: Preferred modality of funding by percentage of funding

Survey question: Thinking of projects you are developing alone or inside a consortium, what type of funding, in terms of modality, would you prefer?

Regarding the modality of funding, in terms of received money, most of respondents (85%) prefer to receive the full funding in monetary terms, whereas 35% indicate they prefer some percentage of monetary funding. Finally, 11,7% of respondents indicate they agree with receiving funding as in kind. Once more, we can observe, the total number of answers is more than 100% as a result of the corresponding 'checkbox' question, according to the previous one: there usually exist diverse types of funding needs.

Result 15: Monetary needs for projects' development (per year)

Survey question: Thinking of projects you are developing alone or inside a consortium, which amount would you need for the whole project?
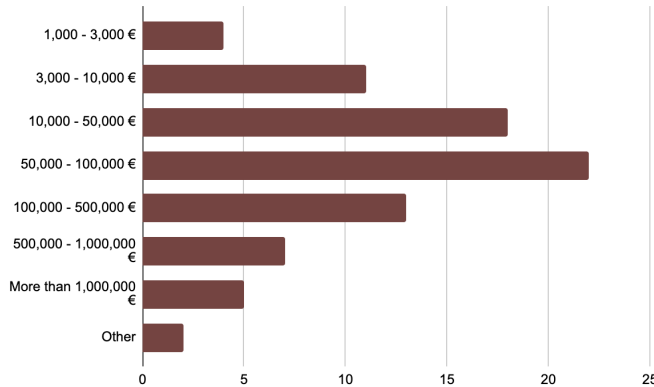
Figure 13: Monetary needs for projects' development per year

This histogram depicts the monetary needs to develop projects. Note that in this "checkbox" question respondents could select one or several options. This confirms that the same entity can carry out projects at different levels. For example, there may be entities developing specific events and also local, national and European projects, in the latter case being part of an international consortium.

Result 16: Preferences of funding entities in terms of management

Survey question: Which types of funding entities would you prefer?
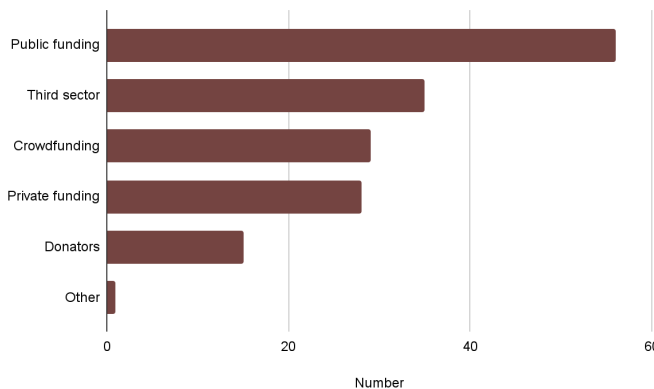
Figure 14: Preferences of funding entities in terms of management

As shown, respondents do prefer public funding (98.3%) followed by third sector funding (62.7%) and private funding (50.8%). Thinking of the prevalence of public funding preferences, we should remember that most of the respondents are academic researchers. Crowdfunding campaigns (managed at governmental level/ institutional level and managed by the own institution) are selected by 18.6%, 16.9% and 13.6 % of the respondents. Note that in this question, respondents were able to select one or more options.

Existing funding schemes and organisations

In this section we first summarise the results on funding entities and calls, as well as their main attributes. Result 1 shows the diverse sources for identifying both funding bodies and calls. By gathering all this information we have elaborated an open database - from different sources, including the second survey - for presenting the main features of each one of the entities and the corresponding calls. We will share this with the community in order to further update and refine it. The results below are thus a combination of all the sources of information we used to analyze.

Sources of information
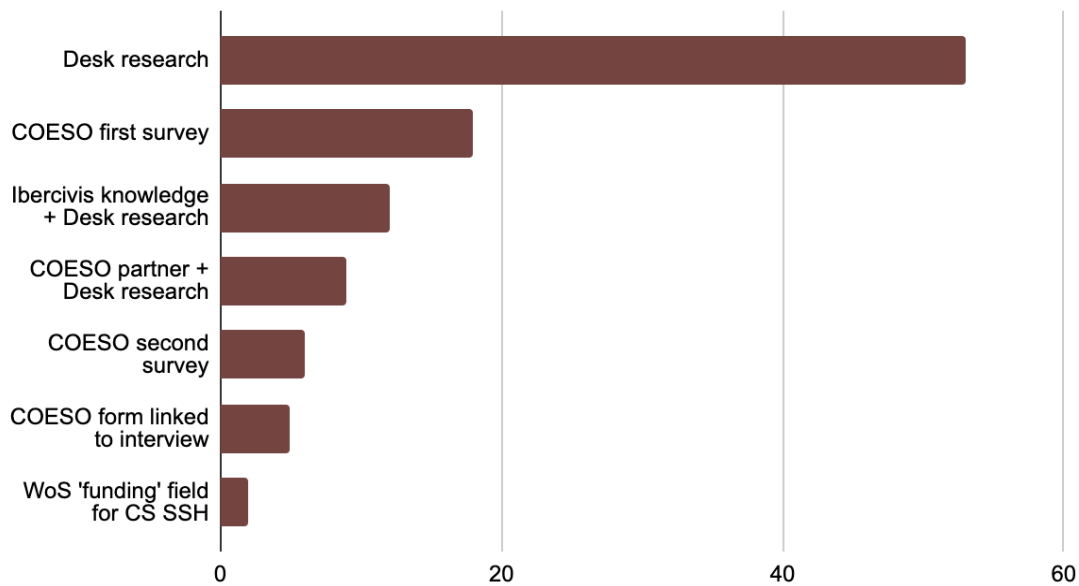
Figure 15: Sources of information

This graph shows the diverse sources of information, according to Table 1 on desk-research to identify entities funding citizen science in social sciences and humanities and Table 2 which summarises the process of identification and characterisation of social sciences and humanities funding entities.

Result 1: Type of entity in terms of activity
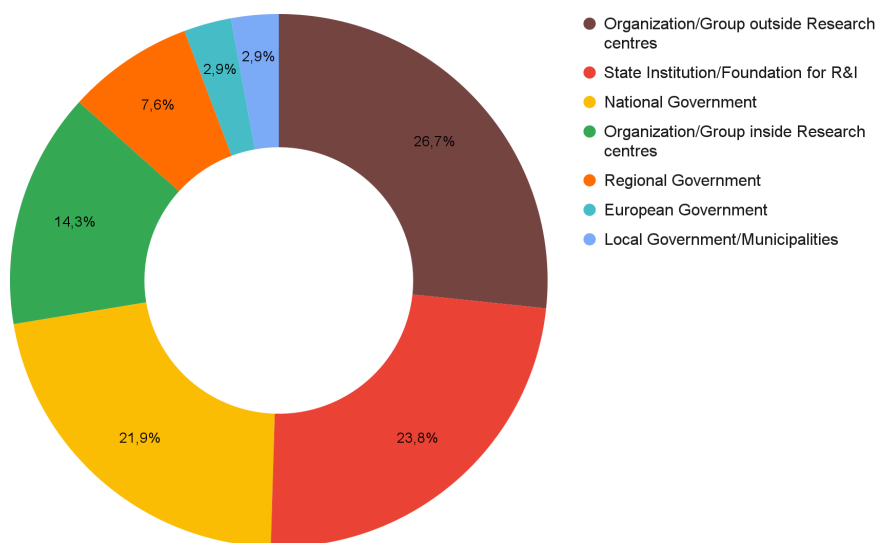
Figure 16: Type of entity according to activity

It should be noted that national governments (21,9%) together with state institutions and state foundations for research and innovation (23,8%) account for 45,7% of the total. If organisations/groups within research centres (14,3%) are added, the total is 60,0%, coherent with the 64,8% (next result) for public entities. We found this data for 85.6% of the 105 funding institutions.

Result 2: Type of entity in terms of management
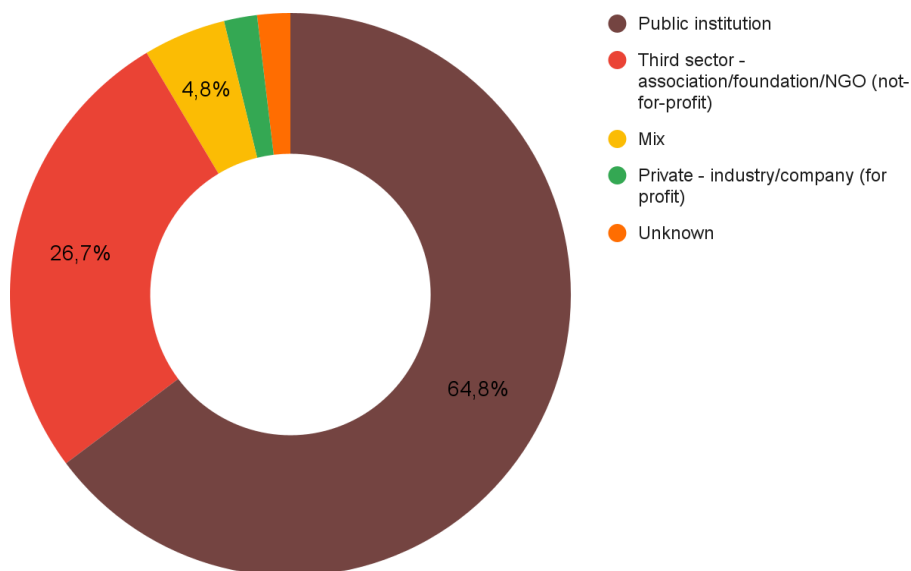
Figure 17: Type of entity according to management

From all the institutions we were able to analyze, 64,8 % are public institutions and 26,7% are third sector institutions. This is well related with the information provided by research institutions in result 7. We found this data for 83.7% of the 105 funding institutions.

Result 3: Funding institutions country
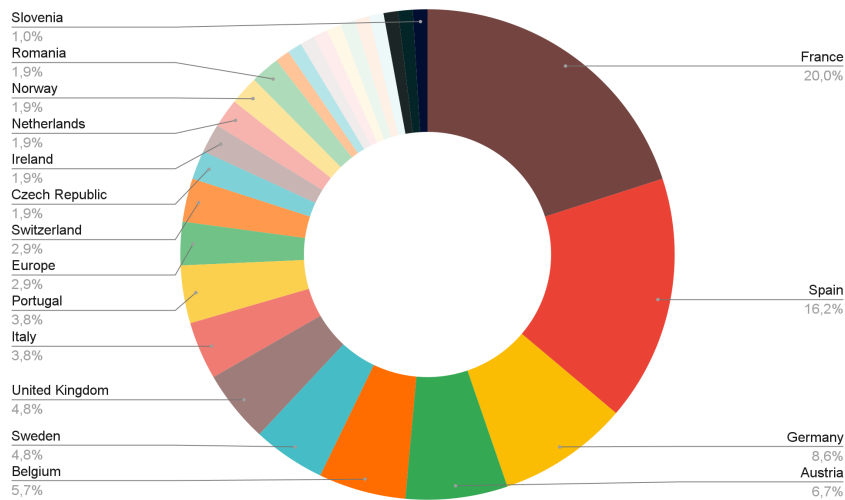
Figure 18: Funding institutions per country

The graph shows the percentages of funding institutions analyzed by country. The main represented countries are France (20% of fundings institutions) and Spain (16,2% of funding institutions). Further work is needed in order to incorporate funding institutions from other countries to our analysis. We found this data for 89.4% of the 105 funding institutions.

Result 4: Are funding institutions using 'citizen science' terms in their calls?

This question was formulated as follows: *Do your website or calls explicitly mention "citizen science" or another similar term? Please indicate which terms in case (in your language and/or in English). If it is not citizen science, another term? "Please indicate which terms in case (in your language and/or in English). If it is not citizen science, another term?"* corresponds to result 6.
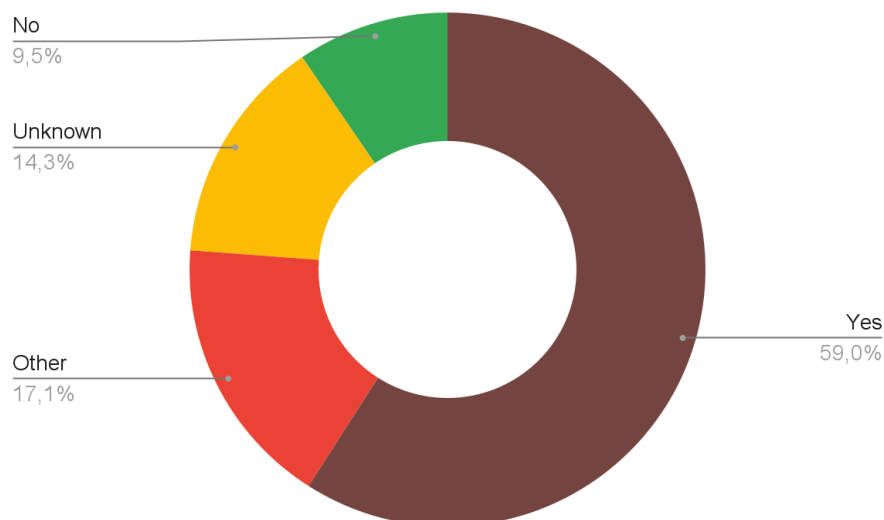
Figure 19: Percentages of funding institutions using the term "citizen science" in their calls

Up to 59 % of the funding institutions are using the term 'citizen science' in their calls. 17,1 % of the funding institutions prefer to use other terms (for several reasons, see next point). On the other hand, we found some funding institutions (9,5%) that are not using 'citizen science' terms nor other similar one, but they are, somehow, financing social sciences and humanities citizen science projects. We found this data for 70.2% of the 105 funding institutions.

Result 5: Alternative terms to 'citizen science' on the webs and/or calls from funding entities

In addition to 'citizen science' as the predominant term, respondents use the following expressions:

> Recherche participative, Participatory research, Ciência Cidadã, Programa de natureza participativa, collaborative research actions, Ciencia ciudadana, Sciences participatives, Recherche en collaboration, Science participative, Sciences participatives, Recherche citoyenne, Projet de recherche-action, Participatory action research, Participating Citizens, Cittadinanza attiva, Co-creation research, Bürgerwissenschaft, Participatory practices between art, science and research.

If we compare this set of terms with the result 6 of the funded entities (table 4 and table 5), we can observe the broad overlap, except that in this list of funded entities we do not find terms in Italian, Slovenian, Serbian, Czech and Polish. These differences do not seem surprising for the following reasons. Respondents to the first survey tend to use their home language to seek funding at national or regional level, but also at international level in quite a few cases. In any case, the term "citizen science" is the predominant term, both in their own languages and in English. This is because countries with more minority languages (e.g. Serbia, Estonia, Czech Republic) - but not only them - offer their websites in their national languages as well as in English. As for the terms used by funders, many of them tend to use the English term "citizen science" even in their national calls for proposals in non-English-speaking countries (e.g. Austria, Germany, Italy).

Result 6: Are analyzed institutions funding citizen science projects on social sciences and/or humanities?

No
2,9%
Unknown
14,3%

Yes
82,9%
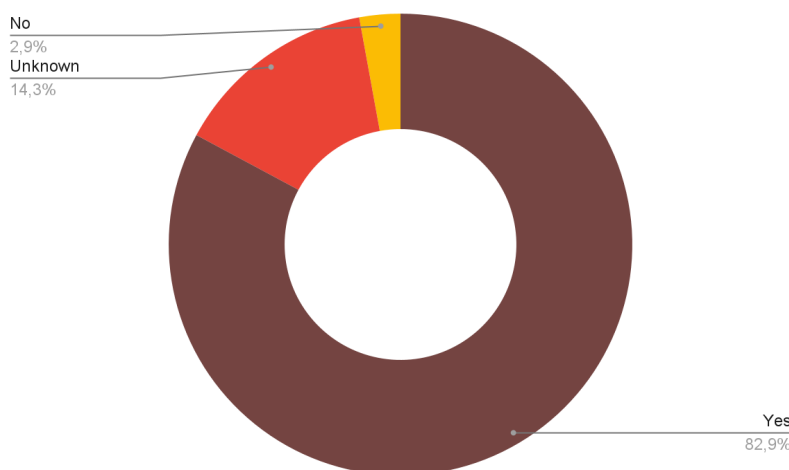
Figure 20: Percentages of analyzed institutions funding citizen science projects on social sciences and/or humanities topics

The high number of entities that do fund social sciences and humanities citizen science projects is logical, as most of the entities in the database come from our specific search for such entities through desk research. The field was retained because the database corresponds to what were initially the responses to our second survey, which in principle anyone could answer. The negative answers confirm that our first searches result in entities that do not correspond exactly to the profile sought. It is also interesting to find that some of the people who answered the survey answer 'no' in this field, when through documentary research we have found that they do fund social sciences and humanities citizen science projects. This contradiction is due to the fact that, as we have seen in previous sections, there are those who do not identify their activities with the label 'citizen science'. The 'unknown' value corresponds to entities that we have located through documentary research. We found this data for 74% of the 105 funding institutions.

Result 7: When did the funding activity begin in each institution?

For this attribute we have 41,3% of the 105 funding institutions in place, so more data is needed. Most of the dates of beginning funding activities take place in the 21th century.

Result 8: Duration of funded projects

We analyzed the duration of the projects financed by the 105 funding institutions. This information does not seem to be available in most of the cases. We found information in 44% of them. From all of them:

- 12.5% of the 105 funding institutions are financing a specific event.
- 3.8 % of them are financing projects with a duration of less than 6 months.
- 15.4 % are financing projects with a duration between 6 months and 1 year.
- 14.4 % are financing projects with a duration between 1 year and 3 years.
- 9.6% are financing projects with a duration longer than 3 years

Result 9: Geographic scope of the calls
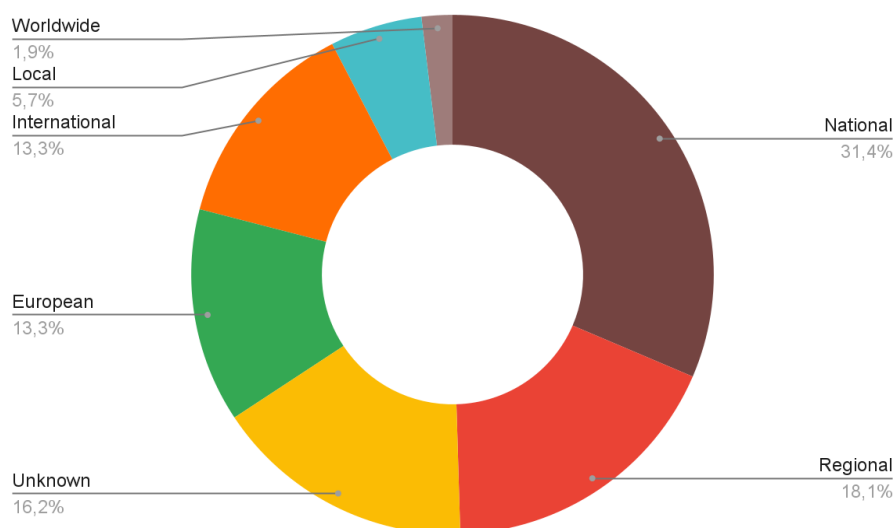
Figure 21: Geographic scope of the calls

In this graph you can see the geographic scope of the different calls we found. At a glance, there seems to be a relative balance between the different types of geographical scope, with predominance of the national scope. Again, the small percentage of local funding may be a result of lack of this type of funding, or of non-successful searching. On the other hand, it could be that national funding and regional funding calls cover local territories. In any case, all these possibilities also imply difficulties for projects to find this type of local funding. We found this data for 64.4% of the 105 projects.

Result 10: Number of funded projects per call
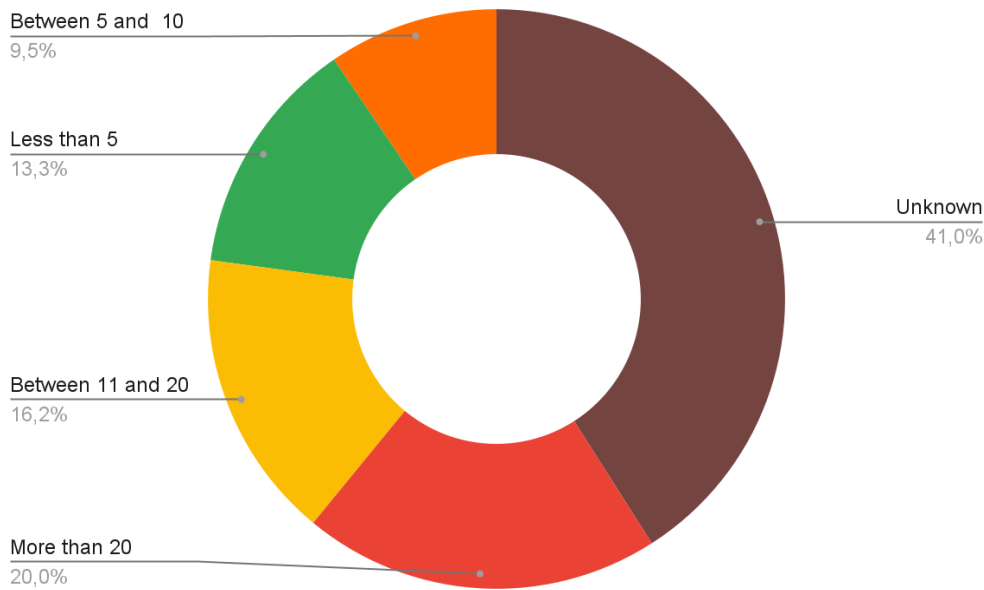
Figure 22: No. of funded projects per call

From all the calls we found, 20% of the calls are financing more than 20 projects followed by calls financing between 11 and 20 projects with a percentage of 16,2%. Although we know that there exist some entities with small calls (less than 5 projects per year with low total budgets, e.g. €5000 in total) it was really difficult to find them, probably due to its dissemination on very specific or local websites. We found this data for 64.4% of the 105 entities.

Result 11: Budget per project
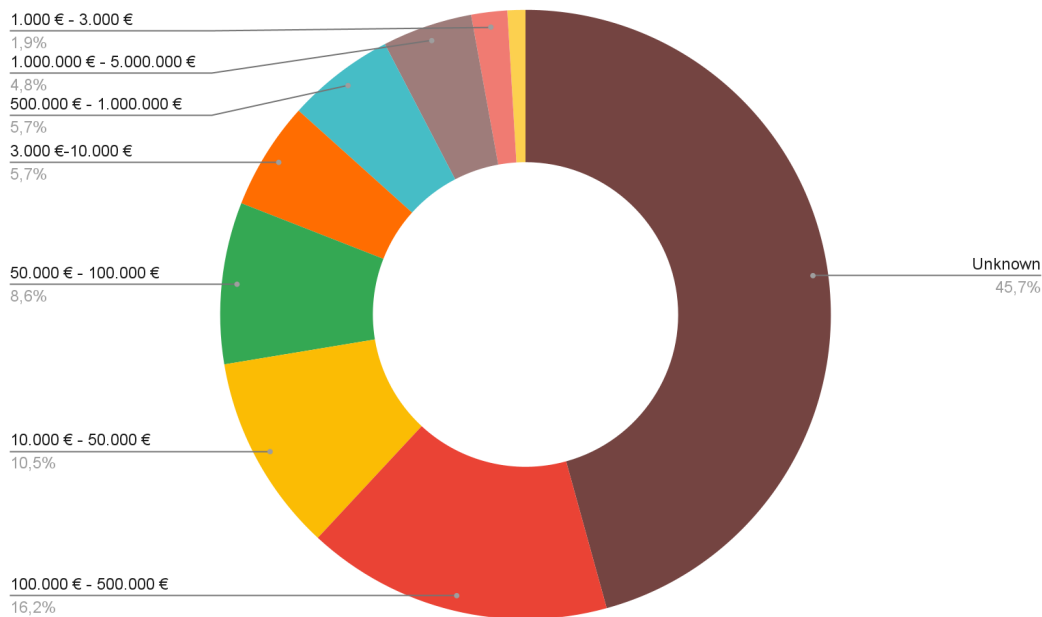
Figure 23: Budget per project

This graph mainly shows that the information we have found on the budget per project refers to calls with relatively large budgets. Even so, we have information for 61.5% of the 105 entities, so the percentage results may be significant. What does seem clear, once again, is that calls with small budgets per project - probably suitable for small and local projects - are difficult to find or simply do not exist at all. We found this data for 61.5% of the 105 entities.

Identified barriers

As for the main difficulties in obtaining funding, 96.5% of respondents to the first survey indicate at least two of the suggested reasons, and 32% point out all of them, namely:

- We don't find calls for citizen science projects on social sciences and humanities
- We don't find calls for citizen science projects on social sciences and humanities in our geographical level
- Calls including co-financiation leads to internal financial troubles (e.g. related to recruitment of personnel)
- We are a small group and/or we don't have the skills (staff, time, knowledge) to manage the funding calls
- Funding periods at the national or local level are too short
- Excessive bureaucracy associated with financing management

In the free-text field, other difficulties were added: enormous competitiveness, criteria too complicated/specific, and "pre-funding" necessary to cocreate the proposals.

Our documentary analysis allows us to add the lack of adequate sources of information on funding opportunities and difficulties in finding the funding required related to terminology.

We wish to highlight the specific point of the difficulty of measuring impacts. The measurability of social science and humanities impacts is an issue identified, both in the literature and in the research and innovation research and policy environments themselves, (see e.g. Blasi, Romagnosi and Bonaccorsi (2018)). This is a long-standing and profound debate that is beyond the scope of this report. However, the evolution of impact measures - along with the concept of impact itself - is nowadays a crucial aspect of understanding the landscape of research funding, both in social science and humanities and citizen science methodologies.

First overview of national approaches

There were also 10 interviews, 8 written interviews and 2 conversations. When giving their informed consent, interviewees could allow the interview to be published along with their data (name, surname, entity), or they could be acknowledged in a list of contributors, or neither the interview nor their names could be published. The four full interviews included in this report are from those who gave us their full consent. For the others, the information has been extracted by removing any reference that could identify the country, institution or individual. The original very specific texts (almost none) have been paraphrased. The names of contributors whose permission we obtained are given in this report (see Annex IV). We thank all interviewees for their contributions.

The following is a paraphrased overview of the answers given by those participants who are not identified by name:

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1. *How do you see the funding landscape for citizen science (CS) or participatory research (PR) and Social Science and Humanities (SSH) in your country? And at the European level, i.e. at the Commission level?*

Some interviewees pointed out that researcher grants in their country do not have a specific call for citizen science projects. In contrast, in other countries academic researchers can include citizen science aspects in their research and reflect this in their application budget. Moreover, in their national science funding scheme, which targets research to solve major societal problems, there is a strong focus on stakeholder involvement and citizen science aspects. While some funders indicate that their citizen science calls are open to all research areas, others point out that funding for citizen science projects in social sciences and humanities remains very low in their country. Others add that in their country there are no substantial differences in access to funding depending on the field of research; the problem is the lower number of social sciences and humanities projects.

2. *Do you know of similar funding initiatives in your country, or at regional level? Can you indicate some other organisations/institutions providing such fundings?*

Several interviewees are not aware of similar funding initiatives in their own or other countries. One of them highlights the Austrian FWF citizen science funding programme, which provides complementary funding to research projects funded by the Austrian Science Fund. Another notes that the national organisation for science and technology provides funding for citizen science projects in their country, not specifically for social sciences and humanities projects, but for all fields. Regional authorities are also pointed to as project funders.

3. *Do you think the SSH fields are underrepresented in research funding? What would be the reasons for an underrepresentation of SSH in research funding proposals?*

It is pointed out that there are far fewer proposals in these fields and that the social sciences should receive more support. It is pointed out that the difference in funding between the different research fields is related to political decisions. It also points to the decades-long debate on the crisis of the humanities. One barrier may be that it is not easy to demonstrate the impact on employment, especially in the digital and environmental fields. It is also suggested that research methodologies in social sciences and humanities may be more complex or less attractive to citizen participation.

4. *Are you currently funding SSH projects? What kind of research fields apply your calls for proposals: sociology, art, journalism, history, etc.?*

Some funders explicitly indicate they support social sciences and humanities projects. Others indicate that their calls are also open to all fields. Some make explicit areas funded: education, economics, psychology, law, human geography, political science, etc. Others indicate that history and literature are highlighted. Others point out that their funding programme is not directed at a specific research field but that many of the proposals come from the social sciences (economics, education, sociology, communication, etc.).

5. *Are you currently including the CS or PR approach in your calls? Why did you decide to incorporate this approach into your research and activities? OR Are you thinking of incorporanting CS /PR methodologies in your calls and why? What are the objectives of your institution in relation to this type of call?When creating the call, what methodology do you follow? Do you take inspiration from other national/European calls?*

Only two of the interviewees (in total) do not specifically include the citizen science approach in their calls. But one of them indicates that their calls are open to participation by any entity or individual, which allows for the development of ideas that would otherwise be difficult to achieve. Those who do include the citizen science approach in their calls provide several comments: they try to promote citizen science through this call; taking civil society fully into account is the best way to give citizens a voice in policy decisions and their implementation; and a final comment: now is possible to include citizen science aspects in research projects so that researchers applying for a grant can include citizen science aspects that require extra funding, and can apply for all calls.

6. *What are the main barriers related to funding CS projects on SSH? Do you encounter more barriers because of the research field (SSH) or because of the methodologies (CS)?*

It is underlined that all projects compete on equal terms, regardless of their subject matter, but it is also noted that there is a general decrease in the number of social sciences and humanities researchers applying to calls for proposals. Two funders highlight as relevant barriers the difficulty in identifying research performance and impact, and difficulties related to multidisciplinary and frontier research topics. On the other hand, the lack of stakeholder interest in citizen science funding is noted. There is still a lot of conceptual uncertainty about what citizen science is and what its value is. Some funders indicate that they have not yet decided to directly fund citizen science. They stress that their primary role is to fund research at universities. This may include aspects of citizen science, but it does not seem that citizen science projects that are not led by grantees in academic institutions will be funded. Another problem noted is that there are too many proposals that do not comply with the calls for proposals.

7. *Regarding terminology, do you notice difficulties for people/institutions to apply to your calls? Do you think it would be convenient to introduce the expression "citizen science" or "citizen social sciences" or "humanities sciences" or "public humanities" or similar expressions? Can you help us to find gaps and try to decipher if it is a terminology issue (applicants do not identify their project as eligible, or there are problems in identifying the terms "citizen science", "participatory research", etc.)? Have you - in your team - discussed that?*

Some funders do not use these expressions in their calls for proposals. Others indicate that they have not discussed this issue, but researchers can apply for funding regardless of whether they include citizen science or not. Funders who launch national calls on citizen science open to any field do not see difficulties for individuals/institutions to apply to our calls. Regarding terms, some suggest simply using 'citizen science' to avoid misunderstandings; in the same vein, others advise against introducing new terms as there is a lot of conceptual confusion about citizen science.

8. *Do you evaluate the projects once they have been implemented? How do you do it? What are the most successful calls in your case regarding CS-SSH projects? Could you share with us some good practices or learned lessons during the process of designing and launching calls? What do you think are the weakest points of the projects that have been implemented under your calls?*

Some funders indicate that they have not yet evaluated any citizen science projects. Others indicate that they do not specifically evaluate citizen science aspects.

Those who do evaluate projects indicate that they do so through:
● analysis of results.
● indicators on knowledge generated, disseminated and applied.
● appropriate indicators and the evaluation plan drawn up by each project.

In terms of the weakest points, the following are suggested:
- the impact analysis: if there is no or limited impact, there is no more funding in the next call.
- the difficulty in assessing its impact.
- communication to potential participants.

9. *How do you see the future of these funding opportunities?*

The summary of the responses is as follows: This is the best way to promote citizen science. There is still a lot of work to do: funding opportunities are scarce at national and European level. Without visibility of the successes of ongoing projects, progress will be slow. With better projects and better impact, there will be more funding.

A detailed country-by-country analysis is the ultimate goal of a research such as that begun here. We start here by showing only the results of two countries: (1) France, for the remarkable amount of information found (20% of the total number of entities) in addition to one interview with a French funder, also published in full; (2) Austria, for the detailed information through three interviews that are published within this report. We then present a brief commentary on the overall European landscape for citizen science in the social sciences and humanities.

France

Before introducing the relevant information on citizen science in social sciences and humanities in France, we wish to firstly mention that the post "Funding sources for projects of participatory sciences" (Original in French: *Les sources de financement pour les projets de sciences participatives*)[20] has been very useful to learn about various calls for proposals on citizen science in France. This little and useful document shows the diversity of funding sources for citizen science on social sciences and humanities in France.

Secondly, we include some paragraphs from "*Citizen science in France. Report summary. Citizen science in six points*" by Houllier et al. (2016), paragraphs that highlights one of the main results of the report:

> Source: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01603983/document
>
> Supporting the development of citizen science
>
> Beyond simply following the major principles and good practices of each research project, developing citizen science requires forming a comprehensive set of practices; identifying and adapting technical, financial and regulatory means; and the broad involvement of the educational community. This institutional mobilisation applies to research operators (organisations and universities), funding agencies, and regional and public authorities.
>
> 1. Form a comprehensive set of practices that are open and active: unite actors around shared principles by creating a citizen science charter and encouraging new forums for exchange and action; recognise and maintain participant commitment – both

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[20] See: https://ist.blogs.inrae.fr/sciencesparticipatives/2020/11/16/les-sources-de-financement-pour-les-projets-de-sciences-participatives/.

> researchers and non-researchers, in their respective spheres; support training activities and research that support citizen science, especially in the areas of digital science and technology and social sciences.
>
> 2. Adapt the technical, financial and regulatory resources: manage and coordinate citizen science development at the national level (network, internet portal); facilitate funding of projects by adapting project evaluation and selection criteria and diversifying funding sources; promote the integration of participation in the strategies of research organisations and their partners; create or mobilise competent bodies to ensure project quality and implement systems to share the benefits of citizen science projects.
>
> 3. Foster broad involvement of the educational community: promote initiatives by recognising and engaging teachers involved in citizen science projects; support and perpetuate the initiatives; make the most of the potential for curricular innovation.

The report includes recommendations for institutions, among them "Identity alternative financing approaches", with two associated actions: (1) Adapt project evaluation and selection criteria for public funding, and (2) Diversify, secure and open to new funding sources.

Finally, we wish to reproduce here the views provided by Martine Legris, from the Boutique des Sciences de l'Université de Lille, also to understand the different approaches to citizen participation in research.

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1. *How do you see the funding landscape for citizen science (CS) or participatory research (PR) and Social Science and Humanities (SSH) in your country? And at the European level, i.e. at the Commission level?*

The french funding landscape of CS and participatory action research (PAR) is very narrow. There are few opportunities and they are not often one shot. Some initiatives are appearing from NGOs. We were the first university to create a call in 2018. There is now a second one. At the European level, some calls exist, but again they are seldom so the chances of success are low. Besides the budgets are huge which is not appropriate to every cs projects or par projects, local and community/citizens based. These do not need millions of euros.

2. *Do you know of similar funding initiatives in your country, or at regional level? Can you indicate some other organisations/institutions providing such fundings?*

Recently, the CO3 Second Call (Ademe, Fondation Sciences citoyennes).

3. *Do you think the SSH fields are underrepresented in research funding? What would be the reasons for an underrepresentation of SSH in research funding proposals?*

Yes, of course. There is less and less budget dedicated to SSH fields, and most of the calls are targeting specific research areas, forgetting to foster creativity and some parts of SSH research issues. The main reason is the power relationships inside the funding schemes themselves, where SSH researchers are seldom.

4. *Are you currently funding SSH projects? What kind of research fields apply your calls for p proposals: sociology, art, journalism, history, etc.?*

Yes, sociology, education in science, communication, history. We are funding projects in any research field, not only SSH.

5. *Are you currently including the CS or PR approach in your calls? Why did you decide to incorporate this approach into your research and activities? OR Are you thinking of incorporating CS /PR methodologies in your calls and why? What are the objectives of your institution in relation to this type of call?When creating the call, what methodology do you follow? Do you take inspiration from other national/European calls?*

Yes we are mostly favouring Participatory Action Research methodology as much as possible. We have designed a charter of our values and principles. Our charter: focusing not for profit, greater good purpose, peer to peer, co-construction, knowledge sharing, etc. We aim at equal participation of academics and csos or people.[21] Our objectives are to co produce knowledge and target some questions raised by society: Give a low cost access to knowledge, scientific research, technologies (open science). Dialogue with civil society: democratic tool to produce new knowledge or solve problems, be an interface linking associations not for profit, NGOs, collectives, trade unions and universities, research centers. Promote science/society activities inside Lille University. Publish results, create commons (open access, open data). Solve problems, innovate.

6. *What are the main barriers related to funding CS projects on SSH? Do you encounter more barriers because of the research field (SSH) or because of the methodologies (CS)?*

Lack of interest by stakeholders in funding CS, Difficulty in identifying returns and impacts of research, new approach, not well known and established

7. *Regarding terminology, do you notice difficulties for people/institutions to apply to your calls? Do you think it would be convenient to introduce the expression "citizen science" or "citizen social sciences" or "humanities sciences" or "public humanities" or similar expressions? Can you help us to find gaps and try to decipher if it is a terminology issue (applicants do not identify their project as eligible, or there are problems in identifying the terms "citizen science", "participatory research", etc.)? Have you - in your team - discussed that?*

Yes we have been discussing those issues. Researchers usually are not aware of CS or PAR, the expression "participatory research" seems to make sense. Academics are not trained so they usually think they do CS when they are only asking the citizens to collect data (no co construction of the project). CSOs and citizens are not aware of CS but they are willing to collaborate with researchers and they are keen on finding solutions to their problems and legitimization of their actions.

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[21] See for further details: https://theconversation.com/quand-chercheurs-et-citoyens-cooperent-109892.

8. *Do you evaluate the projects once they have been implemented? How do you do it? What are the most successful calls in your case regarding CS-SSH projects? Could you share with us some good practices or learned lessons during the process of designing and launching calls? What do you think are the weakest points of the projects that have been implemented under your calls?*

Yes we have a follow up process. Yes we have learned from our experience that there are facilitators. For instance we organise a workshop to explain the call's expectations and requisites to anybody interested. We also offer to help applicants to complete their application. We discuss their projects with them. There are many weak points. One of them is that we would need a second call for the projects that developed well and do need more time or could become bigger projects.

9. *How do you see the future of these funding opportunities?*

Developing, with more financial opportunities. The local authorities have shown their interest in cofundig, and they are starting to work with us.

Austria

Austria was an early advocate of citizen science not only through a wide range of developed programmes and projects as well as research on the concept, but also through funding programmes that are well detailed in next interviews. The programmes are aimed at all areas of research and, as we will see, with an explicit recognition of the social sciences and humanities.

The interviewees are: Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy, from Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, Gerit Oberraufner, from FWF Austrian Science Fund, and Marika Cieslinski, from OeAD Center for Citizen Science.

The interviews were done separately but we show the answers to the corresponding questions side by side to enhance readability.

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1. *How do you see the funding landscape for citizen science (CS) or participatory research (PR) and Social Science and Humanities (SSH) in your country? And at the European level, i.e. at the Commission level?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	There are opportunities for CS and PR - and I believe there will be more, especially due to the Mission-oriented approach. But it needs specific formats, like for instance the TOP CITIZEN SCIENCE funding programme by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF).
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	There is the possibility to carry out Citizen Science, but this is not possible on a broad scale. Top Citizen Science (TCS) is an extension project for projects already funded by the FWF, so there is of course a limitation. However, this programme is becoming more and more important and more scientists are trying out this new challenge.

Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	There is too little specific CS funding on a European level. In Austria there was e.g. a big funding programme for CS projects with schools called "Sparkling Science" by the Austrian Science Ministry running from 2007-2019. It had a budget of almost 35 Mill Euro, 299 citizen science projects were funded and it was coordinated by the OeAD. Through the funding initiative "Top Citizen Science", coordinated by the OeAD, "Sparkling Science" projects could apply for a citizen science expansion project. Max. funding amount per application was 50,000 Euro, the overall budget per call was 250,000 Euro. Three calls were issued. (The FWF has been coordinating Top Citizen Science for CS expansion projects for FWF projects. 6 calls have been issued so far). This year a successor programme called "Sparkling Science 2.0" will start funding CS projects that will involve school classes and further citizen scientists. "Sparkling Science" was - and "Sparkling Science 2.0" will - be open to projects from all scientific/research disciplines.

2. *Do you know of similar funding initiatives in your country, or at regional level? Can you indicate some other organisations/institutions providing such fundings?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	TOP CITIZEN SCIENCE funding programme by the Austrian Science Fund FWF. There is also the Center for Citizen Science awarding the Citizen Science Award: https://zentrumfuercitizenscience.at
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	Sparkling Science 2.0 of the Oead - center for citizen science - new call 2022/2023
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	Sparkling Science (OeAD), Top Citizen Science (OeAD and FWF), Connecting Minds (FWF), PPIE Call (Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft), Action for Sustainable Future (Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft & University of Applied Arts Vienna), FTI Calls (Province of Lower Austria)

3. *Do you think the SSH fields are underrepresented in research funding? What would be the reasons for an underrepresentation of SSH in research funding proposals?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	SSH fields are not underrepresented in the field of basic research, but they are underrepresented in the field of applied research. In applied research there is more emphasis on technological research. However, this is changing as we can see in Horizon Europe. There, we have an attractive Cluster 2 on Creativity, Cultural Heritage and Inclusive Society and we have the concept of integrating expertise

	from the Social Sciences and Humanities across all Clusters in a more prominent way.
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	No, because the majority of applications for our top Citizen Science projects belong to the SSH area. We rather see that the SSH projects have found a great niche in this initiative.
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	I can only speak for our own funding initiatives, "Sparkling Science" and "Top Citizen Science" (based on "Sparkling Science" projects), and there was no underrepresentation of SSH.

4. *Are you currently funding SSH projects? What kind of research fields apply your calls for proposals: sociology, art, journalism, history, etc.?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	Austria is funding SSH projects - within basic research and CS - through the Austrian Science Fund FWF and the Citizen Science Award of the Center for Citizen Science https://zentrumfuercitizenscience.at There is also to a certain extent the funding of applied SSH projects through the Austrian Research Promotion Agency FFG and the Austrian Promotional Bank AWS.
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	Linguistics, Gender, Sociology, Political Sciences
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	"Sparkling Science 2.0" will be open to all science/research disciplines.

5. *Are you currently including the CS or PR approach in your calls? Why did you decide to incorporate this approach into your research and activities? OR Are you thinking of incorporating CS /PR methodologies in your calls and why? What are the objectives of your institution in relation to this type of call?When creating the call, what methodology do you follow? Do you take inspiration from other national/European calls?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	Yes, for details about the TOP CITIZEN SCIENCE (TCS) calls consult: https://www.fwf.ac.at/en/research-funding/fwf-programmes/top-citizen-science-funding-initiative
Gerit Oberraufner	Our TCS-programme is based on the Citizen Science approach. The researchers should be able to engage with this method and, together with the community, also be able to create new ideas and

FWF Austrian Science Fund	approaches in a research project. My personal wish would be to make it possible to apply for Citizen Science components in all FWF programmes.
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	"Sparkling Science" started out with the objective to reduce the barriers between schools and science/research institutions. Pupils should be involved in research firsthand and be encouraged to see science/research as a possible career path. The successor programme "Sparkling Science 2.0" wants to build on top of that but will take a step further by funding projects that will involve schools and also other groups of citizen scientists. Objectives are e.g. generating new scientific knowledge with the support of citizen scientists, developing citizen science know-how in Austria, improving the public perception of science and research etc.

6. *What are the main barriers related to funding CS projects on SSH? Do you encounter more barriers because of the research field (SSH) or because of the methodologies (CS)?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	Lack of trust by stakeholders in research funding on SSH.
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	Excessive bureaucracy associated with financing management, Direct feedback required; frequent and similar questions from candidates, Too little money for the implementation of CS projects, not enough time for implementation.
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	I can only speak for our own funding initiatives and there we didn't see any issue.

7. *Regarding terminology, do you notice difficulties for people/institutions to apply to your calls? Do you think it would be convenient to introduce the expression "citizen science" or "citizen social sciences" or "humanities sciences" or "public humanities" or similar expressions? Can you help us to find gaps and try to decipher if it is a terminology issue (applicants do not identify their project as eligible, or there are problems in identifying the terms "citizen science", "participatory research", etc.)? Have you - in your team - discussed that?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of*	These details have to be given by the experts in the FWF (to whom I forwarded the request for an interview).

Education, Science and Research	
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	On the whole, there are no problems with the terminology, but with regard to the definition: what is Citizen Science, not everything is clear yet - clarification is needed (workshops etc.). We have agreed on the term Citizen Science, which includes everything - and is also independent of scientific disciplines.
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	When "Sparkling Science" started in 2007 the expression "CS" was not so widely known, therefore it was not used for the funding programme in the first years. It was introduced much later. In "Sparkling Science 2.0" the call will explicitly refer to citizen science projects and the citizen science approach. Since "Sparkling Science" is widely known in Austria, we do not expect the CS expression to have a negative impact on the SSH applications.

8. *Do you evaluate the projects once they have been implemented? How do you do it? What are the most successful calls in your case regarding CS-SSH projects? Could you share with us some good practices or learned lessons during the process of designing and launching calls? What do you think are the weakest points of the projects that have been implemented under your calls?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	These details have to be given by the experts in the FWF (to whom I forwarded the request for an interview).
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	Yes, in principle the projects are evaluated by a written peer review. In order to improve the calls for proposals and to adapt them to the needs, we have already held workshops with applicants. The weakest points in our call for proposals were the points regarding publishing and dissemination. In fact, the applicants should be given the greatest possible freedom in implementation.
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	The "Sparkling Science" programme was very successful. During the 6th and final call almost 300 applications were received, and 39 projects were funded. The programme was evaluated five times. The facts and figures and the evaluations (only in German) can be found on our website https://www.sparklingscience.at/en

9. *How do you see the future of these funding opportunities?*

Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy *Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research*	I believe that to a certain extent it will stay niche, but mission-oriented research programmes offer new prospects.
Gerit Oberraufner *FWF Austrian Science Fund*	It's a great opportunity to engage society in basic research and break down the ivory tower. On the other hand, one should be very aware that not all fields of science are suitable for CS.
Marika Cieslinski *OeAD Center for Citizen Science*	Funding programmes such as "Sparkling Science" are very needed and should be continued in the future.

European Framework Programmes and the Social Sciences and Humanities

The document "Opportunities for Researchers from the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities", by the Net4Society EU project (https://www.net4society.eu/), aimed to assist social sciences and humanities researchers in identifying funding opportunities within Horizon 2020, both those that had been "flagged" by the European Commission with substantial aspects of social sciences and humanities and others that, although not flagged, might require input from social sciences and humanities.

Current Framework Programme, Horizon Europe, continues including social sciences and humanities for addressing societal challenges which require excellent science "intensifying collaboration between Scientific, Technical, Engineering and Mathematical (STEM) and Social Science and Humanities (SSH) research and innovation communities has led to more and more in-depth interdisciplinary work". It is clearly reflected in the Call on Cross-sectoral solutions for the climate transition (HORIZON-CL5-2021-D2-01)[22].

As it says in the corresponding call:

"Projects are expected to contribute to the following outcomes:

- *Research and innovation communities focusing on social sciences and humanities approaches to climate, energy and mobility as well as on citizen engagement and empowerment are less fragmented and better networked across Europe, including with respect to Eastern and Southern Europe.*

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[22] See:
(https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-cl5-2021-d2-01-13).

- *A targeted strategy for intensifying collaboration between science, technology, engineering and mathematics and social sciences and humanities research and innovation communities has led to more and more in-depth interdisciplinary work.*

- *Dedicated outreach and engagement activities (e.g. co-creation processes and greater dissemination of best practices and challenges), have produced strong links to principal stakeholder communities, including policymakers at various levels, the private sector, academia, civil society, and citizens at large. (…)*

Developing novel, multi-disciplinary perspectives, strengthening social sciences and humanities research communities while encouraging collaboration with the science, technology, engineering and mathematics disciplines, and nurturing linkages with stakeholder communities, civil society and citizens at large are important preconditions for providing targeted, high-quality advice on how to confront the manifold challenges surrounding the transition to climate neutrality."

Platforms' approaches

Regarding citizen science platforms, which many times implies managing sociological aspects of citizen science as well as analyses and research on citizen science, there exist different approaches. For example, the Observatory of citizen science in Spain gets funding through the annual call from the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT), in competitive concurrence. At this point, it is worth quoting (Liu 2021, p. 453):

"The Österreich Forscht platform receives permanent funding from the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna. This, however, seems to be the exception. In most cases of national citizen science platforms, it is a challenge to obtain permanent funding. It could be advantageous to establish and keep close contact with public authorities and try to promote the national citizen science platform as a fundamental prerequisite for national citizen science projects and activities."

In their chapter on "Citizen Humanities", Heinisch et al. (2021, p. 104) describe the unique platform MicroPast, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the UK:

"Platform that presents only projects from the humanities, listing about 200 projects for thousands of users. This international platform, which is hosted by the British Museum, started in 2013 and is one of the most comprehensive platforms for citizen humanities projects in Europe. It comprises mainly tagging and transcription projects from all historical eras and different regions in Europe and the Mediterranean (Bonacchi et al. 2014). The platform hosts projects, fosters community interaction, offers learning opportunities for the participants, and provides research data."

Potential funders

In our documentary research - and also on the occasion of the Ibercivis work in citizen science - we have found several funding agencies of research in Europe with an interest in participatory methodologies. In a good number of cases they did not answer the second survey. We were informed by some agency representatives that many of these entities devote to industrial and technological research areas. Although it could be relatively understandable that they do not consider social sciences and humanities as related with their research, it is also true that they are introducing participatory approaches that are also something innovative in their methodologies. At this point it is worth bringing in a comment from one of the interviewees.

"Social sciences and humanities should not be considered a research discipline as such for citizen science, as citizen science is interdisciplinary. All research topics need social sciences and humanities. It is up to the applicant to carry out projects not only with partners from the social sciences and humanities."

Regarding the last sentence, it may also be considered in a complementary sense, when it comes to projects where the scientific-technological or industrial character has more weight: it is up to the applicant to carry out projects not only with partners from science and technology.

Moreover, the introduction of social sciences and humanities is also seen as desirable from the view of a society stronger technically and economically. We can consider some tenders corresponding to the section on "Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing" in the last stage of Horizon 2020. As a first example, in the tender NMBP-38-2020 entitled "Citizens and industrial technologies" (deadline 05-02-2020) it is indicated:

> *"The proposal should consider selected applications addressing global challenges, e.g. health, climate and the circular economy, as well as the changing nature of work. This multi-actor engagement process should include appropriate disciplines of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH)."*
>
> Main keywords: social sciences and humanities, citizen science
>
> https://ec.europa.eu/info/fundingtenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topicdetails/nmbp-38-2020

Another tender within the same section is BIOTEC-06-2020, entitled "Reprogrammed microorganisms for biological sensors" (1st stage: 12.12.2019 2nd stage: 14.05.2020). In this case it is said:

> *"Proposals should address Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) elements regarding acceptability of the technologies used by stakeholders and regulatory aspects."*
>
> Main keywords: social and behavioural sciences, law
>
> https://ec.europa.eu/info/fundingtenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topicdetails/biotec-06-2020

That approach is not new in recent narratives, since participation is seen as a means of overcoming a diversity of barriers between research and innovationl systems and its public perception. Citizen participation is more and more incorporated in the European and national frameworks for research and innovation, even as a requisite for funding in some cases. So, we can not discard several funding agencies as potential funders for citizen science in social sciences and humanities.

These two last examples are included in the document "Opportunities for Researchers from the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities", Net4Society, 2020.[23]

As another interviewed person affirms, environmental research is often part of "normal" research projects. This is often the case in other social sciences and humanaties-related fields as well: research is funded and done, but it does not necessarily have the "label" of citizen science and is not necessarily funded because it is citizen science.

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[23] See: https://www.net4society.eu/files/Net4Society5_SSHOpportunityDocument2020_short_final.pdf

IV. Selected practices

In this section we show some examples of selected good practices in different aspects by both funded projects or projects and funding entities.

Selected practices from funded entities or projects

Good practice 1: Inter- and multi-disciplinarity (Project URBAL)

Among the projects and/or entities funded, we highlight as a good practice the below mentioned URBAL project for explicitly showing its multidisciplinary character, combining disciplines, in particular several within the social sciences and humanities.
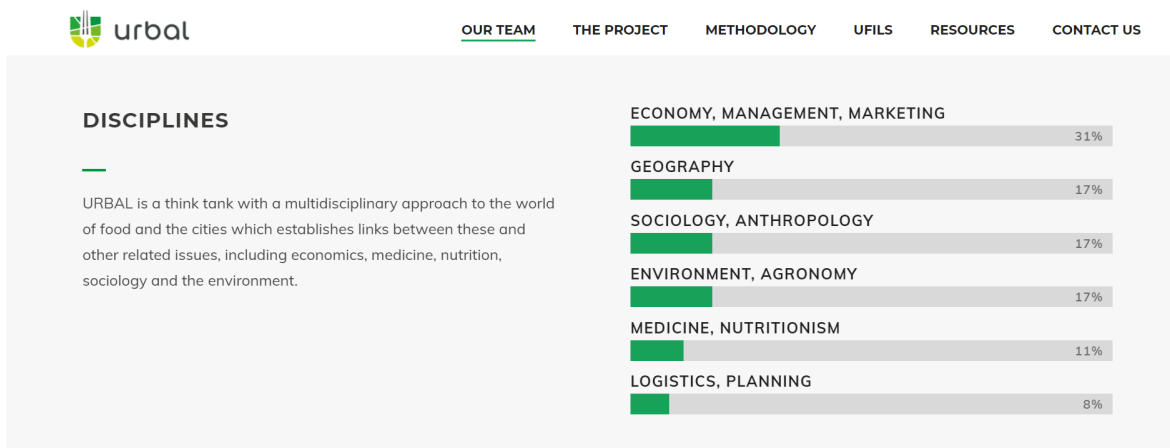
Figure 24: URBAL[24]

Good practice 2: Transparency of funding received (Sciences Citoyennes)

We highlight the Sciences Citoyennes association for publishing in a detailed way their annual financial report publications in a transparent and findable way. In the report from 2018 they indicate some changes in the percentages of their incomes. They affirm that donations and memberships are the sources of funding that could be the most important, as they bring them closer to the citizen base we are targeting, while helping Citizen Science to become independent from its donors.

Good practice 3: Multiplicity of funding sources (Sciences Citoyennes)

On the other hand, it is of great interest to note the multiplicity of funding sources for some projects by the Sciences Citoyennes association, or at least the combination of different types of sources. Sciences Citoyennes receives funding from public subsidies, private entities, membership fees, and small income from the sale of materials.

We add that this is an issue that invites broad debate. There are citizen science associations that have sustained themselves for years with no income other than membership fees. This, they point out, gives them great freedom of action, but at the same time poses risks to their viability.

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[24] See: https://www.urbalfood.org/about-team/.

Résumé des principaux produits

Fonds institutionnels privés : 174 000 euros (72 % des Produit d'Exploitation)
≫ Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme : 140 000 euros
≫ Fondation de France : 20 000 euros
≫ Fondation Un Monde par Tous : 12 000 euros
≫ Fondation La Ferthé : 2 000 euros

Fonds institutionnels publics : 46 500 euros (19 % des PE)
≫ Gouvernement français et assimilés (réserve parlementaire) : 9 000 euros
≫ Ademe : 28 000 euros
≫ Agence Nationale de la Recherche (en consortium) : 2 000 euros

Autres fonds privés
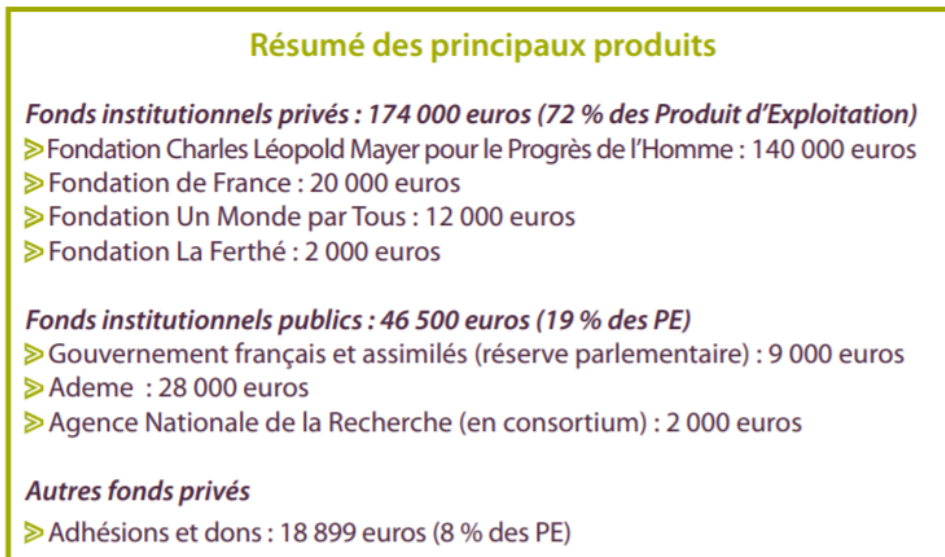≫ Adhésions et dons : 18 899 euros (8 % des PE)

Figure 25: Main financial sources of the Sciences Citoyennes Association[25]

Selected practices from funding entities

Good practice 4: Promotion of cooperation and networking between citizens and research institutions (Bairros saudáveis)

We selected this funding project because it promotes self-governance and local development for both territories and personal capabilities.

Source: https://www.bairrossaudaveis.gov.pt///index.htm (translated from the original in Portuguese):

Objective of funding and purpose of funding. Citizen research is open to all, targeting citizens of different ages, genders, social backgrounds and different levels of knowledge. It enables civil society to participate in science, to develop new scientific questions and to bring special knowledge and new impulses to science. The aim is to further strengthen the transfer of knowledge between research and society in order, on the one hand, to promote the scientific maturity of citizens and, on the other hand, to generate knowledge and impulses for research and development. Furthermore, by specifically promoting cooperation and networking between citizens and research institutions, citizen research should be permanently anchored in society and science.

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[25] See: Sciences Citoyennes Financial Reports 2016
https://sciencescitoyennes.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/SciencesCitoyennes-RapportFinancier2016-0404-web.pdf and
2018 https://sciencescitoyennes.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/SC-Rapport-financier-2019-v2.pdf

Good practice 5: Strong link between sustainability and civic engagement and education (KoMoNa)

KoMoNa is a municipal model project for the implementation of ecological sustainability goals in regions of structural change. This funding project is selected because it poses the sustainability notion strongly linked to civic engagement and education, focusing on the local domain and on multidisciplinary concepts such as 'environmental justice'.

Source:
https://www.bmu.de/themen/europa-internationales-nachhaltigkeit-digitalisierung/nachhaltige-entwicklung/kommunale-modellvorhaben-zur-umsetzung-der-oekologischen-nachhaltigkeitsziele-in-strukturwandelregionen-komona/ (translated from the original in German).

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Funding program: Municipal model projects for the implementation of ecological sustainability goals in regions of structural change. Kommunale Modellvorhaben zur Umsetzung der ökologischen Nachhaltigkeitsziele in Strukturwandel Regionen (KoMoNa)

With the funding of municipal model projects, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety supports municipalities and other actors in structural change regions in realizing ecological sustainability goals and in embarking on a long-term, environmentally friendly development path in accordance with the German Sustainability Strategy.

KoMoNa primarily promotes investment measures such as the near-natural design of areas and bodies of water. Project ideas in the sense of environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism or for more environmental justice in neighborhoods and city districts are also supported by the funding program. In addition to the investment project ideas , the BMU also supports conceptual measures that help implement the German Sustainability Strategy (DNS). These include, for example, municipal sustainability concepts, personnel positions for municipal sustainability management, project ideas for networking and those that strengthen civic engagement. Furthermore, extracurricular educational and cultural projects with a focus on strengthening the awareness and commitment of young people ("Empowerment "), in the area of citizen science or sustainability-related competitions and campaigns.

Good practice 6: Inter-regional funding (The Nordic Programme on Sustainable Urban Development and Smart Cities)

The Nordic Programme on Sustainable Urban Development and Smart Cities seems to be an emblematic project since it recognizes and promotes cooperation among knowledge actors, different research fields and geographical areas as well as networking. And it carries out this task from the very alliance of funding entities.

Source: https://funding.nordforsk.org/portal/#call/1526

The Nordic Programme on Sustainable Urban Development and Smart Cities is a collaborative effort between the Academy of Finland; Formas - a Swedish Research Council for Sustainable Development; Forte: the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare, the

Swedish Energy Agency; the Research Council of Norway; and NordForsk.

The aim of the Programme is to promote cooperation between the knowledge communities in the Nordic countries in order to enhance opportunities and address challenges relating to sustainable urban development and smart cities. The main objectives are to enhance Nordic research collaboration and to fund excellent research with impact within and beyond academia. The programme seeks to develop innovative and interdisciplinary analyses and methods in studies of urban development, smart cities and use of essential knowledge for successful implementation. The Programme is now issuing a call for proposals for research projects. (...)

The call encourages interdisciplinary cooperation between different research fields from socio-economic sciences and humanities to natural sciences and engineering, and to health sciences. The call will help to expand capacity in the Nordic research communities, and encourage greater cooperation between researchers and research communities in the Nordic countries, as well as between researchers and the users of research, such as public authorities, city networks, and relevant private sector actors.

Good practice 7: Co-funding (IRC)

This practice by the Irish Research Council (IRC) and Civil Society Organizations is selected as a good example of cooperation between academia and committed civic organizations outside academia, with benefits for both sides.

Funding opportunities:

IRC funding schemes support collaborative projects that bring together researchers and civil society organisations. Check out the following:

New Foundations (Strand 1a) is entirely funded by the IRC and supports impactful 9-month collaborative projects between researchers and registered charities. This is particularly well-suited to charities that have a defined need or short project in mind.

Enterprise Partnership Scheme is a co-funding programme between the IRC and a civil society organisation for one to four years. The research project is closely related to the interests of the civil society organisation, and the researcher typically completes a placement there. (Note: A waiver may be available to registered charities for the first year of award.)

Employment-Based Postgraduate Programme is a similar scheme in which the IRC co-funds the cost of employing a researcher. The research project is directly related to the interests of the civil society organisation. The civil society organisation is fully embedded throughout the project, and the researcher is employed there.

Figure 26: IRC funding schemes[26]

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[26] See: https://research.ie/partnerships/civic-society-organisations/.

Source: https://research.ie/partnerships/civic-society-organisations/

Charities and researchers are partners in the process. Developing ideas, project design and development are achieved through reciprocity, transparency and dialogue.

Through partnership, your civil society organisation will benefit from, and will actively contribute to, high-quality research that directly aligns with your organisation's work plan and strategic interests. By working with an excellent researcher, you will build the evidence base to tackle the major challenges that your organisation seeks to address.

Good practice 8: Connection of topics considered as scientific-technological with the relevant social dimension (IED, DFG)

We selected these calls from the Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) and the German Research Foundation - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) for proposals because they explicitly connect topics considered as scientific-technological with the relevant social dimensions.

The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) promotes innovation and enhances the entrepreneurial spirit across Europe.

Source: https://ied.eu/blog/social-sciences-and-humanities-ssh/

The clean-energy transition doesn't just pose technological and scientific challenges; it also requires a better understanding of cross-cutting issues related to socioeconomic, gender, sociocultural, and socio-political issues.

We select The German Research Foundation - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) because it is able to combine - from the self-governing - all kinds of people, entities and fields for promoting research.

Source: https://www.dfg.de/en/dfg_profile/mission/index.html

The DFG is the self-governing organisation for science and research in Germany. It serves all branches of science and the humanities. In organisational terms, the DFG is an association under private law. Its membership consists of German research universities, non-university research institutions, scientific associations and the Academies of Science and the Humanities.

The DFG receives the large majority of its funds from the federal government and the states, which are represented in all grants committees. At the same time, the voting system and procedural regulations guarantee science-driven decisions.

The main task of the DFG is to select the best projects by researchers at universities and research institutions on a competitive basis and to finance these projects. Individuals or higher education institutions submit proposals in a particular field of curiosity-driven basic research that they themselves select. Interdisciplinary proposals are also considered.

Good practice 9: Advocacy to enhance the participation of social sciences and humanities research in interdisciplinary calls (Net4Society)

We select the event described below by Net4Society (European Green Deal – Social Sciences & Humanities in EU Green Deal Call) because we see here how funders themselves - Net4Society is the international network of National Contact Points for the Societal Challenge 6 within the last european framework programme Horizon2020 - can purposely target social sciences and humanities researchers to enhance their participation to interdisciplinary topics, such. In addition, we can highlight the relevance of matchmaking to discover new opportunities for collaboration.

> Source: https://ssh-in-green-deal.b2match.io/home
>
> This virtual international Information Day and Brokerage Event will highlight research topics under the European Green Deal Call with a relevance of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Participants will have the possibility to join in a Matchmaking Event. The matchmaking event will give participants the opportunity to join pre-arranged meetings with other participants in order to identify possible collaborators and to facilitate the setup of project consortia. Researchers, entrepreneurs and other stakeholders actively looking for project partners, can present their project during a flash presentation session. The matchmaking session will be preceded by an information session given by the European Commission and the Research Executive Agency which will focus on the policy context, funding opportunities and the open calls for proposals. This info session will bring valuable insights for your proposal preparation, adding important background information to compliment the bilateral meetings in the afternoon part of the event.
>
> Focus of the event:
> - The European Green Deal topics with SSH relevance
> - Current developments and policy context for the call
> - Expected impact of the projects related to a just and sustainable societal transition
> - Fast and fruitful pre-arranged meetings to foster effective international networking and to facilitate the setup of Horizon 2020 project consortium

Good practice 10: Co-creating funding schemes (Urban Labs)

The Urban Labs project is also coherent regarding its aim and its methods: in order to achieve a co-creation multidisciplinar space it develops a co-created funding scheme, including very diverse kinds of funders.

> Source: Kelchtermans, S, Robledo Böttcher, N; RIO Country Report 2016: Belgium; EUR 28498 EN; doi:10.2760/273083
>
> A number of Citizen Science initiatives have recently been launched in Belgium. In Flanders, the web site 'Iedereen Wetenschapper' ('Everyone a Scientist') was launched in 2015. It is an initiative of the science magazine EOS, supported by Scientific American and the association of young academics ('Jonge Academie Vlaanderen'). It is part of the international Citizen Science Association (CSA) and the European Citizen Science Association (ECSA). Public research organizations have also taken action to engage citizens, for example to collect data. At all

levels, the phenomenon of hackathons, open events where people can join a collaborative effort on software projects, is also becoming more prevalent. A recent example is the 'Citizens of Wallonia' hackathon in March 2016, dedicated to the development of new service applications targeting well-being, employment and education ('university 2.0'). The event joined different types of partners: technological (e.g. IB), educational (University of Mons) and governmental (e.g. the Digital Wallonia agency). In Brussels, the Urban Bee Lab brings together artists, scientists, beekeepers, technicians and creative people to study the interaction between city honeybees and urban ecosystems. It is supported by the Free University of Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Sony Corporation, the DG Culture of the European Commission, and the Flemish Community. Innoviris, the Brussels institute for research and innovation, also supports a wide range of sensibilisation and citizen science activities, as well as the new "Co-Create" funding scheme for collaborative science projects.

Good practice 11: Alliances (Participatory Science Academy)

We select this practice because it constitutes a consortium of two universities and a funder coming from the third sector. We highlight their aim of promoting the environment to facilitate cooperation and communication. We understand this aim as very ambitious, rigorous, realistic and necessary.
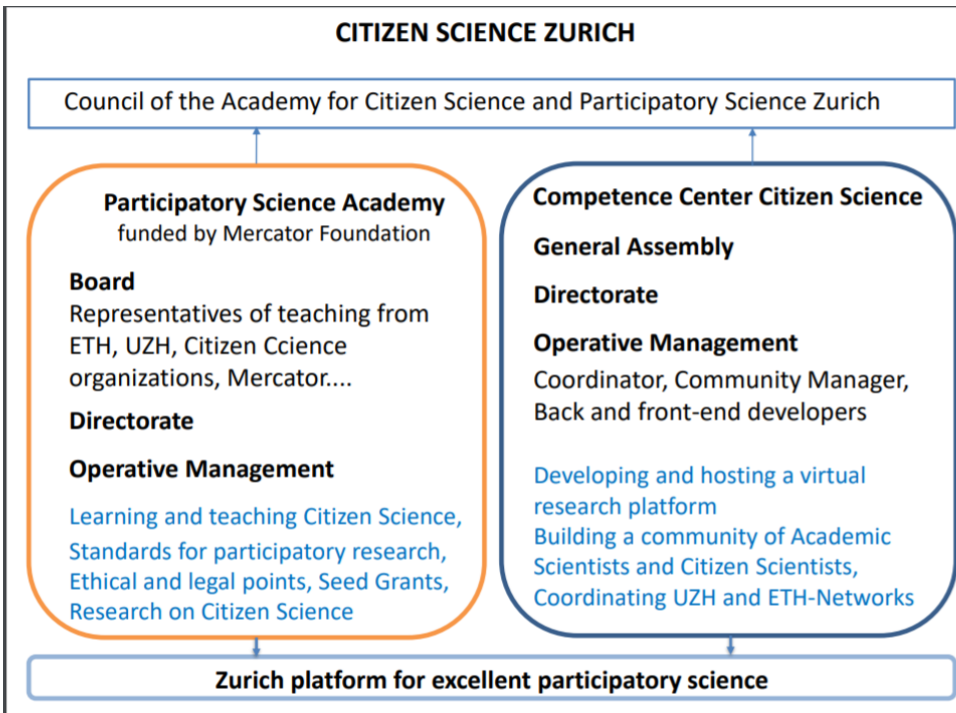

Figure 27: Citizen Science Zurich[27]

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[27] See: https://eua.eu/component/attachments/attachments.html?task=attachment&id=1005.

Good practice 12: scientific communication through art (The Art of Citizen-Science)

We learnt about the event "The Art of Citizen-Science: Monitoring a Climate Disaster Geography", which represents an emblematic practice when wicked issues are addressed. We highlight this event, together with the set of activities it involves, because it develops a greater and/or better scientific communication through art, on complex issues - such as climate change - in which local citizen scientists play an important and often unknown role. Creativity is one of the common features in every type of research and an event such as this one highlighted this relevant notion.

Search engines for funding calls

In addition to the above examples of funders and funded entities, it' relevant to highlight the role that search engine can play in the landscape, and we will take here the examples of two search engines for funding calls, in the UK (https://www.ukri.org/opportunity/) and France (https://fundit.fr/). These tools provide up to date information on calls at national and international level, respectively. The UKRI finder allows searchings through filters (e.g. AHRC, the Arts and Humanities Research Council) and search terms (e.g. citizen science), whereas Fundit does not provide this kind of filter yet. On the other hand, Fundit includes calls for France and outside, whereas the UKRI funding finder only includes calls in the United Kingdom.

Here we provide the general description taken from the official websites:

Fundit

Source: https://fundit.fr/en/about-us

Fund It is part of the Plan national pour les SHS, published in July 2016 by the French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation (MESRI, Les S.H.S., un investissement pour l'avenir). Fundit has been conceived and developed by the Réseau français des instituts d'études avancées (RFIEA) foundation, within the Alliance Athena framework and in partnership with the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'Homme (FMSH) and supported by the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS).

Fund It is funded by the MESRI's Direction générale de la recherche et de l'innovation, within the framework of the Plan national pour les SHS, 2016, and by the Labex RFIEA + (Investissements d'Avenir programme, run by the French National Research Agency (ANR)).

UKRI funding finder

Source: https://www.ukri.org/about-us/what-we-do/

Our vision is for an outstanding research and innovation system in the UK that gives everyone the opportunity to contribute and to benefit, enriching lives locally, nationally and internationally.

Research and innovation enriches and improves our lives and increases prosperity by creating knowledge that enables us to understand ourselves and the world around us. This also empowers us to focus on the many challenges we face as individuals and as communities, nationally and globally.

We will work with partners to shape a dynamic, diverse and inclusive system of research and innovation in the UK that is an integral part of society, giving everyone the opportunity to participate and to benefit.

Our mission is to convene, catalyse and invest in close collaboration with others to build a thriving, inclusive research and innovation system that connects discovery to prosperity and public good.

We bring together nine organisations with great depth and breadth of expertise, allowing us to connect research communities, institutions, businesses and wider society, in the UK and around the world. This combination enables us to work across the whole research and innovation system, informed by our networks and expertise.

As the UK's largest public funder of research and innovation it is our responsibility to ensure the health of the system as a whole, now and in the future. As a steward of this system, we will work together with many other organisations. These include our close partners at the heart of the research and innovation system such as higher education institutions and institutes, innovative businesses, investors, not-for-profit organisations and policy makers, and a wider set of partners such as those in the education system and civil society.

V. Recommendations for a successful funding policy to enhance citizen science in the social sciences and humanities

The aim of this report on citizen science funding in the social sciences and humanities is eminently practical. Its purpose is to provide information to all actors involved in order to achieve the proper development of existing and/or potential projects together with a better management of resources. From the data and results obtained, it has been possible to draw a series of conclusions that can be translated into recommendations for the reinforcement of existing policy as well as into proposals that have not been implemented to date.

Importantly, many of the recommendations are equally valid for any other field of study with citizen science methodologies. Some of them, however, are specific to social sciences and humanities fields where there are additional funding difficulties.

In particular, our analysis allows us to identify two opposing funding approaches. Each of these approaches could be justified on the basis of certain advantages, but each also has disadvantages as summarised below.

- First approach: Trying to force a single identifying term - citizen science - for very disparate and often very localised activities (within a discipline, within a specific language).
  - Potential advantages. There will be more candidates as the term 'citizen science' is increasingly interpreted as encompassing very disparate activities.
  - Potential disadvantages. There will be fewer candidates because many will not identify their activity with the term 'citizen science' and therefore will not recognise their activities as eligible.
- Second approach: Addressing specific schemes at very local scales, adapted to the full diversity of activities that fit within the broad definition of citizen science, using the most appropriate terms according to different environments, cultures, areas of study, etc.
  - Potential advantages. There will be more applicants because funding will reach very different levels with the most appropriate languages.
  - Potential disadvantages. There will be fewer applicants and less dissemination of information because it will be very disparate and diverse, and therefore less traceable.

The first approach implies a broad acceptance of the 'citizen science' term as an umbrella expression for very different activities. According to our results this is more and more the case, but problems of terminology and classification are and will always be present and cannot be ignored. So, the second approach must also be taken into account.

Therefore, the main keyword in the set of recommendations for citizen science funding - especially in the very broad field of social sciences and humanities - is "funding diversity".

Main recommendations resulting of this research are as follows:

- Diversification of funding schemes and promoting a wide variety of models that respond to the characteristics and needs of different geographical, cultural or socio-economic contexts: making possible projects involved in large international partnerships with far-reaching global objectives, alongside the promotion of a rich and wide diversity of small projects and local networks, through the infinite number of possible intermediate situations. Hence, the promotion of funding diversity in terms of:
  - Scope: local, regional, national, international.
  - Type: monetary in different percentages, in kind.
  - Source: from public and private entities, third sector, individual and group donors, crowdfunding, membership, diverse combinations of the previous ones.
  - Approach: linked to projects developed by research institutions (top-down approach), autonomous projects that self-organise themselves, although with financial support (bottom-up approach).

- Promotion and support for the countless third sector entities, both as recipients of funding to carry out their projects and as providers of funding that can promote other projects at very different scales.

- Taking into account the diversity of terms for referring to citizen science or participatory research, depending on the country. Using at least two different expressions in the same call (in title, description, and/or keywords) - according to the different contexts and scopes - is needed for the different actors to connect and develop their common interests.

- Promoting alliances and networks, both among funding agencies and recipients of funding.

- Transparent and findable communication of funding received or provided by corresponding organisations.

- Development of tools for finding funding opportunities at different levels taking into account the necessary diversity of funding schemes.

- Explicitly highlight the presence and value of social sciences and humanities disciplines in multidisciplinary projects.

- Dissemination and continuity of studies on the diverse impacts of social sciences and humanities research with citizen science methodologies.

VI. Outlook on further research needs

As mentioned at the beginning of the report, this work aims at drawing a first sketch of the current landscape of available funding schemes for social sciences and the humanities' citizen science activities. It is a preliminary work that identifies the next steps needed for enhancing the financial support of citizen science activities involving social sciences and humanities research.

The difficulties we found while conducting our research reflect the difficulties faced by those interested in funding citizen science projects in social sciences and humanities.

Barriers for finding information on funding may also be associated with the fact that, in our searches, we demand two very specific requirements: social sciences and humanities as research areas and citizen science as methodology. Our main database - containing information on funding bodies and calls - must take into consideration two important points during its development. First, some of the database fields are difficult to pinpoint. The main reasons are that the information is not always findable, taking into account issues of terminology (both for citizen science and social sciences and humanities), as well as the very design of websites and their more or less detailed contents. These difficulties are indicated by the results of an analysis of 105 funding entities. Second, it would be desirable to add many other funding bodies to the database, and therefore the database will remain open in order for other actors with knowledge on the issue to add useful information in the future.

As a particular issue, and considering the advantage of multiple local activities, alongside large projects, it would be interesting to know, e.g., who the private donors are and what their activity is: whether the donors are a few who finance a large number of projects or whether they are rather many small, diverse and regionally active donors, or whether there are both types. The same applies to all kinds of funders, needless to say. To this end, a good practice would be the accessible publication of the financial reports of both funders and funded projects.

On another level, detailed information on national legislations for funding citizen science is also needed. Relevant support for citizen science at a national scale - particularly on social sciences and humanities - exists in some European countries. In other countries, according to some survey respondents, plans are currently being developed.

In order to gain a more precise outlook of this landscape about available funding schemes for social sciences and the humanities' citizen science activities, further research is needed on: the geographical scope, types of entities according to their management (public, private, third sector, combinations of them), alliances and modes of cooperation, diversity of practices, inter, multi- and trans-disciplinarity of the projects, individual donations or micro-patronage. This list just mentions some of the information that may be needed, without being exhaustive. The upcoming tasks that the COESO project will carry out, especially the workshops with funders and with the potential recipients of funding, will be a precious opportunity to engage all stakeholders into a common discussion. This report, as well as the open database generated, are a starting point for the co-creation work that COESO will continue to develop with all stakeholders to strengthen social science and humanities research with citizen science methodologies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHRC	Arts and Humanities Council
ANR	Agence Nationale de la Recherche
CS	citizen science
COESO	Collaborative Engagement on Societal Issues
CSA	Citizen Science Association
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
DNS	Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie
ECSA	European Citizen Science Association
EHESS	École des hautes études en sciences sociales
ETH Zürich	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
EU	European Union
FAIR	findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable
FECYT	Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología
FWF	Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
HERA	Humanities in the European Research Area
KoMoNa	Kommunale Modellvorhaben zur Umsetzung der ökologischen Nachhaltigkeitsziele in Strukturwandel Regionen
MWS	Max Weber Stiftung
No. / no.	Number / number
PAR	Participatory action research
PI	Principal Investigator
PPSR	Public Participation in Scientific Research

PR	Participatory research
SSH	Social sciences and humanities
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
TCS	Top Citizen Science
UK	United Kingdom
UKRI	United Kingdom Research and Innovation
UZH	Universität Zürich
WoS	Web of Science

Annex I: Funding entities

Below it is presented the list of funding entities we analyzed in this document. Three main attributes - main activity of the entity, type of management of the entity, and country - are shown. The entities are clustered by country in alphabetical order.

Country	Entity name	Entity type by activity	Entity type by management
Austria	Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
Austria	Austria Research Promotion Agency (FFG)	National Government	Public institution
Austria	Austrian Climate Research Program (ACRP)	National Government	Public institution
Austria	Austrian Innovation Foundation for Education (IfB)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Austria	Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology	National Government	Public institution
Austria	Government of Austria	National Government	Public institution
Austria	Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Belgium	Baillet-Latour Fondation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Belgium	Belgium (F.R.S – FNRS)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Belgium	European Commission	European Government	Public institution
Belgium	Flemish government	Regional Government	Public institution
Belgium	Innoviris	Regional Government	Public institution
Belgium	Research Foundation Flanders (FWO)	Regional Government	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Science Fund (BNSF)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Czech Republic	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	National Government	Public institution
Czech Republic	Technologická agentura ČR Technology Agency of the Czech Republic	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Denmark	Innovation Fund Denmark	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Unknown
Estonia	Estonian Research Council	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Europe	Action Project	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Mix
Europe	European Commision (ENUTC H2020 2021-2025)	European Government	Public institution
Europe	European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Europe	European Regional Development Fund	European Government	Public institution

Finland	Academy of Finland	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Unknown
France	Agence de Transition Ecologique (ADEME)	National Government	Public institution
France	Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR)	National Government	Public institution
France	Agropolis Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Caisse nationale de solidarité pour l'autonomie (CNSA)	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Camargo Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Center Roland Mousnier	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Public institution
France	CIRAD	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
France	Fondation d'entreprise Hermès	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Fondation de France	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Initiative Interdisciplinaire IdEx Université de Paris	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	INSHS CNRS	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	IReSP	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	L'IdEx de Strasbourg	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	La Maison des Sciences de l'Homme SUD, Occitanie	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	La Région Occitanie	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Public institution
France	Lille University Science shop	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	Louis Bonduelle Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
France	Université de Paris et ses partenaires au sein de Sorbonne Paris Cité	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution
France	Université Sorbonne	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Public institution

Germany	Bundesministerium_für_Bildung_und_Forschung (MBMF)	National Government	Public institution
Germany	Bundesministerium_für_Umwelt,_Naturschutz_und nukleare Sicherheit (BMU)	National Government	Public institution
Germany	Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung	National Government	Public institution
Germany	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Germany	DVB	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Germany	Roxy Ulm	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Germany	The Stiftung Mercator	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Private - industry/company (for profit)
Germany	The Volkswagen Stiftung	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Germany	Uferstudios für zeitgenössischen Tanz	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
International	Belmont Forum	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Ireland	Irish Research Council (IRC)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Ireland	Science Foundation Ireland (SFI)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Italy	Compagnia di San Paolo	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Italy	Fondazione CON IL SUD	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Italy	Fondazone Cariplo	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Italy	The Italian National Research Council (CNR)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Latvia	Valsts izglītības attīstības aģentūra (VIAA)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Lithuania	Research Council of Lithuania (RCL)	National Government	Public institution
Luxembourg	Luxembourg National Research Fund (FNR)	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Mix
Netherlands	Nederlands Wetenschap Organisatie (NWO)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Netherlands	Taskforce_for_Applied_Research_SIA_-_Regie Orgaan SIA	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Norway	NordForsk	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Norway	The Research Council of Norway (RCN)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Poland	National Science Centre (NCN)	National Government	Public institution

Portugal	Câmara Municipal de Lisboa (CML)	Regional Government	Public institution
Portugal	Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Portugal	Fundo Regional Ciencia Tecnología (Portugal-Azores)	Regional Government	Public institution
Portugal	Portuguese Government	National Government	Public institution
Romania	Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)	National Government	Public institution
Romania	Romania Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (UEFISCDI)	National Government	Public institution
Slovenia	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia	National Government	Public institution
Spain	Caixa Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Spain	COTEC Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Spain	Diputación Provincial de Alicante	Regional Government	Public institution
Spain	FBBVA	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Spain	Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología (FECYT)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Spain	Gobierno de Aragón	Regional Government	Public institution
Spain	Gobierno de Navarra	Regional Government	Public institution
Spain	Goteo Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Spain	Ibercivis Foundation	Organization/Group inside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Spain	Laboratorios CESAR	Local Government/Municipalities	Public institution
Spain	Ministerio de Cultura y Deporte	National Government	Public institution
Spain	Ministerio Transición Ecológica	National Government	Public institution
Spain	Ministry Science & Innovation	National Government	Public institution
Spain	Observatorio CC Zaragoza	Local Government/Municipalities	Mix
Spain	Oficina CC Barcelona	Local Government/Municipalities	Public institution
Spain	Research State Agency (AEI) MINECO, FEDER-UE	National Government	Public institution
Sweden	FORMAS	National Government	Public institution
Sweden	Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Mix
Sweden	Marianne and Marcus Wallenberg Foundation	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Mix
Sweden	The Swedish Research Council (VR)	National Government	Public institution

Sweden	The Swedish Energy Agency (SWEA)	National Government	Public institution
Switzerland	Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le Progrès de l'Homme (FPH)	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)
Switzerland	Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
Switzerland	The Stiftung Mercator Schweiz	Organization/Group outside Research centres	Private - industry/company (for profit)
United Kingdom	Arts Humanities Research Council (AHRC)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
United Kingdom	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
United Kingdom	Engineering Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
United Kingdom	Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution
United Kingdom	UK Research Innovation (UKRI)	State Institution/Foundation for R&I	Public institution

Annex II: First Survey Form

Landscape Study on Citizen Science (CS) Funding in Social Science and Humanities (SSH)

This survey addresses all people engaged or willing to engage in citizen science (CS) or participatory research projects involving disciplines from the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) fields. The survey is part of the research conducted by the European COESO Project (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101006325) on 'Collaborative Engagement on Societal Issues' (Horizon 2020 REF: 101006325). COESO gathers 15 partners from 6 different European countries. One of its main objectives is to work with funders to innovate funding schemes for citizen science in SSH.

The survey is completely anonymous, as we do not collect any personal data or any data that allows respondents to be identified. In this case, in accordance with the European Regulation 2016/679, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), NO informed consent from respondents is required. The results will be processed in accordance with the GDPR. Ibercivis Foundation is the entity responsible for the management of the survey.

Outcomes will be made public on the upcoming COESO website. You can subscribe to our newsletters (OPERAS https://www.operas-eu.org/operas-newsletter/ and ECSA https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/about-us/news/), if you wish to be kept up to date. For more questions about COESO you can write to the project coordinators pierre[dot]mounier[at]openedition[dot]org and alessia[dot]smaniotto[at]openedition[dot]org.

Filling out the survey takes from 8 to 10 minutes.

You can submit your response before 10 June.

Thank you very much.   *Mandatory field

What type of entity do you represent? *
- ○ Local Government/Municipalities
- ○ Regional Government
- ○ National Government
- ○ Universities, Research centres (researchers, project managers, administration staff)
- ○ Infrastructure for researchers (e.g. libraries, university presses, research infrastructures, etc.)
- ○ Associations, Foundations, NGOs
- ○ Companies, industry
- ○ Other:

How many people are currently working in your entity? *
- ○ Less than 10
- ○ Between 10 and 100
- ○ Between 100 and 1000
- ○ More than 1000

What is your main role(s) inside your entity? *
- ☐ Project manager
- ☐ Communication manager
- ☐ Project member
- ☐ Other:

Citizen science is an umbrella term gathering different kinds of activities. Which of the following activities do you recognize as "citizen science"? *
- ☐ Collaborative Research
- ☐ Participatory Research
- ☐ Public Engagement
- ☐ Public Humanities
- ☐ Crowdsourcing
- ☐ Interprofessional collaboration
- ☐ Hybrid Forum
- ☐ Participatory action research
- ☐ Action research
- ☐ Other (you may use your language)
- ☐ Other:

How do you usually refer to the umbrella term 'citizen science' - or the term you use frequently - in your own language and in English? *
Your answer

Have you applied for funding calls for CS (or similar term) projects on SSH or where you are part of a consortium that has applied for funding calls? *
- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ No, but I want to

Did the calls you applied to explicitly mention "citizen science" or another similar/close term? Please indicate which terms in case. *
- ○ Yes, "citizen science" term
- ○ No
- ○ Other:

Which type of funding entity has financed any of your projects? *
- ☐ Public funding (governmental entities)
- ☐ Private funding (companies, industry)
- ☐ Third sector (foundations, associations, NGOs)
- ☐ Individual donators
- ☐ Crowdfunding campaign managed at governmental level (ministry, regional government, city council, entities depending on government)
- ☐ Crowdfunding campaign managed at institutional level (any other non-governmental entity)
- ☐ Crowdfunding campaign by your entity/activity/project
- ☐ Other:

What is the geographic scope of the funding entity for any of your projects? *

- ☐ Local funding
- ☐ National funding
- ☐ European funding
- ☐ International funding

How many calls has your entity applied for? (Number) *

How many calls does your entity apply for on average each year? (Number) *

How many of them have you received? *

- ○ None of them
- ○ Less than 10%
- ○ Between 10% and 20%
- ○ Between 20% and 30%
- ○ More than 30%

Please, indicate the estimated percentage of funding for your institution coming from CS-SSH calls. (Numeric: from 0 to 100) *

Thinking of your own institution, which are the main barriers related to funding in your project(s)? *

- ☐ We don't find calls for CS projects on SSH
- ☐ We don't find calls for CS projects on SSH in our geographical level
- ☐ Calls including co-financiation leds to internal financial troubles (e.g. related to recruitment of personnel)
- ☐ We are a small group and/or we don't have the skills (staff, time, knowledge) to manage the funding calls
- ☐ Funding periods at the national or local level are too short
- ☐ Excessive bureaucracy associated with financing management
- ☐ Other:

How do you prefer working in your CS-SSH projects? *

- ○ Alone
- ○ With 2 or 3 partners
- ○ With 4 to 6 partners
- ○ With 7 to 10 partners
- ○ More than 10 partners

Thinking of projects you are developing alone or inside a consortium, what type of funding, in terms of time, would you prefer? *

- ☐ For a specific event
- ☐ Less that 6 month
- ☐ Between 6 months and 1 year
- ☐ Between 1 year and 3 years
- ☐ More than 3 years

Thinking of projects you are developing alone or inside a consortium, what type of funding, in terms of modality, would you prefer? *

- ☐ Funding in-kind
- ☐ Funding in money at 100%
- ☐ Funding in money at some percentage (e.g. 80%)

Thinking of projects you are developing alone or inside a consortium, which amount would you need for the whole project? *

- ☐ 1,000 - 3,000 € per year
- ☐ 3,000 - 10,000 € per year
- ☐ 10,000 - 50,000 € per year
- ☐ 50,000 - 100,000 € per year
- ☐ 100,000 - 500,000 € per year
- ☐ 500,000 - 1,000,000 € per year
- ☐ More than 1,000,000 € per year
- ☐ Other:

Which types of funding entities would you prefer? *

- ☐ Public funding (governmental entities)
- ☐ Private funding (companies, industry)
- ☐ Third sector (foundations, associations, NGOs)
- ☐ Individual donators
- ☐ Crowdfunding campaign managed at governmental level (ministry, regional government, city council, entities depending on government)
- ☐ Crowdfunding campaign managed at institutional level (any other non-governmental entity)
- ☐ Crowdfunding campaign by your entity/activity/project
- ☐ Other:

Funding calls for CS projects in SSH

COESO seeks to work with funders - current and potential - to innovate funding schemes for citizen science in SSH. Please, describe here all the calls related to CS and SSH you know. You can fill up to 10 calls.

CALL no. 1 NAME

CALL no. 1 website

CALL no. 1 funding entity / entities

CALL no. 1 country

OTHER CALLS

TO SEND

Annex III: Second Survey Form

Landscape Study on Citizen Science (CS) Funding in Social Science and Humanities (SSH)

This survey addresses all entities currently or potentially funding citizen science (CS)projects (or participatory research projects) involving disciplines from the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) fields. The survey is part of the research conducted by the European COESO Project (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101006325) on 'Collaborative Engagement on Societal Issues' (Horizon 2020 REF: 101006325). COESO gathers 15 partners from 6 different European countries. One of its main objectives is to work with funders to innovate funding schemes for CS in SSH.

The results of the survey will be used only for the above indicated research and processed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). We will require an email account, not necessarily personal, if you agree to provide it to us. We would use it only to keep contact. Personal Data will be stored until the end of the project and deleted after completion. We follow strict security procedures when storing data and under no circumstances we will transfer personal data to third parties. Ibercivis Foundation is responsible for the management of the survey as well as for processing and protecting all data obtained through the survey. You can exercise your rights according to the GDPR and contact Ibercivis at ethics[at]ibercivis[dot]es.

Outcomes will be made public on the upcoming COESO website. You can subscribe to our newsletters (OPERAS https://www.operas-eu.org/operas-newsletter/ and ECSA https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/about-us/news/), if you wish to be kept up to date.

For more questions about COESO you can write to the project coordinators pierre[dot]mounier[at]openedition[dot]org and alessia[dot]smaniotto[at]openedition[dot]org.

Filling out the survey takes from 8 to 10 minutes.

You can submit your response before 11 June.

Thank you very much.

*Mandatory

Do you want to answer this survey? *
   Yes

ENTITY INFORMATION

Entity name *

Entity website *

Type of entity in terms of activity *

- ○ Local Government/Municipalities
- ○ Regional Government
- ○ National Government
- ○ European Government
- ○ State Institution/Foundation for R&I
- ○ Organization/Group outside Research centres
- ○ Organization/Group inside Research centres
- ○ Other:

Type of entity in terms of management *

- ○ Public institution
- ○ Private - industry/company (for profit)
- ○ Third sector - association/foundation/NGO (not-for-profit)

Country *

Region

City *

Contact email account * An institutional email account, or personal if you prefer.

Entity Phone number. Only for clarification purposes. Non mandatory field.

Do your website or calls explicitly mention "citizen science" or another similar term? Please indicate which terms in case (in your language and/or in English). *

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, "citizen science" term
- ○ Other:

Does your entity fund citizen science projects on social sciences and/or humanities? * Regardless of whether you use the term "citizen science" or another similar term.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ No, but I would like to

FUNDING ACTIVITY

All questions in this section refer to funding SSH research with CS methodologies.

Is your funding activity ongoing? *

- ○ Ongoing
- ○ Not ongoing

Can you indicate the year (aprox.) your funding activity began? *

In case your activity is not ongoing, can you indicate the year (aprox.) your funding activity finished?

What type of funding length do you provide? *

☐ For a specific event
☐ For less that 6 month
☐ For periods between 6 months and 1 year
☐ For periodos between 1 year and 3 years
☐ For more than 3 years
☐ Otro:

Which is your "success rate", that is, the ratio between projects funded and applicants? Please indicate a percentage (aprox). *

Which are the main barriers related to funding CS projects on SSH? *

Please tick - or describe below - the barriers or risks you have identified in your funding activity.

☐ General decrease in research lines on SSH
☐ Lack of trust by stakeholders in research funding on SSH
☐ Lack of interest by stakeholders in funding citizen science
☐ General decrease in number of researchers on SSH applying to calls
☐ Difficulties related to multidisciplinar and frontier research topics
☐ Excessive bureaucracy associated with financing management
☐ Difficulty in identifying returns and impacts of research
☐ Other:

Calls for CS projects in SSH

COESO seeks to work with funders - current and potential - to innovate funding schemes for citizen science in SSH. Please, describe here all the calls related to CS and SSH your entity is involved in. You can fill up to 10 calls.

CALL no. 1 NAME *

CALL no. 1 Website *

CALL no. 1 Other co-funding entities. Include here other entities co-funding this call, if applicable.

CALL no 1. Geographic scope *
   ○ Local
   ○ Regional
   ○ National
   ○ European
   ○ International
   ○ Worldwide

CALL no 1. Periodicity of the call *
- ○ Annual
- ○ Biannual
- ○ Non-periodic
- ○ Other:

CALL no. 1 Number of funded projects per call *
- ○ Less than 5
- ○ Between 5 and 10
- ○ Between 11 and 20
- ○ More than 20
- ○ Other:

CALL no. 1 Do you provide In-kind funding? *
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

CALL no. 1 Total budget of the call *
- ○ 1,000 - 3,000 €
- ○ 3,000 - 10,000 €
- ○ 10,000 - 50,000 €
- ○ 50,000 - 100,000 €
- ○ 100,000 - 500,000 €
- ○ 500,000 - 1,000,000 €
- ○ 1,000,000 - 5,000,000 €
- ○ More than 5,000,000 €
- ○ Other:

CALL no. 1 Budget per project *
- ○ 1,000 - 3,000 € per project
- ○ 3,000 - 10,000 € per project
- ○ 10,000 - 50,000 € per project
- ○ 50,000 - 100,000 € per project
- ○ 100,000 - 500,000 € per project
- ○ 500,000 - 1,000,000 € per project
- ○ 1,000,000 - 5,000,000 € per project
- ○ More than 5,000,000 € per project
- ○ Other:

CALL no. 1 Please indicate the % of provided funding * In case of co-funding calls
- ○ 100
- ○ Between 60 and 100
- ○ Less than 60
- ○ Other:

(...) OTHER CALLS **TO SEND**

Annex IV: Interview Form and Contributors

The people who kindly contributed to our research through interviews were:

- Martine Legris, Boutique des Sciences de l'Université de Lille
- Hans de Jonge, Head of Open Science Dutch Research Council
- Matthias Reiter-Pázmándy, Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
- Gerit Oberraufner, FWF Austrian Science Fund
- Marika Cieslinski, OeAD Center for Citizen Science, Austria

- Adelaida Sacristán García, COTEC Foundation, Spain

plus four other people who prefer not to appear by name in the document.

We thank them all for their time and valuable contributions.

Landscape Study on Citizen Science (CS) Funding in Social Science and Humanities (SSH)

Interview addressed to people with knowledge on funding national scope. Other funders are welcome. We also ask you for some information about your entity through this form.

Introduction

Preliminary note: with the umbrella term *citizen science* we refer to activities carried out by academics and non-academics to achieve a common research. In Social Science and Humanities there are also a growing number of citizen science projects. You can visit "MicroPasts" (https://crowdsourced.micropasts.org/) or "CoAct" (https://coactproject.eu/) among many other examples.

This interview addresses all entities currently or potentially funding citizen science (CS) or participatory research (PR) projects involving disciplines from the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) fields. The interview is part of the research conducted by the European COESO Project (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101006325) on 'Collaborative Engagement on Societal Issues' (Horizon 2020 REF: 101006325). COESO gathers 15 partners from 6 different European countries. One of its main objectives is to work with funders to innovate funding schemes for CS in SSH.

The results of the interview will be used only for the above indicated research and processed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Interviews will be used for this research but they won't be published, unless you indicate your will and explicit interest for publishing it, e.g. as an annex of our public report.

Personal Data will be stored until the end of the project and deleted after completion. We follow strict security procedures when storing data and under no circumstances we will transfer personal data to third parties. Ibercivis Foundation is responsible for the management of the interview as well as for processing and protecting all personal and non personal data obtained through it. You can exercise your rights according to the GDPR and contact Ibercivis at ethics[at]ibercivis[dot]es.

Outcomes will be made public on the upcoming COESO website. You can subscribe to our newsletters (OPERAS https://www.operas-eu.org/operas-newsletter/ and ECSA https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/about-us/news/), if you wish to be kept up to date.

For more questions about COESO you can write to the project coordinators pierre[dot]mounier[at]openedition[dot]org and alessia[dot]smaniotto[at]openedition[dot]org.

Completing the interview takes from 20 to 30 minutes.

You can submit your response before 20 May.

Thank you very much.

ELECTRONIC CONSENT: Clicking on the "agree" button indicates that: (1) you have ready the above information (2) you voluntarily agree to participate. *
- Agree

Publication of results. The information I provide can be used for research purposes, and/but: *
- I do not consent to the publication of the interview or to any of my personal data appearing in the public report.
- I consent to the interview being published in the public report, including my personal data (name, surname, entity).
- I consent to my personal data (name, surname, entity) being added to the public report in a list of participants or contributors.

What's your name and surname and entity? *

General questions on CS-SHH funding

1. How do you see the funding landscape for citizen science (CS) or participatory research (PR) and Social Science and Humanities (SSH) in your country? And at the European level, i.e. at the Commission level (not at the level of the other countries)?
2. Do you know of similar funding initiatives in your country, or at regional level? Can you indicate some other organisations/institutions providing such fundings?
3. Do you think the SSH fields are underrepresented in research funding? What would be the reasons for an underrepresentation of SSH in research funding proposals?

Specific questions on calls

4. Are you currently funding SSH projects? What kind of research fields apply your calls for proposals: sociology, art, journalism, history, etc.?
5. Are you currently including the CS or PR approach in your calls?
   - Why did you decide to incorporate this approach into your research and activities? OR Are you thinking of incorporanting CS /PR methodologies in your calls and why?
   - What are the objectives of your institution in relation to this type of call?
   - When creating the call, what methodology do you follow? Do you take inspiration from other national/European calls?

6. What are the main barriers related to funding CS projects on SSH? Do you encounter more barriers because of the research field (SSH) or because of the methodologies (CS)?
(Useful examples for the interviewer).

- General decrease in research lines on SSH
- Lack of trust by stakeholders in research funding on SSH
- Lack of interest by stakeholders in funding citizen science
- General decrease in number of researchers on SSH applying to calls
- Difficulties related to multidisciplinar and frontier research topics
- Excessive bureaucracy associated with financing management
- Difficulty in identifying returns and impacts of research
- Too many answers that don't fit the call
- Direct feedback requires; frequent and similar questions from candidates

7. Regarding terminology, do you notice difficulties for people/institutions to apply to your calls? Do you think it would be convenient to introduce the expression "citizen science" or "citizen social sciences" or "humanities sciences" or "public humanities" or similar expressions? Can you help us to find gaps and try to decipher if it is a terminology issue (applicants do not identify their project as eligible, or there are problems in identifying the terms "citizen science", "participatory research", etc.)? Have you - in your team - discussed that?

8. Do you evaluate the projects once they have been implemented? How do you do it?
- What are the most successful calls in your case regarding CS-SSH projects?
- Could you share with us some good practices or learned lessons during the process of designing and launching calls?
- What do you think are the weakest points of the projects that have been implemented under your calls?

9. How do you see the future of these funding opportunities?