EΠ TRAININGS

Analysis of Evaluation Summary Reports (ESRs)

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KRPAN Project - In-house training course
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What did the evaluators say?

insufficient details   not fully clear

is not clearly demonstrated

incomplete   underrepresented

not sufficiently elaborated

not discussed   not substantiated

details missing   not sufficiently convincing

description is generic   not appropriately distributed

Evaluation case studies

1

EXCELLENCE

Shortcomings in EXCELLENCE

The aim of the proposal is supported by a set of specific objectives, which are clear and realistically achievable within the duration of the project. However, the objectives are mostly descriptive and are not supported by adequately specific quantified indicators, and are therefore not sufficiently measurable or verifiable.

The proposal does not give enough information on the TRL status of the different technologies (starting and arriving TRLs). The proposal does not provide enough references to support the claimed state of the art nor enough information on preliminary results and maturity of the proposed methods

However, the methodological approach used for the case studies is not always fully credible. Considering that the chosen case studies differ very much on the scale, the methodology is not sufficiently clear on how the different steps of the RBDF will be conducted in such different scales

Overall, the quality of the support measures is good. However, owing to a lack of details about the process of co-creation and on-boarding of stakeholders, it is unclear how foreseen measures ensure that stakeholders come together with innovative solutions, or how they foster a sustainable collaboration among stakeholders during and after the project.

However, while using different disciplines, the proposal does not clearly present how techniques, tools and concepts or theories from these disciplines will be integrated in a truly interdisciplinary work.

Specific objectives

SO1: Strengthen EOC networks within Europe, connecting experts from a wide range of regions within the continent

Experts in EOC will be brought together from different corners of Europe to collaborate and discuss ideas; including EOC practitioners and benefactors such as teachers, students, outdoor leaders, media creators, scientists, universities, developers and any other groups who might be impacted by or have knowledge on EOC (WP2). OTTER will result in a collection of ideas and knowledge from the above-mentioned contributors through the development of an EOC Hub (WP2), which will be used within the activities of this project and will further enhance the knowledge base on EOC methodologies and techniques for other practitioners to use. The main idea is to build a pool of experts and key actors eager to share good practices and to feed the reflexion on science education.

SO2: Increase the understanding of the effects of EOC on EU students undergoing traditional classroom education, including their levels of sophisticated consumption and scientific citizenship

OTTER will investigate the effects of various EOC activities (WP3) on students (ages 6-18) through the comparison of performance and views of students who have been subject to additional EOC activities against students who have not (WP4). This should provide valuable data to better understand the scale and nature of the effects of EOC on classroom performance, as well as the complementarity of both formal and non-formal education, and whether it has an effect on students' level of sophisticated consumption and scientific citizenship not seen in students subject to no additional EOC practices.

SO3: Build upon recent momentum in tackling global environmental issues surrounding plastic waste and recycling

OTTER will adopt a theme of environmental sustainability and recycling as a cross-cutting issue, with an emphasis on plastic waste, and integrate this into all educational activities (WP3) in order to instil the importance of a zero-pollution future and a circular economy, while enthusing students about local issues around plastic waste and management.

Specific objectives

SO1: Strengthen EOC networks within Europe, connecting experts from a wide range of regions within the continent

Experts in EOC will be brought together from different corners of Europe to collaborate and discuss ideas; including EOC practitioners and benefactors such as teachers, students, outdoor leaders, media creators, scientists, universities, developers and any other groups who might be impacted by or have knowledge on EOC (WP2). OTTER will result in a collection of ideas and knowledge from the above-mentioned contributors through the development of an EOC Hub (WP2), which will be used within the activities of this project and will further enhance the knowledge base on EOC methodologies and techniques for other practitioners to use in four European regions with regards to different educational systems. The main idea is to build a pool of experts and key actors eager to share good practices and to feed the reflexion on science education. ==Up to 40 experts from these four regions will contribute and give their unique perspectives.==

SO2: Increase the understanding of the effects of EOC on EU students undergoing traditional classroom education, including their levels of sophisticated consumption and scientific citizenship

OTTER will investigate the effects of various EOC activities (WP3) on students (ages 6-18) through the comparison of performance and views of students who have been subject to additional EOC activities against students who have not (WP4). ==Knowledge and attitude tests and questionnaires will cover both students and teachers involved to assess the impact of EOC compared to traditional learning.== This should provide valuable data to better understand the scale and nature of the effects of EOC on classroom performance, as well as the complementarity of both formal and non-formal education, and whether it has an effect on students' level of sophisticated consumption and scientific citizenship not seen in students subject to no additional EOC practices.

SO3: Enhance young people's scientific literacy concerning global environmental issues surrounding plastic waste and recycling

OTTER will adopt a theme of environmental sustainability and recycling as a cross-cutting issue, with an emphasis on plastic waste, and integrate this into all educational activities (WP3) in order to instil the importance of a zero-pollution future and a circular economy, while enthusing students about local issues around plastic waste and management. ==Students' scientific knowledge on these issues and their awareness of and interest in science will be measured using a range of validated qualitative and quantitative instruments.==

Ambition

EM TRAININGS

1.1.2 Progress beyond the state of the art and ambition

This project is unique in that it is **comprehensive, transdisciplinary, and deeply interlinked**. The outputs of the project will advance science with new methodologies and innovative solutions, improve decision-making and policy through comprehensive shared datasets, and accelerate the transition through cross-cutting engagement. Earlier efforts have been focused on single protein categories, scientific approaches, or impact domains. (**will go beyond the state of art by applying a holistic approach, and maturing the development across protein sources and categories, encompassing safety, health and environmental assessment domains**.

1.   ***Innovations***: *Overcome bottlenecks with targeted innovations*

To achieve impact, dietary alternatives must be adopted in practice by consumers, i.e. alternative proteins foods should be produced and consumed at large across Europe   will determine protein source/product combinations with high potential for consumer acceptance. Consumer research and impact estimation will be performed in four European regions (North, East, South, West), ensuring that the targeted future diets reflect regional habits and preferences, satisfy dietary guidelines, and offer culturally appropriate alternatives for consumers across the EU.

In developing the project content, partners and Stakeholder Board members have extensively discussed and evaluated protein sources, leading to a **preselection of protein sources for which knowledge developments are required on the short-, mid-, and long-term** (see section 1.2, Table 1.2 for more detail).[3] Animal and plant sources that are already extensively studied will be included only for purposes of creating comprehensive comparative datasets and for estimating future diets' impacts. Nine high-potential proteins with high potential to substitute traditional proteins **on the medium term: faba bean, lentil, oat, quinoa, rapeseed, microalgae, single cell bacteria, crickets and cultured beef,** will be characterized comprehensively and act as the focal point of processing and product innovation. Food prototypes and technological innovations for these proteins will be developed from TRL 3-4 to TRL 5-6, while safety assessment focuses mainly on **new, exploratory alternative proteins** (e.g. hemp, leaf proteins).

The **ambition of the**   **project** is to deliver a number of food prototypes and technologies that can be leveraged widely and have large potential for scale-up and industrial uptake to increase the availability of alternative protein-containing foods in the mid-term, contributing to the continued acceleration of the dietary shift.

2.   ***Methodologies***: *Advance scientific data collection with new and improved methodologies*

New methodologies will be developed to advance scientific understanding of environmental and health impacts (including safety risk assessment) of alternative proteins and foods and diets containing those, including:

Concept and methodology

1.2 Methodology #@CON-MET-CM@# #@COM-PLE-CP@#

1.2.1 Relationship between biodiversity and disease emergence (SO1)

Given the substantial economic and public health costs of managing zoonotic disease emergence, practices that can better prevent spill-over are crucial. First and foremost, identifying key knowledge gaps in our understanding of not just how zoonotic spill-over occurs but also how it may be prevented is essential. While there is plenty of evidence that factors such as ecosystem degradation, wild meat trade and hunting and agricultural expansion increase spillover risk[3], there is far less evidence about how we might recover from these risky activities. WP1 will identify interlinked drivers of restoration and disease risk, including social and economic drivers, landscape scale drivers and wildlife drivers by relating nature restoration and disease risk to international and EU One Health and biodiversity policies. This will be achieved by carrying out a systematic literature review to identify the current state of knowledge on restoration and diseases, which will include scientific literature, grey literature and EU and OneHealth initiatives reports[25]. This task will be supported by Alternet-Eklipse, a mechanism which helps ensure that synthesised knowledge is policy relevant, credible and legitimate. Eklipse will provide lessons learned and insights from the ongoing Eklipse Expert Working Group on Biodiversity and Pandemics on the relationship between policy, biodiversity and pandemics. WP1 will build on the Biodiversity and Pandemics outputs and contribute to this knowledge by incorporating knowledge on restoration, which is currently lacking. The policy review will also gather and locate relevant EU and international data sets that incorporate and link restoration, biodiversity and diseases. Current knowledge gaps will be identified using the literature and policy review, as well as the DPSIR framework to feed into the development of informed scenarios to support the decision support tool (SO5, SO6).

1.2.2 Rapid biodiversity assessments (RBA) (SO2):

Sampling biodiversity is often extremely challenging, requires substantial taxonomic expertise and can involve lengthy, expensive and difficult fieldwork that needs to span a wide spatial and temporal range[16], rendering it impractical and problematic in certain areas. Furthermore, large scale comparative studies that require simultaneous or near simultaneous data collection from a large spatial extent become prohibitively expensive and labour intensive to carry out[26]. Alternative methods which circumvent the need for taxonomic identification are now being developed, particularly those that can explore different components of biodiversity beyond simple species

The **multiscale approach** (see Figure 2) allows interactions policy scales. The scale of the innovation lab is defined as implementation and innovation of business models will take intensive agricultural landscapes in Europe. Within each of sites will be selected, depending on landscape complexity and of the patterns and trajectories of changes will be performed

1.2.1. Case studies concept and specific methodologies

Case study in the Adriatic Sea (Venice)

In this case study, we look at the way climate change and major engineering interventions are changing the way local communities adapt and cope with tides in the city of Venice and the surrounding lagoon. We will investigate how this affects the overall human-sea relations and the environmental dynamics, as well as the perspectives of community empowerment for future scenarios. We will support community empowerment processes that may help to redefine a new natural, social, and economic equilibrium by mobilizing a strong effort to combine marine science, ecology, and social/economic disciplines to address issues of community resilience and environmental policies in facing rising sea levels and flooding risks. The main aims of this case study are to co-develop with the community, through a NaBaSI approach, on one hand a response to high tides and rising sea levels in the city of Venice, addressing issues of redefining the social and economic role of the sea and the lagoon in a deeply transformed context, and on the other hand to provide an innovative governance tool brought from the bottom-up to manage the environmental impact of the MOSE mobile gates in order to develop a new city – water relationship based on a (eco)system perspective.
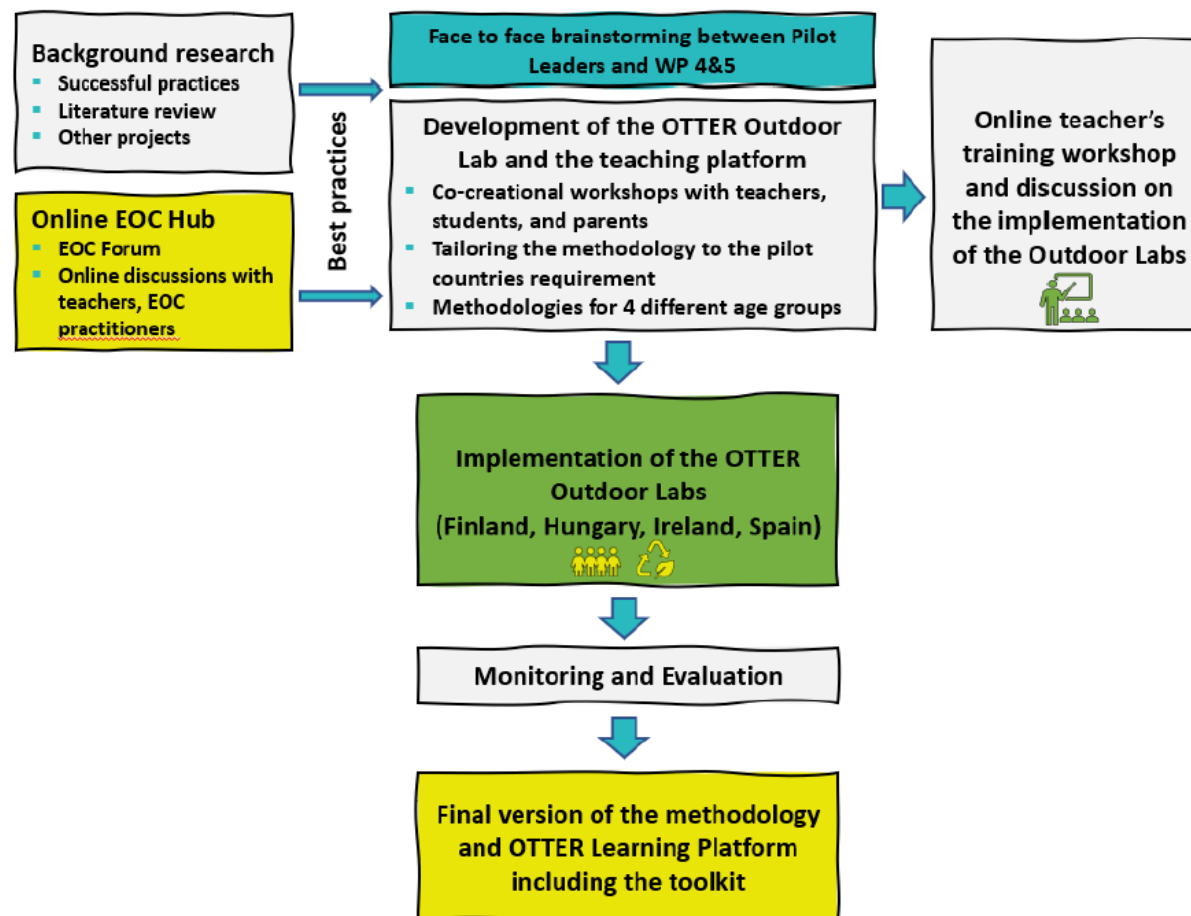
Specific methodology for the case study in the Adriatic Sea
WP2&WP3- General project approach described in section 1.2 and field research: secondary historical data collection and analysis, semi-structured interviews; multimedia material collection and citizen science. **WP4-** Mapping fragile members of the local community and cultural heritage sites threatened by high tide: secondary data from city water vulnerability maps; community engagement via action research; DB technologies with georeferencing. **WP5-** Creation of a volunteer network (individuals and organizations) and increasing awareness of the local communities about the need for a new city-water relationship: training of volunteers (including online) and development of a networking associations' platform. **WP6-** Implementation of a NaBaSI initiative addressing relief community response.

Methodology

METHODOLOGY

The following figure summarizes the main steps in the OTTER Project:

Background research
- Successful practices
- Literature review
- Other projects

Online EOC Hub
- EOC Forum
- Online discussions with teachers, EOC practitioners

Best practices

Face to face brainstorming between Pilot Leaders and WP 4&5

Development of the OTTER Outdoor Lab and the teaching platform
- Co-creational workshops with teachers, students, and parents
- Tailoring the methodology to the pilot countries requirement
- Methodologies for 4 different age groups

Online teacher's training workshop and discussion on the implementation of the Outdoor Labs

Implementation of the OTTER Outdoor Labs (Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Spain)

Monitoring and Evaluation

Final version of the methodology and OTTER Learning Platform including the toolkit

SSH in R&I content

Social sciences and humanities are key disciplines implemented in ACRONYM's One Health approach. Along with traditional biomedical disciplines (medicine and veterinary medicine, microbiology, epidemiology) and ecological and environmental discip... ...f the interd... ...ctors drivin... integ... ...ONYM proje... ...n XY and ... ...Task 3.4). They will then collaborate with data scientists (ZY, YY) and modellers (YY, XZ) to integrate them into data analyses (WP4) and support the co-construction (WP7) of the sustainable innovations developed in the project (WP5 and WP6).

"The proposal persuasively describes its interdisciplinary approach, which integrates Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) with medical, ecological, environmental and data science disciplines. The "pathogen oriented" approach is well linked with social parameters, the agent-based model being well integrated with innovative solutions on biodiversity conservation and surveillance systems."

Gender dimension in R&I content

- In today's environment it becomes more critical to demonstrate commitment to addressing gender inequality. Within ACRONYM, this commitment is shared. **Gender diversity** within project teams is not only just good for women, who are underrepresented within technical disciplines, but good for men and society. Through supplementing each other's point of view, better solutions for the system-wide challenges th...

- Addressing i... **project team**. This means t... Not only is the overall gende... **rsity is across disciplines a...** rsity, it does not mean curren... y upon specific expertise that is present within the project partners. However, gaining insight and providing transparency does allow the team to reflect on processes to **stimulate greater diversity** towards the end of the project, and possible follow-up projects. This means that our project team will **strive for gender balance**. In our output we wish to be active in profiling and recognizing women within the industry as a source of inspiration to others, and to share their stories, successes and showcasing key skills, along with other attributes that women in technical disciplines and leadership positions bring.

"Gender dimension is only briefly addressed with an insufficient consideration of gender dimension in research and innovation content."

Gender dimension in R&I content

In accordance with the EU Commission's Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, ACRONYM will carefully integrate gender equality issues and principles in all the research and innovation activities. This includes the following aspects:

- Potentially gender-specific issues related to the perception and valuation of LFs and their ESS services at a local, regional, and national scale will be *isolated in the methods of* ...

- The ... ... labs, and wo ... ... carefully, tak ...

- Ge ... ... e taken into ... ... 0-2 to 4, all IO). ACRONYM will *uncover gender related disparities and/or equalities of gender* present in the ten case study areas.

- Special attention will be paid to how to *integrate gender aspects in the development of novel business models* to stimulate equal participation in business opportunities.

- The policy and governance briefing will include further *recommendations on how to integrate and specifically address gender issues* in pathways towards novel business models in farming systems.

"The proposal sufficiently addresses the gender dimension in the planned research, going beyond mere equal representation of genders. For example, the intent to consider gender in developing diversified business models is very positive."

Open science practices

ACRONYM will not only comply with the mandatory open science practices as per the grant agreement but to the highest extent adopt recommended practices. ACRONYM is a research-intensive project that imply patentable te...blish a system in which clearan...nged among the partners (Tas...ate open results. While the dat...ts contributing to European ind...ata related to the development...on advances of composites' r...and after. Sharing of this know...g its goals. The dissemination...open information about the project available also after the project time. Also, all relevant knowledge actors will be invited to the intermediate and final project events. The information about research outputs will be either published or used for patents. Open results that can be of importance for validating project conclusions will be made accessible through the project webpage. In cases of public emergency, if requested, immediate access to all research outputs under open licenses or fair and reasonable conditions will be given.

"Open Science practices are poorly addressed without adequate procedures for early and open sharing of research, management & reproducibility of research outputs. FAIR is mentioned without specifying the types of data and how to ensure FAIR."

Open science

| OS Practice	Adoption and implementation in
Open Access	partners commit to publishing all scientific research with Green and preferably gold open access and will deposit associated data and source code of analysis following the Horizon Europe's Programme Guide's for open science.
Open Data, Open Source	Following FAIR principles all research data and source codes will be published in open access repositories suitable for the type of data. Metadata will be provided following metadata standards for each discipline. Guidelines from Open Research Europe are followed, and appropriate Creative Commons licences provided.
Open peer review	will consider using Open Research Europe for some publications where appropriate
Co-creation	Co-creation and knowledge feedback is essential to the success of Actions are based on feedback loops between policy, stakeholder engagement and host-pathogen dynamics at the local scale. Actions will be implemented together will all relevant actors including stakeholders at the local and regional level. Citizen involvement will take place in the implementation and validation of the project but also in the co-creation of R&I agendas. will sign written agreements with the Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity and other projects financed under this and other calls within the same destination, as well as with key partners from other EU initiatives such as PAHW, BE READY among others. Key partners from both BEPREP and BCOMING are involved in the project, ensuring communication and collaboration between these projects.
Reproducibility of research outputs	We will take all necessary steps to make our research results transparent by providing access to data, samples and source code through trusted repositories and by providing appropriate Creative Commons licenses.

Data management

guidelines#selectarepository]. The registry of research data repositories [https://www.re3data.org/] will be consulted in search for an appropriate repository where necessary. The Metadata Standards Catalogue [https://rdamsc.bath.ac.uk/] is consulted to opt for the appropriate standard per discipline. Specific standards of metadata, field and laboratory protocols and other methodologies will be aligned and agreed upon amongst all partners during the kick-off meeting.

Accessibility of data and research output: Deposited data are retrievable by their persistent identifier. Repositories that provide long-term storage [eg. ZENODO, GENBANK] are opted for and rich metadata will be provided. In addition, the University of Antwerp will provide initial cloud-based data storage [Microsoft Sharepoint] with authentication so that partners can share and collaborate their initial databases.

Interoperability of data and research output: RESTOREID will follow common format and standards established in the scientific community for data and research outputs. For example, EML as the standard for ecological data, the Access to Biological Data for primary biodiversity data and Genome Metadata Standard for sequences. Data and metadata will be stored in globally accessible data formats (e.g Comma Separated Values) alongside MS-Excel compatible files for data management and exchange. For statistical purposes data will be in .RData (R), .SAV (SPSS) and .pickle (Python). As far as is possible, the consortium will reuse existing controlled vocabularies for providing metadata to resources.

Reusability of data and research output: We expect core project partners to openly deposit their data using a Creative Commons version BY 4.0 licence, or equivalent. Data will be deposited in GenBank for genetic data,[1] Dataverse and/or GBIF for biodiversity data and on appropriate repositories such as ZENODO. Links to datasets will also be provided through the KEP.

Data	Findability	Interoperability	Curation
Genomic (Metabarcoding,Functional Genomics); type: text	European Nucleotide Archive (ENA)	*formats:* fasta, fastq, BED/GEF/GTF	CIRAD, CUT, UL WP3, & 6
Phenotypic; type:observational, images, text	Institutional dataverse, Breedbase	*formats:* txt, csv, jpeg, tiff, png	UMa WP3
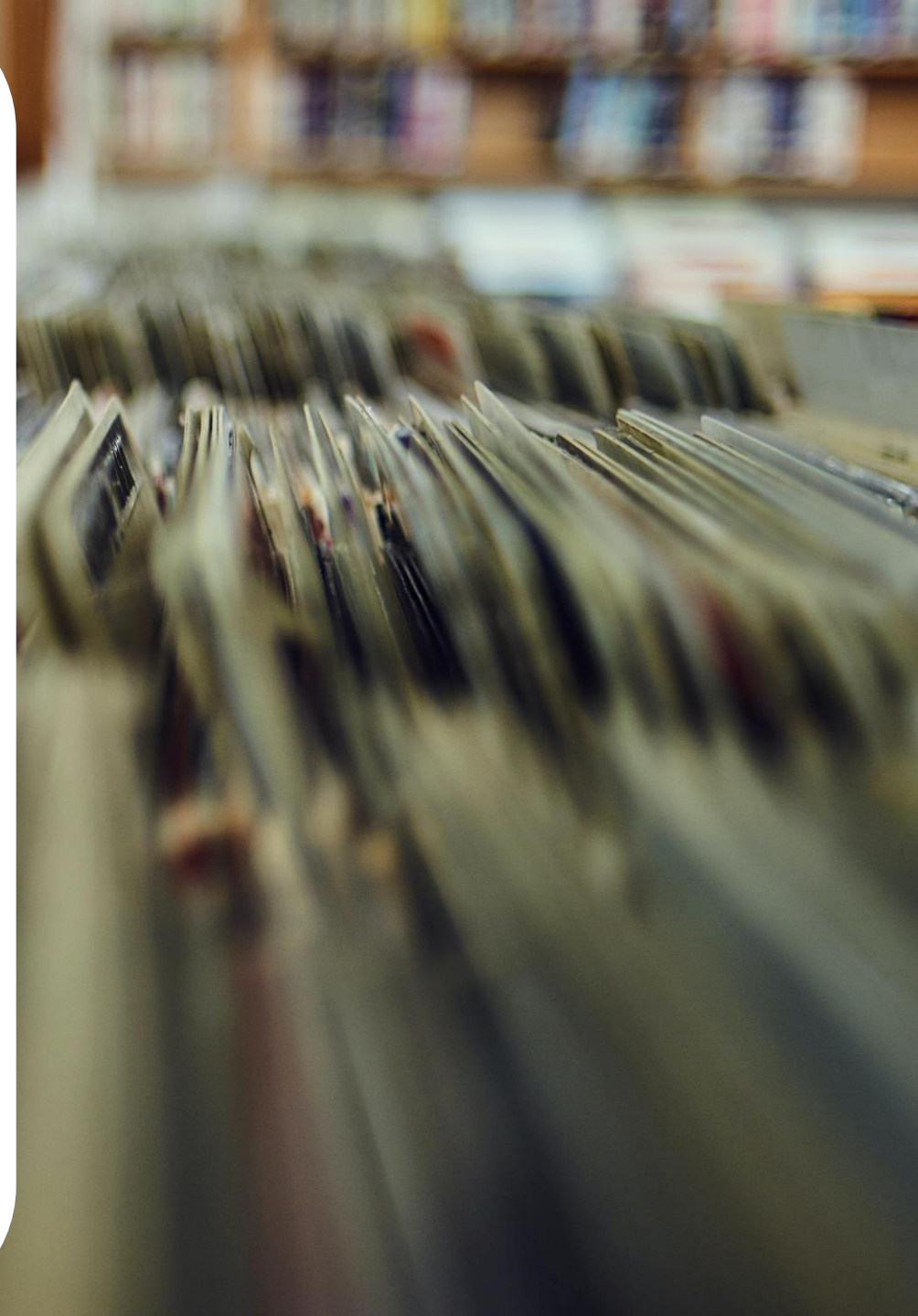
2 IMPACT

Shortcomings in IMPACT

RIA proposal under CL6: Excellence: 4.5 Impact: 3.5 Implementation: 5

The credibility of the pathways and the contributions from the proposal to the expected outcomes and impacts are very good.
There is a significant contribution to a better understanding of drivers and challenges for the reintroduction of LFs, e.g., through a better comprehension of how agricultural policies and support measures like eco-schemes and conditionality in the CAP relate to LFs. Moreover, the contribution to the implementation of future demonstration projects is well supported through a learning network with a focus on the farming sector and the associated value chains. This is very good.

However, the pathway towards the further deployment of solutions for climate change adaptation and ecosystem services provisioning is not fully credible because aspects related to carbon sequestration are not well elaborated. This is a shortcoming.

The pathway towards long-term impacts is well developed and credible.

The scale and significance of the expected outputs are sufficiently defined and the proposed work provides tangible benefits for society and the environment. This is very good.

However, some of the targets are not clearly achievable, e.g., reaching a minimum of 20,000 farmers in EU, and the timeframe for the adoption and testing of project outcomes in non-participating EU countries. Furthermore, the proposal does not convincingly elaborate on how the generated results from the limited coverage of the case studies, mostly focusing on the Atlantic region, will be applicable to other contexts within Europe. This limits the scale and significance of the targeted results. This is a shortcoming.

The potential barriers to impact are not well elaborated and sufficiently detailed. In addition, mitigation measures are not fully convincing, e.g., mitigation measure for the short term and long-term change in market and consumer demands. This is a shortcoming.

The dissemination and communication plan is complete and carefully prepared. It clearly indicates the connection of the participants to a long list of relevant EU platforms, networks and expert groups, which will act as multipliers. The plan is well-targeted and covers the full range of potential audiences and users, including research, commercial, and societal stakeholders. By utilizing a strategic approach tailored to each audience, the proposal ensures maximum impact and uptake of the project results. This is excellent.

The exploitation plan is not fully convincing. Some of the key exploitable results (KERs) are not clearly defined and are not well structured. In addition, KERs have a strong focus on scientists but do not sufficiently address other target groups, e.g. practitioners and policy-makers. This is a shortcoming.

The strategy regarding the management of intellectual property is credible.

The ████████ project will contribute to the **three expected outcomes (EOs)** indicated in the call, through its five key objectives (OBJ) (see section 1.1) expected results (ERs) and key performance indicators (KPIs) (**Table 3**).

Table 3 Expected outcomes and ████████ pathways to achieve them

EO1	A better understanding of which interventions and measures are effective to produce intended but also novel learning outcomes needed for the green transition of our society and economy
████████ pathways to achieve EO1	The vision and mission of ████████ aim to support the development of impactful educational interventions for sustainability and climate action across Europe, through a theory-informed openly accessible platform providing a scalable impact assessment solution across planned educational interventions and novel interventions. T2.2 will conduct a state-of-the-art based on desk research to identify and assess the most relevant existing educational interventions related to sustainability, and to understand their main outputs, outcomes and impacts. All the findings will be co-validated with key stakeholders and will allow to set the bases for the co-development of the ████████ platform in WP3 (consisting of tools to implement and measure the impact of sustainability interventions; visual interfaces; policy recommendations, guidance and best-practices). The evidence gathered during the experimental phase related to the degree of completeness of the proposed solution - its capability to assess interventions and outcomes in an effective way, and to what extent the selected intervention contributes to better trained students in sustainability - will be validated in close cooperation with the stakeholders' community and harmonised with relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. ECF4CLIM and GreenSCENT) to finalise the impact assessment framework and design policy recommendations (T5.6).
Related OBJs and WPs	O1; O2; O3; WP2; WP3; WP4; WP5
ER	The ████████ platform will host a catalogue of educational interventions and their associated learning outcomes, evidenced through the application of case studies. Tools for implementing specific interventions will also be hosted within the platform.
KPIs	**KPI#1:** 50 educational interventions and their learning outcomes categorised and catalogued within the ████████ platform; **KPI#2:** Educators across 100 organisations engaged in the process of defining impact indicators for educational interventions; **KPI#3:** 12 case studies across a variety of learning scenarios, with 300 educators and 7000 learners engaged in impactful and inclusive interventions.

Result leads to...

Result: Innovative **spatio-temporal and mechanistic models** (WP3 and WP4) will link risk factors (including biodiversity loss and socio-economic factors, WP3) to zoonotic pathogen circulation levels (WP2) in animals and humans.
Outcome contribution: This will allow us to develop more robust **risk assessment and risk mapping tools** available for actors planning surveillance and control programmes of emerging infectious zoonotic diseases in humans and animals.
Impact contribution: This will allow us to reduce the number and the impact of future emergences of zoonotic diseases, mitigating the economic (ECO) and societal (SOC) costs associated with epidemics and pandemics.
Indicators: At least 5 scientific publications (some publications on these topics may be finalised just after the funding period); mechanistic and risk mapping models (WP4); reduced costs allocated for response actions as prevention becomes more cost-effective; and improved risk assessment and mapping tools – guidelines for authorities and agents.

Scale and Significance

'Scale' refers to how widespread the outcomes and impacts are likely to be. For example, in terms of the size of the target group, or the proportion of that group, that should benefit over time; 'Significance' refers to the importance, or value, of those benefits. For example, number of additional healthy life years; efficiency savings in energy supply

"*The significance locally in tropical areas will be measurable through economic savings, improved livelihoods, appliance of nature-based solutions, changed behaviour, improved surveillance and mitigation strategies and interventions using more cost-efficient tools.*"

*I don't see any attempt at **quantification** for scale or significance.*

- *Provide quantified estimates where possible and meaningful.*
- *Explain your baselines, benchmarks and assumptions used for those estimates. Wherever possible, quantify your estimation of the effects that you expect from your project. Explain assumptions that you make, referring for example to any relevant studies or statistics. Where appropriate, try to use only one methodology for calculating your estimates: not different methodologies for each partner, region or country (the extrapolation should preferably be prepared by one partner).*
- *Your estimate must relate to this project only - the effect of other initiatives should not be taken into account.*

Scale and significance

Economic/technological: [ ] will allow for effective introduction of the AI based services in process industry. This may have considerable economic impact upon

(1) Process industry, allowing for enormous savings in costs for material/wastes, on stocks; potential savings, based on the expected savings in the Use cases and estimated target market (only for the services that will be provided in the scope of the project, first target groups) can be estimated to 50 + 45 Mio/year; if scaled to total market this would lead to savings of about 2,000 + 1,600 Mio/year; new AI services that will be built using [ ] platform may bring even 10 times higher economic impact in process industry.

(2) ICT industry – IT service providers, allowing to effectively provide new AI based services to process industry; the turn over for offering the [ ] Framework and Platform to process industry will be ca. 15 Mio within 3 years, for two AI services to be developed in the scope of the project and offered to the process industry after the end of the project, the turn-over will be ca. 60 + 50 Mio[10] in 3 years after the project end (see three Business cases in the text to follow); scaled to overall target markets, as indicated above, this would lead to turnover for the ICT industry and service and technology providers of about 650 Mio/year in average.

Societal: The project will considerably contribute to reducing reservation towards application of AI solutions in process industry. The solutions to be provided will assure use of AI solutions by non AI experts, e.g. operators at the production lines. The AI services will be fully self-explainable and traceable to assure acceptance at the different levels in companies. In the two Use cases the AI services will radically support operators to manage complex process which without such solutions will not be possible. These new approaches will lead to reduction of costs and increase turn over in the industry, leading to new jobs. The business opportunities for the ICT industry open based on the project outcomes (see 3 Business cases in the text to follow) is likely to lead to at least 40 new jobs in the partners' organisations; scaled to overall potential market this may lead to at least 7,200 new jobs in AI service and technology providers in EU. (For the environmental impact please see above estimates).

Assess barriers: PESTLE Analysis

Political: In some countries, political situations may hinder implementation (e.g. a coup in Guinea). Long-lasting political instability may jeopardise the implementation.

Economic: With so many factors to be considered, economic modelling may become too complex.

Social: redirection of human actions may be considered in conflict with everyday economic needs.

Technological/Scientific: The integration of existing data with independently generated data will present specific challenges to ensure adequate comparability.

Legal: Governments may need to change some policies, enforce some regulations and adapt their current surveillance system to be more effective and more aligned with the current situation.

Ethical: Socio-economic data assessed from households.

THREATS TO WILDLIFE

4 AMPHIBIANS BECAME ENTANGLED IN BEVERAGE BOTTLES AND DEBRIS

49 BIRDS BECAME ENTANGLED IN FISHING LINE AND NETS

18 REPTILES BECAME ENTANGLED IN CRAB TRAPS, FISHING NETS, OR PLASTIC BAGS

27 MAMMALS BECAME ENTANGLED IN ROPE, FISHING NETS, AND OTHER DEBRIS

4 CORALS & SPONGES BECAME ENTANGLED IN FISHING LINE OR OTHER DEBRIS

97 INVERTEBRATES BECAME ENTANGLED IN FISHING LINE, PLASTIC BAGS, BEVERAGE BOTTLES, AND OTHER DEBRIS

46 FISH BECAME ENTANGLED IN FISHING NETS, LINE, OR PLASTIC BAGS

DEC KPIs

- *The objective to generate several patents within the frame of the project is [...] it accessible to a larger range of potential end-users and thereby strengthe[...]*
- *However, the claimed impacts are* <mark>not fully credible</mark> *in terms of quantificati[...] 5.000.000 citizens; covering 4,700 km2)*
- *"The risks on involving the engagement of the general public is underestim[...]*
- *The proposed measures of communication and dissemination, externally a[...] comprehensive, well-structured and ... with* <mark>very ambitious goals</mark>.
- *The educational package and the innovative development of ....(new idea) [...] awareness on the importance of .... The (new idea) is a refreshing approach.[...]*
- *A minor shortcoming is that it is not clearly explained how the in-house exp[...] technology will be* <mark>coupled with open access</mark> *requirements.*
- *The strategy for the management of the intellectual property rights is not w[...] Foreground IPR and potential IP resulting from the proposal are not proper[...] section in the proposal)*

KPI (cumulative)
Twitter followers = 500
LinkedIn group members = 200
Total YouTube views = 5,000
Total PR coverage (incl. online articles) = 500
Total posters = 8
Total publications = 18
Total articles = 35
Total reach = 10,000 visitors
Total reach = 500 game sessions
Total attendees = 500

Target groups, KER and exploitation

TG1	████████ will engage policymakers at European, national and other regional level to share the results of the demonstration sites and promote them in other regions.
TG2	████████ aims to raise awareness of in the private sector, highlighting the benefits of the developed climate-resilient solutions and potential business opportunities to encourage wide roll-out of identified solutions.
TG3	████████ will share demo regions success stories and raise awareness of the dangers of climate change, the need for climate resilience and how the developed solutions will result in socio-economic and environmental benefits.
TG4	████████ will follow open science principles to share its results to enable future research and further advancement of the state-of-the-art. The project will also enable collaboration with sister projects and European platforms/communities knowledge.
TG5	████████ will engage Networ above groups, able to share res

KER #1: Climate risk assessments and story maps: Comprehensive documents produced from T1.1. These assessments analyse vulnerabilities and risks related to climate change across the demo regions and fellow regions and include detailed maps and reports that highlight regional vulnerabilities, such as extreme weather events or water scarcity, tailored to each region's specific conditions. The results are intended to support regional planning and policy-making. **Type: Document.**	
Partner(s)	SEI, GEO, All demo and fellow case partners.
Exploitation Route	Climate risk assessments and story maps will be integrated into regional planning and policies to improve climate resilience. The these documents will aid decision advancing adaptation strategies v

GEO		Type of Organisation: SME	
Main results of interest:		**Motivation to exploit results:**	
- OTTER Outdoor Lab adapted to Hungary - OTTER Learning Platform including practitioner's toolkit - OTTER brand		Through OTTER, GEO will aim at facilitating the endorsement of the new EOC programme (adapted to Hungary) and of the toolkit. Furthermore, it will continue to act as reference point for new members of the EOC Hub in the region. Finally, as expert in dissemination and communication for research and innovation projects, GEO is interested in expanding its portfolio of graphic, IT and communication solutions.	
Main exploitation routes: GEO will continue to promote the results and opportunities provided by OTTER through its normal business activities and through networking. It will further approach new actors interested in adopting EOC programmes and methods. The further maintenance of the platform (for longer than 3 years after finishing the project) shall be discussed and conditions agreed on. In case critical mass of users would use the platform then access fees or advertisement options could be considered. Otherwise the OTTER Learning Platform and the toolkit will be accessible openly.			

3 IMPLEMENTATION

Shortcomings in IMPLEMENTATION

The proposal mentions in WP 3 and WP 6 that relevant EU projects and initiatives will be considered; however ==actual clustering activities== with the relevant Horizon 2020 NBS projects and respective task forces as well as with relevant Horizon Europe projects and relevant successful projects resulting from calls of the EU Missions "Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities" and "Adaptation to Climate Change" ==are not clearly described==. This is a shortcoming.

The timing of the work packages and milestones are overall adequate. However, ==research activities are not clearly represented in tasks and time allocated to the ambitious work of data collection and analysis foreseen is underestimated==.

Until M3, a PM Handbook will be prepared together with detailed risk analysis which are described in a table together with their management plan. The management risks have been correctly identified and described, and mitigation measures adequately defined. However, ==technical and scientific critical risks analysis is very generic and not adequately addressed==. This a shortcoming.

The ==role of partners== in most of tasks is not adequately addressed. This is a shortcoming.

The ==resources assigned to the management and coordination is underestimated== given the size of the consortium and the project duration.

Work package number	6
Work package title	Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation

Objectives

The aim of WP6 will be to maximise project's visibility, engage communities, first responders, policy makers, people at risk and other relevant actors of crisis preparedness in RESPONDIT activities, and increase literacy and awareness on prevention and crisis preparedness and the specific needs of vulnerable groups. Specific objectives:

• Create a distinct visual identity for the project
• Spread information on RESPONDIT objectives, activities and results to relevant target audiences
• Convey RESPONDIT results and success stories to scientific and professional publication outlets
• Ensure long-term sustainability of the project through cooperation with other projects/initiatives
• Provide e-learning training materials for selected target audiences

Description of work

Task 6.1 Dissemination and Communication Plan [M1-M4] Leader: GEO, Contributors: All Partners

GEO will formulate a Dissemination and Communication Plan which will represent a strategic document establishing individual partner responsibilities and timelines, guidelines and suggestions, under the continuous monitoring of GEO. It will further analyse dissemination target groups and match them with the most appropriate channels, key messages to communicate and external partners with whom to cooperate on co-dissemination, whenever relevant. As part of the plan, a distinct and original Visual Identity including a logo will be created to convey a familiar and consistent image of the project towards the external audience. It will be the basis for templates to be used by project partners in all their internal and external communication (Power Point presentations, Word documents, publications, leaflets, etc.), ensuring a consistent and professional outreach towards the targeted audience during the implementation of dissemination activities. The project website will be set up and maintained as the primary source of dissemination activities. The website will be updated at least monthly through its internal access and will be programmed and operated by GEO, refreshed with up-to-date inputs provided by the project partners. Planned menu points of the website are: About, Partners, Documents/Virtual Library, News, Events, Cooperation Network.

Task 6.2 Joint Dissemination Actions and Materials [M1-M36] Leader: GEO, Contributors: All Partners

All partners will assume responsibility to maximise the visibility of RESPONDIT. and convey its findings and outputs to the relevant stakeholders relying on their strong outreach capacity. Dissemination and communication actions will be performed by all partners, under GEO's direction, supervision and following the guidelines and strategy provided in the D&C Plan. They will be encouraged to present the project (poster

5 WPs and max 15 deliverables?

- *There is a very long list of deliverables, ==well-balanced over the project timeline== which should allow to assess the progress of the project. (7WPs, more than 25 deliverables – 36 months)*
- *The number, type and timing of deliverables are for the most part appropriate, but in relation to the technical WPs they ==are insufficient to monitor the progress of the proposed work==. (8WPs, 48 months, 23 deliverables, most work is done in WP3-WP6 – number of deliverables is 10)*

Feedback on partnership: Mainly positive

The consortium is well-balanced across scientific disciplines, geographical scope and sufficient country coverage. The explicit commitment to neutrality, inclusiveness and non-political engagement seems appropriate for a sound development of the project.

The consortium shows competence complementarity as well as operational capacity. The key personnel assigned to the project have high scientific and technical experience, making the consortium highly credible.

An advisory board has been set up with four renowned professionals of different bioeconomy related disciplines. Letters of support from more than 20 institutions are mentioned but not provided.

Experience in the field of Open Science and especially gender issues are included. Social Sciences and Humanities, as well as socio-economic knowledge, are also part of the consortium expertise. Critical infrastructure (models, national networking facilities) and information channels needed to carry out the project activities are also included.

The business sector in the consortium is under-represented, especially from countries with developed bioeconomy businesses and strategies, which is a minor shortcoming that limits the transfer of experience.

Feedback on partnership: Shortcomings

The consortium as a whole has sufficient experience and contacts in the area of the scientific and technical content of the proposal. The industrial involvement is considered appropriate to support the exploitation of the results. However, some overlaps and redundancies in competences, such as business consulting, are not enough justified. Some competences such as civil society representation, standardizations and or Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment methodology, are not sufficiently documented.

The consortium members have all the necessary expertise, including SSH; however, they are unbalanced towards ocean-related expertise. This is a minor shortcoming.

All partners have a well described and valid role, ensuring good complementarity. However, limited details are provided to support the choice of involving several partners with strong background in the field of natural sciences and technology, as their specific expertise is not fully differentiated. This is a minor shortcoming.

The consortium brings together most of the relevant expertise, although this is not explained in detailed and specific terms. This is a minor shortcoming.

Consortium as a whole
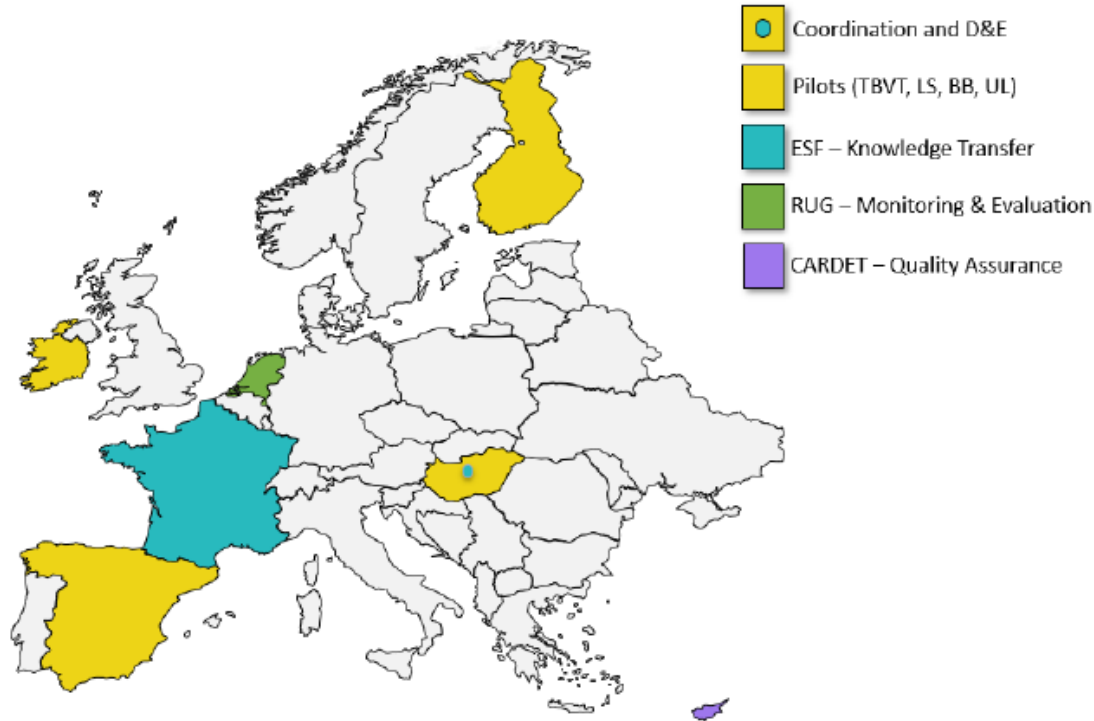
Role	Partner	Innovative science engagement	Education Outside the Classroom	Formal schooling and EOC intersections	Training and workshops	Assessment methods	Environmental issues assessment	Gender, geographical and socio-economic inclusion	Event planning and logistics	Dissemination, communication, PR and marketing
Coordination and D&E	GEO				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Pilots	UL	✓			✓	✓		✓		
	BB	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓
	LS		✓		✓				✓	✓
	TBVT	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
Monitoring and Evaluation	RUG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quality Assurance	CARDET	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Knowledge transfer	ESF				✓			✓		✓

Legend:
- Coordination and D&E
- Pilots (TBVT, LS, BB, UL)
- ESF – Knowledge Transfer
- RUG – Monitoring & Evaluation
- CARDET – Quality Assurance

Road to success

Successful proposals

- Make sense

➜ Concept responding to real needs, everything logically linked

- Are consistent

➜ Pieces of the puzzle fit, proposal flows well

- Address everything

➜ From work programme priorities to cross-cutting issues

- Consider the evaluator's perspective

➜ Self-evaluation templates, different types of evaluators

- Look and sound good!

➜ Style, formatting, language and visuals

Unsuccessful proposals

- Lack focus

- Do not reflect the end-users' needs

- Do not provide added value

- Are not sufficiently ambitious

- Have a design flaw

- Are not clear

- Are messy

Attention

- Clear definitions, well elaborated ideas and methods

- Proper justification of choices and decisions

- Interdisciplinary approach – SSH – Gender – Data management – Open science – Stakeholder engagement – Social innovation

- Convincing pathway to impact (from results to use to outcomes)

- Tailored and professional DEC measures with ambitious KPIs

- Detailed work plan showing clearly the "How?" including the "Who?"

- Coverage of technical/scientific + non-technical/cross-cutting expertise by the partners

🟥 Excellence

🟦 Impact

🟩 Implementation

Elements to include

- Catchy figures, diagrams, workflows

- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- Specific structures/bodies (management of IP, exploitation, data, ethics, gender, etc.)

- Key Exploitable Results (KERs)

- Individual exploitation plans

- Concrete ideas/plans for collaboration and networking

- Specific ideas/outputs to support policy

- Consortium complementarity matrix

- International cooperation

- Advisory Board/Stakeholders/End-users

Useful resources

- Gender in R&I: Gendered Innovations, Charter equality, Yellow Window, GE Academy

- SSH and interdisciplinarity: SSH Integration, SSH CENTRE, Net4Society for guidelines and factsheets, Video: How to evaluate SSH, SHAPE-ID

- Open Science and RRI: openscience.eu, OPENAire, RRI Tools, Fit4RRI, Pathos

- Cross-cutting issues: Horizon Europe Programme Guide

- Horizon Europe Strategic Plan 2025-2027

THANK YOU!
for your attention

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