

Co-designed Citizen Observatories Services for the EOS-Cloud

H2020 programme: Research and Innovation action

D8.5 Evaluation of project impact

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R	Document, report excluding the periodic and final reports	Х
DEM	Demonstrator, pilot, prototype, plan designs	
DEC	Websites, patents filing, press & media actions, videos, photos, etc.	
SOF	Software, technical diagram, etc.	
OTHER	Flyers, etc.	

	Dissemination level	
PU	Public, fully open.	Х
СО	Confidential, restricted under conditions set out in Model Grant Agreement	
CI	Classified	

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Executive Summary

Research impact is the effect that research has on society and the economy. It can take many forms, including advancements in knowledge, new technologies, policy changes, and public health and well-being improvements. Measuring research impact is important for several reasons, including assessing the return on investment for research funding, identifying areas for future research, and demonstrating the value of research to the public.

This deliverable evaluates the impact of the Cos4Cloud project considering societal, political, economical, environmental and scientific dimensions.

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1. Background

Cos4Cloud (Co-designed citizen observatories for the EOS-Cloud) is a project funded under H2020 by the European Commission. It has designed and developed 13 technological prototypes and implemented these services to improve citizen observatories (COs).

The project is carried out within the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) framework, a virtual space aimed at European scientific staff. Therefore, once created, some of the services have been made available via the EOSC. By the end of the project the services Pl@ntNet-API, Cos4Bio, MOBIS, Al-GeoSpecies, FASTCAT-Cloud and AUTHENIX are registered in EOSC Marketplace; however, this will not guarantee their sustainability in the EOSC ecosystem. Cos4Cloud's ultimate goal is to render these platforms more global, sustainable and viable over time by integrating citizen science (CS) into the EOSC, and bringing citizen science projects as a service for both the scientific community and society at large.

The innovative services that aim to improve citizen science data quality have been designed, prototyped, and implemented using deep machine learning, automatic video recognition, advanced mobile app interfaces, and other cutting-edge technologies, based on data models and data protocols validated by traditional science. The new services provide mechanisms to ensure the visibility and recognition of data contributors, and the tools to improve networking between various stakeholders. The design of new services has been user-oriented and carried out within a broad spectrum of co-design and testing workshops, engaging a wide range of stakeholders from society, government, industry, academia, agencies and research, who have helped to co-design the service's requirements.

All the products, innovative methodologies and outputs generated throughout the project have been disseminated and communicated using different channels and actions depending on the target audience to ensure knowledge transfer. This deliverable describes Cos4Cloud's Knowledge Transfer plan, including the knowledge outputs identified by the project, the stakeholders, the channels used to transmit this knowledge, the actions and the evaluation after three years of implementation.

2. Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need to improve how research impact is assessed. This has led to the development of several frameworks and declarations, such as the <u>Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)</u>, the <u>Leiden</u>

<u>Manifesto</u> and the <u>Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA)</u>. These initiatives aim to provide guidance and best practices for research assessment, focusing on promoting more meaningful and accurate measures of research impact.

The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) [1] was developed in 2013 as a response to concerns about the overreliance on metrics such as journal impact factor in research assessment. DORA seeks to promote a more holistic and inclusive approach to research evaluation, encouraging the use of multiple indicators to assess the quality and impact of research. Since its launch, thousands of individuals and organisations have signed the DORA declaration, including academic institutions, funding agencies, and publishers. The DORA declaration has led to increased awareness of the limitations of using journal impact factor as the sole measure of research quality, and has helped to stimulate the development of new metrics and evaluation practices.

The Leiden Manifesto [2], developed in 2015 by a group of scholars from the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) at Leiden University in the Netherlands, offers a set of ten principles and guidelines for assessing research impact. The principles include a call for a more nuanced and context-specific assessment of impact, recognising the limitations of bibliometric indicators, and a need for transparency and open communication about impact assessment practices. The research community has widely adopted the Manifesto as a framework for responsible research assessment. Numerous organisations, including universities, research funding agencies, and scientific societies have endorsed it.

On the other hand, the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA) [3] was launched in 2022, focusing on developing practical strategies for implementing the principles outlined in DORA and the Leiden Manifesto. CoARA aims to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing among stakeholders in the research ecosystem, including funders, publishers, and researchers. CoARA aims to promote developing and adopting more comprehensive, transparent, and equitable research assessment practices. This includes using a range of indicators, such as data sharing, collaboration, and societal impact, and considering qualitative factors, such as peer review and expert judgement.

Together, these frameworks and declarations represent an important step towards improving research assessment practices and ensuring that impact is measured fairly, transparently, and accurately. By promoting a more nuanced and comprehensive approach to research evaluation, these initiatives can potentially drive positive change across the research ecosystem, benefiting researchers, funders, and society as a whole.

Cos4Cloud, as a EU funded project, has considered the principles and recommendations of the DORA declaration, the Leiden Manifesto and the CoARA when evaluating the impact of the project. By doing so, we can ensure that the evaluation is more comprehensive, fair, and reflective of the true impact of the Cos4Cloud project. In addition, this approach can help to align Cos4Cloud with the global movement towards more open and transparent research practices, which can enhance the project's credibility and visibility.

2.1. How does Cos4Cloud define impact?

Before evaluating the impact of the Cos4Cloud project, we need to define what we mean by impact. Building from the definition provided by Reed et al. in 2021 [4], in Cos4cloud we consider research impact as **the effect that research has on society, the economy, culture, policy-making, and the environment**. It encompasses both the academic impact, such as citations in peer-reviewed journals and the influence on the development of new knowledge, and the broader societal impact, such as the application of research findings to real-world problems, the development of policies, and the creation of economic or social value.

3. Main Cos4Cloud impacts according to the consortium

Following the co-design nature of Cos4Cloud, during the project final meeting with the consortium a co-design exercise was carried out to decide the project's greatest impacts.

The Cos4Cloud co-design team planned the workshop methodology and dynamised the activity. During the activity, the consortium was divided into six groups, where each group worked on prioritising the project's impacts in the following dimensions:



To do so, we used a methodology of concentric circles. The first phase consisted of a brainstorming session where each participant wrote as many Cos4Cloud impacts as they considered appropriate in sticky notes and placed them in the outer circle. Each of the colours of the sticky notes represented a different dimension. In the second phase, participants were asked to prioritise for each dimension one or two of the impacts detected in the previous phase (outer circle) and placed in the next concentric circle. Finally, in the third phase the prioritisation of the six groups was put together and a single impact per dimension was chosen and placed in the inner circle.





Cos4Cloud consortium during "Impact co-design workshop" organised in Cos4Cloud final meeting

As a result of the workshop, the impacts chosen by the consortium were:

- **Societal dimension:** Created the first national education community network merging citizen science with environmental education
- **Scientific dimension:** Set a precedent in the use of co-design in the context of citizen science and technology
- **Technological dimension:** Integrated co-design and Agile Methodologies to develop innovative citizen science services
- **Agency dimension:** Placed citizen science into the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
- **Environmental dimension:** Created new standarised, qualified, cost-effective citizen science datasets for environmental sustainability

Figures 1 and 2 show the results and process of the impact co-design workshop.

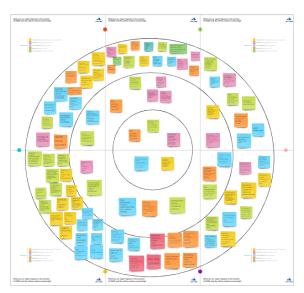


Figure 1. Results of the final meeting "Impact co-design workshop". Complete canvas.



Figure 2. Results of the final meeting "Impact co-design workshop". Divided canvas. Each part represents the working results of each group of the six created.

4. Cos4Cloud impact assessment framework

For assessing Cos4Cloud impact we have implemented an assessment framework that allows us to evaluate the project's impact across various dimensions: scientific, societal, economical, political and environmental impact. The Cos4Cloud impact assessment framework is aligned with the CoARA principles, the DORA declaration and the Leiden Manifesto, ensuring that the project's impact is measured transparently and responsibly. It also takes into account the MICS (Measuring Impact of Citizen Science) standardised impact assessment tool.

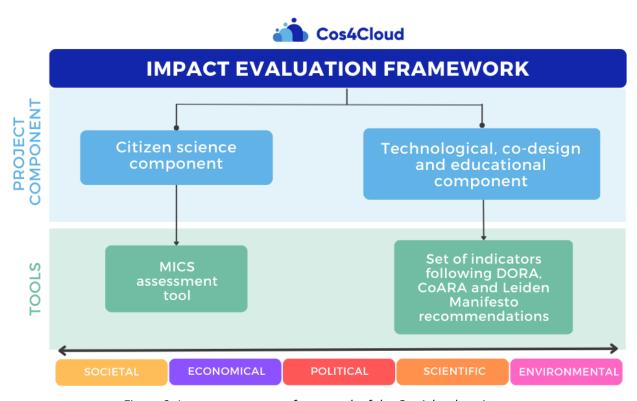


Figure 3. Impact assessment framework of the Cos4cloud project

Cos4Cloud is a multidisciplinary project that fosters collaboration between citizen scientists, researchers, and experts in computing to develop innovative solutions for preserving, managing, and disseminating environmental and biodiversity data. The project involves the development of several tools, platforms, and services for Citizen Observatories, but it also includes the organisation of BioBlitzs and other related citizen science activities, the organisation of co-design activities and an educational component. Cos4Cloud is then a project with several components and to evaluate its impact we wanted to create a framework that considers all the research activities performed and their impact into the scientific, societal, economic, political and environmental dimension (see Figure 3).

In the following sections we assess the two main components of Cos4Cloud: the citizen science component and the technological, co-design and educational component.

4.1. Assessing the citizen science component of Cos4Cloud

To assess the impact of the citizen-science element of Cos4Cloud, we utilised the MICS (Measuring Impact of Citizen Science) standardised impact assessment tool. The impact-assessment process on the MICS platform includes over 200 questions, each with a pre-defined set of answers. These questions assess hundreds of indicators and are based on current impact-assessment methods and other frameworks, including the ECSA characteristics of citizen science. The answers to these questions – submitted by project coordinators – are analysed through a series of artificial-intelligence (AI) algorithms, which result in impact scores. "Alquimics" is the algorithm behind the MICS platform. It has been created through part handcrafting (a labour-intensive technique for programming that involves writing explicit rules and templates) and part machine learning (a type of AI that learns to perform a task by analysing patterns in data).

At the time of submitting this deliverable, the MICS algorithms are still in a "learning" phase of development, with the machine-learning scores attributed to the project subject to change based on further data input. However, the rule-based scores are calculated based on a set of rules which combine specific sets of impact metrics on the same theme into a single indicator and are therefore already useful to consider.

MICS Questions:

The approximately 200 questions included in the MICS platform relate to five domains defined by the MICS project – science and technology, society, governance, environment and economy – all of which are scored out of a **maximum of 42** points. All projects are assessed across the domains in the same way, regardless of whether they are a project focus or not. All domains are scored out of 42 regardless of the number of questions, and the overall score of the project – also out of 42 – is an average of the five domains.

A full list of questions is available at https://about.mics.tools/questions and the answers to these questions for the Cos4cloud project can be found in Annex 1.

MICS rule-based scores and recommendations:

The rule-based scores on the MICS platform combine specific sets of impact metrics on the same theme into a single indicator. Impact scores – out of 42 – are calculated based on a set of rules that considers these combinations. A higher score means the project is carrying out more activities related to the theme of the indicator, and is, therefore, more likely to

have a higher positive impact in this area. Figure 4 shows the scores obtained in Cos4Cloud after answering the MICS questions.

For example, the first indicator described below (Figure 4) is that of "activeness". Three impact metrics are combined to formulate this indicator. These metrics are:

- How much responsibility is offered to the participants?
- Are the participants satisfied with the process of participation in the project?
- Are participants aware they are contributing to a research project?

A high score – in the case of Cos4Cloud, 34 – means that the project is carrying out more activities related to "activeness". A full set of indicators, their formulas and recommendation score thresholds can be found here: https://about.mics.tools/indicators.

Impact Indicators		Impact score (max 42)	Average score (of projects on platform)
Society	Activeness	34	23
	Involvement	30	18
Governance	Policy	6	15
Gover	Sustainable Development Goals	16	17
Economy	Economic productivity	42	14
Econ	Financial sustainability	26	20
Environment	Environmental awareness	40	22
Enviro	Environmental footprint	32	12
Science	Scientific productivity	37	20
Scie	Interdiscplinary science	33	21

Figure 4. Cos4Cloud impact scores according to the MICS assessment tool.

In response to these scores, the MICS platform provides recommendations on improving or maintaining a high impact. Figure 5 shows the recommendations issued for Cos4Cloud.

Society	Activeness	The activeness of participants within a project is an important aspect of citizen science, and this project has made great efforts to ensure participants are aware they are contributing to a research project, have responsibility in the project, and are satisfied with the process of participation. Great job!
	Involvement	The degree of involvement of participants in a project is an important aspect of citizen science, and this project goes to great lengths to ensure that participants are involved in multiple stages of the project. It is positive that participants are offered multiple project activities to take part in, and that they are offered different levels of involvement depending on their individual interests and availability. Good work!
Governance	Policy	It looks like policy influence might not be a priority for the project. Of course, not every project can affect policy and some projects have a large impact on governance without ever interacting with official policy. If you're interested in the idea of citizen science as a form of socio-technical governance you can read more in this paper. If the project is interested in influencing policy it could find inspiration from example projects in this report. It might not be a viable option if the project has already started, but citizen-science projects most often have success influencing policy when specific policies are considered in the design of the project and policy makers are engaged from the start of the project.
Economy	Economic productivity	It is great that the project has produced outputs that contribute to the economy through industry, commerce, innovation or technological development. If you haven't already, it might be worth considering any legal implications through a dedicated IPR plan.
	Financial sustainability	You are on the right path! It is clear that the project has considered its financial sustainability into the future. However, there could be more to do. If one does not already exist, an exploitation plan could help sustain project outputs, whilst considering open-source software and tools could reduce costs.
nent	Environmental awareness	Congratulations! This project goes to great lengths not only to promote environmental awareness and educate participants on environmental challenges, but also to measure improvements in participants' environmental attitudes, behaviour and knowledge.
Environment	Environmental footprint	This indicator considers the project's material footprint, polluting emissions, procurement policy, and pro-environmental actions for participants (such as litter picking). The project's score for this indicator shows that the project has considered some of these elements but to get a higher score the project needs to take measures to improve its environmental footprint in all these areas.
Science	Scientific productivity	Congratulations - in a world of "publish or perish", this project has high scientific productivity. With a large number of publications in high impact-factor journals, the project's research has been well cited, indicating outcomes have been widely shared.
	Interdiscplinary science	By working across multiple disciplines, this project is making efforts to promote interdisciplinary ways of working. There is evidence that interdisciplinarity is statistically significantly and positively associated with research impact (Okamura, 2019), largely through the engagement of a wider audience. Keep up the good work!

Figure 5. Cos4Cloud impact recommendations according to the MICS assessment tool.

Machine Learning Scores

MICS scores are generated using a statistically-driven machine-learning approach, a type of AI that learns to perform a task by analysing patterns in data. This is an experimental approach to citizen-science impact assessment, and the exact reasoning behind the scores is not explainable. The scores represent a best guess of the project's impact in each domain. The platform gives a common framework for impact assessment to use the scores: to see how the project's impact evolves over time; to compare the project with others; to report to participants; or for internal reporting.



Figure 6. Cos4Cloud machine learning scores according to the MICS assessment tool.

4.2. Assessing the technological, co-design and educational component of Cos4Cloud

To assess the impact of the Cos4Cloud project – excluding the citizen science component which was assessed in the section above – , we have defined a series of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each one of the impact dimensions: scientific, societal, policy, economic and environmental. For creating and defining these KPIs, we have followed the indications and recommendations of the DORA Declaration, the Leiden Manifesto and the CoARA. Besides, the impact co-design workshop results described in section 3 of this document were considered when designing the KPIs.

It's worth noting that evaluating the impact of a research project is a challenging and ongoing process. The impact of the Cos4Cloud project may not be immediately apparent, and it may take years or even decades to realise the full impact.

On the other hand, the deliverables 8.4 [6] and 6.4 [7] had a large number of KPIs that can also be indicators of the impact of the project.

The impact KPIs selected for Cos4Cloud are are as follows:

1. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT:

Peer-reviewed Publications and Citations: The number of publications and citations of those publications can provide a traditional measure of research impact. However, it is important to consider alternative metrics beyond just journal impact factors, such as the number of citations per publication or the number of publications in open-access journals.

■ KPIs:

- Number of peer-reviewed publications produced.
- Number of citations of project publications.
- Number of open access publications.
- Altmetrics: Altmetrics are alternative metrics that can provide a more comprehensive picture of the impact of research beyond just citations in scholarly publications. Altmetrics track online attention that research receives, including mentions in social media, news articles, blogs, and other online forums.

■ KPIs:

- Altmetric score of project peer-reviewed publications.
- Number of mentions of the project or its findings on social media platforms.
- Number of blog posts or news articles that reference the project.
- Non peer-reviewed Publications: Cos4Cloud produced non-peer reviewed publications relevant for the project's impact, such as the Co-Design guide and the "Guia Participativa Marina del Barcelonès" (Barcelona Sea Participatory Guide) in the framework of the BioMARató.

■ KPIs:

- Number of views in Zenodo.
- Number of downloads in Zenodo.
- **Collaborations and Partnerships:** The number and quality of collaborations and partnerships that result from a research project can be an indicator of its impact.

Collaborations and partnerships can help disseminate research findings more widely, leading to further research and innovation.

■ KPIs:

- Number of research collaboration agreements established with other research institutions, industry partners, or government agencies as a result of the project.
- Number of new research projects or initiatives that have resulted from the project.
- Number of joint activities.

2. SOCIETAL IMPACT:

 Public engagement: Engaging the public with research could indicate a research project's impact, especially if co-design activities are performed such as in Cos4Cloud.

■ KPIs:

- Number of events, workshops and webinars.
- Number of popularised publications in external websites (blogs and articles).
- Media appearances related to the project.
- Social media reach.
- **Education community engagement:** Cos4Cloud has a strong educational component and the commitment of the communities of educators is a good indicator of the project's impact.

■ KPIs:

- Number of educators participating in Cos4Cloud educational activities.
- Number of educators adopting Cos4Cloud educational scenarios.
- Members of the created Citizen Science Educational Network.

3. POLICY AND PRACTICE IMPACT:

Research that impacts policy or practice can lead to real-world behaviour, decision-making, or policy implementation changes. This impact can be measured through changes in policy or practice or through the uptake of research findings by policymakers or practitioners. In the case of Cos4Cloud, two civil councils have adopted Cos4Cloud research outputs: Bogotá (adopting the "AireCiudadano" Do-It-Yourself device for measuring air pollution) and Barcelona (adopting the results of the BioBlitzs as official data for the biodiversity atlas of the city).

o KPIs:

- Number of policy briefs based on project research that have been published.
- Number of government practice changes that have resulted from the project.

4. ECONOMIC IMPACT:

Research can have economic impacts, such as driving innovation in industry, but these results may take years to show. In the case of Cos4Cloud, one of the potential impacts of the project is the adoption of one of the 13 services developed in Cos4Cloudt by Citizen Observatories, companies, organisations, etc. This final number is difficult to calculate, since the services are open and institutions are not required to notify us of their use. For this reason, the following KPIs have been chosen to assess the project's economic impact.

• KPIs:

- Number of new services created based on project research.
- Number of views of the services pages on the Cos4Cloud website.
- Number of services on the EOSC.
- Percentage of participants in the testing activities that have expressed their interest in the use of the services in the future or that express they think the service is useful in its field of work.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

Research can have an environmental impact, but in the case of Cos4Cloud this impact has been achieved mainly through citizen science related activities. Although the impact of the citizen science component has been evaluated with the MICS tool, some KPIs concerning the BioBlitzs organised are proposed here.

o KPIs:

- Number of volunteers participating in the BioBlitzs.
- Number of species detected in the BioBlitzs.
- Number of observations recorded in the BioBlitzs.

Using a combination of these indicators and KPIs, we evaluate the impact of the Cos4Cloud project holistically. The results and reporting of these KPIs are shown in Figure 7 to 9.

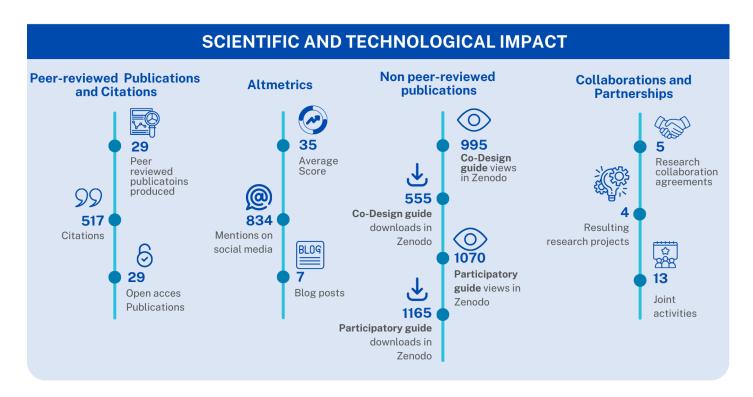
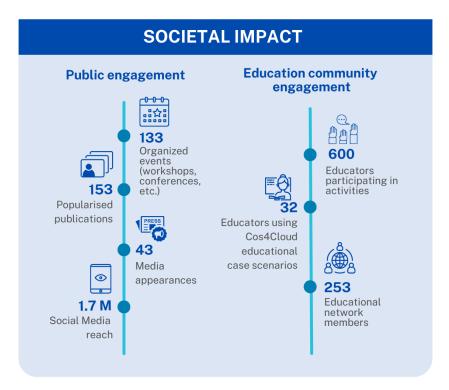


Figure 7. Impact KPIs on scientific and technological impact.



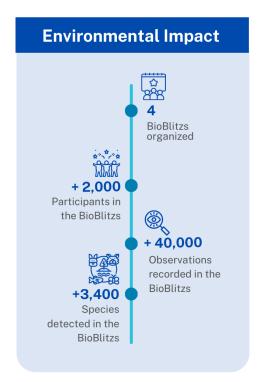
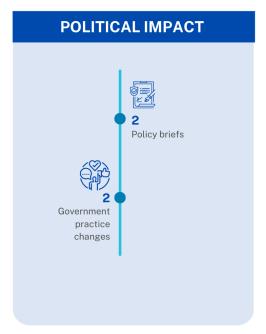


Figure 8. Impact KPIs on societal and environmental impact. Public engagement metrics were calculated using the tool Brand24.



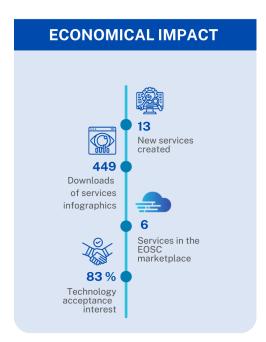


Figure 9. Impact KPIs on political and economical impact. Technology acceptance interest was calculated using an average of the answers to the question "Do you think [service] is suitable for its use in [your job or area expertise]?" realised to participants in the testing surveys

Conclusions

According to the MICS project, Cos4Cloud scored highest in the **Environment** domain; with scores of **40** for environmental awareness – the attitude regarding environmental consequences of human behaviour – and **32** for environmental footprint. The MICS platform notes that Cos4Cloud goes to great lengths to promote environmental awareness and educate participants on environmental challenges (through the sustained efforts of WP8 Communication, Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement); and to measure improvements in participants' environmental attitudes, behaviour and knowledge (as part of activities in WP5 COS4CLOUD services in practice, and WP6 Networking, Training and Capacity Building).

Cos4Cloud also scored highly in the **Science and Technology** domain, with **37** for scientific productivity and **33** for interdisciplinary science. This reflects the high number of peer-reviewed publications produced by the project, and the highly collaborative nature of the Cos4Cloud team; with technological developers working alongside social scientists and educators.

The project scored well in both the **Economy** and **Society** domains. Cos4Cloud scored an impressive **42** for economic productivity, indicating an explicit improvement in economic productivity through "diversification, technological upgrading and innovation"; specifically, the creation of thirteen new services for citizen observatories. The project scores **26** for financial sustainability, due to a combination of positive aspects – the use of an exploitation plan, for example – and less positive economic aspects, such as the need for recurring investments in the technology developed. Cos4Cloud scored **34** and **30** for activeness – the level of cognitive engagement in participating citizen scientists – and involvement – the degree of participation in different stages of a process – respectively. This reflects the highly collaborative co-design and testing process that formed part of the development of the thirteen services, and their incorporation into citizen observatories.

Cos4Cloud scored lower in the **Governance domain**, with a score of **16** for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator and **6** for the policy indicator. In terms of the currently low score for policy, it is likely that with further dissemination of the two policy briefs produced in the final month of the project, that Cos4Cloud's impact on policy will increase over time.

In summary, the citizen science element of Cos4Cloud has made a positive impact across multiple MICS domains, with particularly high scores in scientific and economic productivity, reflecting the thirteen innovative services developed within the project. The potential for policy briefs and further publications beyond the lifetime of the project suggests that Cos4Cloud could have a more impactful legacy than at present.

Regarding the impact assessment of the rest of Cos4Cloud component, we can highlight in the societal dimension the creation of the first national education community network merging citizen science with environmental education, a network with more than 500 at the time of writing this deliverable.

In the scientific and technological dimension, Cos4Cloud has set a precedent in using co-design in the context of citizen science and technology, as well as **integrating co-design and Agile Methodologies to develop innovative citizen science services**. This impact has been demonstrated to practice in the co-design of the Cos4Cloud services and with the the almost 1,000 views of the co-design guide in Zenodo and the almost 500 downloads of the infographics on the Cos4Cloud website.

Cos4Cloud is the first project to place Citizen Science into the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC). Having currently **six services in the EOSC marketplace and two city councils using Cos4Cloud research results** shows the valuable impact of Cos4cloud in the agency dimension.

Finally, in the environmental dimension of impact, Cos4Cloud has help to record more than 40,000 observations and created **new standarised**, **qualified**, **cost-effective citizen science datasets for environmental sustainability**.

In summary, Cos4Cloud has positively impacted society, science and technology, policies, encomic, and environmental dimensions. All indicators and impact products show that the project meets all the requirements for its impact to continue growing beyond the project's lifetime.

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Annex I

#	GENERAL: Question text and answer options
1 (001)	What forms of knowledge does the project as a whole create? ✓ New data (quantitative or qualitative) ✓ New analyses (including existing approaches applied to new data) ✓ New methodologies (e.g. for data collection, participant engagement, education) ✓ New concepts or theories ☐ None of the above ☐ I don't know
2 (004)	What is the expected duration of the project? Less than 1 year 1-2 years 3-4 years 1 5 years or more I don't know
3 (005)	Are participants currently able to contribute to the project's citizen-science activities? Yes No I don't know
4 (008)	How many observations have been collected so far? □ 0-300 □ 301-3000 □ 3001-30,000 □ 30,001-300,000 □ More than 300,000 □ I have no idea about how many observations have been collected □ I don't really know what observations are □ Observations are not a significant element of the project and quantifying them is not important

5	How many observations are collected in a typical recent year of active project? (If the project has been
(009)	running for less than a year you can estimate the number.)
	□ 0-300 □ 304 3000
	☐ 301-3000 ☐ 2004-20-000
	3001-30,000
	☐ More than 300,000
	☐ Too difficult to estimate
6	What is the scope of the citizen-science project? (The project, for example, studies plastic pollution
(010)	globally.)
	☐ National
	✓ Multinational
	☐ Global
	Galactic
	☐ I don't know
7	How many participants have contributed to the project's citizen-science activities so far?
(013)	□ 0-30
	□ 31-300
	3001-30,000
	☐ More than 30,000
	☐ Too difficult to estimate
	☐ Participants are not a significant element of the project and quantifying them is not important
8	How many participants contribute to citizen science activities in a typical year of active project? (If the
(014)	project has been running for less than a year you can estimate the number.)
	□ 0-30
	☑ 31-300
	□ 301-3000
	3001-30,000
	☐ More than 30,000
	☐ Too difficult to estimate

9 (015)	How many people have been directly engaged by the project (including participants who have contributed to the citizen science activities)? O-300 301-3000 3001-30,000 30,001-300,000 More than 300,000 I don't know
10 (018)	What is the total external funding received by the project (in €, £ GBP, or \$ USD)? □ 0-300 □ 301-3000 □ 3001-30,000 □ 30,001-3,000,000 □ 300,001-3,000,000 □ More than 3,000,000 □ The project did not receive external funding □ I don't know
11 (021)	What is the total financial investment in the project, including internal funding (in €, £ GBP, or \$ USD)? □ 0-300 □ 301-3000 □ 3001-30,000 □ 30,001-300,000 □ 300,001-3,000,000 □ More than 3,000,000 □ The project did not use internal funding □ I don't know
12 (022)	Is the project focused on one or more of the following five domains? Society Governance Economy Science and technology Environment None of the above I don't know

#	SOCIETY: Question text and answer options
1 (101)	In which phases of the project do participants play a role? Background research Identifying a research question Grant proposal writing Project initiation Definition of project activities Design and development of technology and equipment for the project Collecting data Analysing data Monitoring in ways other than collecting data Passive participation (for example, contributing computer resources or social media information which is harvested by the project) Recruiting or engaging other participants Training other participants Training other participants Sharing of outputs (including publications and arranging project events) Assessment of project impacts Acting on the results of the project Closure or handover of the project None of the above
2 (102)	Are participants offered multiple project activities which they can take part in? Yes No; participants only have one activity they can take part in I don't know
3 (103)	Are participants offered different levels of involvement in each project activity depending on their interest, availability and knowledge? Yes No I don't know
4 (104)	How much responsibility is offered to the participants (with options depending on interests, availability and knowledge)? Not much, no single participant is relied on to carry out a specific task A lot, the project depends on specific individuals to carry out certain tasks Something in the middle I don't know

5	What type of citizen science is the project according to the following categories?
(105)	 Contractual projects, where communities ask professional researchers to conduct a specific scientific investigation and report on the results
	 Contributory projects, which are generally designed by scientists and for which members of the public primarily contribute data
	Collaborative projects, which are generally designed by scientists and for which members of the public contribute data but also help to refine project design, analyse data, or disseminate findings
	 Co-created projects, which are designed by scientists and members of the public working together and for which at least some of the public participants are actively involved in most aspects of the research process
	 Collegial projects, where non-credentialed individuals conduct research independently with varying degrees of expected recognition by institutionalised science or professionals
	The project doesn't fit any of these categories.I don't know
6 (106)	Are participants equal partners in the knowledge generation with the project organizers?
	No; participants lead the knowledge generation (This is very unlikely; please, double check before selecting this answer)
	No; the project organisers lead the knowledge generationI don't know
7 (107)	Does the project explicitly foster co-ownership of the project among participants and other stakeholders?
	✓ Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
8	Are the participants satisfied with the process of participation in the project?
(108)	✓ Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
9	Do the goals of the project align to the demands of the participants?
(109)	Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	∐ No
	☐ I don't know
10	Are participants satisfied with the results of the project?
(110)	Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	No □ I don't know

11 (111)	Is participation in the project voluntary or non-voluntary? Voluntary Non-voluntary (for example, pupils who have to participate as part of school activities) Both I don't know Are participants aware they are contributing to a citizen-science project?
(112)	Yes I don't know
13 (113)	 Are participants the focus of the research? They are the focus of the citizen-science research (This might be the case, for example, in health and medical research) They are the focus of the broader project research (This might be the case, for example, if the project lead is investigating motivation in citizen-science projects) They are not the focus of the research I don't know
14 (114)	Do changes in participants' values, perspectives, opinions and attitudes occur as a consequence of actions carried out in the project? Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know
15 (115)	Does the project contribute to personal change in behaviour? ☐ Yes, and it has been measured ☐ Yes, but it has not been measured ☑ No ☐ I don't know
16 (116)	Do participants self-organize to carry out additional activities beyond the original scope of the project? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ I don't know
17 (117)	Are participants involved in similar activities outside of the project as a consequence of being involved in the project? Yes No I don't know

18	What is the balance between engagement and research in the project? (We know that many of you
(118)	would be tempted to say they are equal in the project but we want to force you to choose one!)
	☐ Mostly engagement
	☐ More engagement, but balanced
	☑ More research, but balanced
	☐ Mostly research
	☐ I don't know
19	What engagement approaches does the project use?
(119)	☐ Gamification
	Real-time validation on observation/data submission
	✓ Notification of updates to contributed observations
	☐ Tips of the day
	Personalised recommendations
	Feedback on data quality
	Active and responsive social-media presence ("responsive" in the sense that questions from
	participants are responded to)
	Storytelling or exchanging of experiences
	☑ Invitation to or suggestion of events
	✓ Workshops
	✓ Measurement campaigns
	 Active and responsive pilot / case study presence ("responsive" in the sense that questions from participants are responded to)
	A forum, or other platform on a website
	 Awareness raising (ad-hoc demonstrations, meetings and appearances from partners)
	☐ Photo contests
	☐ Social events not included in previous options
	☐ Creation of champions, ambassadors or leaders
	☐ Spontaneous conversation
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know

20	Does the project offer any incentives for participation?
(120)	☐ Financial incentives
	☐ Merchandise
	☐ Vouchers
	General equipment, such as bird-boxes
	☐ Scientific equipment, such as sensors
	Access to media and special events
	☐ Volunteering hours (for students or inmates)
	☐ Co-authorship
	☐ Food
	☑ Education, knowledge or skills
	☐ Increased sense of community
	Socialisation (the activity of mixing socially with others)
	A good excuse to avoid lockdown restrictions
	The project does not offer incentives for participation
	☐ I don't know
21	Does the project work with other organisations to involve specific target groups or individuals?
(121)	Yes
	∐ No
	☐ I don't know
22	Does the project have a formal engagement strategy?
(122)	✓ Yes
	∐ No
	☐ I don't know
23	Is the engagement strategy shared with participants?
(123)	∐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
24	How does the project communicate with participants?
(124)	Online meetings
	☑ In person
	☐ In print
	Online social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, LinkedIn, Instagram, TikTok, Truth Social)
	✓ Blogs
	☐ A forum
	✓ Newsletter or email update
	✓ Project website
	✓ Video platforms (for example, YouTube)
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know

25	Does the project include any of the following communication activities?
(125)	Hands-on experiences (for example, an interactive exhibit)
	 Multi-directional communication (for example, a forum where all stakeholders can have a voice)
	☐ Innovative means of communication (for example, TikTok)
	✓ Collaboration with science-communication professionals
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
26	How are the project outcomes shared?
(126)	Scholarly outputs e.g. peer-review publications, open data sets
	☑ Grey literature e.g. reports, working papers, policy briefs
	Popular media e.g. social media, magazine or newspaper articles, TV or radio, newsletters, leaflets
	☑ Events e.g. conferences, community talks lectures, workshops, fairs, seminars or webinars
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
27	Does the project have specific communication plans for specific target groups?
(127)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ The project has only one target group
	☐ I don't know
28	Does the project create a positive change in how stakeholders communicate with one another?
(128)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
29	As a result of this project, are channels available for participants and other stakeholders to
(129)	communicate without the project?
	✓ Yes
	☐ No
	☐ I don't know
30 (130)	Are there plans for sustaining the collaboration between citizen scientists and other stakeholders (for example, scientists or public authorities) beyond the project activities?
(130)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	 There is no collaboration between citizens and other stakeholders in the project
	☐ I don't know

31	Which socially-relevant issues are directly addressed by the project? (We'll ask details about each issue
(131)	later.)
	☐ Poverty
	☐ Hunger and nutrition
	☐ Health and wellbeing
	☑ Education
	☐ Reduced inequalities
	☐ Gender equality
	☐ Decent work and economic growth
	☐ Industry, innovation and infrastructure
	Responsible consumption and production
	Peace, justice and strong institutions
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
32	Does the project relate to human physical health (directly or indirectly)?
(132)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
33	Does the project aid in the investigation of diseases?
(133)	Yes, directly as part of the project activities
	Yes, indirectly from the project activities
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
34	Does the project aid in the research and development of vaccines and medical interventions?
(134)	Yes, directly as part of the project activities
	Yes, indirectly from the project activities
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
35	Does the project explicitly investigate the link between pollution and health?
(135)	Yes, air pollution
	Yes, water pollution
	Yes, some other kind of pollution
	☑ No
	☐ I don't know
36	Does the project have a positive impact on the physical health of participants?
(136)	Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☑ I don't know

37 (137)	Does the project directly research mental health concerns? ☐ Yes ☑ No
	☐ I don't know
38 (138)	Does the project actively raise motivation amongst participants? ✓ Yes, and it has been measured ☐ Yes, but it has not been measured ☐ No ☐ I don't know
39 (139)	Does the project increase the self-efficacy of participants? ✓ Yes, and it has been measured ☐ Yes, but it has not been measured ☐ No ☐ I don't know
40 (140)	Does the project have a positive impact on the mental health of participants? Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know
41 (141)	Does the project investigate the social or psychological needs of non-human animals? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I'm too old for this question ☐ I don't know
42 (142)	What kind of specific training does the project provide to participants? ✓ Written instructions ✓ Training video ✓ In-person training ✓ Online training ☐ Training is not required ☐ None of the above ☐ I don't know
43 (143)	At what level does the project contribute to the formal education of participants (for example, by working with schools)? Pre-primary-level education to children Primary-level education to pupils Secondary-level education to pupils (middle and high school) Tertiary education to students (university, college and vocational courses) Adult education or life-long learning The project does not contribute to the formal education of participants I don't know

44	What support is provided to educational institutions by the project?
(144)	☑ In-person sessions run by the project
	Lesson plans
	Educational resources (for example, work sheets or classroom activities)
	Explicit links to the institution's curriculum
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
45	Do participants gain new knowledge from taking part in the project?
(145)	✓ Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
46	Do participants gain new skills from taking part in the project?
(146)	✓ Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
47	Do participants gain new competencies from taking part in the project?
(147)	☑ Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
48	Is specific equipment or infrastructure required for participants to be able to contribute to project
(148)	activities?
	✓ Yes
	No □ I don't know
40	
49 (149)	Are specific knowledge and skills required for individuals to participate in the project activities? For example, do participants need to be trained before they can take part?
(145)	Yes
	☑ No
	☐ I don't know
50	Are support and training adapted to all relevant participant groups (e.g. participants' age or language)?
(150)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
51	Has consideration been given to enable citizen participants to participate in the project given other
(151)	demands and responsibilities?
,	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know

52 (152)	Has the project been designed to give access, where possible, to all participants, including those with "functional diversity"?
	✓ Yes □ No
	☐ I don't know
53 (153)	Which age groups are the participants in the project? ☐ 0-10 ☑ 11-20 ☑ 21-40 ☑ 41-60 ☑ 61+ ☐ I don't know
54 (154)	Does the project explicitly promote diversity and inclusion among all relevant participant groups? ✓ Yes ✓ No ✓ I don't know
55 (155)	Does the project involve a socio-economically diverse pool of participants? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Participants are from the same socio-economical group ☑ I don't know
56 (156)	Does the project actively engage participants from disadvantaged or historically marginalised backgrounds? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
57 (157)	Does the project make sure that minorities and those who usually have less power are among those who are able to influence the project? Yes No or not yet I don't know
58 (158)	Does the project incorporate traditional or local knowledge? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
59 (159)	Does the project explicitly contribute to gender equality? ✓ Yes □ No □ I don't know

60	What proportion of participants are cisgender men?
(160)	□ 0-20%
	21-40%
	✓ 41-60%
	☐ 61-80%
	■ 81-100%
	☐ I don't know
61	Are there relevant stakeholders which the project was not able to engage?
(161)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
62	Does the project include objectives to protect or enhance cultural heritage components?
(162)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
63	Does the project help to strengthen adaptive capacity to respond to natural disasters or other hazards?
(163)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
64	Does the project contribute to social innovation?
(164)	Yes, and it has been measured
	✓ Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
65	Does the project foster resilience (potentially by fostering learning and adaptation which then leads to
(165)	resilience)?
	Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	∐ No
	After five minutes, I still don't understand the question
	☑ I don't know
66	Does the project foster social capital?
(166)	Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
67	Does the project lead to an increased level of trust among participants and other stakeholders?
(167)	Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know

#	GOVERNANCE: Question text and answer options
1 (201)	How is the project managed? ☐ The project is run by a single organisation ☐ The project is run by a group of organisations but led by a single organisation ☐ The project is run by a group of organisations who lead equally ☐ The project is run by citizens ☐ An Artificial Intelligence is running the project ☐ Some other management structure ☐ I don't know
2 (202)	What type of organisation leads the project? ✓ Public bodies (including governments and municipalities) ☐ Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charities, and community-based organisations ✓ Research-performing organisations (including universities) ☐ Business and industry (including private corporations, institutions, firms, and associations) ☐ Some other kind of organisation ☐ I don't know
3 (203)	What types of organisations are partners in running the project? ☐ Public bodies (including governments and municipalities) ☐ Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charities, and community-based organisations ☑ Research-performing organisations (including uiniversities) ☐ Business and industry (including private corporations, institutions, firms, and associations) ☑ Some other kind of organisation ☐ I don't know
4 (204)	What types of organisations are involved with the project (but don't help to manage the project)? ☐ Public bodies (including governments and municipalities) ☐ Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charities, and community-based organisations ☐ Research-performing organisations (including universities) ☐ Business and industry (including private corporations, institutions, firms, and associations) ☐ Some other kind of organisation ☐ No other organisations are involved with the project ☐ I don't know
5 (205)	Does the project have explicit links with public authorities? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

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6 (206) 7	Does the project explicitly foster new relationships among different stakeholders (not including those between citizens and scientists; so, for example, between public bodies and commercial organisations)? Yes No I don't know Does the project collaborate with other initiatives to enhance mutual learning?
(207)	✓ Yes □ No □ I don't know
8 (208)	Which resources does the project directly share with other initiatives? Data Learnings Participants Instruments (for example, measuring kits) Methodologies Resources on the theory and practice of citizen science Communication channels Other resources The project does not share resources with other initiatives I don't know
9 (209)	Among which of the following dimensions does the project create institutional change (within the organisations associated with the project)? ② Open access/data: for example, development of an organisational Data Management Plan □ Ethics: for example, creation of an ethics board, or employment of a quality assurance officer □ Gender equality: for example, development of an organisational Gender Equality Plan □ Public engagement ☑ Science education □ Responsible research and innovation: for example, development of organisational practices that enhance social responsibility, inclusiveness or sustainability of research and innovation processes and products □ The project does not create institutional change among these dimensions □ I don't know
10 (210)	Are the outputs generated by the project open access? Yes, all outputs Yes, some outputs I don't know
11 (211)	How can the outputs generated by the project be used by external parties? ✓ Outputs can be shared ✓ Outputs can be edited or combined with other material to produce a new work ✓ Outputs can be used for commercial purposes

	Outputs can be used without attribution to the authorI don't know
12 (212)	Does the project have a data management plan? Yes No I don't know
13 (213)	The following four questions focus on the 'FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship'. They focus on the data generated by the project, rather than on other outputs. Are the data generated by the project findable? Yes No I don't know
14 (214)	Are the data generated by the project accessible? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
15 (215)	Are the data generated by the project interoperable? Yes No I don't know
16 (216)	Are the data generated by the project reusable? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
17 (217)	Whilst the FAIR Guiding Principles are highly specific in their definition, there are other ways to consider the project's data. For example Are data access rights clear and transparent? Yes No I don't know
18 (218)	Do other stakeholders have more access to project data than participants (for example, access to raw data)? Yes No I don't know
19 (219)	Are participants informed about where the data collected by the project are stored? Yes No I don't know

20 (220)	Are participants informed about how the data collected and analysed by the project are used? Yes No I don't know
21 (221)	Are participants informed about whether the data collected by the project are shared? Yes No I don't know
22 (222)	Does the project explicitly state which procedures it follows to ensure all data are collected and processed lawfully? Yes No The project doesn't need to ensure the data are collected lawfully I don't know
23 (223)	Does the project involve the collection of personal data of the participants? ✓ Yes, at least sometimes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
24 (224)	Do participants have to explicitly give consent (for example, signing a consent form) to take part in the project? Yes I don't know
25 (225)	Does the project have a code of ethics? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
26 (226)	Is the code of ethics made available to participants? Yes No I don't know
27 (227)	Does the project include opportunities for project leaders and participants to discuss the ethical and political dimensions of the science involved? Yes No I don't know
28 (228)	Does the project have explicit health and safety procedures in place? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Not applicable ☐ I don't know

29 (229)	Does the project have a risk management plan? ✓ Yes
	☐ No ☐ I don't know
30 (230)	Have the organisations involved in the project increased their commitment to, or investment in, citizen science as a result of being involved in the project? Yes, they have made a formal commitment Yes, but not as a formal commitment No I don't know
31 (231)	Does the project lead to an increase in the commitment of organizations to public participation in decision making? Yes, they have made a formal commitment Yes, but not as a formal commitment No I don't know
32 (232)	Does the project help organisations to increase their capacity for public participation in decision making? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
33 (233)	Are participants more actively involved in political processes as a result of taking part in the project? Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know
34 (234)	Have the project's results or findings supported authorities in enforcing existing regulations, laws, or policies? Yes Not yet I don't know
35 (244)	Have the project's results or findings been used as evidence in court (for example, for demonstrating environmental harm)? Yes Not yet I don't know

36	Which policy frameworks does the project consider?
(235)	✓ Organisational frameworks
	☐ Local frameworks
	✓ Regional frameworks
	☐ National frameworks
	☐ Global frameworks
	☐ The project does not consider any policy frameworks
	☐ I don't know
37	Does the project explicitly inform any governmental policy process?
(236)	✓ Yes, at the local level
	Yes, at the regional level
	Yes, at the national level
	Yes, at the international level
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
38	Does the project have any explicit impact on external organisational policy?
(237)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
39	Is the project team aware of what the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are?
(238)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
40	Is the project at all related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(239)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know

41	Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the project related to?
(240)	☐ No Poverty
	☐ Zero Hunger
	Good Health and Well-being
	Quality Education
	☐ Gender Equality
	☐ Clean Water and Sanitation
	☐ Affordable and Clean Energy
	☐ Decent Work and Economic Growth
	☐ Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	☐ Reducing Inequality
	Sustainable Cities and Communities
	Responsible Consumption and Production
	☑ Climate Action
	☑ Life Below Water
	☑ Life On Land
	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
	Partnerships for the Goals
42	Does the project involve data which match a specific indicator of a Sustainable Development Goal
(241)	(SDG)?
	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
43	Does the project contribute data to the official reporting for a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
(243)	indicator?
	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know

ECONOMY: Question text and answer options

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1	How has the project been funded?
(301)	☐ Internal funding of the coordinating organisation(s)
	☐ Micro funding
	☐ Crowdfunding
	Private foundations or non-governmental organisations
	Corporate sponsors / funders
	☐ Government funding or appropriation
	Other national sponsors / funders
	European Union (for example, via Horizon 2020 or Horizon Europe)
	Other international sponsors / funders
	☐ The project does not require funding
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
2	Did the project generate related new projects?
(302)	✓ Yes
	☐ It's in progress (for example, a project proposal has been written)
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
3	In total, how much external funding has been received for these new projects? (in €, £ GBP, or \$ USD)
(303)	□ 0 - 3000
	3001 - 30 000
	☐ 30 001 - 300 000
	300 001 - 3 000 000
	✓ More than 3 000 000
	☐ I don't know
4	Does the project create any competitive advantage for the organisations involved with the project?
(304)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
5	Does the project generate new jobs among the organisations running the project?
(305)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
	entirely community run)
	☐ I don't know
6	Does the project involve commercial activities related to industry or academia?
(306)	lacksquare Yes (for example, commercialisation of tools or technology developed within the project)
	□ No
	☐ I don't know

Yes	7	Does the project explicitly promote the formation and growth of micro-, small- or medium-sized
No	(307)	enterprises / businesses?
Does the project generate new jobs in organisations external to those running the project? Yes		
Company Comp		
309		_
Does the project increase demand for the sustainable services of any organisation, internal or external to to the project (for example, by promoting sustainable tourism or by promoting clean energy)? Yes		
Does the project increase demand for the sustainable services of any organisation, internal or external to the project (for example, by promoting sustainable tourism or by promoting clean energy)? Yes	(308)	
Does the project increase demand for the sustainable services of any organisation, internal or external to the project (for example, by promoting sustainable tourism or by promoting clean energy)? Yes		
to the project (for example, by promoting sustainable tourism or by promoting clean energy)? Yes		☐ I don't know
Yes		
No I don't know	(309)	to the project (for example, by promoting sustainable tourism or by promoting clean energy)?
Idon't know Does the project have a positive impact on the livelihoods of participants? Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No Idon't know Ido		Yes
Does the project have a positive impact on the livelihoods of participants? Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know		
Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know		☑ I don't know
Yes, but it has not been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know		Does the project have a positive impact on the livelihoods of participants?
No I don't know	(310)	Yes, and it has been measured
Idon't know		Yes, but it has not been measured
Does the project have any economic potential to be exploited in the future (for example, new intellectual property with economic value, or new sensors with a clear market)? Yes		✓ No
property with economic value, or new sensors with a clear market)? Yes		☐ I don't know
Yes No I don't know 12 Does the project have an explicit exploitation plan? Yes No I don't know 13 Does the project have any concrete cooperation in place for the exploitation of results? Yes No I don't know 14 Oses the project have an intellectual property rights (IPR) strategy? Yes No I don't know 15 Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? Yes No No No No No No No N	11	Does the project have any economic potential to be exploited in the future (for example, new intellectual
No I don't know 12 Does the project have an explicit exploitation plan? Yes No I don't know 13 Does the project have any concrete cooperation in place for the exploitation of results? Yes No No I don't know 14 Oses the project have an intellectual property rights (IPR) strategy? Yes No I don't know 15 Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? Yes No No No No No No No N	(311)	property with economic value, or new sensors with a clear market)?
I don't know		✓ Yes
Does the project have an explicit exploitation plan? Yes		□ No
Second S		☐ I don't know
No		Does the project have an explicit exploitation plan?
I don't know 33	(312)	✓ Yes
13 Does the project have any concrete cooperation in place for the exploitation of results? Yes		□ No
(313)		☐ I don't know
No I don't know Does the project have an intellectual property rights (IPR) strategy? Yes No I don't know Toos the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? Yes No No	13	Does the project have any concrete cooperation in place for the exploitation of results?
I don't know Does the project have an intellectual property rights (IPR) strategy? Yes	(313)	✓ Yes
14 (314) Does the project have an intellectual property rights (IPR) strategy? Yes No I don't know Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? Yes No No		□ No
(314)		☐ I don't know
No I don't know Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? Yes No	14	Does the project have an intellectual property rights (IPR) strategy?
□ I don't know 15 Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? □ Yes □ No	(314)	✓ Yes
15 Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended? Yes No		□ No
(315)		☐ I don't know
(315)	15	Does the project have explicit plans to sustain its activities after the current funding received has ended?
	(315)	
☐ I don't know		□ No
		☐ I don't know

	Does the project explicitly improve economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading or innovation?
	Yes, the project doubled the GDP of a country
	✓ Yes, but it wasn't as successful as that!
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
	Is the citizen science used in the project more cost-efficient than using experts and traditional scientific methods?
	☐ It has not been estimated
	☐ It has been estimated and there is no clear winner from the economic point of view
	Citizen science clearly produces savings in comparison with using experts or traditional scientific methods
	☐ We know that it can be awkward to admit that citizen science is more expensive or less efficient than traditional methods, but here is the option to do so
	☐ I don't know
18 (318)	By engaging citizen scientists, is the project able to cover a larger sample size (i.e., to collect or analyse a larger amount of data) than a project with equivalent resources involving only professional scientists?
	✓ Yes
	∐ No
	☐ Not relevant for the project
	☐ Too difficult to say
	☐ I don't know
19	Does the project explicitly contribute to the reduction of government expenditure?
(319)	Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
	Does the project explicitly contribute to the reduction of costs for other external organisations?
(320)	✓ Yes
	∐ No
	☐ I don't know
	What are the estimated, typical, annual project staff costs (in €, £ GBP, or \$ USD)?
(321)	Less than 3000
	3000-30,000
	☐ More than 300,000
	☐ I don't know
	What are the estimated, typical, annual costs of IT systems for data collection and management (in €, £
(322)	GBP, or \$ USD) (for example for the use of cloud-computing services or software licenses)?
	Less than 300
	300-3000
	3000-30,000
	☐ More than 30,000

	☐ I don't know
23 (323)	What are the estimated, typical, annual equipment costs (in €, £ GBP, or \$ USD)? ✓ Less than 300 ☐ 300-3000 ☐ 3000-30,000 ☐ More than 30,000 ☐ I don't know
	Does the project require recurring investments in technology (for example, software licences or app/platform maintenance) that affect its long-term sustainability? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
	 What is the estimated, approximate cost per observation (in €, £ GBP, or \$ USD) (observations as defined by the project)? □ Observations are not a significant element of the project and quantifying their cost is not important. □ Less than 2 (Just for comparison, this is the income per day of one seventh of the world population.) □ 2-8 (Just for comparison, this is the income per day of three sevenths of the world population.) □ 9-32 (Just for curiosity, this is the income per day of two sevenths of the world population.) □ More than 32 (Just for curiosity, this is the income per day of one seventh of the world population.) □ I don't know
26 (326)	How much time is invested by the project in training citizens in a typical recent year? ☐ The project does not train participants ☐ Not much (hours) ☑ Some (days) ☐ A lot (there are one or more people, or a work package, explicitly dedicated to training citizens) ☐ Too difficult to quantify ☐ I don't know
27 (327)	On average, how many hours does a participant dedicate to the project in a typical recent year? Less than 3 3-30 More than 30 The project has no participants I don't know
28 (328)	On average, how long do participants have to travel to take part in the citizen science activities? Participants do not have to travel Less than 10 minutes 10 - 30 minutes 30 minutes - 1 hour

	☐ More than 1 hour
	☐ I don't know
29	Do participants have to pay to take part in the project?
(329)	Yes, at least in some cases
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
30	What is this payment used for?
(330)	General support to an organisation
	Equipment or services given to the participants
	Training given to the participants
	None of the above
	I don't know
31	Can participants make a voluntary financial contribution to the project?
(331)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know

#	ENVIRONMENT: Question text and answer options
1	Does the project take measures to decrease its material footprint?
(401)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
2	Does the project take measures to reduce its polluting emissions?
(402)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
3	Does the project have a procurement policy that is environmentally sustainable?
(403)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
4	Does the project explicitly share information on sustainable development or lifestyles?
(404)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
5	Does the project educate participants on environmental challenges?
(405)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know

6 (406)	Does the project explicitly contribute to a higher awareness of, or positive attitude towards, the natural environment, on this planet or others?
	✓ Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
7	Does the project lead to an increased stewardship of the natural environment among participants?
(407)	Yes, and it has been measured
	✓ Yes, but it has not been measured
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
8	Does the project collaborate with external companies to enable the adoption of sustainable practices?
(408)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
9	Do the project activities include pro-environmental actions e.g. litter picking?
(409)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
10	Does the project include objectives to protect or enhance natural resources?
(410)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
11	Does the project help to identify the location of specific issues related to environmental challenges?
(411)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
12	Does the project inform how a natural resource or ecosystem is managed?
(412)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
13	Does the project monitor ecosystem services?
(413)	☐ Yes
	☑ No
	☐ I don't know

14 (414)	Which environmental challenges are related to the aims of the project? (We'll ask details about each issue later.) □ Sustainable agriculture □ Freshwater □ Affordable and clean energy □ Sustainable cities and communities □ Air quality □ Responsible consumption and production (including food waste and chemical pollution) □ Climate action □ Marine water □ Life on land □ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
15 (415)	How does the project contribute to sustainable agriculture? Researching sustainable agriculture Increasing the proportion of agricultural area being managed sustainably Increasing investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and technology development Increasing agricultural productivity None of the above I don't know
16 (416)	With regards to freshwater, which of the following does the project monitor? Ambient water quality or pollution Water-related ecosystems and biodiversity Water-use efficiency Water stress or water scarcity Correct treatment of wastewater River restoration Physical quality or engineering and land use pressures None of the above I don't know
17 (417)	With regards to freshwater, which of the following does the project have a demonstrable positive impact on? Ambient water quality or pollution Water-related ecosystems and biodiversity Water-use efficiency Water stress or water scarcity Correct treatment of wastewater River restoration Physical quality or engineering and land use pressures Involving local communities in water management None of the above I don't know

18	How does the project contribute to affordable and clean energy?
(418)	Researching clean energy
	☐ Increasing the share of clean energy in the energy mix
	☐ Increasing energy efficiency
	✓ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
19	With regards to sustainable cities and communities, which of the following does the project monitor?
(419)	Correct collection and treatment of solid waste
	☑ Green/blue public spaces
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
20	With regards to sustainable cities and communities, which of the following does the project have a
(420)	demonstrable positive impact on?
	 Involving local communities in urban planning and management
	Correct collection and treatment of solid waste
	☐ Green/blue public spaces
	✓ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
21	Does the project monitor ambient air quality or pollution?
(421)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
22	With regards to air quality, which of the following does the project have a demonstrable positive impact
(422)	on?
	Involving local communities in air quality management
	Ambient air quality and pollution (including fine particulate matter e.g. PM2.5 and PM10)
	None of the above
	☐ I don't know
23	With regards to responsible consumption and production, which of the following does the project
(423)	monitor?
	☐ Food waste
	Harmful chemicals in the air
	Harmful chemicals in the water
	Harmful chemicals in the soil
	☐ Waste generation and management (including prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse)
	✓ None of the above
	☐ I don't know

24 (424)	With regards to responsible consumption and production, which of the following does the project have a demonstrable positive impact on? Food waste Harmful chemicals in the air Harmful chemicals in the water Harmful chemicals in the soil Waste generation and management (including prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse) None of the above I don't know
25 (425)	With regards to marine water, which of the following does the project monitor? Marine nutrient pollution Marine plastic pollution Ocean acidification Marine protected areas Overfishing Marine technology None of the above I don't know
26 (426)	With regards to marine water, which of the following does the project have a demonstrable positive impact on? Marine nutrient pollution Marine plastic pollution Ocean acidification Marine protected areas Overfishing Marine technology Mone of the above I don't know
27 (427)	With regards to life on land, which of the following does the project monitor? Sustainable management of forests Desertification or land degradation Mountain ecosystems Other terrestrial ecosystems Biodiversity Species extinction Invasive alien species Wildlife poaching or trafficking Animal behaviour None of the above I don't know

28	With regards to life on land, which of the following does the project have a demonstrable positive impact
(428)	on?
	Sustainable management of forests
	Desertification or land degradation
	☐ Mountain ecosystems
	☐ Other terrestrial ecosystems
	☐ Biodiversity
	☐ Species extinction
	✓ Invasive alien species
	☐ Wildlife poaching or trafficking
	☐ None of the above
	☐ I don't know
29	Does the project help to classify local breeds or species at risk of extinction?
(429)	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know
30	Does the project contribute to secure plant and animal genetic resources in either medium- or long-term
(430)	conservation facilities?
	☐ Yes
	✓ No
	☐ I don't know

#	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Question text and answer options
1	Which disciplines are the focus of the project?
(501)	Citizen science (if you don't select this one, you are in trouble)
	 Agricultural and veterinary sciences (including, forestry sciences, fisheries sciences, and land and farm management)
	☐ Art theory and criticism
	☐ Biological sciences (including ecology, zoology, genetics, and biodiversity)
	 Chemical sciences (including medicinal and biomolecular chemistry)
	☐ Earth sciences (including geology, atmospheric sciences, and oceanography)
	☐ Engineering (including food sciences, environmental engineering, and biomedical engineering)
	 Environmental sciences (including ecological applications, environmental management, and soil sciences)
	 Information and computing sciences (including artificial intelligence and image processing, distributed computing, and computer software)
	☐ Language, communication and culture (including linguistics, and literary studies)
	☐ Law and legal studies
	☐ Mathematical sciences and statistics

	 Medical and health sciences (including neurosciences, public health and health services, nutrition and dietetics, and human movement and sports science)
	Philosophy and religious studies (including applied ethics, and history and philosophy of specific fields)
	 Physical sciences (including astronomical and space sciences, atomic, molecular, nuclear, particle and plasma physics, and quantum physics)
	☐ Psychology and cognitive sciences
	 Studies in human society (including human geography, history, archaeology, policy and administration, sociology, and education)
	Technology (including communications technologies, and computer hardware)
	None of the above
	☐ I don't know
2	Does the project explicitly promote interdisciplinary ways of working?
(502)	✓ Yes
	☐ No ☐ I don't know
3	_
(503)	Is the project's citizen science basic or applied? Basic
	✓ Applied
	☐ Both
	☐ Too difficult to distinguish
	☐ I don't know
4	Is the purpose of the project's research to put existing theories to the test (deductive), or is it about
(504)	gathering information and developing knowledge from this information (inductive)?
	✓ Inductive
	☐ Deductive
	☐ Both ☐ Too difficult to distinguish
	☐ I don't know
5	Do participants take part in systematic or convenience data-collection?
(505)	Systematic data-collection
	✓ Convenience data-collection
	☐ Both
	Data collection is not a significant element of the project
	☐ I do not know
6	Does the project formally build on existing citizen-science expertise in the specific field of research?
(506)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	No, because this is the first citizen-science project in the specific field of research
	☐ I don't know

7	Is new knowledge developed regarding how best to incorporate citizens into research design?
(507)	Yes, and formally documented
	Yes, but not formally documented
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
8	Does the project use a code of research or a research integrity policy? (See, for example
(508)	[https://ukrio.org/publications/code-of-practice-for-research/])
	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
9	Does the project have a formal dissemination strategy?
(509)	✓ Yes
	☐ No, but it does have an informal dissemination strategy
	☐ No, the project does not have a dissemination strategy
	☐ I don't know
10	How many publications, indexed by Google Scholar, resulted from the project?
(510)	☐ The project has not produced any publications
	Less than 3
	☑ 3-30
	☐ More than 30
	☐ I don't know
11	How many open-access publications, indexed by Google Scholar, resulted from the project?
(511)	☐ The project has not produced any open-access publications
	Less than 3
	☑ 3-30
	More than 30
	☐ I don't know
12	How many citations have the publications produced by the project received, in total (according to Google
(512)	scholar)?
	Less than 3
	☐ 31-300
	☐ More than 300
	☐ I don't know
13	☐ What is the highest impact-factor (or impact-index) of the publications produced by the project?
(513)	Less than 2
	<u> </u>
	☑ More than 5
	☐ I don't know

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14	How is the involvement of participants formally recognised in publications?
(514)	Individual authorship
	Group pseudonym as (co-)author
	☐ Individuals acknowledged by name
	Group of participants collectively acknowledged
	Participants are not formally recognised in publications
	☐ I don't know
15	Has the project supported student's dissertations or theses?
(515)	✓ Yes
	It's in progress It's in progress
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
16	How many stakeholders have shown an active interest in the results of the project (for example,
(516)	downloaded results from the project website)?
	Less than 3
	☐ 3-30 ☐ 3-30
	☐ 301-3000
	☐ More than 3000
	☐ I don't know
17	Does the project provide data visualisations such as graphs, maps and animations?
(517)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
18	Are the project data used in models or forecasting?
(518)	✓ Yes
	□ No
	☐ I don't know
19	What processes are defined in the project to guarantee high data-quality?
(519)	☐ Validated methodology - Carefully designed data collection methodology which is easy to carry
	out at a high level of accuracy.
	 High-quality equipment - Equipment that has been vigorously tested to ensure that it provide high data-quality
	✓ Training - Sufficient training provided to allow participants to collect data which has been tested
	to ensure participants reach the required skill level
	 Data profiling - Initially assessing the data to understand their current state, often including value distributions
	Data standardization - Ensuring that data conform to standards
	 Data monitoring - Keeping track of data quality over time and reporting variations in the quality of data
	 Peer-to-peer validation - More-expert participants validating observations by less-expert participants

20	 ✓ Expert validation – Professionals validating observations by participants ☐ Automated strategies: Matching or linking - A way to compare data so that similar but slightly different records can be aligned ✓ Automated strategies: Artificial intelligence - For example, improving image or audio classification by using computer vision or computer hearing ☐ None of the above I don't know
20 (520)	Are project data available through APIs? Yes No I don't know
21 (521)	What technology does the project use a pre-existing version of? ✓ Apps ✓ Sensors ✓ Artificial intelligence ✓ Platforms (a range of services available on the Internet including marketplaces, search engines and social media) ✓ Digital solutions (digitalising old methodologies, processes or technology: e.g. Trello is a project management solution; Slack is a communication solution) ✓ Websites ☐ The project does not use technology ☐ I don't know
22 (539)	What technology does the project develop? ✓ Apps ✓ Sensors ✓ Artificial intelligence ✓ Platforms (a range of services available on the Internet including marketplaces, search engines and social media) ✓ Digital solutions (digitalising old methodologies, processes or technology: e.g. Trello is a project management solution; Slack is a communication solution) ✓ Websites ☐ The project does not develop technology ☐ I don't know
23 (522)	Does the project explicitly develop, transfer or disseminate information about environmentally-sound technologies? Yes No I don't know
24 (523)	Does the project use mobile phones as a primary tool (for example, using an app to collect observations)? Yes No I don't know

25 (524)	Is participation possible without a phone connected to the internet? Yes, participation is possible without a phone or a computer connected to the internet. Yes, participation is possible without a phone, but a computer connected to the internet is necessary. No, it's nearly impossible I don't know
26 (525)	Does the project provide technical support to participants? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
27 (526)	Does the project use enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women? Yes No I don't know
28 (527)	Does the project enhance international cooperation on science, technology or innovation? ✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know
29 (528)	Does the project provide participants with easy and explicit access to pertinent research findings or important literature used to inform the project (i.e. not produced by the project itself) before participants begin their research activities? Yes No I don't know
30 (529)	Are participants exposed to steps in the scientific process in a systematic manner? Yes, mostly Yes, partially No, it has not been considered No, it would not be appropriate for this project I don't know
31 (530)	Are participants explicitly encouraged to reflect on or discuss current values, perspectives, opinions and attitudes relating to science concepts? Yes No I don't know
32 (531)	Does participation in the project increase participants' scientific literacy? Yes No I don't know

33 (532)	Does the project positively influence the attitudes of participants regarding science? Yes, and it has been measured
	Yes, but it has not been measuredNoI don't know
34 (533)	Does the project increase the interest of participants in the topic of the research? ✓ Yes, and it has been measured ☐ Yes, but it has not been measured ☐ No ☐ I don't know
35 (534)	Are participants explicitly exposed to various careers in science through the project? Yes No I don't know
36 (535)	Are participants more likely to consider a scientific career having participated in the project? Yes, and it has been measured Yes, but it has not been measured No I don't know
37 (536)	Does the project link participants to experts (often researchers)? Ves No I don't know
38 (537)	Are participants able to challenge the project's methodologies? ✓ Yes, at any time during the project, and this could result in methodologies changing ☐ Yes, but only during a pilot / testing phase, and this could result in methodologies changing ☐ Yes, but this could not result in methodologies changing ☐ No ☐ I don't know
39 (538)	Are professionals involved in organising the project (coordinators or researchers, for example) challenged to consider novel connections between their own careers and research, and the context of participating citizens? Yes No I don't know