

InSPIRES

Ingenious Science Shops to promote Participatory Innovation, Research
and Equity in Science

D4.3: Results of the Science Shop 2.0 projects

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This deliverable aims to collect all the projects that have been implemented during the InSPIRES project lifespan (2017-2021). The first part of the document presents a brief analysis of the projects, whereas the second part comprises a detailed description of each project.

InSPIRES PROJECTS

1.1 Descriptive analysis of the projects

The analysis comprises the 117 projects that were reported before May 2021. The 6 projects that were reported after that month, have not been included in this analysis. However, a detailed description of all the projects – including these 6 projects – can be found in the ‘Detailed description of the projects’ section.

a) Number of projects

At the end of the project, a total of 123 InSPIRES projects responding to social needs were executed. The distribution of the projects by project partner and Open Call recipients can be found in Table 1.

Eight of these projects were Transdisciplinary and Transnational (TT) projects, meaning that they involved more than one partner. Among these TT projects, some were “TT-mutual learning projects”, in which involved partners collaborated to exchange knowhow and promote mutual learning on the methodologies or the challenge addressed, among other aspects. These TT were based on projects that were already implemented by the partners and, consequently, they appear in Table 1 within the projects implemented by each partner. 3 TT-mutual learning projects were conducted (1: IrsiCaixa-VU; 2: ISGlobal-CEADES; 3: ISGlobal-ESSRG).

On the other hand, the other TT projects were “TT-research projects”, in which two partners collaborated to initiate a new project jointly during all the research phases. A total of 5 TT-research projects were implemented, 2 by InSPIRES partners (1: UNIFI-IPT, 2: ISGlobal-IPT) and 3 by Open Call awarded entities.

Table 1. Number of projects implemented by each partner and open call awarded entities. * Projects include TT-mutual learning projects

Partner	Nº of projects
ISGlobal	5 *
ESSRG	11 *
IrsiCaixa	9 *
UNIFI	7
IPT	8
CEADES	6 *
VU	30 *
UDL	33
Open Call awarded entities (includes 3 TT-research)	6
TT-research by project partners (UNIFI-IPT, ISGlobal-IPT)	2
TOTAL	117

b) Countries

Partner's and Open Call awarded entities were located in 13 different countries, and the projects were implemented in 30 different countries. Figures 1 and 2 show the world distribution, where the wide range of countries implicated in responding to social demands can be appreciated.

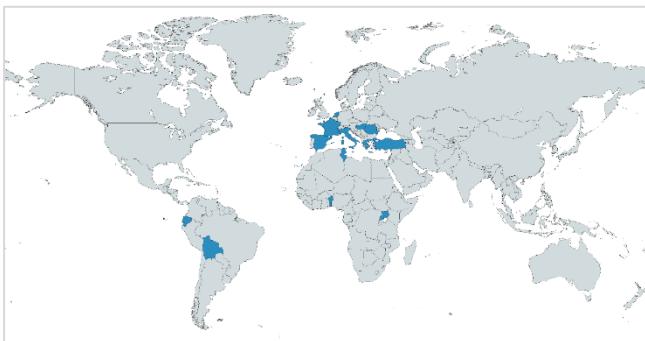


Figure 1. Countries where the Science Shop partners and Open Call recipients were located: Benin, Bolivia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, and Uganda.

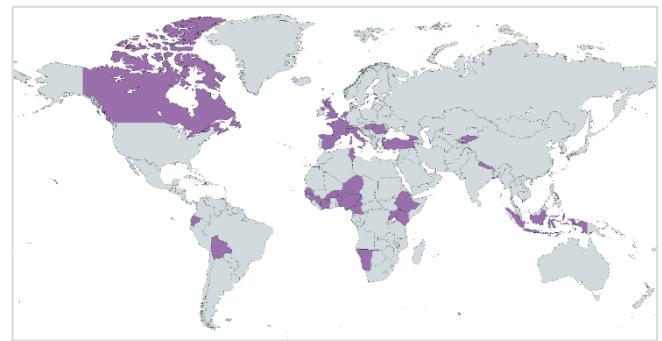


Figure 2. Countries where the Science Shop projects were implemented: Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, and United Kingdom. Three projects implemented in world regions: Europe, Africa, International.

c) Challenges and topics

Broad topic

Most of the projects focused on health topics (47.9%), while the rest focused on environment (12%) in both topics (12.8%) or in none of them (27.4%). Even though these last projects did not focus neither on health or environment, many times focused on aspects that related and were important to solve health and environmental aspects, such as urban planning or housing, or were related to Science Shop processes, such as exploring aspects of citizen science or science cafés (Figure 3).

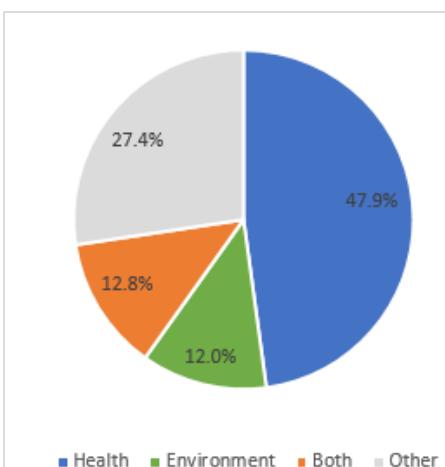


Figure 3. Broad topic of the social demands identified (%)

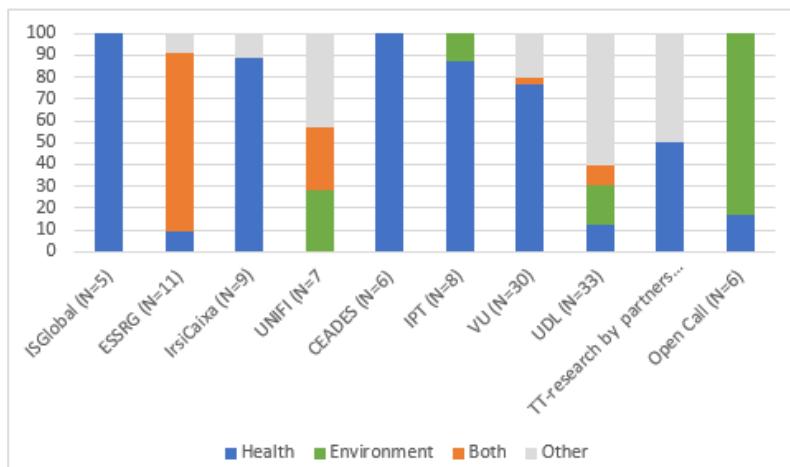


Figure 4. Broad topic of the social demands identified (%) by partner

"Health" has been the most common broad topic for the demands of the partners ISGlobal (100%), IrsiCaixa (88,9%), CEADES (100%), IPT (87,5%) and VU (76,7%), "Environment" for the Open Call awarded entities (83,3%), "Both" for ESSRG (81,8%), and "other" for UNIFI (42,9%) and UDL (60,6%). 50% of the TT-reseach projects by partners have been on "Health" and the other 50% on "Other" topics (Figure 4).

Specific topics

A total number of 53 different specific topics were identified within the projects. The specific topics with more number of projects were HIV/AIDS (10), Green Care (8), Food (7), and Urban Planning (7). See in Table 2 the list of specific topics and the number of projects for each topic.

Table 2. Specific topics identified and number of projects for each specific topic:

Topics	Nº of projects	Organisation/Type of project
HEALTH		
HIV/AIDS	10	IrsiCaixa, CEADES, IPT, VU, OPEN CALL
Chagas	5	ISGlobal, CEADES
Stakeholder engagement in health processes	5	IrsiCaixa, VU
Mental health	4	ISGlobal, VU, TT
Leprosy	4	VU, UDL
Sexual health	3	IrsiCaixa, TT
Health care services	3	VU, UDL
Mental, Emotional and physical well-being	2	ISGlobal, ESSRG,
Diabetes (and high blood pressure)	2	IPT, VU
Physical activity (and food nutrition)	2	ISGlobal, VU
Loneliness	2	VU
Hepatitis	1	IPT
Hearing impairment	1	IPT
Lung cancer	1	IPT
Poverty (health and social impact)	1	IPT
Enteric viruses	1	IPT
Elderly care	1	VU
Harm reduction and drug use	1	VU
Insomnia	1	VU
Malaria	1	VU
Maternal and Sexual Health	1	VU
Personalised care	1	VU
Isolation	1	UDL
Domestic violence	1	UDL
Dyslexia	1	UDL
BOTH		
Green care	8	ESSRG, UNIFI, VU, UDL
Food	7	ESSRG, UDL
ENVIRONMENT		
Waste	4	UNIFI, UDL, OPEN CALL
Climate Change	3	UDL, OPEN CALL
Air pollution	2	OPEN CALL
Environmental sustainability	1	UNIFI
Water pollution	1	IPT
Collective gardens	1	UDL
Ecological transition	1	UDL
Green energy	1	UDL
OTHER		
Urban Planning	7	VU, UDL
Citizen science, science café, and Science Shops processes	5	ESSRG, UNIFI, VU, TT
Science: Science governance, perception of science, science communication	4	IrsiCaixa, UNIFI, VU,
Music	2	UDL
Physics	1	UNIFI
Human Rights	1	VU
Civil Society Organisations	1	UDL
Migration	1	UDL
Professional pathways	1	UDL
School dropout	1	UDL
Social and professional integration	1	UDL
Social services	1	UDL
Solidarity actions	1	UDL
Voluntary engagement	1	UDL
Housing for senior citizens	1	UDL
Workplace and diversity	1	
Youth empowerment	1	UDL
Local currency	1	UDL

1.2 Detailed description of the projects

In this section, the InSPIRES projects per each partner are presented. In order to navigate through the document, we propose you find a project searching by:

- a. Organisation
- b. Broad topic and Specific topic: In Table 2, the relation between each subtopic per partner is presented.

1.2.1 ESSRG

Title	Participatory agenda-setting exercise for green care services		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health & Environment, Green care	Period	10/2018-02/2020
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
Background: While a growing body of evidence supports the need for, and benefits of, green care services, there is not much research in Hungary addressing the diverse knowledge needs of the multiple social actors in the green care field. ESSRG researchers themselves have long been interested in the field of green care: one of them (Janka Horváth) has produced her master thesis in Human Ecology on comparing green care services in several European countries, two of us (Janka Horváth and György Pataki) have contributed to an interdisciplinary report commissioned by one of the green care civil society organisations (CSOs) for the purpose of lobbying for government support to service providers, and ESSRG had hosted and facilitated the first national meeting for all actors interested in green care.			
Objective: The project entertained three objectives: (i) initiate an open dialogue on green care in Hungary, (ii) generating a research agenda consisting of the research needs of diverse actors, primarily, green care service providers, and (iii) based on the research agenda generated via a participatory process, approaching institutes of higher education in order to assist them in connecting their knowledge production practices with the knowledge needs represented by the green care research agenda.			
Method: First, an extensive desk research was carried out in order to map those organisations and experts who provide green care services in Hungary. Second, expert interviews were conducted with green care practitioners to explore their knowledge and research needs. Third, a series of science cafés was organised in order to facilitate an open, participatory process for generating knowledge and research needs from a wider audience interested in green care. 5 science café events were organised as a meeting and exchange between green care experts and concerned citizens. Each event introduced a particular green care service and provided a democratic space for discussion. This way those specific theme-related knowledge and research needs were also explored that motivated citizens participated in any events. Finally, both interviews and science café discussions were analysed to collect all knowledge and research needs emerged and produce a list of research topics as the final outcome of the participatory research agenda-setting process.			
Results and discussion: The main tangible result of the participatory research agenda-setting process is the list of research topics representing the knowledge needs of green care service providers and concerned citizens. While diverse knowledge needs and related research needs were identified, one topic stood out as of primary significance for a majority of green care service providers, namely, the need for evaluating and measuring the impacts of green care services regarding their users or consumers. The list of research topics will be used to approach relevant institutes of higher education and raise their awareness of the existing knowledge needs of the green care field as waiting for research response that they are able to provide. Furthermore, it is believed that the science cafés have demonstrated a means for exploring existing knowledge needs in a process that is accessible and open for multiple social actors. The dialogical setting may serve for a democratic learning space for a deeper understanding of societal problem perceptions and knowledge needs. It may also contribute to			

raising awareness of our coexistence and mutually beneficial relationship between humans and nature. For more analysis, please consult with the peer-reviewed paper [here](#).

Conclusion: If one believes in the benefits of a democratic science-society dialogue science café can serve as one of the effective means for institutionalisation. Science café events themselves can provide an informal, more personal and lively experience to any actors at the science-society interface. It seems to be a useful tool to co-generate a research agenda for such a relatively neglected but socially highly beneficial theme as green care. As our experience has demonstrated, maintaining relations with social actors and stakeholders remains a crucial challenge for research agenda-setting exercises in the later phases of implementation. Science cafés with diverse audiences can be particularly useful in seeking more meaningful opportunities for enabling citizen engagement in co-producing novel and pertinent research agendas. However, our particular experience with employing science cafés for research agenda-setting shows that mainly citizens of a particular professional interest (e.g. students, teachers, practitioners) tend to become the primarily engaged participants.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/10-participatory-research-agendasetting-exercise-for-green-care
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Title	School Garden project		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health & Environment, Green care	Period	08/2018 - 02/2020
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			

Background: Most scientific publications focus on one side of human-nature interactions, that is, how nature supports and heals us, and imply an instrumental value approach towards nature. We assume that everyday human-nature interactions can be transformed through an eco-psychological approach to realize a more relational and intrinsic approach towards nature. In this participatory project we set up a school garden and investigated through various methods how activities in the garden changed the human-nature and human-human relations in the participating classes.

Objective: The major objective of this project was to better understand whether and how human-nature interactions can be shaped by school gardening. We aimed to realize learning outcomes at multiple players, including university and high school students, teachers and researchers, by considering knowledge and knowledge holders in the broadest sense.

Method: The garden was planned and set up together with high school teachers and students, using participatory planning and community building tools (e.g. joy and sorrow maps, cartoon drawing). To investigate human-nature interactions, participatory action research methods have been primarily used (such as photo-voice, and interactive workshops), and have been combined with attitude surveys and interviews.

Results and discussion: There was no significant change in environmental attitudes over time for the high school student. However, the photovoice study, the participatory observations and the interviews all reinforced a changing mind set and evolving patterns of interaction within the class and between the students and their environment. We observed an improved sense of responsibility towards nature and a growing ownership towards the garden – students started to express emotions and feelings related to the garden by the end of the school year. In parallel, the time spent in the garden, working in collaboration with classmates and teachers, created a strong team spirit and helped to break-down existing cliques.

Conclusion: Major learning outcomes, identified by the students, included the improvement of knowledge and skills (both for doing research and gardening), the increased sense of responsibility and freedom of choice, the experiences of teamwork, and the better navigation across generations. While the course organizers facilitated the learning process to reach some of these outcomes, it was the entire research environment and the amalgam of diverse actors which created a safe and trustworthy space where making mistakes (and correcting them) was acceptable and learning from each other could have happened. Learning points for researchers were equally diverse. Important, and often hidden aspects of the used methods were discovered, and rough ideas about how a school garden can improve human-nature and human-human interactions were collected and refined by the

help of the students. At a more personal level, handling uncertainty and control, learning about interpersonal dynamics, and giving and receiving feedback were the crucial points where we could advance our own skills.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/14-school-garden-project
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Title	Green Care in higher education					
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health & Environment, Green care	Period	01/2019 - 12/2019			
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary			
Summary						
<p>Background: Through a series of science cafés we initiated a public discussion on green care services in Hungary, and identified challenges to solve and research questions to answer by the wider professional and scientific community. Later on we connected different universities and invited them to collaborate through various forms on putting green care onto the research agenda.</p>						
<p>Objective: The major aim of the project was to support Hungarian green care professionals by collecting knowledge and information relevant to their needs and challenges, and make such knowledge available to them via collaboration with higher education institutions.</p>						
<p>Method: After setting the research agenda via a series of science cafés, we contacted lecturers at different universities (e.g. the Faculty of Education and Psychology at the Eötvös Loránd University, the Szent István University, or the University of Szeged) and offered them a science shop like collaboration. Depending on the type of collaboration, we held free lecture(s) on green care for their students, or gave access to the research questions collected through the science cafés which could be further refined and applied by the lecturers as part of their university courses or as a thesis project.</p>						
<p>Results and discussion: As a result of this collaboration a university course were run at ELTE, engaging mainly BSc students of the Faculty of Education and Psychology, to assess how the school building and the surrounding green environment influence students' mental health and shared school-identity. Results were collected by university students through questionnaires and observations, and were shared with the high school leadership. As a future outcome, the high school leadership decided to create an outdoor classroom which would allow them move certain classes into the greenery.</p>						
<p>Conclusion: We found that green care is not yet a widely studied topic in Hungarian higher education. We also experienced that there are different working cultures across universities, and there is a wide range of motivations and expectations both from lecturers and students which are often hard to meet with a single approach.</p>						
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/67-green-care-in-higher-education					

Title	Green care course at Semmelweis University Faculty of Health Sciences		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health & Environment, Green care	Period	01/2019 - 09/2019
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
<p>Background: After the completion of the research agenda setting on green care in Hungary (via a science café series), ESSRG has searched for collaboration with public universities in Budapest, Hungary in order to advance the integration of the topic of green care into the curriculum of multiple sciences, on the one hand, and build links between universities as research performing organizations and green care service providers in order to respond to research needs identified, on the other hand. Personal contacts based on previous research collaboration has contributed to initiating a specific collaboration with a then faculty member (Dr Márta Fekete) of Semmelweis University (the leading medical university of Budapest, Hungary) in order to effectively bring the topic of green care into the curriculum of students of health sciences. Integrating the research needs of green</p>			

care service providers identified via the science café series into the sustainability studies of students of health sciences seemed to provide a good potential as a step towards responding to those research needs by raising awareness among students of health sciences about the topic of green care as a potential field for course, thesis or voluntary work.

Objective: Integrate green care into the curriculum of students of health sciences in general and into studies of “sustainability and health” in particular; make them aware of the relationships between human health and nature; sensitize them towards nature healing potential for vulnerable social groups, incl. people with disabilities; introduce students of health sciences to green care initiatives in Hungary applying nature therapy for vulnerable social groups; provide an opportunity to students to pursue thesis work on topics related to sustainability and health in general and green care in particular.

Method: Co-teaching a course on Sustainability and Health Sciences; developing course material, incl. theoretical background and practical exercises, on green care for students of health sciences; frontal and interactive teaching methods were both applied; students worked in groups to develop specific green care and sustainable nutrition topics.

Results and discussion: The topic of green care has been integrated into the 2-credit elective of Sustainability and Health Sciences (an elective for both bachelor and master students)

8 classes were run during the Spring semester of 2019 and 20 bachelor and master students attended the classes

Students worked in groups (20 students in 5 groups) and presented their research results on green care and sustainable nutrition

The two course instructors were also invited to present the topic of “sustainable society and nature therapy” at an open lecture series organised by the Faculty of Health Sciences and EduVital (September 24, 2019).

Conclusion: There is a need and potential to integrate green care into the curriculum of students of health sciences. Students of health sciences are open and responsive to the topic of sustainability and health in general and green care in particular (during last class feedback, students reported positive experience and changes in their own attitudes and behaviour). There is a potential for collaboration between medical universities, green care service providers, and research performing organisations in order to develop innovative educational initiatives on sustainability and health. Personal commitment of the faculty of medical universities and institutional support are both needed for an effective integration of green care into health sciences curriculum.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/structures/4-essrg
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Title	Cooperation with Budapest Business School for Food System Sustainability		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health & Environment, Food	Period	04/2018 - 04/2019
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			

Background: While there are several inspiring new initiatives, as well as various more established actors who are active in the field of food system sustainability in the Budapest region of Hungary, oftentimes their efforts remain disconnected. This level of fragmentation leaves room for the potential of leveraging the benefits of bringing these various actors together.

Objective: The project had set out to achieve the following objectives:

- connect the needs of various CSOs, NGOs and SMEs that are active in the food scene of the Budapest region of Hungary with research and education expertise present at Budapest Business School
- support the university in finding new and innovative ways to enhance its curricula
- support the Excellence Center of the university by facilitating co-creative research agenda setting processes

Method: The project execution was following two streams simultaneously.

On the one hand, we had several meetings with relevant members of the Budapest Business School's Excellence Centre focused on mapping the needs of this partner and designing various pathways for supporting their evolution towards incorporating science shop methodology more deeply in their work. This lead to:

- two workshops with the participation of all interested faculty members.
- ESSRG offering an interactive, experiential learning based course on Food Systems Thinking as an elective

On the other hand, ESSRG has initiated the co-creation of a transformative network of actors that are actively working towards a more sustainable food system in the Budapest region of Hungary. Various research and innovation needs emerged from local CSOs, NGOs and small businesses.

We matched faculty members participating in the in-house workshops with the representatives of the interested local organizations.

From these matches, one pair decided to continue to work together for whom we have organized and facilitated several smaller meeting to be able to concretize their cooperation.

Results and discussion: We were able to identify a list of relevant research questions for faculty members to engage with and signed a cooperation agreement with the Excellence Center of the Budapest Business School. Finally, due to lack of student interest, neither the elective course nor the food marketing student project that was the result of our triangular cooperation among the university, a local organization and ESSRG, could reach their full potential.

Conclusion: Co-creation processes are very delicate and their success depends on various factors that often lie outside of the sphere of influence of science shops.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/62-cooperation-with-budapest-business-school-for-food-system-su		
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Title	Citizen Science pilot for food sovereignty		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health & Environment, Food	Period	since 09/2020
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			

Background: 'Járókelőkutató' (Passer-by Researcher) is a co-created citizen science digital tool, grown out of a fruitful researcher-NGO collaboration of ESSRG and 'Járókelő' (Passer-by) Public Benefit Association. The current project design of Járókelőkutató preceded the transformation of the tool into a genuine umbrella project. Járókelőkutató's website is able to accommodate Hungarian citizen science initiatives and provide them with a co-designed platform they can from according to their project's aims. The umbrella page and the sub-projects were co-created and co-designed with the contribution of ESSRG's partners: Hungarian Permaculture Movement (MAPER), Hungarian Seed Bank (Magház). Researchers, NGO members and small-scale food producers joined the co-development process from the aforementioned organisations.

Objective: Járókelőkutató as an umbrella project aims to provide an opportunity for citizens, civil society members, researchers and food producers across Hungary to map agrifood practices, innovations and best practices through sharing photographs and videos. Járókelőkutató as such also intends to gather and spread food sovereignty-related good practices in an open-access database. Once data is collected, project owners interpret and synthesis the gathered data to gain a better understanding of food production-related practices in Hungary.

Method: Desk research was conducted on agrifood citizen science tools and cross-case knowledge transfer was taken place before the pilots gained their initial phase. The pilot projects were developed via several co-design workshops and strategic meetings with the participation of partner researchers, civil society members and small-scale food producers. Participants co-designed research questions and provided constant feedback on the development of the ongoing output of the digital tool.

Results and discussion: Volunteered participants have been invited to share their observations in different pilot projects: on gardening habits and good practices in ESSRG's project (Kertgondozó), orchard methods and

harvest in MAPER's project (Kertkutakodó), the behaviour of seed varieties in the Hungarian Seed Bank's project (Magház), and water storage practices in the Water Watch's project (Vízőrző).

The co-creation methodology allowed each project to reflect the needs of a wider community that initiated the research process itself. The developer team of Járókelőkutató has been translating these needs into user-friendly functions and visual experience on the digital tool. Within the framework of InSPIRES, an introductory video was created to introduce the co-creation process and the pilot projects. The video is available [here](#).

While testing the pilot projects, Járókelőkutató has gradually been introduced to a wider circle of NGOs and researchers in Hungary as an available digital tool that will be able to adapt bottom-up citizen science projects.

Conclusion: Due to COVID-19, the theme of food sovereignty and online research tools received more attention within the local research and civil society communities. Járókelőkutató as an online umbrella citizen science project wishes to enable citizens and food producers to safely share their observations in relation to their home-grown plants, vegetables, fruits and seeds from their own home. Also, the digital tool will be made available for citizens to initiate research projects regardless of the topic and scientific background.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/6-citizen-science-pilot-for-food-sovereignty
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Title			
Impact measurement of trauma informed yoga			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health Mental, Emotional and physical well-being	Period	since 09/2019
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
<p>Background: AdniJóga provides access to the physical and mental benefits of yoga to those who would otherwise not be able to experience calmness through movement and breath. They are operating as a social enterprise, where the income generated by their pop-up events and/or by offering yoga classes for companies, allows them to offer the benefits of yoga to an increasing number of vulnerable groups. They call these second type of classes, social yoga classes. Since their start in 2018, the organization's aim is to build communities where people are accepting towards themselves and towards others too.</p> <p>ESSRG came in contact with AdniJóga in 2019 via Impact HUB Budapest and after the initial discussions, it soon became evident that we could cooperate. On the part of AdniJóga arisen the need to be able to understand better the impact of their yoga classes on the well-being of the various vulnerable groups that they have been supporting.</p> <p>The current project that we are working on together forms part of a transnational and transdisciplinary participative process together with the science shop team of ISGlobal.</p>			
<p>Objective: Our science shop aims to support the organization of AdniJóga in experimenting with impact evaluation of trauma-focused yoga classes on the well-being of various vulnerable groups.</p>			
<p>Method: The Covid-19 crises have forced us to change our approach multiple times already. We started the process in 2019 with various meetings with the founder of AdniJóga, as well as with her team. This allowed us to identify the needs of their organization. The collaborative process was complemented by desk research and the analyses of the scientific literature. At this stage, we also considered it important to collaborate with AdniJóga members and share all our findings in real-time.</p> <p>Simultaneously, we started to cooperate with the team of ISGlobal, initiating close communication around the methodological development of the transnational and transdisciplinary participative process.</p> <p>At the end of 2019, we decided to leverage the opportunity that two new social yoga groups were starting and developed a focus group methodology supported by visual methods. We conducted the baseline focus groups, however since offline classes needed to stop, and many of the yoga groups could not continue their classes online, we needed to continue with a different approach. Over the summer of 2020, we were able to conduct interviews with the active teachers and core members of the organization of AdniJóga, planning to continue with impact measurement activities using face-to-face methods in the fall of 2020. Now that the second wave hit Hungary, we need to change our approach again and are planning to continue via online interviews.</p>			

Results and discussion: Regarding the impact evaluation (IE) of the trauma-informed yoga classes on the wellbeing of practitioners, it emerged that physical changes are the easiest for teachers to identify and repetition, and regular practice of the same asanas is key here. The most complex picture of the impacts was provided by teachers who had the opportunity to work with the same practitioners over a longer period of time and to supplement physical observations with verbal feedback from practitioners. In addition, when designing IE methodology, it is important to adapt to the capabilities of each group and to determine the most appropriate methodology for each group, especially in the case of vulnerable groups.

Four types of impacts could be identified during the process, namely improvements in 1) physical, 2) emotional and 3) mental well-being, as well as 4) impacts that go beyond the individual level, such as interpersonal or intercultural impacts. Impacts relating to the physical well-being of practitioners were universal across participants and served as the main motivational factor in engaging in the practice. Impacts related to emotional and mental well-being demonstrated more variability and might be more dependent on the context the practitioner and other factors outside of the classes. Under the fourth category, various impacts emerged, such as “yoga as a bridge between cultures”, and that the positive impact of the classes on the well-being of practitioners can create a ripple effect within their family or institutional context.

TT: During the mutual learning project, we have been able to identify four different types of vulnerabilities that emerged from the interviews with both Mujeres Pa'lante and AdniJóga participants:

1. Vulnerability related to family burden
2. Gender and social violence in origin and receiving countries
3. Physical ailments
4. Vulnerability related to work and financial situation

It should be noted that the category of emotional well-being is implicitly present in all the other elements of vulnerability. Finally, we were able to identify the impacts of the interventions in each category of vulnerability.

Conclusion: The project will be concluded by the end of July 2021 with a final workshop for all teachers to share the results, as well as train the members of the organization to be able to apply the impact measurement methodology on their own in the future.

TT: Engaging in a transnational and transdisciplinary learning process with the ISGlobal team has resulted in new insights and understanding related to the nature of vulnerability of AdniJóga participants, and also resulted in a different layer of understanding that can be jointly discussed with the CSO partner to also support their learning and operations.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/57-impact-measurement-of-trauma-informed-yoga
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Title	Upscaling Agroecology - agenda setting in Hungary		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health and Environment, Food	Period	since 07/2019
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
<p>Background: Hungary has a rich history of agricultural production, research and higher education; and there is a wide variety of alternative, sustainable agriculture and food-related initiatives. These initiatives are often fragmented in their activities while also facing barriers related to funding and an enabling policy environment. Various aspects of agroecology have been present in Hungary for a long time, while others spread more in the recent years, but not under the holistic denomination/approach of ‘agroecology’, as this term is not yet widely used in Hungary and if used, it is often leading to confusion among agricultural professionals, civil society workers and policymakers alike. For this reason, an extensive mapping of agroecology as a science, practice and movement in Hungary have been deployed, interpreting agroecology as a transdisciplinary, participatory, action-oriented approach to food production (with processing and distribution included) and consumption. Our 10-month-long mapping project in 2019-2020, externally supported by Agroecology Europe, created a</p>			

cooperative research setting led by Védegylet Association with the scientific guidance of the Environmental Social Science Research Group (ESSRG), Hungary.

Objective: The goal of this cooperative research was to gain a general overview of the present state of agroecology in Hungary, through attaining an understanding of the historical and political contexts in which these developed and currently function, but also to map agroecology related initiatives, research and their networks. As the first research of its topic, the goal was also to interpret agroecological principles in the Hungarian context, providing a theoretical background for future research and cooperation. Since the mapping would serve as a basis for advancing agroecology in Hungary, the research was also aimed at understanding in detail the main drivers and challenges that the different actors and networks are facing.

Method: Our mixed methodology of the research to gain insights for answering qualitative research questions, such as barriers and opportunities, historical context and definitions of agroecology consisted of an online and offline literature review, stakeholder-mapping and qualitative, explorative interviews. The selection of the 10 interviewees aimed to reflect the balanced reality of the situation with representatives of different constituencies (NGO, State Institutions, SME, Farmers, Advocacy Groups, Researchers, Academia, etc.). Interviews were anonymised and then analysed to show common threads and general patterns of thinking about the actual practice of agroecology in Hungary. Moreover, the outcomes of several workshops and other events organized by the research partners were as well integrated into the study, e.g. the 1st Hungarian Agroecological Conference (November 2019) and the Vision to Action workshop designed to lay the foundations for a Hungarian Agroecological Network (December 2019), supporting a joint action to forge the pathways towards agroecological transition.

Results and discussion: The cooperative research shows several valuable findings:

- an overview of some key topics, actors and events relevant to gain a better understanding of the current state of Agroecology in Hungary.
- lists of actors involved in the practice, movement, science and education with a diversity of stakeholders.
- challenges and opportunities based on qualitative interviews: organisation, lack of cooperation, missing dialogues.

Conclusion: The transition towards agroecology will only happen if the actors cooperate more formally, and therefore can advocate for agroecological transition in a coordinated manner on one hand. On the other hand, there needs to be a real political will to support at all levels this transition, and not only in words but by concrete actions, and not only by top-down approaches but by enabling the bottom-up ones, as they represent the local solutions to the global problem. Agroecology has the potential to become an umbrella under which farmers, researchers, activists and consumers can gather for a common goal: to create a regenerative, socially just, healthy food system in Hungary. As agroecology advances in Europe and the world, Hungarian initiatives could benefit from projects that connect them to similar international partners.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/47-upscaling-agroecology--agenda-setting-in-hungary
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Title	Participatory research agenda-setting for HerStory activist-researcher initiative		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health and Environment, Food	Period	since 11/2020
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
Background: HerStory, an activist-researcher bottom-up initiative, separated from the Solidarity Food Working Group (Szolidáris Élelm Munkacsoport). While the Solidarity Food Working Group primarily represents organisations, HerStory brought individual researchers, activists, and members of civil society together. The activist-research group has constantly been growing and reaching out beyond the Working Group by involving activists and researchers across Hungary and from abroad. It wishes to shed light on women's perspectives and experiences within the food sovereignty movement and agricultural production in Hungary. ESSRG has actively			

been involved in expanding the activist-research network and contributing to setting up co-created research with activists and civil society members.

Objective: The project's main objective is to lay the foundation of the HerStory initiative as a movement-oriented activist-research group. A professional website and visual communication materials produced by the group will be broadly circulated within food sovereignty and feminist networks in Hungary. In light of this, the aims of the project are twofold: (1) the research agenda-setting aims at identifying common needs and priorities of activists, researchers, civil society members and other contributors to the HerStory initiative. (2) the research agenda-setting survey's result has been translated into a research statement and principles of the movement which will help the group's identity formation. Also, the group's research and activists' priorities got communicated to the greater public in a creative content form (video and Instagram post with graphic design).

Method: The highly multidisciplinary HerStory initiative embraces a great diversity in terms of professional background and experiences when it comes to its active members and contributors. This diversity although enriches cross-disciplinary knowledge production, to arrive at a common ground, a research agenda needs to be set in advance of launching collaborative activist actions and research processes. Research agenda setting is a methodological tool to excavate topical unknowns and bring common ambitions and reflections of the researchers forward (Santos and Horta 2018). The participatory dimension, however, indicates the openness to broader participation. Forging the research agenda with key actors and members of the civil society could highlight often underfunded or ignored topics that worth more attention of researchers (Balázs et al. 2020). By implementing the above-mentioned methodology, solid research goals based on real societal needs could be communicated to attract more members and ally groups to the feminist activist-researcher network of Herstory.

Results and discussion: HerStory initiative co-created an animated video introducing collaboration across disciplines within the group: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nGDA65iXla4&t=4s> The video was designed on the basis of the research agenda's findings. Common goals and research topics were concluded from the semi-structured questionnaire and communicated on

Also, visual identity and solid group identity were designed along with the determination of the research topics. HerStory received a logo and graphics that enable the group to foster a harmonized communication. Due to the visual materials, the group edits outputs that reflect the values and goals of the group.

As the milestone of the newly established collective, a sociological article was submitted to Fordulat, a Hungarian Social Science Journal. Research findings and the participatory research agenda-setting methodology were further elaborated in the article.

At the upcoming Eco-feminist festival, the group will gather information from the public on potential research topics that they identify as under researched or they think need further investigation. HerStory will organize open focus group meetings to gather information from the volunteered participants.

Conclusion: The project will be concluded in June 2021.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/147-research-agendasetting-for-herstory-activistresearcher-colle
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Title	Co-creating knowledge commons while physical distancing		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health and Environment, Food	Period	since 10/2020
Partner and Country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
Background: Several NGOs, scholars, academics, activists and volunteers joined resources in the Solidarity Action Group to foster transformation towards a more sustainable economy and solidarity-based society after the onset of the COVID-19 crises. To face acute socio-economic and ecological challenges in Hungary, the Solidarity Food Working Group has been organised in form of online sessions within the Solidarity Action Group as a grassroots initiative. As a collaborative effort, the Working Group has developed an action plan, run a vision-matching process, organised monthly reading circles and roundtable discussions around 6 themes. In the multi-directional collaboration process, a joint need emerged to find ways to share the extensive knowledge that has been accumulated by various organizations and to jointly reach out to a larger public. Reading circles, as complementary online events to the vision-matching workshops, became the backbone of			

the co-created knowledge commons. ESSRG and MAPER (Hungarian Permaculture Movement) co-coordinate the co-creation process, offer expertise on interactive public engagement and provides access to ESSRG's online learning platform and digital tools, as well as, supports the dissemination of the online reading circles and co-created knowledge.

Objective: The main objective of the Solidarity Food Working Group in co-creating knowledge commons is to provide room, with the involvement of the larger public, for critical thinking about alternative ways of organising food production and distribution. Food sovereignty is both a concept and practice embedded in ecologically conscious social movements. It is intersectionally approached and disseminated by using accessible language. We mobilized various theoretical approaches to frame food sovereignty in our events: critical theory, race studies, (eco-) feminist philosophy, agroecology and permaculture are at the core of the knowledge commons' co-production.

Method: The 6 reading circles and roundtable discussions' themes were coined within the Solidarity Food Working Group. As a convenient form for knowledge sharing, the online roundtable format was approved and co-designed within the group with the coordination of ESSRG and MAPER. The role of the speakers, technical and expert moderators and note-takers rotates among the group members, NGO representatives, researchers, activists and volunteers. The group members were not only participating in online discussions but also actively involved in the organisation phase: recommending readings and study materials, new participants and reaching out to small-scale food producers in the countryside. Following the knowledge sharing phase, the online discussions were recorded, then rendered available on ESSRG's online learning platform. Learning materials about how to use Zoom, a co-edited community ethical code and a brief summary of the events were produced and shared on the online learning platform. The platform's content was curated and co-edited in a way in which the interactive knowledge commons could be further developed.

Results and discussion: The reading circles and roundtable discussions consisted of 6 occasions when different themes were unpacked through online discussions. Since the project lasts for 7 months, the evaluation will focus on co-created knowledge commons and the learning framework designed by ESSRG and the Solidarity Food Working Group members, in other words, to the initial, designing phase of the project realisation.

Conclusion: The online reading circles and discussions provided room for knowledge production and sharing across mixed participants such as researchers, NGOs representatives, activists, artists, small scale-food producers, youth and unemployed individuals. The online setting enabled us to involve participants from the countryside and to reach out to groups that have not been involved in the Solidarity Food movement. The co-creation process managed by various organisations succeeded in terms of accumulating knowledge and reaching out to more participants. Our monthly events reached out to about 150 people who regularly received invitations for our events. In January, during the Food Sovereignty Month event, the reading circle event received about 200 registered contacts.

ESSRG's online learning platform store the recorded events and provide a place for further discussions and questions. The co-created content on the platform is available for further editing and curatorial reorganisation in order to organised the co-produced knowledge into an online learning course.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/66-cocreating-knowledge-commons-while-physical-distancing
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Title	Citizen Science tool development with Járókelő		
Topic and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Citizen science, science café, and Science Shops processes	Period	since 01/2019
Partner and country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
Background:	Járókelő (an NGO since 2014) has been acting as a fix-my-street interface between city dwellers and public authorities regarding various public space issues (e.g. illegal landfills, potholes, etc.). They have been active in fostering public engagement with the mission of strengthening action orientation and an attitude of social responsibility by cooperating with more than 12000 citizens in the past 8 years. As a digital volunteer		

platform for reporting malfunctioning public services in Hungarian cities, it relies on citizens who transfer reports to urban authorities. Some authorities and Járókelő Public Benefit Association regards this as a form of local community-level innovation that improves the public experience of everyday life.

ESSRG is developing a new citizen science digital tool, called ‘Passerby Researcher’, together with Járókelő, which will be ready for testing in the spring of 2020. The web-based digital tool will enable citizens to easily participate in observation, data gathering, as well as, in setting new scientific agendas. It will allow for various pilot projects to be deployed, and for experimenting with new ways of democratic cooperation that respond to real, bottom-up (civic and civil) needs.

Objective: The mission of the project is to transform the civic engagement tool to engage participants in co-creating social scientific questions and research agendas, a socially innovative digital tool for science shops.

Method: After initial interviewing with the Járókelő team, we co-developed a focus group discussion with the most active users. We jointly interpreted the users’ statistics of the platform and use patterns of this civic technology. Based on the joint discussions, we started a new digital tool development that transforms the digital tool into a genuine citizen science application for initiating research. The digital tool development has been performed through several iterations.

Results and discussion: Hardcore users invited into focus groups enthusiastically recorded their successes in improving urban living conditions as well as how they transform into active citizens (from passive passers-by) by catalysing and driving the transformation of their own lives. Based on our qualitative research with Járókelő we deploy a novel citizen science tool to initiate citizen social science projects for the collaboration of citizens, public service providers and municipalities.

Conclusion: Citizen science digital tools, that rely on already existing civic technologies, have some potentials to provide a socially innovative way to transform the everyday life of citizens as well as the field of research and innovation.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/70-citizen-science-tool-development-with-jrkel
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Title	InVisible Green - Participatory project for equal access to nature experience		
Topic and specific topic		Period	Ongoing
Partner and country	ESSRG, Hungary	Country of implementation	Hungary
Summary			
<p>Background: Nature experiences contribute substantially to our mental and physical well-being. Exposure to any form of nature is proven to lower stress, has a restorative effect on our neurological and hormonal system. Visiting green spaces, hiking, and contacting animals are health-promoting actions, providing free and effective mental health services to people.</p> <p>However, nature experiences are not equally available to everyone. Blind and partially sighted people are seriously hindered in visiting and enjoying these due to, for example, the lack of available information on the accessibility and facilities in the site. This is especially challenging, as blind and partially sighted people are more prone to stress, crisis and isolation due to the psychosocial challenges associated with their condition.</p>			
<p>Objective: To improve access to nature’s healing services for the blind and partially sighted.</p>			
<p>Method: Participatory research through a co-creative approach. Qualitative interviews, focus groups, collaborative evaluation of nature-trips and experiences.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: The project is still ongoing with the data analysis in progress. Results are expected to be released in August/September.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: The research project provided new insights so far regarding working with visually impaired groups in terms of methodology, concept, values and attitudes. More conclusion to come.</p>			

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/152-invisible-green---participatory-project-for-equal-access-to-
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1.2.2 UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FIRENZE (UNIFI)

Title	Urban Garden - Impact of urban horticulture on water resources: the case of the social gardens of the municipality of Prato		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Both (Health and Environment), Green care	Period	11/2017-07/2018
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			
<p>Background: The term “urban garden” combines two words that, in the common language, have opposite values: the idea of the vegetable garden is linked to the countryside, whereas with urban we normally refer to the cities and in general to the industrialized areas. The theme of urban gardening is the core of the first project of the Florence Science Shop.</p> <p>Objective: Through questionnaires and interviews, the phenomenon of social gardens in the Municipality of Prato was studied, analysing their production, economic and social aspects.</p> <p>Method: It was planned according to the new methodology, trying to enhance the participative and collaborative approach during all the process, from the initial idea to the dissemination of results.</p> <p>Results and discussion: The results of the research are greater psychophysical well-being of the people who deal with social gardens, and also an economic saving. We presented the results in a science café where, besides the student and researchers, also the Councilor for Environment and Mobility, Filippo Alessi and Caterina Bruschi of the Valorisation Office of the Municipality of Prato who actively deals with social gardens attended.</p> <p>Conclusion: Much can still be done and studied on this issue. During the discussion of coffee-science, both citizens and experts proposed research topics and expressed their needs, such as that of creating a network for the exchange of information, the need to dialogue with institutions, the need for financial support to urban gardens for social/recreational purposes, and the desire to have answers to questions about new methods and techniques in horticulture.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/8-urban-garden		

Title	Perception of Science		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Science: Science governance, perception of science, science communication	Period	06/2018-05/2019
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			
<p>Background: The research question was proposed by the Caffè-Scienza Association, which has been organizing scientific dissemination events for many years and wondered if science and the figure of the scientist have lost credibility in recent years, given the strong increase in people who believe in pseudoscience or overt scientific hoaxes (vaccines, chemtrails, etc.).</p> <p>Objective: Understand citizens' perception and trust in science and scientists.</p> <p>Method: Instruments currently present in the scientific literature have therefore been selected, classifying them on the basis of their psychometric properties, the possibility of use with respect to more age groups (invariance of the items with respect to the age of the respondents), to the more or less pervasive use by part of the scientific community, to the administration procedure. On the basis of these criteria the selected tools inherent in the measurement of the perception of science and scientists were:</p>			

- Perception of Science - TSSI
- Perception of Science - RUBBA
- Perception of Science - MATS

Simultaneously with the selection of the most suitable tools for the detection, a web-based application capable of managing the online administration of the instruments using devices such as PCs, smartphones, and tablets was developed from scratch using Google Script. The programming phase included the period from July to September 2018. The application allows any user who has the link to access in order to create his/her account in an anonymous but identifiable manner (use of nickname) and to respond to the selected tools.

The participants were 381.

Results and discussion: The results were presented in a science café where, in addition to the student and the researchers, student associations, scientific bloggers and university professors also took part to discuss how important the communication of science is today

Conclusion: The topic of perception of science is very important and interesting for students. Even a secondary school asked us to investigate this topic with their students.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/8-urban-garden
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Title	Waste? Instructions for sustainable future		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, waste	Period	10/2018-10/2019
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			

Background: The project was born as a question that emerged in various moments of discussion on the topic of waste organized by the science café association together with citizens, who asked for clear explanations and ideas on how to reduce waste and how to know the local realities that were working on the problem.

Objective: The initial idea evolved in a research project in order to collect and disseminate what is known about waste and local associations.

Method: We decided to write a book collecting articles and studied in one hand, and interview with the associations in the other.

Results and discussion: The book, printed thanks to the contribution of the InSPIRES project, certainly did not want to be exhaustive on the topic of waste, but wants to offer an overview on the topic, with a special focus on plastics and, in addition to the “classic” chapters, presents interviews with local actors who deal with this issue. The interviews were all aired in the RadioMoka broadcast by Franco Bagnoli and Giovanna Pacini, which has been airing for 10 years on Novaradio.

Conclusion: In addition to the science café organized by us, we were asked to present the book on three occasions (they would have been greater but we had to stop because of the corona virus). The theme is therefore deeply felt and the idea of the book allows people to get informed in an asynchronous, and hopefully interesting way.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/55-waste-instructions-for-a-sustainable-future
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Title	Increasing green in the Novoli campus		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Both (Health and Environment), Green care	Period	10/2018-05/2020
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			
<p>Background: The project stems from the need to re-establish a balance in the relationship between existing greenery, built environment and people's needs and to increase the open spaces for public parks near the university campus, located in the Novoli district.</p>			
<p>Objective: The University Pole of Social Sciences is located in a very "built-up" neighbourhood with little possibility of increasing public parks. The project actions were aimed at: encouraging better use of the green spaces in the neighbourhood, in particular the San Donato Park; improve the integration of the Park with the urban context, taking advantage of the proximity to the University Center; make the outdoor spaces of the University Center more usable and functional, through an action plan in terms of feasibility and costs to increase the presence of plants and trees in the university area of Novoli.</p>			
<p>Method: The project was conducted by studying various information sources: a documentary research, by consulting specialized magazines, planning tools and other sites dedicated to the topic; a short questionnaire administered both in digital format and in paper format at the intervention site, consisting of easy-to-understand questions relating to the relationship that the citizen has with the intervention area.</p>			
<p>The methodology used made it possible to identify the salient steps that contributed to the transformation of the area under consideration, to evaluate the implications from an urban-environmental point of view and to elaborate project proposals.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: Based on the analyses conducted and the objectives, the positive and negative aspects of the project area were identified and they led to the elaboration of the following design hypotheses:</p>			
<p>To increase public green areas, "green" areas are provided between the buildings of the University Center, through the insertion of potted trees, flower boxes, climbing plants and seats. The presence of the underground car park, which extends along the buildings of the University Center, represented a limiting factor, in the design phase, for the planting of trees on the ground. For the San Donato Park, we tried to study a way to strengthen its connection with the University Center through interventions on access and mobility. To strengthen continuity, the insertion of potted plants and the installation of information panels on both entrances is envisaged. In order to make the San Donato Park more functional, attractive and accessible, recreational and cultural spaces and suitable plant species are planned, especially in the northern part of the park which the new residences overlook</p>			
<p>Conclusion: The project was carried out in an attempt to make the open spaces of the Novoli University Complex and the San Donato Park new aggregation points for the neighbourhood, with new social, recreational, cultural, hospitality and residential functions, through enhancement and redevelopment interventions that they also significantly contribute to defining the identity of the place under consideration. The new functions have been expressly addressed, in the project, to all age groups, especially the economically weaker ones (children, young people, the elderly and the disabled) and made more accessible to citizens. Furthermore, the attempt to increase the public green area near the University Center and the priority need to reconnect the San Donato Park to the surrounding urban context, has proved to be of fundamental importance to remove the Park from its isolation, developing a network of spaces greens.</p>			
<p>The project actions are aimed at improving the use of the services in the neighbourhood and improving the liveability of residents and students</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/111-increasing-green-in-the-novoli-campus		

Title	Physics of everyday life: support tools for high school teachers		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, physics	Period	10/2020-ongoing
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			
<p>Background: High school physics laboratories are a scarce resource due to many cuts in budget (mainly for assistant technicians), but beyond this the main problem in learning physics is the conflict between formal “Newtonian” physics and intuitive “Aristotelean” one, so that even pupils that are able to solve the proposed problems do not apply what they have learned to aspects of everyday life.</p>			
<p>Objective: Working with high-school teachers, we are developing a series of videos, images, games, and narrative material that will serve as a discussion basis (sometimes in the form of a questionnaire with open and closed answers), that may help in pointing out the common “intuitive” heuristics used, and how “real” physics deals with such a topic. During the projects, typical answers by pupils will be collected, thus furnishing a larger database about commonly used heuristics.</p>			
<p>Method: Meeting with teachers and students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a database of physics of everyday life experiments and case studies • Development of an orientation questionnaire • Development of an online game • Distribution of the tools to high school and first-year university courses- 			
<p>Results and discussion: We set up a webpage containing: the theoretical basis of our work; the literature review about cognition studies in the specific field of physics education; a series of links to already existing material to be used in the classroom as a starting point for discussions among students or to be administered as homework along the lines of the flipped classroom methods; a concept tests and the guidelines for their administration and the preliminary results of the analysis; the video of simple physics experiments reproducible with scrap materials, with a concept question related to each video to encourage the critical thinking attitude among students.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: Regarding the concept test, the narrative framework was effective in increasing students’ interest and motivation. Students reported problems in the understanding of some requests, therefore we decided to get rid of one question (that was probably presented in a too arbitrary manner), and to rephrase two additional questions according to the comments of the students themselves.</p> <p>On the overall, we were able to identify frequent errors and develop a set of multiple-choice options to be used in the final version of the concept test.</p> <p>Regarding the video experiments, they have been developed emphasising the spectacular component of the physics phenomena. Moreover, we took particular care to the aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language. We took particular care not to use the colloquial meaning of scientific terms, despite keeping an informal register. • Questions. We make use of inquiry-based learning methods, showing the phenomenon without giving explanations and posing questions that serve as hints for the understanding of the phenomena. • Motivation. To engage the students, we present the experiments as a challenge. In the video description, we introduce the phenomenon that we want to study referring to everyday life situations (how to hold a broom on a finger), popular facts (the Titanic’s sink), challenges with friends (a can race), etc. concluding the description with a question (usually why/how/would you questions) so to spark the curiosity for the answer. 			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/114-physics-of-everyday-life-support-tools-for-high-school-teach		

Title	Science Cafè online		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than health and environment, Citizen science, science cafè, and Science Shops processes	Period	05/2020-05/2021
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			
<p>Background: At the beginning of the diffusion of Coronavirus, most of the audience of the "traditional" Science Café in Florence was confused and asked the association and the Science shop to help them to discuss with scientists about topics on CV-19.</p> <p>Objective: To encourage dialog on "hot topic" like Corona Virus in an online modality</p> <p>Method: We decided to schedule an event per week and to discuss not only topics related to CV-19 but also scientific and technological ones.</p> <p>We experimented fully online events with the public, facilitators, experts at distance, thanks to the free apps Streamyard for Florence, streaming the video on YouTube and Facebook, and using the YouTube/Facebook chats as our "discussion corner" with the public.</p> <p>Results and discussion: In all the events organized we noticed a good appreciation of the public, both for the numbers of people who followed us and for the chat discussion.</p> <p>Conclusion: The science shop online permitted to organize events in "presence" also in the lockdown period. We noticed a good appreciation and many people asked for more online events. The second season of science café online will start on September, 25th</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/73-science-caf-on-line		

Title	Sustainable Development Festival 2020- Citizen science and the green deal of the European community		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, Environmental sustainability	Period	09/2020-11/2020
Partner and Country	UNIFI, Italy	Country of implementation	Italy
Summary			
<p>Background: The European Documentation Centers of Florence and Ferrara ask us to organize two public events online during the Sustainable Development Festival 2020 on Citizen science and the green deal of the European community.</p> <p>Objective: To develop science cafès online involving two universities, one museum, and citizens</p> <p>Method: two science cafè:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizen Science and sustainability: how to tackle the most important challenge together: some of the Italian activities in the field relating to the direct participation of citizens in research (Citizen Science) in the field of sustainability will be illustrated, in particular with regard to environmental monitoring. 2. The new Green Deal of the European Commission: the recent strategy of the European Commission regarding sustainable development will be illustrated by deepening the aspects relating to the circular economy, energy policy, sustainability of the agro-food chain. <p>Results and discussion: Two events streamed and recorded on YouTube with more than 500 participants</p> <p>Conclusion: The topics chosen were a little bit hard but we noticed participation in terms of the number of people and the questions to the experts.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/115-sustainable-development-festival-2020		

1.2.3 INSTITUT PASTEUR DE TUNIS (IPT)

Title	Genetic characterization of circulating Hepatitis C (HCV) virus strains among injecting drug users in Tunisia		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Hepatitis	Period	February-December 2018
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			
<p>Background: Injecting drug users (estimated at 10,000 in Tunisia) represent a vulnerable population characterized by a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection and extremely low access to treatment. However, this population is considered as a critical vector of viral strains towards the Tunisian population. Documenting this genetic diversity would provide a better understanding of the epidemiology of hepatitis C in this population in order to think of highly strategic public health preventive interventions (HCV elimination strategy 2016-2023). It is clear that the genetic diversity of the hepatitis C virus has a major impact on viral persistence, progression to fibrosis and hepatocellular carcinoma, and potential resistance to antiretrovirals. Knowledge of the distribution of hepatitis C genotypes is an essential factor in improving the design of effective national plans for the control of hepatitis C among injection drug users.</p>			
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare between rapid HCV test and ELISA tests 2. Determine the rate of viral replication in HIV-positive individuals 3. Study the genotypic profiles of the strains detected 4. Study the genetic profiles of the strains detected by comparing them with strains detected in the general population 			
<p>Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted and 128 HCV-positive PWID were recruited between 2018 and 2019 from community-based harm reduction centers. After informed consent, socio-demographic characteristics and risk behavior data were obtained using an interviewer-administrated questionnaire. Blood samples were collected for further serological and molecular testing.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laboratory had access to a vulnerable and inaccessible population (first people concerned by the disease) • Better knowledge of the disease: innovative results • Access to free diagnosis for patients involved • More than one hundred patients treated • Reorientation of the national plan against HCV • Exchange of knowledge and practices, an empowerment of the structures involved in the project 			
<p>Conclusion: This study is the first on IDU health issues linked to Hepatitis C in Tunisia. It can be considered as a pilot study.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/16-idu-and-hepatitis-c		

Title	Pilot study for the early detection of hearing impairment in various age groups in particular among pre-school children and for adults practicing music as an example of occupational noise exposure		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, hearing impairment	Period	01/2019 – 12/2019
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			
<p>Background: Ichara aims to promote the sign language and inclusive education for children with hearing impairment. Ichara also raises awareness about hearing health.</p> <p>Objective: The aim of this project is to conduct a pilot study for the early detection of hearing impairment in various age groups in particular among pre-school children and for adults practicing music as an example of occupational noise exposure.</p> <p>Method: After obtaining the IRB approbation and the tutors/adults consents, Audiometric and orthophonic tests were carried among the two populations: children aged between 4 and 6 YO and professional adult musician aged between 18 and 61 YO. For the musician, a previous sonometric evaluation was practiced on the room.</p> <p>Results, discussion and conclusion: Results showed that 12% of the children presented transmission hearing-loss due to environmental changes. The hearing impairments among musicians showed depended to the instrument, the duration of the practice.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/28-hearing-impairment		

Title	Epidemiological study of type 2 diabetes (T2D) and high blood pressure (HTA) in the region of "Zaghouan"		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, diabetes and high blood pressure	Period	01/2019-04/2021
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			
<p>Background: The two metabolic diseases, type 2 diabetes (T2D) and high blood pressure (HTA) are a major public health problem in Tunisia. These complex diseases cause serious degenerative organ complications leading to disability and death. T2D and hypertension are very complex multifactorial diseases that use genetic and environmental factors.</p> <p>Screening for these diseases is insufficient, especially outside the Tunisian capital and in rural areas where there is a big problem of access to health care facilities. The regional association of diabetics in "Zaghouan" has identified a major problem of screening and management of T2D and hypertension in the "Zaghouan" region and submit their concern's to the IPT Science shops.</p> <p>Objective: This study will allow a better knowledge of the situation of DT2 and HTA in the region of Zaghouan which will improve the care of the patients. This pilot study in the region of Zaghouan could be adopted by other regions of Tunisia which will have a significant socio-economic impact.</p> <p>Method: The selected project between the association and the laboratory of genetics in Institut Pasteur de Tunis consists in carrying out patient recruitment campaigns during which anthropometric, demographic, nutritional and genealogical data will be collected as well as samples of biological material. Biochemical analyses will be performed and all data collected and generated will be analysed by statistical tools.</p> <p>Results and discussion: Our study population consists of 420 voluntary participants, 76% of whom are women. The frequency of diabetes and blood pressure is statistically different depending on the delegations. It should be noted that the Zaghouan delegation is the region most affected by diabetes and blood pressure.</p>			

Conclusion: The results of our pilot study have a very important socio-economic impact on the region of Zaghouan which can be used as a model project for the epidemiological study of diabetes and blood pressure for other regions of Tunisia. This study provides scientific arguments strong on the danger of diabetes and blood pressure in the Zaghouan region and will guide decision-makers in the field of health towards the implementation of effective actions to deal with these diseases.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/25-diabetes--and-high-blood-pressure-in-the-region-of-zaghouan-
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Title	Understanding the perceptions and attitudes of PLHIV, health professionals, decision-makers and civil society regarding medical care of PLVIH. It will help identify difficulties in patient pathways		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	02/2019-12/2020
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			

Background: UNAIDS estimates that in Tunisia there has been an increase in new cases of 12% in 2017 compared to 2010, an increase in AIDS-related deaths of 242% compared to 2010 and only 3,000 people living with HIV (PLWHA) Only 31% have access to antiretroviral therapy. This observation is consistent with a cry of distress from civil society showing a pressing demand to understand the reasons for the degradation of the care of PLHIV through a scientific approach, thus making it possible to develop a reference document that could be used in a plea to act on the failures of the care of the PLWHA (medical, psychological, social and legal).

Objective:

- Study the perceptions and attitudes of PLHIV, health professionals, decision makers and civil society regarding the medical and social care of PLHIV.
- Identify loss of sight patients to follow-up and restore their treatment regimens.

Method: An original research design was performed based on reformulation of the ATP+ request, in order to inform about factors behind non-adherence to treatment among PLVIH. The overall aim of this Science Shop project is to improve future intervention designs applicable at the health structure level.

The study consists on the design of qualitative original research through interviewing PLHIV and stakeholders (health care workers, program manager at the Ministry of Health, international organizations, etc.) from different perspectives in order to compare points of views and highlight the contradictions and agreements. In depth interviews with 10 PLHIV who benefit of ATP+ services, as well as semi-structured interviews with 10 stakeholders were planned. The interpretation of the different points of views will be helpful to ensure a global vision of the assessment, as well as the applicability of the recommendations. During eight months, a master student was selected and trained to perform, transcript and analyse the interviews with the assistance of the ATP+ team.

Results and discussion: The consideration of the common points emanating from the analysis of the two categories of interviews and the comparison with the results of the bibliographic research, made it possible to formulate the following recommendations to improve the conditions of access of PLWHIV to care:

- Promote the model of care centred on human rights [3,4]
- Provide continuous training for health personnel on modes of contamination as well as on the ethical aspects of care (confidentiality, the fight against discrimination and stigmatization of PLWHIV)
- Increase and decentralize health centers for PLWHIV and ensure a sufficient number of nursing staff. Improving the availability of antiretroviral therapy

Preliminary results and the process assessment of this collaboration will be communicated in February 2021 to the public and policy makers.

Conclusion: This study is one of the first research on implementation research in Tunisia, to analyse the obstacles, at different levels, for PLHIV patients to get treated as they should be treated.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/26-plvih-in-tunisia
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Title	Tobacco impact on lung cancer development		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, lung cancer	Period	01/2020-03/2021
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			

Background: Smoking and nicotine are the major factors for several types of cancer. According to the WHO, the number of new cancers is expected to increase by about 70% over the next two decades. It is worth to remember that lung cancer is the most fatal cancer, causing more than 1.69 million of deaths in 2015.

Objective: The Tunisian Association to fight against Cancer (ATCC) has called for an organized and collaborative approach to reduce the burden of cancer in Tunisia, to ensure a better quality of life for affected people and to strengthen the tobacco awareness campaigns. The specific aims of this project are the contribution to the update of the statistical data of the impact of tobacco on lung cancer development, and the identification of new biomarkers that allow early diagnosis and targeted therapy of lung cancer.

Method: In this current project, the sub-types of nicotinic receptors in the lungs in two patient cohorts of patients were quantified (one cohort with lung cancer and another cohort without cancer), then identified those who are overexpressed to assess, through a statistical study, their role in smoking-related lung cancer, as potential biomarkers in targeted therapy.

Results and discussion: There is a strong correlation between the duration of smoking and the development of adenocarcinoma and squamous lung cancer. Also, different types of lung cancer are distributed as follows, adenocarcinoma (74.07% of cases), squamous cell carcinoma (14.81%), non-small rare cell lung cancer (7.40%) and neuroendocrine tumours (3.72%).

Nicotine receptors, activated by nicotine, have proven their strong link with different types of lung cancer. In addition, the abundance of evidence from statistics and biological plausibility clearly supports the existence of a causal relationship between smoking and lung cancer.

Conclusion: Lung cancer primarily affects 59-year-olds for adenocarcinoma and 66-year-olds for squamous cell carcinoma. The duration of smoking is strongly related to the development of lung cancer and according to this preliminary study the squamous type is most strongly related to smoking. This work will be used to advocate the prohibition of smoking in open areas.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/53-tobacco-impact-on-lung-cancer-development
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Title	Unsung hands of the recycling: The Ragpickers of Nabeul		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, poverty	Period	01/2020-04/2021
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			

Background: Ragpicking is still widespread in Tunisia as it provides the poorest in society, those who live around garbage dumps and recycling areas a chance to earn a hand-to-mouth amount of money. Ragpickers are daily rummaging through waste materials that often have harmful effects on their health; however these actors have no guarantees and or benefits from financial aid institutions.

Despite their crucial role in saving the urban environment by cleaning waste, mainly plastic on the streets, these actors suffer from discrimination and segregation based on stereotypes and prejudices.

Objective: In collaboration with the Institute of Human Sciences Ibn Charaf; the aim of the project is to obtain an occupational identity card; a health access and a social entitlement card to ragpickers by raising awareness of the general public about the ragpickers' vital role in the protection of the environment.

Method: This study will be conducted among rag pickers living around the community of Nabeul (Tunisia). Awareness regarding environmental waste and its health hazards will be performed by a descriptive study conducted in the center of ecotourism association. A Total of 30 rag pickers will be interviewed using semi-structured schedule and an interview focus group protocol will be used among the population. Data collection will be carried out by using open ended questions.

Results and discussion: The ragpickers are almost absent and even forgotten, they have no status in the professional space nor in society. They find in the collection of all recyclable products their refuge. The ragpickers start their work day every morning between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening by collecting the recyclable materials. The circuit of waste is not only formed by ragpickers but it is a whole chain of industry where these actors are the most important intermediaries. During the collection, the ragpickers are confronted to many dangers, they run sanitary risks and accidents. The most feared risks for the hands are sharp objects and chemical products.

Conclusion: Thanks to this project we give recommendations to the health authorities for Organizing information and education sessions for the health of ragpickers. To provide free personal protective equipment: make the equipment available to the worker and require that the equipment remain on the job site. Recommendations to ragpickers by raising awareness about wearing PPE (Personal Protective Equipment): from safety shoes, to respirators, to gloves, to clothing.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/71-unsung-hands-of-the-recycling-the-ragpickers-of-nabeul
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Title	Study of enteric viruses markers' within schoolchildren in rural areas		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, enteric viruses	Period	01/2020-03/2021
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia

Summary

Background: Infectious diseases transmitted within schoolchildren is a major health problem. These diseases are mainly caused by bacterial and viral agents such as enteric viruses. Enteric viruses are released in large quantities into the environment, where they can persist for a long time. They are infectious at very low doses for humans, and are responsible for a large spectrum of pathologies (gastroenteritis, hepatitis, paralysis, meningitis, respiratory infection, spontaneous rash, encephalitis, conjunctivitis, etc.). Feco-oral transmission occurs mainly through the ingestion of contaminated water or food and through humans' contacts. Thus, a low socioeconomic level associated with precarious hygienic conditions are factors increasing transmission of these viruses. Therefore, schoolchildren in rural areas, with deplorable sanitary facilities, represent a vulnerable population characterized by a high prevalence of enteroviral infections.

Objective: This study aims to explore the immune status of schoolchildren in rural diseases against Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) and other circulating enteric viruses and will also permit to assess the impact of the HAV vaccination campaign launched by the Ministry of Health since 2016. This SS project would be an excellent case study to bring the Ministry of health and education attentions' to a better intervention and prevention measures ensuring thus a more propitious and healthy environment.

Method: This SS project is implemented in partnership with the Scout Without Borders CSO and the Laboratory of the Clinical Virology at the Institut Pasteur de Tunis. Four elementary schools at the Kalaa El Kbira - Sousse will be included in this study. As part of this project, the parent will be asked to answer a questionnaire on the socio-demographic data and the medical-surgical history of the child and give his approval for blood and stools samples from his child. Meeting with the children's parents or legal guardian will take place at the elementary schools in order to fully explain the project course and its impact on their children's health improving thus their education environment quality.

Results and discussion: The vast majority of children immunized against HAV belong to the 7-9 age group, which corresponds to the category of children who have benefited from vaccination campaigns. This reflects the success of the introduction of the vaccine in schools and the benefit of these campaigns. However, our results also showed that the older generations, who did not benefit from the vaccination in the 1st year, have lower immunization rates, thus exposing them to a serious symptomatic acute infection. Our results strongly support the transition and transfer of risk of HAV infection to older age groups who were not vaccinated or infected during childhood.

The level of immunization of children against HAV varies between the schools, ranging from 77% in El Boura to 36% in El Gabou. This immunization rate reflects the epidemiological situation of HAV in our country: namely a gradual decline in the immunization rate in children.

Conclusion: This project represents a first evaluation of the impact of the anti-HAV vaccination, recently introduced in the vaccination schedule. Based on the scientific results obtained, this study will help to convince technical and financial partners as well as sponsors and private or public institutions working on social responsibility, to commit to the improvement and redevelopment of the sanitary infrastructure in targeted educational establishments. - to guide decision-makers towards the most appropriate methods for taking preventive measures against certain diseases whose transmission is directly linked to poor hygiene.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/58-study-of-enteric-viruses-markers-within-schoolchildren-in-ru
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Title	Study of water pollution in Medjerda River and its impact on community Health		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, water pollution	Period	01/ 2020-03/2021
Partner and Country	IPT, Tunisia	Country of implementation	Tunisia

Summary

Background: The Oued Medjerda watershed is the country's largest water reserve. Its waters are used to irrigate more than 100 thousand hectares of agricultural land and provide water for more than a third of the Tunisian population.

Based on observations made by Exploralis association between 2014 and 2017, several threats have been noted upstream of this reservoir, including releases chemical and organic liquids. In addition, periodic pollution has been observed, during the olive oil production season, characterized by a massive discharge of 'Margin' into the river.

This situation is considered alarming for the environment, the local population who is using the river for agricultural activities, as well as for strategic water reserves

Objective: Following these observations, Exploralis association decided to submit their concern to IPT's Science Shop "Science Together". This selected SS project is being performed in partnership with the Water Research and Technologies Center of Borj Cedria, and implemented by a post-doctorate fellow.

Method: For this project, a pollutant analysis study will be adopted with the aim of assessing pollution hydric and potentially analyze sediments in the study area. Using the various studies carried out, an awareness and advocacy campaign with authorities will be organized.

Results, discussion and conclusion not available yet as the project is still ongoing.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/72-study-of-water-pollution-in-medjerda-river-and-its-impact-on
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1.2.4 FUNDACIÓN CEADES

Title	Effectiveness of motivational training to improve vector control of Chagas in a rural community in Cochabamba (Bolivia)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Chagas	Period	10/2017 - 11/2018
Partner and Country	CEADES, Bolivia	Country of implementation	Bolivia
Summary			
<p>Background: During a workshop on the analysis of social demands organized by the CEADES Foundation in October 2017, the problems of community participation in the fight against vectors were highlighted by the participants, mainly in the region of Valle Alto of Cochabamba department.</p> <p>This concern was translated into a research question: How can we activate the participation of communities where insect vectors of Chagas disease still exist, in order to motivate people to actively search their homes, and thus collaborate with vector control technicians?</p> <p>The research question was validated by an expert committee composed by medical researchers from the Faculty of Medicine of the public University of San Simon in Cochabamba, members of the ministry of Health and the National Program of Chagas control, and representatives of the civil association of carriers of chagas disease.</p> <p>This research question was absorbed by a student of Master course of Public Health and International Health of the Faculty of Medicine.</p>			
<p>Objective: The main objective was to seek a strategy that would encourage the participation of rural communities affected by the infestation of insects that transmit Chagas disease in the Upper Valley (Valle Alto) of Cochabamba department. This strategy could be employed by the technical team of municipality in charge of the vectorial control of the disease.</p>			
<p>Method: A strategy of active motivational training session based on marketing techniques was implemented in a rural community of the High Valley of Cochabamba, and the results of active prospecting of the insect vector in the households after this activity (community A) were compared with the prospecting of the insects in another community where the motivational training was not done (community B).</p> <p>A survey of knowledge, attitudes and practices was also carried out before the motivational training in the 2 communities and afterwards in community A. The participation of the two communities was ensured by the informed support of their local leaders.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: The results showed a better knowledge and a positive attitude of looking for the insect vector in the households of the study community (A), while in community B there was very little interest and little participation from the inhabitants.</p> <p>The results were shared with the local population through the local TV program, and with the technical workers of the municipality of Punata, the representatives of the National Program of Chagas, the representatives of local authorities.</p> <p>The study responds to an expressed concern by the affected population and aimed to stimulate the interest of local authorities to better support the anti-vector campaign with a greater community participation.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: Even with the results were shared with a wide public, it will be necessary to specifically train the municipal technical team of vector control for them to apply this strategy, which requires some specific skills in order to be applied in the field. One positive outcome of this study is that the strategy has been agreed by the departmental program of Chagas.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/30-effectiveness-of-motivational-training-to-improve-vector-con		

Title	Study of the association of adverse effects and the restrictive diet during treatment of Chagas disease		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Chagas	Period	10/2017 - 11/2018
Partner and Country	CEADES, Bolivia	Country of implementation	Bolivia
Summary			
<p>Background: In October 2017, a workshop was organized to gather social demands from a group of people who are carriers of Chagas' disease in Cochabamba, Bolivia, and one of the problems highlighted in this discussion was the difficulty of continuing with the strict diet during the two-month treatment period. The problem was translated into a research question, which was validated by a group of academic experts from the Universidad Mayor de San Simon (researchers of the Faculty of medicine) and several other stakeholders such as representatives from the Ministry of Health and the National Chagas Program and delegates from the Chagas patients' association.</p> <p>The restriction of certain foods during treatment with Benznidazole makes access to treatment difficult as well as being a concern for the whole family during this period.</p> <p>The protocol of the study was validated also by the same experts group and is based on a comparative study between two groups of patients under treatment: a first group (A) with the usual dietary restrictions, and another (group B) with no dietary restrictions, except for alcohol</p>			
<p>Objective: The main objective was to compare the adverse reactions during the period of treatment based on Benznidazole, in the two groups, to see if the dietary restrictions are still valid</p> <p>Method: The methodology is a comparative study, based on the model of case control study, and the findings highlight the statistically significant results with all the specific foods consumed during the study. All participants had to firm a consent form.</p> <p>Results and discussion: The results showed that there were adverse reactions in both groups, even a little more in group A than in group B and that certain foods such as chocolate, butter, soda, tea could produce a protective effect, which remains to be confirmed with further studies. A first conclusion is that it would not be necessary to recommend a strict diet during treatment with Benznidazole, only a normal and healthy diet.</p> <p>Conclusion: The preliminary findings were shared with all stakeholders, and although Chagas carriers were happy with the results that do not force a strict diet during treatment, they accepted that a larger study is needed to confirm and disseminate this recommendation.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/31-study-of-the-association-of-adverse-effects-and-the-restrict		

Title	Peer- education as a model for communication in Chagas disease in Cochabamba (Bolivia)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Chagas	Period	10/2017 - 11/2018
Partner and Country	CEADES, Bolivia	Country of implementation	Bolivia
Summary			
<p>Background: A group of people affected by Chagas disease met during a workshop organized by the CEADES Foundation and the participants expressed all their concerns about the disease. The conclusions of this work were translated into research questions by a committee of experts and professors from the Faculty of Medicine of the UMSS, Cochabamba.</p> <p>A first topic selected for a Master's thesis in public health was the lack of communication, and the lack of accurate information about Chagas disease, in the endemic region of Chagas. There are many myths, fears around the disease, and little information is given at the level of health services.</p> <p>The research question was: "Can peer educators improve communication about Chagas?</p>			

Objective: The main objective was to analyse if peer educators can disseminate better the information about the diagnosis and treatment of Chagas disease and can encourage their relatives to come to the Chagas' medical consultation.

Method: The methodology included training a group of patients treated at the Chagas de Punata platform as peer educators (8). Changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) were measured in their family members (32 interviews), and compared with results obtained in families of treated patients who did not receive the information through peer educator (64 interviews).

The peer educators group was trained through 3 sessions and received some small incentive.

The family members were identified into two sub groups: the family nucleus (living under the same roof) and extended family.

All participants signed an informed consent.

Results and discussion: The results showed significant differences between the interviewed family members in both groups: those in group 1 (relatives of peer educators) were more knowledgeable and most of them came to the platform to make the diagnosis of Chagas, compared to group 2 (relatives of treated patients but without peer educators).

This study showed the effectiveness of the information transmitted by the peer educators, and the feasibility of this communication strategy.

The results were communicated to the population through a local TV program, to the medical staff at Punata referral hospital, also to the Chagas patients' association, and to the students of the Faculty of Medicine and Nursing, during the month of October 2018.

Conclusion: The selected topic for a Master student research fit with the concerns of the affected population and the results were absorbed by the National Program of Chagas but also by the doctors and nurses of the hospital, so that they could analyse the feasibility of implementing this strategy in their own region.

The study was also published in the National Medical Journal (*Gaceta Medica Boliviana*) and shared with a wider public through [scielo.org](http://www.scielo.org.bo/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1012-29662019000200005). http://www.scielo.org.bo/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1012-29662019000200005

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/20-peer-education-as-a-model-for-communication-in-chagas-diseas
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Title	Living with Chagas disease: a qualitative study based on family stories in the Alto Valley of Cochabamba (Bolivia)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Chagas	Period	10/2018 - 10/2021
Partner and Country	CEADES, Bolivia	Country of implementation	Bolivia and Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: This study is part of a TT project (transnational and transdisciplinary) between Bolivia (CEADES) and Spain (ISGlobal).</p> <p>The demands of people living with Chagas disease was expressed during workshops executed in Bolivia and Spain (2017), and are related with a better access to the medical care for diagnosis and etiological treatment of Chagas.</p> <p>In Bolivia, the participants of the workshop expressed their concerns about the social rejection, the fear of death, the psychological impact in the family when somebody arrives with a positive diagnosis of Chagas, and in other hand, the lack of support from the health staff, and the difficulties experimented by the patients to express the fears and doubts about the disease. All these elements are part of the access barriers to the medical care of Chagas.</p> <p>From all these concerns, a research question was defined as: "How do people living with <i>T. cruzi</i> and their families cope with Chagas disease in the Upper Cochabamba Valley in Bolivia?", which was later validated by a scientific committee composed by medical researchers from the Faculty of Medicine of the UMSS University, and also other stakeholders as the National Program of Chagas (at regional level), some members of the civil Association of people with Chagas disease.</p>			

The field research was executed during the period of 2018 and the analysis with triangulation technique between the Bolivian and Spanish members of the research team during the period of 2019.

Objective: The main objective was to analyse from a social point of view, the perspective and the individual experiences of some members of 3 families living in the endemic region and from whom at least one member has been diagnosed and treated for Chagas disease, one member doesn't want to go to the medical consultation, and one member knows he (she) has the disease but doesn't want to do the treatment.

Method: A qualitative study was chosen, based mainly on in-depth interviews, in order to be able to retrospectively analyse the processes experienced by the people affected and their families, that is, the succession of events and the factors that have influenced the decision to go - or not - to the Chagas care service. The study reached 3 families and a total of 8 members.

The analysis included the definition and selection of the preliminary categories, the transcription of the interviews, the classification of the full information into the categories, the triangulation of the results between the researchers (Bolivian and Spanish), the synthesis of the results and the answers to the research questions.

Results and discussion: Several psychosocial determinants have been identified as barriers to access to medical care for Chagas, such as the fear of recognizing having lived with "vinchuca" as a child in rural area, the social stigma of Chagas once a diagnosis is made, the ancestral knowledge of Chagas and its association with inevitable death, the fear of digging up the disease so as not to wake it up, the psycho-emotional individual reactions, the opinion of the family and others, all of which influence a person when making a decision about Chagas. The most common attitudes are procrastination, denial, living with doubt, not talking about Chagas to avoid the concern that comes with knowing the diagnosis and having to do something about it.

Conclusion: The results of this study have yet to be shared and discussed with the people affected and with the health personnel in charge of developing communication strategies on Chagas disease. Some evidences will allow to reorient the key messages about the disease and in other hand, will allow doctors in charge of Chagas patients to adapt their attitudes, have more empathy, and improve the quality of communication during the consultation.

The results of this project will be analysed with the results of the Spanish project "Access to health care for Chagas disease in Zaragoza" executed by ISGlobal in the framework of a joint TT project (<https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/21-access-to-healthcare-for-chagas-disease->), in order to understand how Chagas disease is faced in the transnational environment and how both transdisciplinary projects have impacted on the communities involved. This activity had to be postponed because of pandemic but will be planned soon.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/59-living-with-chagas-disease-a-qualitative-study-based-on-fami
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Title	Evaluation of the nutritional status through the Chang method, of HIV positive people undergoing ARV treatment in Cochabamba (Bolivia)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	Finished November 2019 (devolution results to SKH by October 2020)
Partner and Country	CEADES, Bolivia	Country of implementation	Bolivia
Summary			
<p>Background: In September 2018, CEADES organized a workshop to analyse the social demands of 4 civil associations of people living with HIV (PPVIH), and with the support of an NGO (IpDH-Cochabamba). Their concerns and their needs were discussed around two basic questions: What are the factors that led to a positive diagnosis for HIV? What are the consequences of being diagnosed HIV positive? The answers were classified into several categories, then the technical board of CEADES formulated a total of 20 research questions: one of them is the absence of a policy of nutritional support to HIV-positive people. These research questions were reviewed and validated in an extended meeting with CEADES team and several stakeholders, as delegates of Ministry of health and of the national program of HIV/AIDS, delegates of the civil associations of PLHIV, one NGO and some researchers of the Faculty of Medicine of the UMSS University. One student of the Master course of Public and</p>			

International Health chose the following topic for her thesis: " Evaluation of the nutritional status of HIV patients with the Chang method, from the following treatment centres in Cochabamba : IDH, CDVIR, infectology service of the Viedma general hospital, during the 2019 period "

The other pending research questions that have not been absorbed yet are available on the CEADES Foundation website:

https://www.ceadesbolivia.org/inspires_Convocatoria.aspx

Objective: To identify the nutritional parameters of HIV patients under treatment with a simple and affordable technique that will easily and early allow to detect and treat the nutritional disorders of these patients

Method: The identification of the topic for research and the sharing of results are completely participative with the main concerned stakeholders, the protocol of the study was reviewed and validated with all actors. The field work has been under the responsibility of the student with the support of several actors

Results and discussion: The results among the 38 studied patients were the following: most of them are male, students at the high school level, mostly single, with working jobs; 38% presented some type of malnutrition (marasmus 25%, Kwashiorkor 5% and mixed DNT 8%) with the Chang method, similar to that of Benavente Grandes' article in Peru.

The difference in percentage of malnutrition revealed by the Chang method compared to the BMI method was large, with a clear tendency of the Chang method to detect more malnourished people, but less obese people, that it is not a real issue in our social environment.

However, this method would have difficulties when implemented, among the main difficulties is the infrastructure since in the different centres where the study was carried out it does not have the adequate environments to carry out the anthropometric measurement, trained personnel (nutrition professional) and these operational difficulties would hinder its implementation in the STI and HIV/AIDS program.

Conclusion: Chang's method is easy to apply but needs some adjustment in HIV care services. It allows more cases of early malnutrition to be captured so that action can be taken in time. This study responds to a social demand expressed by affected people for early detection of malnutrition and the need of complementary feeding.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/83-impact-of-hivaids-diagnosis-on-the-risk-conduct-of-hiv-posit
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Title	Effect of HIV/AIDS diagnosis on risk behaviour for transmission of the disease in the department of Cochabamba		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	Finished March 2021
Partner and Country	CEADES, Bolivia	Country of implementation	Bolivia
Summary			
Background: The student has already working experience in a local NGO working with HIV/Aids people, and wants to help them with her Public Health Master thesis. The research question responds to a social demand expressed by some representatives of local HIV civil associations, about the risky sexual behaviours taken by some of the people after knowing about their condition, and the reasons that lead to it.			
Objective: Analyse the impact of HIV/AIDS diagnosis on sexual risk behaviours in two HIV centres (private and public) in Cochabamba, 2019. The main objectives of the thesis are:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to HIV transmission before and after the diagnosis of the infection/disease 2. Identify factors associated with behavioural changes that facilitate or decrease the likelihood of HIV transmission 3. Develop a proposal to facilitate positive changes in the behaviour of infected patients to decrease the risks of HIV/AIDS transmission. 			

Method: It is a qualitative and quantitative descriptive study.

Methodology: Through anonymised CAP-type surveys, the risk behaviour of about 130 people will be studied at the time of diagnosis, and a few weeks later, the results will be analysed in focus groups.

The sample will be selected in a probabilistic randomized way. For the survey process it is expected that the total number of PLHIV from the CDVIR Cochabamba (public centre) and IpDH Bolivia (private centre) will be 138.

Results and discussion: Due to the restrictions of COVID 19 pandemic, the focus groups have not been organized. The results of the survey in 100 voluntary participants shown that:

1. knowledge about the disease and transmission improve after the diagnosis, mainly through information from health workers compared to insufficient knowledge level before
2. many people who learn of their HIV status go through intense periods of depression and anger, that in some cases, can lead to acts of revenge
3. regarding sexual practices after knowing their HIV status, 36% think that they do not use condoms routinely, some because their undetectable viral load allows them not to use condoms or because their partner is also HIV-positive.
4. partner stability changes after learning of HIV status, less than 50% report maintaining their partner's stability, and most report lack of psychological support
5. discriminatory attitudes persist, as well as taboos and prejudices that encourage people with HIV not to disclose their status even within their own families

Conclusion: This quantitative study should be complemented with qualitative study, when pandemic conditions permit, to know exactly why many PLHIV don't use condoms, to deepen their psychological needs, and other kind of support needs. Discrimination and stigma should be tackled in secondary school with the active participation of PLHIV.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP

<https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/83-impact-of-hivaids-diagnosis-on-the-risk-conduct-of-hiv-posit>

1.2.5 VU

Title	How the Dialogue model can be used in Dutch HIV/AIDS and STI prevention		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	12/2018 - 04/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: There is a growing need for integrated transdisciplinary research. In line with this principle, health-related decisions are no longer the exclusive responsibility of researchers and health professionals. Science and society are linked together. When aiming for linking science and society together, it raises the need to apprehend which methods can be involved and used. One example of a method that may contribute to make this link, is the Dialogue model; used for involving patients in the agenda setting of research.</p>			
<p>Objective: It is needed to know if this method can also function with stakeholders consisting only out of professionals and in another setting. Accordingly, this study will apply the Dialogue model on the topic of the agenda setting of stakeholders in the field of the prevention of HIV/aids and other STI's in the Netherlands. Hence, the objective of this study is to formulate a joint research agenda for stakeholders involved in HIV/AIDS & STI prevention and to get new insights in the current HIV/AIDS and STI prevention policy, by using the Dialogue Model to identify the needs of the stakeholders in the field of HIV/AIDS and other STIs.</p>			
<p>Method: In order to answer the research question, a qualitative study was performed. This was done by following an approach based on the Dialogue model. Phase 1 of this model was carried out by another project group. Phase 2 was carried out by means of interviews in order to assess the needs and means of the separate stakeholders. Phase 3 and 4 was carried out by means of two Delphi method rounds. These phases were conducted to integrate the separate needs and means together to form a multi-stakeholder agenda. In total, six professional stakeholders engaged in the field of the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STIs participated in the study. The interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. The transcripts were analysed by using coding techniques.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: The participants evaluated 8 topics from the project group that conducted phase 1: PrEP, attitude of the general public, sexual education, finances, treatment, testing, innovation and the role of other stakeholders. After the interviews and the first Delphi round, one topic was considered not relevant thus was left out of the study: treatment. This means 7 topics were included in the second Delphi round. After the first Delphi round, the topics were ranked in order of importance: 1. Testing, 2. Innovation, 3. PrEP, 4. Sexual education, 5. Attitude of the general public, 6. Finances, 7. Role of other stakeholders. After the second Delphi round, the participants concluded that 5 topics were important enough to include in the multi-stakeholder agenda: 1. Testing, 2. Innovation, 3. Attitude of the general public, 4. Sexual education and on 5. PrEP. At the end, most participants believed that HIV testing should be included in routine-testing and that STI/HIV self-tests must be widely implemented and their quality should be controlled. With regard to innovations, the hot-spot approach was found to be important by the participants. The participants did not believe in the re-invention of the condom. Also, research must be done to implement prevention programs in dating apps. The attitude of the general public should be improved by improving their knowledge regarding HIV. Most participants perceive PrEP is the right prevention method for HIV and feel it should be implemented. Some participants feel it can provoke risky sexual behaviour. Sexual education is, according to the participants substandard. High quality teaching packages should be introduced and teachers should be trained in giving sexual education.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: Instead of performing a dialogue meeting in the fourth phase of the model, the Delphi method can be used. Also, the Dialogue model can be used when investigating stakeholders consisting solely out of professionals. This study resulted in having five topics to add on the multi-stakeholder research agenda: testing, attitude of the general public, innovation, PrEP and sexual education. With regard to testing, follow-up research could focus on the (cost) effectiveness of routine tests, on how policy can be made in such a way that</p>			

the self--tests on the market are reliable, and how to include people with a positive status after doing a self--test into the health system. Concerning the attitude of the general public, future research can provide insight into the perceptions of the general population about HIV and how stigma can be broken. When talking about innovations, the hotspot approach is important and should be further optimized and widespread implemented. Thereby, prevention programs tuned to dating apps are good platforms to communicate with the target audience. Future research can provide insight into how this can be designed and implemented. With regard to sexual education, school packages of sexual education should all have a certain quality standard so the Dutch policy should be adjusted to that and schools have to be controlled. Finally, the results of the topic PrEP cannot provide new insights on the current Dutch policy anymore, since the government approved PrEP already.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/102-how-the-dialogue-model-can-be-used-in-dutch-hivaids-and-sti-
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Title	The contribution harm reduction towards the Sustainable Development Goals		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, harm reduction and drug abuse	Period	01/2018 - 06/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	International: United Kingdom, The Kyrgyz Republic, The Netherlands, Georgia, Switzerland, Indonesia, Canada, Nigeria
Summary			
<p>Background: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of seventeen interrelated goals and 169 corresponding targets set out by the UN at the end of 2015. The SDGs aim to promote and coordinate the implementation of internationally agreed development. Currently, the SDGs are of substantial importance in achieving sustainable development worldwide and all countries within the UN agreed on contributing towards these goals.</p> <p>Harm reduction for people who use drugs (PWUD) is an evidence-based approach to improve the health and quality of life of PWUD, and is a legitimate alternative to abstinence for people who are unable or not willing to abstain from drug use. Contrary to drug abstinence, harm reduction focuses on the prevention of harm, rather than on the prevention of drug use itself. Harm reduction is not mentioned explicitly in the SDGs, while abstinence is.</p> <p>Objective: Currently, the importance of harm reduction is not always acknowledged by local governments and other funders. The aim of this study was to understand whether 'harm reduction' contributes to the SDGs, and if so, in which way. Therefore, this study explored perceptions about the relation between harm reduction and the SDGs, as perceived by organizations involved with harm reduction or drug policy.</p> <p>Method: This study uses a mixed-methods approach, which includes a quantitative and qualitative study. For the quantitative part, an online survey was sent out to organizations actively working in the fields of harm reduction and/or drug policy. Respondents were asked which SDGs and targets are connected to harm reduction and had to rank the SDGs on a scale from 1 to 5 (1: not at all relevant and five: extremely relevant). In total, 85 respondents completed the survey. Subsequently, a qualitative study was done. Survey respondents were invited to participate in an interview, of which nine respondents from various parts of the world participated in semi-structured interviews. These interviews were conducted to explore in more depth how harm reduction specifically contributes to the targets that were mentioned as relevant by the same respondents.</p> <p>For the quantitative analysis, all survey results were exported to Microsoft Excel where an overview was made of the SDGs that were indicated as relevant by the majority of the respondents. This gave an overview on how many respondents indicated specific targets as relevant and what the average ranking was of the SDGs. The SDGs indicated as relevant by more than 50% of the survey respondents and the SDGs ranked with a 2,5 or higher were then discussed in more depth.</p>			

Results and discussion: While harm reduction is not incorporated in the SDGs, most of the survey participants indicated multiple connections between harm reduction and various SDGs. The following SDGs were seen to be most closely connected to harm reduction: SDG 1 'No poverty', 3 'Good health and wellbeing', 5 'Gender equality', 10 'Reduced inequalities' and 16 'Peace, justice and strong institutions'. Respectively these SDGs were indicated as relevant by 87,1%, 59,6%, 58,5%, 51,5%, and 51,5% of the respondents, receiving a ranking between 3,18 and 4,46. In addition, also SDG 4 'Quality education', 8 'Decent work and economic growth', 11 'Sustainable cities and communities' and 17 'Partnerships for the goals', were seen as relevant, receiving a ranking of 2,5 or higher. Interventions were especially mentioned to reduce the harm for PWUD, but also interventions to reduce harm for others, such as family members, was mentioned.

SDG 3 'Good health and wellbeing', and mainly the aspect of preventing and treating HIV/AIDS among PWUD, was found to be the most relevant and most accepted SDG in relation to harm reduction. According to the respondents, interventions promoting good health and wellbeing are necessary when reducing harm for PWUD. Harm reduction can contribute to this SDG in terms of preventing and treating HIV, Hepatitis, and reproductive health related issues, but also by preventing and treating non-communicable diseases, such as mental health issues.

For the remaining SDGs, harm reduction approaches were mentioned as well. Examples are providing special harm reduction services for women who use drugs (SDG 5), including developing countries in drug policy decision-making (SDG 10) and providing work for PWUD in order to contribute to society (SDG 8).

Conclusion: The most obvious connection between harm reduction and the SDGs is the connection with SDG 3, 'good health and wellbeing'. The improvement of health, and particularly the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, is the most obvious and well-known relation with harm reduction. For the most part, scientific literature primarily focuses on health-related harm reduction interventions. Only very limited publications on harm reduction programs other than health related subjects are available. However, the participants in this study indicated many other connections with the SDGs, indicating that harm reduction is much broader than only health related interventions. Based on this study, we can conclude that harm reduction definitely contributes towards various SDGs, including: 1 'No poverty', 3 'Good health and wellbeing', 4 'Quality education', 5 'Gender equality', 8 'Decent work and economic growth', 10 'Reduced inequalities', 11 'Sustainable cities and communities', 16 'Peace, justice and strong institutions', and 17 'Partnerships for the goals'.

Overall, this study points out the importance and broadness of harm reduction programs and its various contributions to the SDGs. Harm reduction is certainly of added value for many of the targets. Therefore, harm reduction programs should be promoted, applied and accepted more widely in society. In that way, it can contribute to achieving sustainable development worldwide.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/101-the-contribution-harm-reduction-towards-the-sustainable-deve
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Title	Evaluation of the mHealth system LUCY in Ethiopia		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, maternal and sexual health	Period	02/2018 - 07/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Ethiopia
Summary			
<p>Background: Ethiopia is a country that has a high maternal mortality rate, which is attributable to multiple factors, including the relatively low attendance to ANC and the low percentage of women who delivery attendance of a skilled birth provider. One way to address these factors is through increasing the knowledge of (pregnant) women. mhealth interventions are one tool utilized to improve this knowledge. mhealth is the use of mobile computing and communication technologies in healthcare and public health. In order to improve maternal and newborn health in Ethiopia, Health[e]Foundation and partners developed and implemented a mhealth system, called LUCY. LUCY is a free and anonymous mobile SMS and IVR messaging service for pregnant</p>			

women and mothers of newborns, who are interested in receiving information about their pregnancy and how to take care of their newborn baby. The use and implementation of LUCY is a collaboration between multiple disciplines (or user-groups).

Objective: Hereby, in order to improve LUCY, it is important to conduct a user-centered in-depth evaluation of the initial phase. Subsequently, the following research question has been formulated: "What are the experiences of different user-groups with respect to the mobile health system LUCY?"

Method: A mixed method design, including quantitative and qualitative research parts, was used. Recruitment of the different user-groups took place with the help of employees of a local partner, in two different areas in which LUCY has successfully been implemented (i.e. Addis Ababa, Gimbi). Self-administered questionnaires were held with healthcare workers (n=25). Interviews and focus groups discussions (FGDs) were conducted with different user-groups. Included in the interviews were (pregnant) women (n=10), healthcare workers (n=11) and system implementers (n=3). One FGD was held with (pregnant) women (n=5) and one with healthcare workers (n=5). Most participants were only able to speak in the local language, which made the use of a translator necessary in conducting the research. The questions used in the different research tools were related to an adapted version of the benefits evaluation framework, which holds that there are five dimensions important in the evaluation of health information systems, including: system quality, information quality, service quality, use and user satisfaction.

Results and discussion: The results were structured according to the five dimensions of the conceptual model, in which the multiple themes were identified. For system quality the different methods of delivering the health-related information were of significant importance in the experience of the user(s). The different user-groups mentioned that both SMS and IVR were perceived as suitable methods for delivering health-related information to (pregnant) women. Although both SMS and IVR were perceived to be suitable methods, the SMS seemed to provide substantial benefits over the IVR in the context of the study. The quality of the information was predominantly determined by the number of messages sent by LUCY. Although the frequency of the message was perceived to be adequate, both (pregnant) women and healthcare workers mentioned that more messages would enhance the improvement of maternal health. In general, the user(s) believed the content of the message(s) was useful, relevant and comprehensive. Healthcare workers and (pregnant) women highlighted that more messages should be included that focus on PNC attendance and nutrition. For service quality, it was mentioned that it is important to receive up-to-date feedback and to evaluate in order to improve LUCY. Evaluation could take place indirectly through a local representative or directly through the system in which (pregnant) women are directly approached for evaluation purposes. Healthcare workers mentioned that most women did not own a mobile phone, most of the time the phone of the husband or another relative was used. Hereby, the men have shown to be more involved in the pregnancy of the women. In general, the different user-groups have shown to be satisfied with the system.

Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that LUCY was perceived as an effective and useful tool for the improvement of maternal and newborn health in Ethiopia. The current study, in which the experiences of different user-groups were explored, provides useful insight in different aspects of LUCY that could be improved. Improvement of LUCY according to the user experiences will help to further contribute to the improvement of maternal and newborn health.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/91-evaluation-of-the-mhealth-system-lucy-in-ethiopia
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Title	Patient Engagement in Public-Private Partnerships for Medical Research		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Patient engagement	Period	03/2018 - 08/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Europe
Summary			
Background: Involving patients in research and development has become an ever-increasing trend in medical research. If not implemented correctly these patient engagement initiatives can often lack meaning and adapt a			

tokenistic approach. Differences between stakeholders within these initiatives can exist and a need to identify cultural and procedural differences between patients and researchers have been suggested in the literature.

Objective: This report sets out to identify the effect cultural and procedural elements have on barriers towards achieving meaningful patient engagement by investigating the difference of these elements between patient stakeholders and other stakeholder in public private partnerships for medical research.

Method: This study used a likert-type questionnaire which was provided to patient stakeholders and other stakeholder within public-private partnerships for medical research. combined with interviews.

Results and discussion: No major significant differences were found between patient stakeholders and other stakeholders on the elements of culture and procedure. Both groups of stakeholder placed a high value on patient engagement in medical research. Many cultural and procedural elements exhibited suggested correlations between them. These correlations may shape the understanding of the importance of some elements in the construction of patient engagement initiatives.

Conclusion: Based on these correlations and the input from interviews with patient stakeholders, recommendations were made on avoiding barriers towards achieving meaningful patient engagement.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/99-patient-engagement-in-publicprivate-partnerships-for-medical
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Research Priority Setting of LRI (Leprosy Research Initiative).			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Leprosy	Period	02/2018 - 07/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	International: Leprosy Initiative Research
Summary			
<p>Background: Leprosy is a neglected tropical disease and although there is a cure available, there are still many people in endemic countries infected by the disease or suffering from long-term complications, such as disabilities. In order to eliminate leprosy worldwide, health research is needed.</p>			
<p>Objective: In order for health research to be effective, the strengthening of health research systems is needed. A way of doing this is by defining research priorities. Furthermore, due to the limited resources and in order to effectively target the research and maximize the impact of health investments, it is important to define research priorities. Furthermore, a participatory way in which a wide range of stakeholders is involved in the research priority setting process is essential. The LRI, a combined venture of international NGOs working in the field of leprosy control, has developed a policy with research priorities in 2013. However, the field of leprosy is developing and it is unclear whether these priorities still cover the most important research topics in the field of leprosy. Therefore, the research question addressed in this report is: "Which leprosy related research topics are considered to be the most important and prioritized by stakeholders?"</p>			
<p>Method: This study had a mixed methods design. Research topics in the field of leprosy that were considered to be important were gathered by the enquiry panel via mail. The topics that emerged from this enquiry panel were combined with research topics derived from the current LRI research priorities. Focus group discussions with researchers and a panel of leprosy affected persons and interviews with key informants were held to gather important research topics. During the FGD and interviews, advice to LRI and the entire leprosy research community was provided (e.g. which stakeholders to include in leprosy research, what type of research is needed and which research aspects deserve attention). All the FGD and interviews were analysed by thematic coding. All the topics of the enquiry panel, FGD and interviews were presented to a broader range of stakeholders during the e]survey. Participants of the e]survey were asked to rate these topics on importance and to add topics they felt were missing in the initial list. The importance ratings were analysed with SPSS. All the topics of the previous methods, including the e]survey, lead to an</p>			

extensive list of 84 topics which was categorized in three lists (Zero transmission, Zero disabilities and Zero discrimination) and presented to the participants of the Delphi process. They were asked to reduce and rank these topics in three rounds of online questionnaires. After each round, the data was analysed with SPSS and the topics with the highest medians were included in the next round. The group results, results of the e]survey and additional argumentations were presented to the Delphi panel during the rounds and they were asked to reconsider their initial rankings on the base of these results. Consensus was analysed by the change in IQR of each topic in subsequent rounds. Results During the FGD and interviews, reasons were provided why research topics were considered to be important, which were mostly practical issues they experienced in health care. Furthermore, participants mentioned that the LRI and the leprosy research community should pay specific attention to participation of leprosy affected persons, standardization of leprosy research (laboratory) outcome measurements and the dissemination and translation of research outcomes. Besides additional research topics that were gathered via the e]survey, the very importance ratings presented what the priorities of a broader range of stakeholders are. The outcomes of the Delphi process (and the end product of this study) lead to five research priorities in each Zero list. In the top five, in most of the topics an increased consensus was achieved after each round (a lower IQR). The top five of the Delphi process and e]survey are for most topics similar.

Results and discussion: This study indicated that the established research topics are still considered important by a wide range of stakeholders in leprosy research field. Interestingly, a novel research priority that emerged from the project – was research into mental health of leprosy affected persons. Limitations of this study were that it was hard to include participants with a social science background and therefore, the research topic list included additional medical topics instead of social topics. During the Delphi process, some topics had to be shifted to another list, which lead to topics with a median ranking of another list in a new list. Strengths were that still a wide range of stakeholders was included in all stages of this study and leprosy affected persons were also included in the Delphi process. In this study, transparency was also achieved by comprehensively reporting all the results and reporting results back to the Delphi panel.

Conclusion: Furthermore, the aim of this study was to identify research priorities in the field of leprosy, and not necessarily limited to LRI. Consequently, the results of this study contribute to the wider applicability of the research priorities. It is therefore recommended that (research) organisations working in the field of leprosy include these research priorities into their research agendas. Furthermore, these organisations (and specifically LRI) are recommended to make participation of leprosy affected persons in all decision-making processes (including scientific research) a reality, develop guidelines for standardization in leprosy (lab) research and invest in popular communication to disseminate and communicate leprosy research outcomes. This in order to effectively embed the defined research priorities into health research systems.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/95-research-priority-setting-for-leprosy
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Factors Affecting Urban Farm Initiatives in Providing Social Services			
Title			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Both (Health and Environment), Green care	Period	02/2018 - 07/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands

Summary

Background and Objective: This study aimed to contribute to improvement in the facilitation of urban farm initiatives in their provision of social services, by gaining insights into the factors that affect urban farm initiatives in the provision of social services in the Netherlands, and their strategies for coping with these factors.

Method: The perspective of initiators of five urban farm initiatives and of three municipal policymakers were gained on this topic through semi-structured interviews.

Results and discussion: Five themes were derived from this study as potentially having either a positive or negative influence on urban farm initiatives that provide social services:

1. Access to land

2. Finance
3. Communication
4. Recognition
5. Structures

The first theme, access to land, is a critical aspect of creating an urban farm. Without access to land, it is virtually impossible to create an urban farm and provide social services. Without the proper arrangements concerning the access to the land, the initiatives will have uncertainties in sustaining the urban farm. In the majority of cases, the land is rented from the municipality under certain conditions. These conditions are based on local regulations, but also on collaboration between the municipality and urban farm initiatives, which have to agree on the contracts concerning the access to the land. The second theme that was discovered is finance. Financial aspects are essential in maintaining these initiatives. Although urban farms are usually social enterprises and do not necessarily focus on making a profit, they still need sufficient money to pay for fixed charges and the purchase of necessary tools. If there is any difficulty in generating income, this could have detrimental effects on the initiative. The urban farm initiators interviewed were all partly or entirely depending on fundraising and municipal subsidies. Since the decentralisation of the social services domain in 2015, municipalities are responsible for distribution of subsidies within the social services domain. This means that since 2015, urban farm initiatives need to address to the municipality to receive these subsidies. It was seen that when there is a good partnership with the municipality, initiatives benefited from sufficient financial aid from the municipality. The third theme refers to the communication between the municipalities and urban farms.

The initiatives have in most cases a contact person within the municipality who facilitates them in providing proper services and tools to continue providing the services. It was in some cases indicated that this communication was perceived as inefficient, because it was performed through multiple contacts within the municipality, or due to the lack of interest or knowledge of the contact person about the specific topic. These factors could be disadvantages for urban farm initiatives in maintaining their projects. Urban farm initiatives therefore benefit from a good partnership and collaboration with the municipalities where they are located. The fourth theme is recognition from the municipality. If the municipality recognises the use of urban farms and what their impact can be, they are more willing to facilitate and show more commitment towards these initiatives. However, if urban farm initiatives experience a lack of recognition from the municipality, this leads to shortcomings in facilitation, support and financial aid.

The fifth theme is about the structures concerning urban farming. Specific requirements must be met to get the money and permits that are needed to sustain the garden and provide social services. Subsidy applications are perceived as time-consuming and sometimes challenging. It is seen that this more formal bureaucratic side of maintaining an urban farm is perceived as a barrier or as an undesirable task.

Conclusion: These five themes could be linked to the model of Hassink, Salverda, Vaandrager, van Dam, and Wentink (2016), in which partnership is the central concept. The model interprets partnership as consisting of interpersonal factors and structural aspects. Since many aspects of the initiatives depend on the municipality, partnership has been proven essential. The themes of access to land, finance and structures belong to the structural aspects of the model of Hassink et al. (2016). These three themes are associated with the rules and regulations that are arranged by the municipality. In contrast, the themes of communication and recognition are interpersonal aspects. These two themes are essential for establishing useful interpersonal connection between a municipality and an urban farm initiative. This study has found that the partnership between urban farm initiatives and municipalities is important for ensuring that urban farm initiatives and their provision of social services are sustainable.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/100-factors-affecting-urban-farm-initiatives-in-providing-social
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Title	Experiences and Effective Elements of Community-Peer Based Interventions		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Physical activity and food nutrition	Period	02/2018 - 07/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
Background: Overweight and obesity have been an increasing problem in the past few years. Persons with a low socioeconomic status (SES; low income, low education and employment) are more likely to be overweight and obese. Furthermore, they have an increased risk on other physical and mental diseases such			

as depression, anxiety and cardiovascular disease. Based on income, about 10% of the population in the Netherlands has a low SES. Especially women suffer from these health disparities, therefore it is important to focus on this group.

Previous attempts to overcome these disparities have been made. However, they did not achieve the aimed result. Most of these studies focussed on one of the factors influencing SES or health and did not combine these factors. For example, only addressing food intake or exercising, while income, social environment, culture and other factors were left out.

Community based interventions do take these multiple factors into account and are therefore promising. These interventions aim to change a community by addressing the behaviour of individuals. Additionally, peer learning could be valuable, since these increase the chance on changing behaviour and motivation of individuals. However, little is known about the effectiveness of community based interventions combined with peer learning (community-peer based interventions) in low SES communities.

Objective: The aim of this study is to contribute to the knowledge about success factors in effective health interventions, by gaining insights in the experiences and perspectives of important stakeholders that are involved in a peer and community based intervention “What are the perceived effective elements in peer groups of community based interventions for women with a low SES?”

Method: The intervention Eating Healthy and Exercising in Rotterdam was used as an example of a community-peer based intervention to study the research question. This intervention aims to decrease health problems in two low SES areas in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, by providing knowledge about nutrition and exercising to residents in these areas via peer learning. Women from the neighbourhood who have been trained by professional dieticians and physical therapist teach their peers information concerning a healthy life style. Data collection methods included observations ($n = 5$) and semi-structured interviews ($n = 15$) with participants, experienced experts and professionals of the intervention. The participants were recruited via purposive sampling, via the project leader of the intervention and via the observations. The interviews and observations were transcribed and coded in ATLAS.ti. The data was processed anonymously and all participants had agreed to the terms and arrangements.

Results and discussion: The women learned new knowledge concerning nutrition and exercising. For example portion size, using less oil, drinking water and less sugar containing drinks. Some women exercised more, since they were aware it was healthy for them. Furthermore self-confidence increased during the course. The gained knowledge influenced their behaviour at home. By being more aware, the women read food labels more often and decided to exercise regularly either on their own or by continuing the intervention groups. Also at the women's homes, the intervention was discussed and their families were influenced by the intervention as well.

The intervention lessons itself were perceived as enjoyable, although the two neighbourhoods differed in execution of the intervention. Furthermore, interviewees reported the organisation as unorganised. The views on the manual differed per group on readability. Most women could mention lots of the subject passed by in the manual. Furthermore, the lack of space to exercise in booked rooms is also emphasized. The experienced experts are perceived nice and useful, however most participants perceive the professionals as having expertise and mention they have learned more from the professionals than from the experienced experts. In most groups, the professionals are still present in all lessons to help the experienced experts. The group of women, experienced experts and professionals was described as enjoyable and the women felt at ease. They felt comfortable to discuss personal things in the intervention groups. Also the professionals were an important part of the groups since they supported the experienced experts in organising and executing the intervention. Although most interviewees reported some participants were not motivated, all participants seemed to enjoy the intervention. Though, no social activities were done together outside the groups and the participants were not in contact with network partners.

The participants gained knowledge. However, this does not automatically lead to behaviour change. Behaviour change did occur; therefore, other factors of the intervention could have led to this change. Literature suggest that increased self-confidence and a supportive environment can support behavioural change. Professionals are generally more trusted by participants and experienced experts were also thought positively about. This could be explained by the similar background experienced experts and participants have. Furthermore community action was not strengthened, which contradicts literature. Possibly, the participants

were already more active than others before the implementation of SGEB and thus were willing to participate more. Also the network partners were actively involved in the intervention. Suggested is that more visible network partners, such as community houses, could also help improve health. Lastly the intervention was disorganised. This could be mainly seen in the difference in execution between two neighbourhoods. Differences in execution could lead to non-effectiveness of the intervention, therefore similar execution is important.

A strength of this study is that multiple factors and views of participants were taken into account. Combined with a model that was not used in this context before, it led to new insights concerning health interventions. Limitations of this study include: not taking policy factors and long term outcomes into account. Future research should focus on the policy aimed factors, long term outcomes and on gaining more in-depth insight in participants, since there were struggles with the language barrier.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study identified the supportive groups, knowledge gaining via experienced experts and the influence on decision making as effective elements in community peer based intervention for low SES women. Less effective were building a network around the intervention for sustainability and the organisation of the course. Improving these elements can lead to a more effective approach of health interventions for low SES women.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/96-experiences-and-effective-elements-of-community-peer-based-in
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Title	Acceptability of Leprosy Post-Exposure Prophylaxis program in Nepal and actionable factors for future health policy uptake of post-exposure prophylaxis at national level.		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Leprosy	Period	02/2018 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Nepal
Summary			
<p>Background: The Leprosy Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (LPEP) Program aimed to assess the feasibility and impact of single-dose rifampicin (SDR) as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for leprosy control and was piloted in eight high-endemic countries, including Nepal. Before LPEP Program termination, the World Health Organization (WHO) added SDR-PEP into the new leprosy guidelines, however, the program acceptability in Nepal was yet to be evaluated.</p>			
<p>Objective: This study aimed to develop policy recommendations and contribute to the operationalization of the WHO's guidelines by assessing stakeholders' acceptability of LPEP within Jhapa and Morang districts (Nepal). Acceptability is defined as 'a multifaceted construct reflecting the extent to which people delivering or receiving a healthcare intervention consider it to be appropriate'. The theoretical framework for acceptability was adopted and operationalized to the context of Nepal.</p>			
<p>Method: From May until August 2018, Index patients' (IPs), contacts', leprosy focal people's (LFPs) and policymakers' acceptability of LPEP was explored in depth through interviews and focus groups.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: LPEP was highly acceptable for all stakeholders, however, actions proposed in this study should be considered for improvement. Positive factors were: progress towards full elimination of leprosy; increase in community education reducing IPs' stigma; health system strengthening through health-workers capacity building; and, contacts' perceived benefits. Opposite, factors such as: the requirement of disclosure consent for program initiation; the burdens of workload, time management, workforce insufficiency, inadequacy of incentives, lack of syrup rifampicin; and, inappropriateness of community health volunteers' involvement considering issues around IPs' privacy, were identified as the negative influencing factors.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: Policymakers are urged to consider the recommendations formulated in this study to ensure and improve SDR-PEP acceptability. Structural factors such as free-of-cost rifampicin and field-visit should be maintained unchanged; while, to address the negative factors the following actions should be taken: ensure syrup rifampicin availability, decrease the LFPs' experienced burdens by improving training, and, revisit the role of community health volunteers. Further research on LFPs motivational factors and assessment of community</p>			

health volunteers' attitude towards the program would provide further action points on which to improve SDR-PEP.			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/98-an-acceptability-study-of-single-dose-rifampicin-as-postexpo		

Title	Social Participation of older people with health limitations in the Netherlands		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Elderly care	Period	02/2018 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: In the past years, life expectancy is increasing and societies are ageing. At the same time, the number of healthy life years is decreasing. People live more years with disabilities and, eventually, in a state of dependence. Being active in society can contribute to healthy ageing. In the Netherlands, there are many projects that aim to facilitate social participation for older people with health limitations.</p> <p>Objective: In this study, these projects are explored for success factors, barriers and preconditions for future social participation projects to learn from.</p> <p>Method: This exploratory study used a qualitative research design. Interviews and a focus group were used to gain insight in the experiences of projects leaders in the organization of the project. A semi-structured design was used in both the interviews and the focus group to allow for a broad exploration of the experiences. The coding and analysis were performed by two researchers.</p> <p>Results and discussion: A number of critical success factors were identified. It was found to be important to address a participant's personal interest and talents, while at the same time paying attention to their needs for support during the activity. Older people desire to still be useful and contribute to society. This is also true for the many volunteers that are active in social participation projects. Many projects struggle to be financially stable and the system of public funding is often perceived as complex. Project leaders are recommending to be creative and explore the possibilities for financing outside of the existing pathways, for example reaching out to private companies that are interested in social entrepreneurship. Moreover, they advise collaborating with care providers, for example, general practitioners or physiotherapist, in aiming to reach as many participants as possible.</p> <p>Conclusion: Social participation projects are a promising addition to the social environment in the Netherlands. Policymakers should investigate how such projects can be better supported and facilitated. Moreover, it is important to study the effect of the projects on the health and well-being of the participants.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/125-social-participation-of-older-people-with-health-limitations		

Title	Science Communication on Youtube - How to Design and Create Educational Science Videos?		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Science: Science governance, perception of science, science communication	Period	02/2018 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: Many children are allocated to learn about science through learning resources such as online science videos (e.g. on YouTube). The creators and distributors of online science videos are science video makers, who have the intention to provide their audience with videos that convey an educational message.</p>			

However, little is known to what extent current popular online science videos on YouTube host educational value.

Objective: Therefore, this research aimed to provide recommendations to makers of science videos on how to design and create educational science videos, by investigating the educational value of a small selection of popular Dutch-spoken science videos on YouTube according to children aged ten to twelve.

Method: Three concepts were formulated to represent the educational value in (science) videos. First, the Intrinsic Load (IL) is the difficulty of the subject matter. It should be managed to match the level of the video's audience to enhance the educational value of a video. Second, the Germane Load (GL) entails the cognitive activity required to successfully complete a learning process and should be enhanced to invoke familiarity and recognisability in the viewers. Third, the Extraneous Load(EL) consists of unnecessary or confusing information that hampers the learner in understanding the educational message. The unnecessities and distractions should be discarded to prevent information overload in the video's audience. A set of four popular Dutch-spoken videos from different science YouTube channels were selected to investigate in a qualitative methods approach. 17 interviews were conducted with a total of 27 children aged ten to twelve years.

Results and discussion: Apart from the initially expected elements of influence on science video's educational effectiveness, additional elements were identified. However, the newly identified elements were all associated with the concepts IL, GL, and EL. This study found animations, presentation style, and video length to be most important to the educational value of science videos. Additionally, a number of contextual factors were identified that should be considered by science video makers.

Conclusion: Further research is required to validate the findings in this explorative study. Moreover, the findings underline the deployability of online science videos in science education due to their wide coverage of various topics and easy accessibility to users (teachers and learners). Finally, to encourage the use of online science videos in different educational contexts, the relation between the intended audience and the applied videos in educational programs should be subject to further research.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/124-science-communication-on-youtube--how-to-design-and-create-e
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Title	Development of a protocol to determine the case detection delay of leprosy in the cultural context of East Hararghe Zone, Ethiopia - A cross-sectional mixed-methods cultural validation study		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Leprosy	Period	01/2019 - 06/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Ethiopia

Results and discussion: The results of this study were carefully analysed in line with the conceptual framework of Herdman and colleagues (1998). Five main themes and fourteen sub-themes were identified: (1) general contextual information, with sub-themes that included Bisidimo Hospital, patient characteristics and case detection delay, (2) conceptual understanding, with sub-themes that included time concepts, age, leprosy and stigma, (3) item relevance, that included demographic information, signs of leprosy, steps before diagnosis and reasons for case detection delay, (4) semantic understanding, and (5) operational suitability, with sub-themes that included the moment of questionnaire administration, the informed consent form and tools for administration.

Conclusion: Although the outcomes of this study are promising, the small sample size in the pilot project was a big limitation of this study. Further research into the measurement consistency of the questionnaire is therefore required before it can be used in the PEP4LEP project. Nevertheless, this study has provided detailed insight in the cultural context of East Hararghe Zone and has made a noteworthy contribution to the field of leprosy research.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/127-development-of-a-protocol-to-determine-the-case-detection-de
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Title	A study in outpatients with diabetes mellitus, depressive symptoms and diabetes-distress		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Diabetes	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			

Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that makes individuals more prone to developing depression or diabetes-distress (DD). For this reason, the OLVG hospital conducts a yearly screening among their diabetes patients by means of questionnaires to detect these symptoms in an early stage. It is expected that the quality of diabetes care could also influence the mental health of diabetes patients, as this may lead to alleviation of depressive symptoms and DD. By focusing on specific areas of diabetes care and the perception of diabetes care by the patients, new insights may be able to improve the quality of diabetes care and can function as a basis for the establishment of collaborative care practises in the future with multiple stakeholders involved, as these are proven to be more effective when trying to combat individual or comorbid chronic diseases. Therefore, the OLVG hospital is specifically interested in the perception of diabetes care by the diabetes patients of the OLVG hospital.

Objective: The aim of this study is to advise caregivers involved in diabetes care by acquiring feedback from diabetes patients with DD and depressive symptoms. Feedback from patients can then be used to answer the following research question: What do diabetes patients advise caregivers in diabetes care?

Method: The conceptual framework for this research was based on elements from the Chronic Care Model (CCM) and the Health Belief Model (HBM). The combination of elements from both models led to the construction of the 'Adapted Health Belief Model'. The core concepts of this new model were then used as the basis for coding and creation of the interview questions. 12 semi-structured interviews were conducted with diabetes patients of the OLVG hospital. All patients were part of the yearly screening cohort (N=69) to detect symptoms of depression and DD. One part of the interviews was conducted by telephone, while the other part was conducted face-to-face. All interviews were recorded on a voice recorder and transcribed with transcription software 'Transcribe'. Atlas.ti v.8.1.3. was then used for analysis of the data.

Results and discussion: Results revealed multiple good aspects of the diabetes care of the OLVG hospital. Some areas that could be improved upon were also revealed in the statements of diabetes patients. In general, diabetes patients were satisfied with the quality of diabetes care in the OLVG hospital and spoke well of the caregivers. Communication between caregivers and towards patients was perceived as good, although diabetes patients did sense a lack of time during appointments, mostly due to a strict time schedule of the caregivers that must be adhered to. Self-management efforts by the caregivers could be improved upon in the eyes of the patient, and patients also insisted on a proactive attitude regarding new developments in the field of diabetes

and diabetes-related news. In addition, diabetes patients were convinced that lifestyle factors could positively influence diabetes regulation, and caregivers supported this idea. Findings of this study showed several similarities with other studies regarding the patients' perspective on diabetes care and its caregivers, based on the Adapted Health Belief Model. This study also managed to find different barriers and facilitators for optimal diabetes regulation and self-management efforts. Due to the specificity of this research model and relatively small patient group, findings remain hard to generalize for the delivery of diabetes care worldwide. However, this study did provide a basis for improvements in diabetes care and could function as a foundation for effective collaborative care practices in the future.

Conclusion: This study was able to reveal several strong and weak points of the diabetes care in the OLVG hospital, based on concepts of the constructed 'Adapted Health Belief Model'. Diabetes patients had an overall good perception of the diabetes care in the OLVG hospital despite highlighting certain areas that could be improved upon. As DM remains a chronic disease that needs to be managed individually, caregivers could assist in this process and take a proactive stance in the delivery of diabetes care. More time during appointments and improved self-management efforts by caregivers is also preferred by diabetes patients. When diabetes care can effectively be tailored to the needs of diabetes patients, quality of diabetes care could be improved.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/126-a-study-in-outpatients-with-diabetes-mellitus-depressive-sym
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Title	The Dutch EUPATI programme as a public private partnership: defining factors contributing to collaboration between stakeholders, in particular the pharmaceutical industry.		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Patient engagement in pharmaceutical research	Period	05/2019 - 10/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: Patients have become more and more involved in all stages of health research, acting as an active partner rather than being a passive consumer of health care (Abma et al., 2014). Patient involvement is assumed to improve quality of research, increase legitimacy and lead to a better acceptance of research (Elberse, 2012). Drug development is a process where patients can be involved in, not only in research by for example helping set research priorities or improving protocol designs, but also in regulatory affairs or post-study communication. This input helps to improve discovery and development of new medicines, and makes them more responsive to patients' needs (Geissler et al., 2017). For some involvement activities a patient's experience is sufficient to contribute and no additional knowledge is necessary, however, for activities on a higher level, a deeper understanding of the drug development process and terminology is necessary to be an equal conversation partner with stakeholders in this process (Chakradar, 2015). The European Patients' Academy on Therapeutic Innovations (EUPATI) has been developed to educate patient representatives on this subject, providing them with knowledge and skills to fulfil many involvement roles in the drug development process (Spindler & Lima, 2018). A Dutch version of this programme is being developed, named EUPATI NL, in collaboration with stakeholders in the drug development field. Stakeholders can be divided into academia, the pharmaceutical industry, government organisations, patient representatives, multi-stakeholder organisations and others. A public-private partnership is a form of inter-organisational collaboration, where public and private parties collaborate under the assumption that this will lead to more efficacy and better services (Klijn & van Twist, 2007). Trust, alignment of goals, balancing power and communication are common concepts found in literature that contribute to a successful collaboration (Bradley et al., 2012; Dey et al., 2011; D'Amour et al., 2008).</p>			

Objective: This research aims to advise EUPATI NL on influencing factors for a successful collaboration structure as a sustainable public-private partnership to position EUPATI in the Netherlands. This was done by providing insights into the perceptions and values of stakeholders regarding the collaboration in EUPATI NL. Collaboration with the pharmaceutical industry is prone to be affected by the negative public image towards the industry, thus more attention will be given to the role appropriate role of the pharmaceutical industry in the EUPATI NL network, also in regard with strict legislation.

Method: Qualitative methods were used to answer the research question. To collect data, a document analysis was first performed to provide initial insights. Eleven semi-structured interviews were held with stakeholder

organisations to gain insight in the perceptions regarding the collaboration in EUPATI NL. Because one patient representative group was not an organisation, a short questionnaire was used to gain insights in the perceptions regarding the collaboration for that group. Interview and questionnaire topics were based on the nine building blocks of the Business Model Canvas, which are concepts found to be relevant to address for a new initiative, such as EUPATI NL, and of which collaboration is a substantial part (Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2010). Thus, the Business Model Canvas was used as a conceptual framework, adding factors for collaboration found in literature (trust, alignment of goals, balancing power and communication) for more depth. Interviews were transcribed and summarized for member checks. A coding guide was developed and two researchers separately coded transcripts and discussed the findings. Vertical and horizontal analysis was used. Written informed consent was obtained before the interviews.

Results and discussion: The results show that trust, alignment of goals and balancing power are indeed important for collaboration. Organisations have trust in the collaboration, have a common goal and power is balanced. All respondents agreed that the pharmaceutical industry is desired partner in EUPATI NL and are willing to collaborate under the condition that transparent agreements will be made and the independent image of EUPATI NL is ensured. Views about the future organizational structure of EUPATI NL were unclear, however involvement of organisations should be retained. Furthermore, activities to evaluate the Academy and keep courses up to date should be performed. Three recommendations are proposed based on the results. First, to keep organisations involved, the organisational structure as a committee with stakeholder representatives and one leading organisation can remain. Second, to ensure the independence of EUPATI NL a fund can be created where multiple parties, including pharmaceutical companies, can make a contribution. This way individual companies have no direct connection to EUPATI NL. Third, a reunion day for graduated students and stakeholders can be organized to share experiences and evaluate EUPATI NL.

Conclusion: In conclusion, EUPATI NL is collaboration between public and private parties where trust, alignment of goals, balancing power, transparency and independence are important factors. The results of this research can be used to create solid agreements between stakeholders for the continuation of EUPATI NL. Future research could focus on investigating how EUPATI NL has contributed to patient involvement in the Netherlands.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/128-the-dutch-eupati-programme-as-a-public-private-partnership-d
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Title	Using digital diagnostics for conditional payment of malaria treatment		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Malaria	Period	02/2019 - /07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Kenya
Summary			

Background: In 2017, 93% of all malaria deaths occurred in Africa. Timely and proper diagnosis is crucial in the prevention of severe malaria. However, prescription of malaria drugs is often based on inaccurate diagnostics. Misdiagnosis and overtreatment of malaria have serious health and economic implications. Current mobile digital technology could offer a solution to these problems. Combining so-called mobile health wallets with diagnostic testing and treatment services is referred to as Connected Diagnostics (ConnDx), which aims to distribute funds for malaria treatment to those who need it, based on a confirmed malaria diagnosis. In 2017, ConnDx piloted in 7 health facilities in Kisumu County, Kenya, that treat almost 12,000 patients altogether. However, up to now the implementation of ConnDx has not been evaluated yet. In order to develop a better understanding of the perception of HCPs on the implementation of ConnDx, a framework was established. Sekhon, Cartwright & Francis (2017) argue that the success of a healthcare intervention implementation relies on the acceptability of both intervention deliverers (e.g. researchers) and recipients (e.g. HCPs and patients). Within their study, the theoretical framework of acceptability (TFA) was constructed that incorporates 7 components: affective attitude, burden, ethicality, intervention coherence, opportunity costs, perceived effectiveness and self-efficacy. The TFA was used in this study to assess the intervention acceptability from the perspectives of HCPs.

Objective: In collaboration with KMET, in coordination with the MOH of Kisumu and under supervision of PharmAccess Foundation, the current study aimed to develop a better understanding of the implementation of

ConnDx in Kisumu, Kenya. This was done by providing an overview of the quantitative outcomes overall and per facility. Additionally, the perception of healthcare providers (HCPs) on the implementation of ConnDx regarding malaria diagnosis and treatment was investigated.

Method: This study adopted an explanatory mixed-methods design. First, quantitative data gathered during ConnDx and collected in three different databases was analyzed retrospectively. Descriptive statistics were used to provide an overview of the data overall, per facility and over time. Outstanding results of these analyses were later included in the interview guide to further clarify them. In addition, 19 semi-structured interviews were held with HCPs in the participating facilities in Kisumu, Kenya. HCP staff with different functions were interviewed. All the interviews were examined during a coding process, defining several distinct topics.

Results and discussion: A total of 11,689 patients participated with ConnDx between October 2017 and December 2018. During the months April, May and June 2018 most patients got tested for malaria using ConnDx. There was a large variation between the facilities in terms of positive malaria tests (7% -30%). The overall percentage of positive malaria tests was 18%. In addition, a higher percentage (22%) was found in poor patients than less poor patients (15%, p-value= < 0.05). The data also showed 24% of anti-malarials dispensed were second-line treatments, ranging from 7% to 54% per facility. Furthermore, the overall over-prescription of malaria drugs was 28%, with a range from 5% to 63% per facility. The main topics of importance as derived from the qualitative interviews (in order of relevance) were attitude towards the intervention, effectiveness of the intervention, confidence using the intervention, thoughts about the future of ConnDx, ethics and burden of healthcare providers. It was found that most respondents were positive about the implementation of ConnDx, as it made work faster and more efficient. The respondents also thought it really helped patients and the community. A lack of trust in RDTs among HCPs reoccurred several times as a challenge. Technical issues were found to be the main challenge and the main recommendation was to expand this project to include more diseases, facilities and phone providers. The findings of this study show that many patients with suspected malaria got tested during ConnDx. The majority of those patients tested negative. A correlation between poorer patients and positive malaria tests was found. Multiple studies (Chuma & Maina, 2012; de Castro & Fisher, 2012) confirmed this finding. In addition, the data showed patients often receive wrong medications and overtreatment remains a big issue. Several other studies have also found anti-malarial overtreatment remains a problem in LMICs (Nyangena, 2018). Furthermore, factors that increased the acceptability of HCPs towards ConnDx were; its efficiency, its benefit for patients, and the high participation among children. The last factor is contrary to the data of this study, which showed a relatively low percentage of children participating (17%). Factors that decreased the acceptability were: lack of trust in RDTs and operational challenges. Multiple other studies confirmed that HCPs perceive RDTs as inaccurate and do not always trust the results (Reyburn et al., 2007; Uzochukwu et al., 2010). The findings of this study are valuable for future improvement of ConnDx, as well as for the participating facilities that could learn from the data collected. Recommendations for further research would be to investigate the cost-effectiveness of ConnDx; to study the acceptability of ConnDx of patients, apart from only HCPs; and to examine how the culture of HCPs could change in order to improve malaria diagnosis and treatment in health facilities.

Conclusion: Vital data was collected through ConnDx. In addition, most HCPs were willing to adopt this new digital intervention and were generally positive about the implementation. Improvements could be made in the increasing the trust of HCPs towards RDTs and reducing challenges, such as operational issues. Overall, the lives of many patients were impacted positively by ConnDx.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/129-using-digital-diagnostics-for-conditional-payment-of-malaria		
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Title	The user perspective on an online intervention for insomnia symptoms		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Insomnia	Period	02/2019 - /07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary	Without any doubt it can be stated that sleep is an important aspect of healthy human life. This important aspect is sensitive for disturbance. One of the most common disturbances of sleep are insomnia symptoms. These are symptoms that lead to insufficient sleep. Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is often implemented to		

combat these symptoms. More specific, online CBT shows promising results in literature, however a gap can be observed regarding the user perspective on online CBT for insomnia (CBTI). Hence, the current study focussed on the perspective of users on online CBTI in terms of factors that contribute to the effectiveness and the behavioural intention to use such an intervention. In order to reveal this perspective, a mixed method approach was implemented, in which results of an interview and a questionnaire were combined. The interview revealed that the level of knowledge, duration of the intervention and the severity of the insomnia symptoms were important factors that contributed to the effectiveness of online CBTI. Additionally, more therapeutic support is needed to convert knowledge into action. Also, respondents expressed that online CBTI would be more suitable for individuals with onset or milder insomnia symptoms. In addition, results of the questionnaire indicated that the severity of insomnia symptoms was one of factors that contribute to the behavioural intention to use online CBTI. These findings combined indicate a healthcare challenge. This means that online CBTI intervention is perhaps more suitable for individuals with onset or milder symptoms, however they show less behavioural intention to use such an intervention. Therefore, awareness of potential CBTI treatments should increase amongst those with less severe symptoms. Furthermore, the level of knowledge and the level of the conversion of that knowledge into action should also be considered in order to determine the amount of support an individual needs.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/148-the-user-perspective-on-an-online-intervention-for-insomnia-
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Title The Power and Interest of Stakeholders within Personalised Healthcare			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Personalised care (stakeholder engagement)	Period	03/2019 - 08/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: Personalised Healthcare (PHC) can be defined as tailored care and appropriate treatments for different groups of patients, based on the correct diagnosis, the right therapy, at the right time. The received care will depend on the results of a diagnostic test based on biomarkers, which are measurable indicators of a physiological state or condition. In this way, it is possible to determine how these respond to a specific treatment or how much chance a patient has of, for example, developing a particular type of cancer. The emerging technologies in genomics, ethnicity studies and the ability to collect and interpret unrivalled amounts of Big Data, creates the opportunity to deepen our understanding of complex diseases and the manifestation of these in individual patients, which puts the promise of Personalised Healthcare within reach. By means of Personalised Healthcare, the quality of care delivered in the Netherlands can increase. However, there is currently insufficient insight into the different stakeholders participating within Personalised Healthcare in the Netherlands, and their power, influence and interest. The established issue within this research is the wide variety of participating stakeholders within the various implementation and development problems of PHC. This variety of stakeholders results from the fact PHC covers numerous fields (of expertise) and does not have clearly defined boundaries. Currently, there is an insufficient insight into the different stakeholders and their influence, power and interests in PHC, and their roles in the barriers to further PHC development and implementation.</p>			
<p>Objective: The primary concern of this research is to examine the relevant stakeholders within PHC, and to gain in-depth information regarding their influence, power and interest. The external aim is to provide recommendations to Roche on stakeholder management that will enhance their opportunities for fruitful implementation of PHC in the following years.</p>			
<p>Method: In order to address the research question, this study uses a qualitative design with exploratory approach interviews. Empirical qualitative data has been gathered through semi-structured interviews. The study population (N=11) consists of stakeholders within the field of Personalised Healthcare, in which recruitment of respondents was done by purposive sampling, with a focus on expert sampling. The qualitative results were analysed by means of a content analysis on the base of the Power-Interest Grid</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: The majority of identified stakeholders stated they are influential within and interested in Personalised Healthcare. Furthermore, all stakeholders mentioned that the largest barriers within Personalised Healthcare are found in the field of Big Data: the sharing, linking and efficient exploitation of Big Data. Stakeholders mentioned that Big Data plays an essential role within research into the understanding of complex diseases and therefore in Personalised Healthcare development. In accordance with the present</p>			

results, previous studies have demonstrated the importance of Big Data within PHC development. Furthermore, the lack of knowledge of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) forms a barrier within data sharing. Stakeholders stated that major parties lack experience in this field, and are afraid of breaking laws, resulting in restraint data sharing.

Conclusion: The results of this research show that the majority of the interviewed stakeholders hold positions of high influence/power and interest within Personalised Healthcare, and therefore, can be key stakeholders. Since all stakeholders stated that the most relevant barriers are within Big Data, it was concluded that 'Big Data' was the correct theme to focus on. The findings strongly suggest that the encountered barriers should be reduced to enable further development of Personalised Healthcare.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/131-the-power-and-interest-of-stakeholders-within-personalised-h		
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Title	How could the implementation of patient engagement in clinical research contribute to the improvement of recruitment and retention of patients in clinical trials?		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Patient engagement	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands

Summary

Background: Successful recruitment and retention of participants are found to be one of the most challenging aspects of clinical research and it contributes to the delay of initiation, prolongation of clinical trials, higher trial costs for additional recruitment, prematurely termination or less reliable results. These negative effects of recruitment and retention difficulties have large financial consequences for the pharmaceutical industry, but also hinders successful development of medication and thereby the access to new treatments for patients. Whilst the pharmaceutical industry is challenged with these difficulties, a societal trend is emerging in clinical research. Patients increasingly want to be informed about their health as well as being engaged in making health-related decisions. This societal desire is widely acknowledged and implemented in regular healthcare, however, clinical research is lacking behind.

Objective: In this study, we explore whether and how patient engagement could be implemented to improve recruitment and retention. Patient engagement is a method to establish mutually beneficial collaboration between patients and researchers to make research more valuable. The implementation could provide insights into the needs and preferences of patients, making it possible to adjust the trial experience to it and thereby to improve the trial experience.

Method: Firstly, literature research is done to identify factors that hinder or improve recruitment and retention of patients in clinical research. Secondly, interviews are conducted with patients who participated in a trial in the past, to further explore the barriers and facilitators to recruitment and retention. Thirdly, the perception of patients on patient engagement in clinical research to improve the trial experience is investigated. Fourthly, the perception of other stakeholders from the pharmaceutical industry on patient engagement is investigated, to study the feasibility of implementing patient engagement in clinical research.

Results and discussion: In general, the trial experience of the respondents was good, which was mostly due to the relationship with the research team. However, multiple points of improvement were discussed, which were among others related to study updates, study burden and guidance in searching for trials. It was noted that the respondents differed greatly in aspects they appreciated and aspects they were missing in the trial, suggesting that needs and preferences differ between patients. Patient engagement would therefore be a suitable method to gain insight into the needs and preferences of patients and to improve the trial experience. Patients believed patient engagement would be valuable for researchers and patients, they would be open to collaborating with researchers in the future and some indicated they would more easily decide to participate in a trial in which patient engagement was implemented.

Conclusion: Based on the interviews with the patients and the stakeholders from the industry, several moments in which patient engagement would be valuable were recommended: during agenda-setting, during the development of a trial, during the execution of a trial and during the evaluation. Focus groups should be organized with patients during agenda-setting and during development, focus groups with patients who

previously participated in a trial should be organized. During the conduction a trial, the communication model developed by Bloem and Stalpers could be used as a tool to engage patients in research and to adjust communication strategies to each individual to improve the trial experience. After a patient completes their participation, questionnaires should be sent to evaluate the trial experience. In addition, awareness about the importance of trial participation should be created among patients and awareness about the valuable experimental knowledge of patients should be created among drug sponsors to successfully implement patient engagement. CR2O could offer easy-to-use patient engagement methods to drug sponsors to stimulate the implementation and to improve recruitment and retention rates

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/134-how-could-the-implementation-of-patient-engagement-in-clinic
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Title	NGO-business partnership: a solution for primary healthcare in Africa?		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Primary healthcare: partnerships	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	International: Africa
Summary			
<p>Background: Underserved countries continue to face development challenges such as healthcare. Despite the major progress made with regard to global health during the Millennium Development Goals, 400 million people still lack access to essential and good quality healthcare services. This was one of the reasons why the United Nations (UN) released the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. In this, the UN stressed the importance of partnerships such as NGO-business partnerships (NBP) to achieve these goals. Previous research emphasized NBP, having a strategic collaboration, to accelerate the successes in sustainable development projects. Although there is a lack of insights into the transformative potential of NBP and its underlying factors. Success factors are abundantly provided but have a relatively narrow focus on contextual influences of other actors. Notwithstanding that literature has shown the many interactions NGOs and business have in a multi-stakeholder context. The current trends in international development combined with the poor insight into factors influencing an NBP make it valuable to explore the facilitators and barriers influencing the potential of these partnerships from a broader perspective.</p>			
<p>Objective: This study was commissioned by the non-governmental organization Amref Flying Doctors to explore the potential for their partnership with Royal Philips that aims to improve primary healthcare in Africa. The Amref-Philips partnership will be used as a single case study in this research. Therefore, the objective of this study is to contribute to the success of NBP by identifying factors promoting or hindering the potential of a partnership between an NGO and a business. To achieve the objective of this study, the following research question was formulated: What are the factors promoting or hindering the potential of an NGO-business-partnership to improve primary healthcare in Africa?</p>			
<p>Method: A qualitative research comprising of one group discussion and 22 interviews amongst stakeholders (from the state, market, and civil society). Participants were recruited through purposeful sampling. Group discussion and interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analysed using an adapted conceptual model developed by Austin & Seitanidi (2010). For triangulation, an observation of a two-day strategy session was conducted.</p>			
<p>Results, discussion and conclusion: On an organizational level, the presence of trust was perceived as a critical facilitator which is for a major part dependent on personal relations. Specifically, it was claimed that trust will be enhanced during a collaboration between the partners to obtain a better understanding of each other's mission and incentives. Furthermore, collaboration will be enhanced by evaluation, successes and alignment. With regard to factors lying outside partnership's power, it was found that collaborating with the public sector makes the partnership susceptible to unpredictable circumstances corruption. As the Amref-Philips partnership is a first of its kind, unfamiliarity has consequences for investments, and eventually scalability of projects. Lastly, stakeholders witnessed a paradigm shift going on that will facilitate NGOs and business to jointly operate in the healthcare sector in Africa. To conclude, there is potential for NGO-business partnerships to improve primary healthcare in Africa.</p>			

NBPs were found to be a meaningful vehicle to achieve targets set in the SDGs. It was found in literature as well that collaborations between the NGO and private sector by virtue of its strengths and abilities have the potential to fulfil the gaps in the public sector. As seen in existing literature, trust was observed as a prominent factor, not solely in collaborations in the healthcare sector. As mentioned before, trust is not only required between the NGO and the business within the partnership but on a higher level in the ecosystem as well. Probably this could be intertwined with public sector collaboration which was claimed as great decisiveness in the potential of an NBA. To be more specific, the interpretation of the findings leaves room for thoughts that the public sector is uncomfortable with such partnerships. As aforementioned, to successfully act in the primary healthcare field in Africa, NBPs need the license to operate. Clearly, private and public sectors are intertwined in such a complex problem as primary healthcare in Africa despite they act in their own bubble. Societal organizations and businesses could anticipate on these moving trends by behaving in an opportunistic way but with caution. The findings in this study contribute to partnerships literature by demonstrating the importance of considering the stakeholder context as well as the NGO-business relations. Therefore, partnership practitioners should recognize that issue-specific nature of the interdependencies between their organization and other stakeholders are present in NBPs. On an organizational level, this means that effective governance and strong leadership are needed to facilitate cooperation, coordination, and communication. Additional practical recommendations towards the NGO Amref Flying Doctors were given in this study.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/138-n gobusiness-partnership-a-solution-for-primary-healthcare-in
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Title	Access to human rights mechanisms: what are the needs in Namibia?		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Human rights	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Namibia

Summary

Background: This report focuses on needs in Namibia to access human rights mechanisms. Namibia is a country, classified among the top 10 most unequal countries. There are huge disparities in the country when it comes to food, water and basic services, which makes rural poverty remain high (UN, 2018). People with a lower socio-economic status feel those disparities in terms of human rights violations. At the same time, worldwide four billion people live outside the protection of the law. This mostly occurs because of poverty or marginalization from society (OECD, 2016). Victims of the violations are unaware of the mechanisms they could use to gain help. Therefore, the Public International Law and Policy Group is developing a chatbot which can recommend the victims of human rights violations on what mechanism could be used in their situation. This chatbot will be piloted in Namibia. Currently, not much is known about the needs of the Namibian population in the process of getting access to justice. The world justice project (2019) describes the legal needs and how people in Namibia deal with their everyday justice problems. However, this does not go in depth into the personal needs

Objective: Therefore, this study aimed to give recommendations to the virtual human rights lawyer project on how the chatbot could fit best to the Namibian context by investigating the needs. The specific focus in this study was on violations of the right to health. Therefore, the research question was what are the needs in Namibia to access human rights mechanisms with regard to the right to health?

Method: To answer this research question four sub-questions were drafted. The sub questions derived from a conceptual framework that was a combination of 'the fundamental elements of access to justice' (UNDP, 2004) and 'the supportive care framework' (Fitch, 1994). The sub questions all contributed to one of the concepts in the conceptual framework; 'violation of the right to health', 'recognition' and 'awareness'. The concept recognition was divided in two types of needs; 'internal needs' and 'external needs'. Whereas awareness contained the 'informational needs'. With those concepts, the following sub questions were formulated:

- What type of violations of the right to health are identified in Namibia?
- What are the internal needs in the process of recognizing a right to health violation?
- What are the external needs in the process of recognizing a right to health violation?
- What are the needs with regard to the information on how to access justice after identifying a violation of the right to health?

Five semi-structured interviews and 15 digital interviews were conducted to answer the sub research questions. The respondents could be divided in two groups; the supply side and the demand side. The supply side existed

of people with a legal background; they have a function in which they help victims of human rights violations in Namibia. The demand side existed of people without a legal background; who live in Namibia and who have experienced human rights violations themselves or in their environment. Firstly, all the interviews were open coded. Secondly, the interviews were axial coded and subthemes emerged. By selective coding the subthemes were narrowed down into themes. The following five themes remained which functioned as the foundation for the results; 'violations', 'knowledge about rights', 'recognition', 'awareness' and 'the virtual human rights lawyer'.

Results and discussion: The first theme 'violations' gave an overview of the violations that the respondents were familiar with. Whereas the most questions were focused on the right to health, it was interesting to note that gender based violence and domestic violence were often mentioned as violations occurring in Namibia. The second theme 'knowledge about rights' was a theme that emerged from the data. It was found that many in the Namibian population lack in knowledge about rights, they often do not know that they have rights. This lack of knowledge keeps existing since education on rights is inadequate and a big group of the population feels uncomfortable to talk about this topic. The third theme, 'recognition', showed that if people do have the knowledge to be able to recognize a violation, many people still don't recognize the event as a violation that needs to be addressed. With regard to gender-based violence, one of the reasons for the inability to recognize the violation could be shame and the way in which Namibian people are socialized. Amongst others, because of the cultural aspects the victims are being blamed themselves instead of the offender. The fourth theme was 'awareness'. 'Awareness' showed that there is a lack in knowledge about what to do when a violation is recognized. Many of the respondents noted that information about this topic is available, however it is often in English which is not a language that is understood by the whole population. The last theme, 'the virtual human rights lawyer', showed the opinions of the respondents about the virtual human rights lawyer project. Many of the respondents perceived the project as a great idea. However, they did see barriers in the lack of knowledge about rights, the accessibility and the language of the chatbot. Based on the findings the following recommendations were made:

It is recommended to start the pilot with a target group that has knowledge, skills and access to a smartphone with internet. This target group could for example be young students from university.

-To increase the amount of possible users it is recommended to create more general knowledge about (human) rights among the Namibian population. A way to do this could be by adding this as a focus on the marketing of the chatbot. For example, when promoting the chatbot, take into account that people are often unaware of their rights and probably not feel related to a chatbot that helps them with finding international human rights mechanisms. A solution could be to promote with the fact that people have rights.

-In addition, to combine the promotion of the chatbot with creating more knowledge it is recommended that local key figures get training on how and what fore the chatbot is used. Those key figures could spread the word towards the rest of their community. The key figures could for example be traditional leaders or persons related to the church, since those are the places that people already use to turn to after a violation.

-Another recommendation is with regard to the means that could be used to promote the chatbot. Social media seems to be a common way to reach out to the young people and to the urban areas. When reaching out to the rural areas the use of radio seems to be more efficient. While reaching out to the urban areas the promotion materials and the chatbot itself must be available in the indigenous languages.

-To contribute to the support system of the victim it could be interesting to think of a forum where users of the chatbot could share their stories and find support from each other. However, with this recommendation it is very important to note that this has to be a controlled environment. This has to be made very clear towards the users since shame and fear do play a major role in the process of access to justice.

Conclusion: To conclude on the main research question it could be said that knowledge is the biggest need in Namibia to access human rights mechanisms; Knowledge about having rights, knowledge on what the victim has to do after a violation, and knowledge that makes it easier for the environment of the victim to support the victim emotionally and in their path towards justice.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/139-access-to-human-right-mechanisms-what-are-the-needs-in-namib		
Title	Community responses for HIV: The game changer for equity and access to quality services for key and vulnerable populations in the context of Universal Health Coverage in Nigeria		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Nigeria
Summary			
Background:	The HIV/AIDS response has demonstrated the critical role of community involvement in service delivery and advocacy to reach the most marginalised, stigmatised and criminalised people. Nigeria has the fourth largest epidemic of people living with HIV (PLHIV) worldwide. The key and vulnerable populations are disproportionately impacted by the HIV epidemic. The key populations are sex workers, men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who use drugs (PWUD). The vulnerable populations are adolescent girls and young women. In Nigeria, only a third of the PLHIV is on effective treatment. There have been improvements in HIV health services; however, there are many barriers for key and vulnerable populations when accessing services. Violence and discrimination against PLHIV are rather normal; moreover, most key populations groups are criminalized.		
The engagement of communities has given the HIV affected populations an important voice. Community responses are “the collective of community-led activities in response to HIV”. Key elements of community responses are; advocacy, service delivery, community-based research and community financing. Community responses have proven to be impactful for all kinds of health issues, they are associated with an improvement in the quality of local health services.			
Objective:	To achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), Nigeria started implementing its National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in 2005. However, in 2018, only 5% of the Nigerians have health insurance. The health system in Nigerian largely based on out-of-pocket expenditures and is poorly funded by the government. Which makes achieving UHC a challenge. Limited financing has a negative effect on the integration of HIV services into their UHC strategies. This brings a significant risk for realising an equitable and rights-based UHC that leaves no one behind. To include the important role of communities providing services and advocating for effective response, the communities' role in the HIV response needs to be defined. Therefore, the objective of this research is to contribute to the inclusion of community responses for HIV/AIDS services into universal health coverage, by exploring the value of integrating community responses for HIV services in Nigeria for key and vulnerable populations. The research question is: What is the role of community responses in ensuring equity and quality of HIV services for key and vulnerable populations in Nigeria?		
Method:	This study adopted a qualitative research approach and was based on desk research and semi-structured interviews. The target population for the interviews were representatives from the communities working for several community-based organisations(CBOs), civil society organisations (CSOs), national organisations and UNAIDS country staff. Purposive sampling was used to select the participants. The desk review consisted of gathering and analysing data and literature that was already available. The literature consists of country-level documents, reports from the governments, CBOs and National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA). In total, 12 interviews were conducted.		
Results and discussion:	The results showed a variety of activities by community responses that ensured equity and quality in HIV services. The results of the present study indicate that community responses ensured equity in HIV services for key and vulnerable population through educational activities, by overcoming barriers key and vulnerable populations face, and through providing key and youth-friendly HIV services. Moreover, participating in the decision-making processes led to several achievements, such as dropping the age of consent and collaborating with policy and law enforcement agencies. The results of this study indicate that community response ensures quality in HIV services through training and sensitization of health care providers, holding governments and local governmental areas (LGAs)accountable for not implementing laws, and through control committees who test HIV services.		

Several system barriers community responses face was found. In Nigeria, community responses face 'legislation & regulation' and 'values, norms and symbols' system barriers because many of the key population groups are criminalized and not always included in the decision-making processes or they are stigmatized and discriminated in healthcare and other settings. That makes it more complicated for community responses to ensure equity and quality in services. In addition, community responses face the knowledge infrastructure system barrier. There is still a lack of knowledge around sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in some communities and key and vulnerable populations are not always aware of their rights.

The findings of this study are consistent with findings of other studies about community responses and engagement. Relating training and sensitization of health care providers, various studies showed that this can lead to reduced levels of stigmatization and discrimination. It has been associated with improved quality of care and increased utilization of health services. Educational activities were another recurring topic; these activities are often used in HIV prevention. Educational activities can improve individual knowledge levels; however, it is not always related to improvement in community knowledge levels. Nevertheless, when the knowledge level of an individual is increased, it is related to a decrease in negative attitudes towards PLHIV. Participating in decision-making processes is also related to ensuring equity and quality in HIV services. However, in countries where same-sex practices are criminalised or heavily stigmatised, such as in Nigeria, the effects can be limited. The actions could have more consequences. Community responses are still a crucial component of the HIV response and can be a game changer in the move towards UHC.

Conclusion: To conclude, this study explored the role of community responses in ensuring equity and quality for HIV services for the key and vulnerable populations in Nigeria. Through community advocacy and community-service delivery, community responses ensure equity and quality in HIV services. Community responses need to be central in the development and implementation of health policy planning to be able to achieve UHC and ensure equity and quality in HIV services for key and vulnerable populations.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/140-community-responses-for-hiv--the-game-changer-for-equity-and
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Title	Incentive structures for science communication: A qualitative investigation of the incentive and disincentive structures for scientists in the Netherlands to engage in science communication		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than health and environment, Science: Science governance, perception of science, science communication	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: The digitalization and democratization of science have produced close links between science and society. Citizens have gained a substantial influence in deliberating and governing research agendas and trajectories that are more in their own interest. Consequently, science communication is no longer merely a tool to disseminate knowledge but to involve the public in the co-creation of science. Simultaneously, however, challenges arise that impede such a cooperative, fruitful science-society relationship: Virtually anyone can generate information online, mixing opinion with facts and generating false information; moreover, in politics and media, scientific information is often ideologically adjusted, sensationalized, oversimplified or incorrectly reported, often omitting scientific uncertainty. This creates a plethora of available information with uncertain accuracy, producing issues of public mistrust and misconceptions.</p> <p>To improve the science-society relationship, the project RETHINK proposes a promising strategy: open communication by scientists themselves. They are considered trustworthy, authentic sources of information and can thus help untangle science from instrumentalization and misconception. Thus, their incentive and disincentive structures must support engagement in science communication. For this purpose, it yet needs to be understood what encourages and discourages scientists to engage in science communication.</p>			

Objective: Therefore, the research objective of this study is: To help RETHINK advance strategies to involve scientists and research and innovation stakeholders in open, reflexive science-society interactions by providing an overview of the current incentive and disincentive structures for scientists in the Netherlands to engage in science communication.

Insights from motivation theories, namely Social-Ecological Theory, Incentive Theory and Expectancy-Value Theory, guided the exploration and understanding of scientists' incentive and disincentive structures. The conceptual framework, which was derived from these theories, outlines behavioural motivation as determined by an interactive environment, consisting of several spheres of influence. The spheres considered in this study were the individual, interpersonal, organizational, the scientific community, societal and public policy spheres. Each sphere produces factors that influence an individual's motivation: positive factors are incentives and facilitators; negative factors are disincentives and barriers. Together, they result in a net motivation, leading to the avoidance or pursuit of behaviour, in this case, science communication. Discovering strong motivational influences, both positive and negative, in combination with their origin, helps to discover pathways to develop effective incentive strategies that promote science communication.

Method: This research followed a qualitative research method, by the use of semi-structured interviews and thematic analysis, both resting on the conceptual framework. The study included 15 respondents from early academic levels: one PhD-candidate, four postdoctoral researchers, five assistant professors, and five associate professors (or researchers with corresponding levels of research experience). For a comprehensive exploration of perspectives, respondents were selected from four research institutes with different visible levels of science communication activity and promotion, indicating varying incentive and disincentive structures. Moreover, scientists were selected from disciplinary backgrounds related to climate change, artificial intelligence and diet because these are surrounded by controversies, requiring meaningful science communication. The interviews followed a list of topics while leaving room for emerging topics that could be explored. The freedom for probing, asking open questions and following new leads, in combination with a trusting, comfortable relationship, created rich data. This was essential for the comprehensive exploration of the topic by addressing each participant fully. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and summarized for respondent validation. Thematic analysis was guided by Braun and Clarke's six-step method.

Results and discussion: By organizing motivational factors according to spheres, it quickly became apparent that the societal, organizational and scientific community spheres produced most motivational factors, while other spheres were less relevant. The society sphere gave rise to incentive themes: to increase public knowledge, to defend science and to fulfil a sense of moral obligation to society. The organizational and scientific community spheres produced disincentive themes that arose from requirements posed by a research career: formal requirements disregard science communication; science communication slows down research; a frequent need to acclimate make science communication unattractive; perceived lack of time, i.e. career requirements make it more compelling to invest time in on other tasks; and, lastly, interactions with the scientific community are more conducive to building a career than science communication. In addition, the perceived lack of necessary skills was an important barrier, while proactive support by others was a common facilitator. Some of these themes could be supported by factors from other spheres to indicate interactions between the spheres.

Conclusion: Overall, this study corroborates previous findings but particularly highlights the systemic conflict of the societal sphere with the organizational and, by association, the scientific community spheres of influence. Requirements for building a career largely exclude and thus discourage science communication, while there is a strong consensus about the societal impact that could otherwise be achieved. To harmonize the societal and the career system, institutional changes are needed to accommodate science communication: It should be an additional, optional evaluation criterion of research work, funding allocation and hiring practices; sufficient time needs to be provided, where 'sufficient' yet needs to be defined by institutes and their scientists; and proactive support structures are needed to provide opportunities for science communication training and participation. However, the goal is not that scientists practice science communication by all means but that they contribute to fostering a fruitful science-society relationship. Thus, meaningful communication needs to be promoted. Therefore, to truly advance the evolution of science from a didactic, dissociated attitude towards participative, dialogic intentions, support structures need not only focus on technical and administrative support but especially on facilitating ideal forms of interaction and paradigm shifts. This requires psychological and sociological considerations regarding communication channels, audiences and attitudes in order to increase mutual trust and understanding. In addition, scientists should be encouraged to reflect on their communication

objectives and approaches in order to understand that an improved science-society relationship is ultimately the prerequisite underlying all other societal objectives. Briefly, this study provides useful insights and proposes transformations in order to involve scientists in the ideal advancement of science and science communication as envisioned by RETHINK.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/142-incentive-structures-for-science-communication
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Title	Evaluating the Effectiveness of Stakeholder Engagement Performed Thought Gezonde Mening Digital Platform		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Stakeholder engagement in healthcare services	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: Many initiatives nowadays include patients, public and other interested stakeholders in the decision-making process, and particularly in policy-making, research and innovation development. These initiatives have been performed regularly in-person. However, an increasing number of stakeholder engagement initiatives is currently conducted online. An example of such an online initiative is Gezonde Mening, a Dutch national digital platform that engages patients, healthcare professionals, students, caregivers and the public in the development of healthcare services and products.</p>			
<p>Objective: As online stakeholder engagement through digital platforms has appeared only recently, the effectiveness of this method remains unknown. There is a need to demonstrate whether the properties and design of the digital platforms, including Gezonde Mening, assure effective stakeholder engagement. Hence, this research aims to make recommendations on how the stakeholder engagement through the digital platform Gezonde Mening can potentially be further improved, by analysing the conditions that assure effective stakeholder engagement. The following research question was answered: "To what extent are the conditions of effective stakeholder engagement met on the Gezonde Mening platform?"</p>			
<p>Method: To assess the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement performed through Gezonde Mening, a Public Participation framework (DHHS.vic, 2018) was used. According to Public Participation framework, the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement depends on three domains and their underlying conditions. The first domain, effective planning of stakeholder engagement, requires adequate communication between Gezonde Mening and innovators who ask for the services of Gezonde Mening as well as the inclusion of various stakeholder groups who are demographically diverse. It also requires having a variety of consultation techniques that are valid, reliable and understandable for stakeholders. The second domain, effective execution of engagement initiative, does not only demand frequent communication with stakeholders to inform them about their role in projects but also the prevention of delays in projects. Lastly, the effective transition between engagement initiatives assumes that the contribution of the initiative is recognized by each stakeholder that was engaged as well as that online engagement is frequently improved by evaluating engagement initiatives.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: Assessment of three aforementioned domains and their underlying conditions required mixed methods, embedded design. The primary data set was qualitative, including eight semi-structured interviews with developers and financiers of Gezonde Mening platform to obtain their insights into all three domains of Public Participation framework. To assess the planning of stakeholder engagement in-depth, an assessment of psychometric properties of two questionnaires developed by Gezonde Mening for Hartstichting and Data Kinetics was embedded as the secondary data set of the study. Face and content validity of both questionnaires were assessed independently by five research experts working in the field of innovation development and health technology assessment, while construct validity and reliability were assessed only for the Data Kinetics questionnaire using IBM –SPSS Statistics version 25. Deductive coding, based on the framework, and inductive coding were used to analyse the interviews. Data from the assessment of psychometric properties were analysed in a descriptive quantitative manner. Both data sets were integrated during the data analysis, following the triangulation protocol and creating the 'convergence coding matrix'</p>			

Assessment of the planning of stakeholder engagement on Gezonde Mening showed that communication between Gezonde Mening and innovators who ask for the services of Gezonde Mening seems to be effective, as various aspects of engagement are discussed to assure clear and timely projects. Numerous stakeholder groups are involved in Gezonde Mening, but there is a need for having a larger number of stakeholders to be able to perform subgroup analysis as well as produce robust and meaningful results. Information is obtained on stakeholders' age, area of living, income, and educational level to be able to keep track on the diversity between stakeholders, while there is still no information collected on their ethnicity, diseases or healthcare professionals' specializations. The assessment of psychometric properties of questionnaires developed by Gezonde Mening did not only show low validity but also the need for using simpler language that is understandable for the majority of people living in the Netherlands, including people with low literacy.

Assessment of the execution of stakeholder engagement indicates that stakeholders registered on Gezonde Mening are informed about the aim of each project on the platform, their roles and phases in which they could be involved. Gezonde Mening monitors the engagement of stakeholders to be able to send a reminder to those stakeholders who did not complete engagement and therefore, prevent delays in projects.

Assessment of transition between the engagement projects showed a need for an enhanced and more direct method to assure that stakeholders can recognize their contribution to the project. Sending them a personal e-mail with results is one of the methods identified. Another identified need is a stakeholders' evaluation of the platform as currently, stakeholders do not get a chance to indicate their experience and satisfaction with the platform systematically.

One of the needs identified in the present study is to recruit new and diverse people on the platform to allow extensive data analysis and meaningful results. While Gezonde Mening recruits their stakeholders in various healthcare-related events, online and through the well-established organization, another study suggests that Gezonde Mening can add another recruitment strategy. It can also invite new stakeholders through a healthcare system where various stakeholder groups are present, including healthcare professionals, patients, family members, students and caregivers. Besides the need for recruiting more stakeholders, there is also a need to assure methodological sound consultation techniques. The current practice of Gezonde Mening to personally develop a new questionnaire for each engagement projects contradicts with existing literature that suggests using already validated questionnaires or combining several validated questionnaires in health services research, such as those based on technology acceptance model and 'Quality of Experience' theory.

Conclusion: To conclude, this study identified conditions of effective stakeholder engagement that were met through Gezonde Mening digital platform and conditions that still need to be achieved. The results of the study suggest that Gezonde Mening has adequate communication with innovators who ask for the services of Gezonde Mening and stakeholders that are registered on the platform. Further improvement of stakeholder engagement through Gezonde Mening requires more scientific-based research. Specifically, a more detailed (subgroup) analysis of results as well as methodologically sound consultation techniques. As the effectiveness of the platform was assessed by the developers and financiers of the platform, it is recommended to obtain the opinions of stakeholders registered on the platform as well as innovators who ask the services of Gezonde Mening to assure complete assessment of the platform.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/143-evaluating-the-effectiveness-of-stakeholder-engagement-perfo
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Title	Cross-cultural validation of two scales to assess stigma and social participant in leprosy-affected in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Leprosy	Period	04/2019 - 09/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Nepal
Summary			
Background: Leprosy is one of the oldest diseases known to humankind and causes severe disabilities and disfigurements in many countries worldwide. It is connected to many social problems, such as stigma and			

restrictions in social participation. Many factors drive leprosy-related stigma, and its impact can include social, psychological, health and economic consequences, which decreases the quality of life of leprosy-affected people. Measuring stigma and the level of restriction in social participation is crucial for the development, implementation and evaluation of stigma reduction, rehabilitation and other interventions for persons affected by leprosy in Nepal. Two instruments that aim to measure these concepts have been recently developed in the English language. The 5-Question Stigma Indicator-Affected People(5-QSI-AP)is a five-item tool aimed to measure experienced stigma. The Participation Scale Short Simplified(PSSS), is a 13-item tool based on the commonly endorsed Participation Scale. The conceptualization of stigma and social participation differs across culture, making it challenging to generalize tools from one country to another.

Objective: In order to validate these tools for use in Nepal and potential inclusion in the, by van 't Noordende et al. developed, neglected tropical disease (NTD) morbidity and disability toolkit(NMD –toolkit), this study aimed to perform a cross-cultural validation using the “cultural equivalence” framework to answer the following research question: “How valid are the 5-QSI-AP and PSSS among people affected by leprosy in Nepal?”.

Method: This study took place at several places in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. The 5-QSI-AP and PSSS were translated following WHO guidelines. Next, cultural validity was examined by assessing the conceptual, semantic, item, operational(qualitative)and measurement validity(quantitative). A qualitative pilot study with eight semi-structured interviews was performedto1) increase our understanding of the concept of stigma and 2) ensure that people in Nepal understand the meaning of the items on the questionnaires (semantic), that they consider them as relevant and appropriate (item), and that they know how to use it(operational). This was an iterative process of translation, discussions with experts and adaptions, which resulted in final versions of both instruments. Finally, a total of 110 people affected by leprosy were selected through convenience sampling, followed by purposive sampling, and50 repeated measures were obtained. In addition, parallel measures with the Participation Scale Short were performed, and a normative sample of 50 people without any disability was included. Measurementvaliditywas assessed by testing the following psychometric properties: Criterion validity, construct validity, internal consistency, floor and ceiling effects, reproducibility and interpretability

Results and discussion: For the 5-QSI-AP, conceptual exploration of stigma led to the identification of the three themes-social exclusion, avoidance and concealment-that are covered by the items of the questionnaire. The true meaning and words of all five items of the 5-QSI-AP and 13 items of the PSSS were clearly understood, confirming semantic validity. None of the questions caused any discomfort among the respondents, and the importance of the items of the 5-QSI-AP and PSSS was confirmed during the pilot study. However, item non-validity, in the form of irrelevance, was present in one question of the PSSS, which was then adapted to better represent the female population. Neither the interviewer nor the respondents reported any difficulties in the administration format of the5-QSI-AP and PSSS. Regarding measurement validity, using a ROC-curve, the normal cut-of value of the PSSS was defined at 12. The sensitivity and specificity of the PSSS versus the P-Scale Short are 0.86 and 0.92, respectively. For assessment of construct validity, three of the four a priori hypotheses for the PSSS and two of the three hypotheses for the 5-QSI-AP were confirmed. Internal consistency was tested usingCronbach'salpha. A score of0.87 for the PSSS is considered optimal and indicates that items measure the same underlying construct. For the 5-QSI-AP, removal of Q4, which concerns “difficulties in marriage/in getting married,” would increase the Cronbach's alpha from 0.66 to 0.71. This is consistent with another study that used the 5-QSI community version and reported a higher alpha when deleting Q4. The test-retest reliability was measured using the Intraclass Correlationandwas 0.79 for the PSSS and 0.72 for the 5-QSI-AP. The results show that both the 5-QSI-AP and PSSS are capable of effectively discriminating between groups, for example in age, gender, and disability status, supporting their reliability. These findings support the notion that gender and visible signs of leprosy are factors closely related to stigma and, consequently, restrictions in social participation. Finally, floor and ceiling effects were not present for either scale.

Conclusion: For the PSSS, we can conclude that it has acceptable cultural validity in the Nepali culture and that it can be included in the NTD morbidity and disability toolkit. However, for the 5-QSI-AP we recommend identifying alternative constructs that better reflect stigma in people affected by leprosy. The performance of an alternative item should be examined in the target population to determine whether it can replace the current item 4.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/136-crosscultural-validation-of-two-scales-to-assess-stigma-and-
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Title	Community interventions: Cooperation in formal structures in Community Coalitions		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Loneliness	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background and objective: The purpose of this study was to identify important factors for successful co-operation within a community coalition for loneliness in Osdorp by assessing how these factors affect co-operation. As the incidence of loneliness is increasing in the Netherlands, it is important to study how to address this social problem, and how optimal co-operation within a community coalition can be achieved.</p>			
<p>Method: In literature the community coalition is described as an effective way of achieving positive social and health effects on a community level. Therefore, a conceptual framework was derived from the community coalition action theory by Butterfoss and factors were operationalised in an interview guide. Ten participants of the wijkzorg tafel in Osdorp were interviewed after which the interviews were coded with a coding sheet and open coding.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: Participants indicated the psychiatric care organisations and organisations capable of detecting loneliness, such as housing associations or religious institutes, were missing. Additionally, the consistency of the members in the coalition was low, which had a negative influence on motivation. The main structure in the coalition was the personal informal contacts the participants had while communication within the coalition was perceived as sub-optimal. Finally, there was no common strategic vision within the coalition, while participants reacted positive towards such a vision.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: This study shows how the different factors influence the wijkzorg tafel community coalition in Osdorp in their co-operation against loneliness. Members who are able to detect loneliness in the neighbourhood are needed as this is an important part of battling loneliness. The consistency of the attendance of the members of the wijkzorg tafel should be improved, as it demoralised participants. This study gives new insights in how important factors for community coalitions to function affect the co-operation within these coalitions. Additionally, it gives insight into optimal factors for battling loneliness. By taking these results into consideration when improving existing coalitions or setting up a new community coalition, the effectiveness can be improved.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/109-community-interventions-cooperation-in-formal-structures-in-		

Title	Meaningful participation in community interventions against loneliness in Amsterdam Osdorp. Involvement and perceptions of lonely residents		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Loneliness	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: Amsterdam Osdorp contains a high percentage of lonely people, at least 23 percent is seriously lonely, which is the highest percentage of the districts in Amsterdam. Loneliness can have several negative health outcomes. Despite many intervention programs, community participation remains low. Meaningful participation can improve sustainable communities and an improved subjective wellbeing by taking the needs of residents into account.</p>			
<p>Objective: The aim of this study is to reduce the percentage of loneliness in Amsterdam Osdorp by exploring which factors contribute to meaningful resident participation. The research question of this study: How can lonely residents of Amsterdam Osdorp participate meaningfully in community interventions in order to reduce loneliness?</p>			

Method: Participants were recruited through surveys, whereby the loneliness scale of de Jong Gierveld and van Tilburg is used to select lonely residents. Eventually eleven interviews were conducted and analysed by thematic coding with the help of the program Dedoose.

Results and discussion: This study identified eight important elements that need more attention in order to reach meaningful participation of lonely residents: clear information and goals of the intervention, more variety in intervention programs, interim evaluations, intervention programs with sufficient social activities, a respectful group, the opportunity to identify yourself with the target group, fixed group of participants and an experienced facilitator.

Conclusion: This study identified eight important elements that need more attention in order to reach meaningful participation of lonely residents: clear information and goals of the intervention, more variety in intervention programs, interim evaluations, intervention programs with sufficient social activities, a respectful group, the opportunity to identify yourself with the target group, fixed group of participants and an experienced facilitator.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/108-meaningful-participation-in-community-interventions-against-loneliness		
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Title	The perceived effect of the Life Skills workshops on the psychosocial well-being of undocumented migrants in the Netherlands and the factors of influence		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Mental health of migrants	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			

Background: Studies in the Netherlands has also shown that UDMs experience obstacles to access health care and suffer from mental health issues. Therefore, the Netherlands Red Cross developed an intervention to provide support for UDMs in protecting their health in an effective manner.

Objective: This study investigates whether participants of the Life skills workshops did obtain skills to protect their own health.

Method: In total there were six semi-structured interviews with UDMs, and four interviews were held with the volunteers to investigate the implementation and its influencing factors. Furthermore, a document review was performed to get further insights into the implementation.

Results and discussion: The majority of the participants (n=5) were able to identify stressful situations, have the knowledge where to seek professional help and can identify signals of stress. Coping strategies used by UDMs were: sports, listening to music, religion, and talking to friends. Moreover, volunteers mentioned the location, language and consistency of workshops to be external factors that influence the implementation.

Conclusion: The workshops were perceived to have a positive effect on their well-being because it provided them with daily activity and a social network, but this study indicates that the way people are accommodated in the Netherlands seems to make a difference on how they report their mental health state. Moreover, it was seen that contextual factors played a role in the coverage and engagement of participants. Prior knowledge of the healthcare system, knowledge acquired from friends or support organisations also influenced this, besides the several contextual factors which were felt to affect the implementation, such as age, location, and language.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/132-the-perceived-effect-of-the-life-skills-workshops-on-the-psychosocial-well-being-of-undocumented-migrants
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Title	ROTS the relationship between the emotional values and the stages of making a place home		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban planning	Period	03/2019 - 08/2019
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands
Summary			
<p>Background: Over the last decade, a shift has become visible in urban planning in the Netherlands. Not only are planning tasks being decentralized to lower-level governments but local communities are also invited to take responsibility for providing public services. Citizens are given the opportunity to participate in the joint framing and organization of relevant services and service outcomes (Voorberg et al, 2017). One such a city in which the local government and a citizens' initiative attempt to work together is Rotsoord, a district of Utrecht. Here, the municipality and its citizens are collaborating to transform the neighbourhood into a creative hotspot. However, due to increased housing demand, and large-scale blocks being built, the Original drive toward experimentation is diminishing. The initiative involved is the Ruimtemakers. The initiative's current plans differ from those of the municipality; the initiative focuses on the attractiveness and quality of Rotsoord for its current citizens, while the municipality focuses on creating space to attract more citizens to Rotsoord. Thus, it is crucial to examine what the individuals of Rotsoord value regarding their living environment. One factor that is important in urban planning is division of green spaces.</p>			
<p>Objective: Therefore, this research focus is on the urban planning of green spaces. Thus, this research aims to contribute to the development of a tool for the co-creation by the municipality and the citizens of green spaces in urban areas. In order to do this, it analyses and compares the values of various stakeholders regarding green spaces in Rotsoord. The question answered in this research is What meaning(s) do the various stakeholders in Rotsoord attribute to their local green spaces? This research utilizes Duineveld's model, focusing on the community's green areas rather than Rotsoord in general. It adopts the model of the emotional value of a place. This model describes both these values and the modalities regarding a place, meaning in what way someone uses a place. This way the it constructs the meaning of a certain place to individuals. With the help of this model, it is possible to structure, organize and compare the perceptions of individuals regarding a place.</p>			
<p>Method: To investigated the meanings attributed to Rotsoord, interviews were held with various stakeholders involved in the area. The interviews consisted of semi-structured questions and lasted approximately 30 minutes. The participants were selected using convenience sampling through email, Facebook and on-street surveys in Rotsoord. All participants are involved with Rotsoord as visitors, residents or employees. In this study, 13 stakeholders were questioned about their opinions. The interviews consisted of mental-mapping and questions about green spaces in Rotsoord. The interviews were recorded and were subsequently coded for analysis, which led to the identification of concepts that construct the meanings attributed to Rotsoord by local stakeholders.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: This research indicates that participants enjoy the facilities in Rotsoord and visit them frequently. Nonetheless, they are worried that the municipality seems to want to decrease green spaces. Furthermore, the participants are worried there will not be any green left and they indicate there is not enough green in the area. Furthermore, they negatively view the municipality's communication regarding planning in Rotsoord. Participants disagree on the type and number of green spaces that should exist in Rotsoord. For some, current levels, save for a few additional trees or plants in pots, are sufficient, whereas others do not regard existing facilities as spaces that are sufficient for walking or resting. Furthermore, despite participants expressing positive opinions about Rotsoord, barriers exist that influences their love for Rotsoord, such as accessibility and diversity.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: Various barriers exist to devotion to a place, such as accessibility, diversity and the role of the municipality in the urban planning process. However, to co-create a city, citizens must feel a form of devotion and appropriation toward the city. If citizens do not believe that they can influence decision-making, co-creation will fail. Future research should focus on the other actors that lack in this research but that are also involved in the co-creation of urban planning in cities. This will contribute to the development of a tool that can positively influence public participation in the future.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/92-project-rots-the-relationship-between-the-emotional-values-a		

Title	Cultural competence in healthcare for elderly immigrants in the Netherlands					
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Healthcare services and elderly immigrants	Period	Information not available			
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	The Netherlands			
Summary						
<p>Background: The number of elderly with a non-Western migration background will more than double in size in the upcoming 10 years. Taking this cultural diversity into account in health care is necessary to reduce health disparities, improve patient satisfaction and improve health outcomes in the Netherlands. It has been noted that needs for elderly immigrants that are living in care institutions can differ and that this group is coping with a health disadvantage but use healthcare facilities less often than Dutch elderly. This calls for healthcare system that is 'culturally competent'. Additionally, demands in insights on what this cultural competent healthcare system means for organizations are rising.</p>						
<p>Objective: Therefore, the research question addressed in this report is: What are the perceptions of professionals in nursing homes of culturally competent healthcare for elderly immigrants? This research was conducted as part of the learning community on cultural diversity in elderly care, organised by Pharos and the University of Applied Sciences Utrecht (HU).</p>						
<p>Method: For the conceptual framework, the model of Betancourt (2003) and a literature review of Shen (2015) were integrated to define three levels of cultural competence that are looked at in this study. Structural cultural competence refers to the accessibility of nursing homes for the elderly with a migrant background. Organizational cultural competence refers to the degree to which a nursing home represents a diverse population in society in its professional workforce and leadership. Clinical cultural competencies the extent to which professionals in nursing homes are culturally competent. It enables cultural competent professionals to possess cultural awareness, knowledge and skill. To understand how different views on cultural competence can shape different policy positions, the concept of framing was introduced.</p>						
<p>This study comprises an explorative, qualitative study design. Part of the data was collected at a learning community on cultural diversity in elderly care, and partly during 10 semi-structured interviews professionals from cultural specific, multicultural and cultural non-specific nursing homes. These interviews were thematically analysed with the use of a conceptual framework on culturally competent health care. An inductive approach was used to find new themes in the data. Connections between different themes were made, which led to the proposed frames.</p>						
<p>Results and discussion: Two dominant frames could be identified through which professionals seemed to shape their perspectives towards cultural competent health care. The cultural frame was used to consider the necessity of making cultural generalizations. The feasibility frame lingers between the feasibility of an individual focus and the feasibility of a cultural focus and was used particularly to explain why the situation is how it is. Themes that emerged as important to consider concerning structural cultural competence were language, cultural atmosphere, public policy, family and community. Professionals did not agree whether clinical cultural competence should be the responsibility of an organization or healthcare education. Thereby, cultural awareness, knowledge and skill were regarded as important but only if the three of them were carefully balanced. Organizational cultural competence seemed to be less important than the professional's ability to be open to other cultures.</p>						
<p>The heterogeneity of the concept of cultural competence was shown before in literature. However, this study proposed two new frames and exemplified these frames for different levels of cultural competence. It shows that not only the needs of elderly migrant regarding cultural competence differ, but also approaches of organizations. Another finding was that cultural desire, the willingness to be open towards other cultures might be the condition for both clinical and organizational cultural competence. Although the examples in this study were focused on care in nursing homes, the two frames might be as useful for other care institutions. Further research should be conducted to confirm this. This study adds to the scientific and public debate regarding the focus on cultural groups versus individuals in the policy. The variety in the policy of organizations that were included in this study is considered as a strength. Limitations of the study are the fact that doctors and facility-staff were not included, and the lack of investigator-triangulation.</p>						

Conclusion: This study shows the importance of the self-reflection of professionals on the perception of cultural competence of themselves and their organization. Therefore, this study for the academic field implies that the definition of the concept of culturally competent healthcare should contain this self-reflection. The implication for society is that this self-reflection should be part of education, and of the process through which organizations shape policy regarding cultural diversity.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/141-cultural-competence-inhealthcare-for-elderly-immigrants-in-t
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Title	Organizational factors that may influence the implementation of Science Shop 2.0 model at Barcelona Institute for Global Health		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other, Citizen science, science café, and Science Shops processes	Period	05/2018 - 10/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: Science Shop is a participatory research methodology. It is the involvement of society in research and innovation, in order to find solutions more in tune with the society's needs. It was first initiated by university staff and students in the 1970s in the Netherlands. Today, Science Shops have become widely recognized. Some limitations of the Science Shop have been found, overall, is its inability to fit our fast evolving world. Therefore, the European Union has asked its partners to jointly pilot and develop a new Science Shop model that include 4 elements: Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI), Open Science (OS) and impact evaluation. This project is called InSPIRES, a 4-year experiential learning project that enables its partners in Europe to develop and try out this methodology in their research centres or universities. CBPR has increasingly been seen as an important strategy for eliminating various disparities through engaging community members as partners in research design, collaborative about knowledge, interventions and policy making. RRI is an important aspect of Research in Science and Technology Studies (STS), which suggests that conceptions of responsibility should build on the understanding that science and technology are not only technically but also socially and politically constituted. OS is a term that includes assumptions about the future of knowledge and its dissemination to the public. The inclusion of these elements will lead to solutions more in tune with the society's needs, values, and expectations. This new model is being implemented at all partner locations in Europe, of which one of the partners is the Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal).</p>			
<p>Objective: Organizational changes are seen to receive resistance. Only a third of implementation of new projects in organizations have been seen to be successful. Therefore, it is vital to analyse the organizational context of ISGlobal in order to gain a better understanding of the organization, to increase its receptivity to this new model. How can organizational factors influence the implementation of the Science Shop 2.0 model?</p>			
<p>Method: To obtain a comprehensive analysis of the organization, a qualitative and quantitative study was done. The qualitative methods that were used are a total of 14 semi-structured interviews, by purposeful sampling of selected management staff and the InSPIRES project team staff at the ISGlobal on the organizational context and also, observations notes were recorded during the study period. On the other hand, the quantitative method used was questionnaire sent out to all the staff, measuring the same organizational context.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: The results of the analysis of the organizational barriers and facilitators may appear to have an influence on the implementation of the new Science Shop model at the ISGlobal. The organizational factors studied were organizational culture, structure, policies, and practices. Facilitators included are: First, organizational culture, the espoused values are health equity, excellence, and translation of research, and empathy. Second, organizational structure, major decisions are centralized while other decisions are decentralized, and the organization is multidisciplinary. Third, organizational policies, the policies on Science Shop elements are informally used depending on the project demand. Fourth, organizational policies such as collaborations, performance improvement trainings and being open to trying out new methodologies, procedures, approaches amongst others. Barriers included are: First, Organizational culture, some of the underlying assumptions are that the organization staff members may still have a conventional approach to research and there are challenges due to financial limitation. Second, organizational structure,</p>			

there is no strict obligation to obey policies and projects are mostly funded through competitive funding. Third, organizational policies, there are no policies on most Science Shop elements in the organization. Fourth, organizational practice such as training may not be effective.

Conclusion: Overall, the organization may be receptive to the implementation of the Science Shop 2.0 model. However, this is dependent on the change management of the implementation process. Management of change is vital in today's constantly changing and highly competitive organizational environment. For the success of this change, the management of ISGlobal needs to be committed to this process. Therefore, it is necessary to find the possible hinderances and facilitators to this change, in order to devise appropriate strategies to reach their objectives. For this, the force field analysis by Lewin for analysis of the barriers and facilitators to implementation was used and afterward, recommendations were given as a guide to reducing the resistance to the implementation of this new model and also, for the sustainability of this organizational change at the ISGlobal. The information about the Science Shop operationalization should be improved to deepen the impact, create more awareness and positive empowerment towards the benefits of these methodologies. Additionally, the organization should show commitment to the Science Shop. Thereby, the recommendations given are: The First recommendation was to the InSPIRES team staff to convince the organization of the value of using this model. This is because empirical rational strategy suggests that once people are given information that shows that a change is in their best interest, they act rationally and comply; The Second recommendation was to the management staff to show commitment to the implementation of this new model. This will be by creating policies on these elements, research indicators including social impact and training of staff to ensure this transition; The third recommendation was to the management staff, these are steps to ensure the stability of this implementation in the organization. This will be by monitoring the process, evaluating the process and modifications of the strategies to ensure better results in the future.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/97-organizational-factors-that-may-influence-the-implementation
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Title			
An analysis of the perspectives of the stakeholders on the first Science Shop in Tunisia			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Citizen science, science café, and Science Shops processes	Period	05/2018 - 10/2018
Partner and Country	VU, The Netherlands	Country of implementation	Tunisia
Summary			
Recently, the first Science Shop in North-Africa was set up at Institut Pasteur in Tunis. This Science Shop is called "Science Ensemble" and is now executing their first project. As a Science Shop approach is novel in the region and in the institute, a reflection of the first year and a view into the future can be useful for the continuation of the Science Shop. This reflection is necessary as Science Ensemble wishes to create a vision that is shared between themselves and their stakeholders. For this, the following question is asked; "What are the perspectives of the involved stakeholders on the Science Ensemble Science Shop and their project, and how can these perspectives be used to create a shared RRI vision?". Interviews were conducted with 15 stakeholders in Tunis. To work towards creating a shared vision, the following recommendations can be made; to consider clarifying roles and responsibilities, to manage expectations, to involve stakeholders in different steps of processes according to their needs, to increase patient participation, to consider how to communicate HCV findings, to think about the future of HCV project, to consider training for (future) students, to think about how to assess societal impact of research projects, to consider changing the strategy to do more projects and to consider a place for the Science Shop after their four-year plan and once funding finishes. Generally, stakeholders were very positive about Science Ensemble and would like to keep collaborating with them.			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/93-an-analysis-of-the-perspectives-of-the-stakeholders-on-the-f		

1.2.6 LIVING LAB FOR HEALTH AT IRSICAIXA

Title	Community-based participatory research project on HIV-related stigma in collaboration with secondary school students		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	01/2018 - 06/2018
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: The HIV/AIDS epidemic remains a global health challenge that needs to be addressed. To tackle the problem, an agenda with the priority lines of research and innovation (R&I) for HIV prevention in Catalonia was co-created with the contributions of different societal actors, including secondary school students, to make R&I more inclusive and transdisciplinary. In the agenda, HIV-related stigma was identified as a leading priority to tackle.</p> <p>Objective: This research project was raised to understand and give response the HIV-related stigma priority in collaboration with secondary school students. Concretely, the project examined the HIV-related stigma among youth and its influence on prevention and diagnostic, identified needs among youth according to the results, and developed proposals for action to achieve social change.</p> <p>Method: The study consisted in a mixed methods design with a Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) approach, in which students from 4 different educational centres were active collaborators during the process.</p> <p>Results and discussion: Despite the diversity of opinions, in general, the three causes of stigma (fear of the disease, fear of contagion and morality attributed to the disease) were met among students, as well as the manifestations of the stigma (stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination), which can influence condom use and access to HIV test. Through learning and self-reflection, participants identified needs that youth have, mainly related to increasing HIV knowledge, normalising the disease and reducing stigma, and became active agents to change the situation, developing public campaigns and informative activities for other youth.</p> <p>Conclusion: Existence of HIV-related stigma may be a problem among some youth, which can potentially hinder prevention and diagnostic. Through a CBPR was possible to increase knowledge of HIV-related stigma problem among youth, and integrate the knowledge gained with social change.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/36-communitybased-participatory-research-project-on-hivrelated-		

Title	Affective-sexual education in formal education: integration into the school curriculum		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, sexual health	Period	01/2018 - 06/2018
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: The lack of affective and sexual education in the secondary school curricula was initially detected as a priority problem in previous actions carried out in the Co-ResponsiVIHlity project.</p> <p>Objective: This project aimed to develop a proposal for the integration of affective and sexual education in the school curricula through a participatory research process in collaboration with students from four different secondary schools in Catalonia.</p> <p>Method: Students carried out different activities to identify and define specific deficiencies of the curricula. Afterwards, a questionnaire was prepared to obtain the opinion on this topic of a higher number of Catalan adolescents. Once the data were analysed, students from the 4 collaborating secondary schools defined several proposals to improve the curriculum and participated in a scientific congress where they presented the results of their research and discussed with the other participants about the work carried out.</p>			

Results and discussion: Deficiencies identified were related to the need to learn about sex education in class (most students agreed that it should be compulsory), the starting age (a large majority agreed that it should be introduced during early stages of adolescence), the topics covered (students had the feeling that it is normally taught from a biology perspective, leaving aside the strong affective-emotional component of sexuality and they emphasized the need to learn more about health, contraception and sexual rights), the person who delivers the education (suggesting that the teacher should have support and collaboration of other social actors), and the didactic methodology.

Conclusion: The project, developed with and for adolescents, raised unmet needs and gave clear recommendations of how to integrate sex education in the current school curricula in Catalonia.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/38-affective-and-sexual-education-in-secondary-education-develo
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Title	Access to the diagnosis of HIV among adolescents in Catalonia		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	01/2018 - 06/2018
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain

Summary

Background: Free and confidential HIV diagnostic tests are offered in various establishments and locations of Catalonia. However, it is not known with certainty whether these HIV-prevention and screening services offer the level of confidentiality required or address specific health problems that adolescents face. The development of this qualitative study with a community based participatory research (CBPR) approach is based on one priority from the Co-ResponsHIVility research agenda.

Objective: Evaluate the perspectives of secondary students in Catalonia regarding HIV diagnostic tests.

Method: Four interactive sessions were implemented in five secondary schools in Catalonia to collect and analyse data. The entire research process incorporated the participation and collaboration of community stakeholders (e.g. HIV/AIDS researchers, representatives of Living Lab for Health of IrsiCaixa, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), professors and students of secondary schools, and master student) in order to co-create knowledge about the research topic.

Results and discussion: Findings of this study revealed that adolescents had a certain degree of knowledge about HIV diagnostic tests, showing that HIV testing was not a completely new topic for this population group. Many organizational factors related to the current health and education system were identified as facilitators of access to these tests. Main barriers to HIV testing among adolescents were grouped into four categories of: 1) personal barriers, 2) socio-cultural barriers, 3) lack of knowledge, and 4) age-related barriers. Barriers reflected on the individual's ability of perceiving the risk behaviours and the need to get tested, as well as the ability to approach adequate care in a timely manner. Individual-focused, community-focused, and systems-focused population-based recommendations were made for the promotion of early diagnosis among secondary students. To better understand the problem, future studies should take into account the following topics: human behaviour in relation to HIV/AIDS, appropriateness of interventions for HIV prevention and control, and the type of interventions needed.

Conclusion: Access to HIV diagnostic tests have been identified as a problem among adolescents in Catalonia, Spain. Further research around the topic would be essential to truly understand the seriousness of the problem of access to HIV diagnostic tests among adolescents in Catalonia.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/35-access-to-hiv-diagnostic-tests-among-adolescent-population-i
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Title	Co-creation of a communication campaign on social media to prevent HIV and other STDs responsive to the needs identified previously		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	01/2018 - 06/2018
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: Some studies suggest that heterosexual population affected by HIV had a late diagnosis. This late diagnosis can affect the success of the therapies, can increase the morbidity and mortality, can increase the cost of the treatment and the risk to transmit the infection to other people. The Public Health Agency in Barcelona (ASPB) started in 2016 a communication campaign to promote the HIV test among the users of a social sex network (mainly men who have sex with men). Based on the excellent results of that campaign, it could be relevant to further identify and characterize the infected population affected by the late HIV diagnosis to develop communication strategies to promote the HIV test among them through another social sex network.</p> <p>Objective: Design a communication campaign in collaboration with the ASPB to reach the users of Tinder (a social sex network) that might have a late HIV diagnostic.</p> <p>Method: Initially, an identification and characterisation of the population that might have a late HIV diagnostic was developed. For this task, it was conducted a desk research to describe the current situation of the HIV infection in Barcelona and in Catalonia and understand why there is a late diagnosis in heterosexual population. This initial research allowed to understand which were the population groups to target when designing the communication campaign. Based on this analysis, it was co-developed an online questionnaire to analyse which psychosocial determinants were hindering the HIV diagnostic in that population. This questionnaire was co-created with the ASPB and civil society organisations working on HIV. Finally, based on these psychosocial determinants, a set of messages were co-designed with key stakeholders to promote the HIV test through Tinder.</p> <p>Results and discussion: Data analysis collected in the project supported that heterosexual population is one of the groups that is less tested for HIV. In this context, heterosexual population that is infected is later diagnosed, which leads to a worse diagnostic and supposes a high risk for public health. This project has also identified the psychosocial determinants that enable and hinder the will to be tested for HIV, and co-created a set of tailored messages based on the analysis of user needs that to promote the HIV test.</p> <p>Conclusion: This project has served to demonstrate that the heterosexual population is less tested for HIV and therefore there is need to increase the promotion of the HIV test among this population. Tailored messages, adapted to the user needs will help to it.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/39-design-of-a-campaign-to-promote-the-hiv-test-in-a-social-sex		

Title	The experiences and values of the stakeholders involved in the Co-ResponsHIVility project		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Stakeholder engagement in health processes	Period	02/2018 - 08/2018 (04/2019)
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: The Living Lab for Health worked on an extensive project on HIV and other STIs prevention named Co-ResponsHIVility and required a reflection upon the previous phases of the project before continuing with the next steps. This project uses a different research approach compared to previous approaches within the Research and Innovation system on HIV and other STIs prevention in Catalonia. This new approach is mainly based on Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) principles. Therefore, multiple stakeholders from different</p>			

disciplines participated during all phases of the process from agenda setting up to finding solutions to the identified problems within HIV and other STIs prevention.

Objective: This project aimed to conduct a qualitative analysis of the experiences and values of the stakeholders involved in the Co-ResponsHIVility project based on a research approach including RRI principles. In order to reflect upon the previous phases of the Co-ResponsHIVility project, the following research question was answered in this research:

"How do the stakeholders, involved in the Co-ResponsHIVility project conducted by the Living Lab for Health of IrsiCaixa in Barcelona, experience and value the process and results of the new research approach which is developed based on Responsible Research and Innovation principles?"

Method: 16 semi-structured interviews were conducted with different stakeholders involved in different phases of the project. The data gathered were analysed by identifying the experiences and values of the stakeholders.

Results and discussion: Overall, the results showed that stakeholders were satisfied with their contribution to the Co-ResponsHIVility project. Moreover, they see the Living Lab for Health as a crucial facilitator for the work that has been done and would like to continue working with them. Furthermore, the majority of the stakeholders valued the results of the Co-ResponsHIVility project since they were collected with the collaboration of different stakeholders involved in the field of HIV and other STIs prevention.

Conclusion: Recommendations were given in order to maximise the future impact and sustainability of the implementation of the results of the project.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/37-the-experiences-and-values-of-the-stakeholders-involved-in-t
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Title	Co-ResponsaHIVility: setting a R&I agenda on HIV and other STI		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	01/2017-02/2018 (1st Phase in collaboration with EnRRICH and Xplore Health)
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain

Summary

The project has an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approach, so that is, it integrates a wide range of academic disciplines and non-academic knowledge based on experience, represented by more than 660 social actors interested in the subject.

One of the main objectives is to increase the social impact of R&I through the improvement of its governance, in order to integrate reflexive processes at systemic level, co-creation and generation of synergies between different social actors. Among other results, these processes are focused on the identification of unmet needs, foster a better relationship between research and implementation, co-define problems and co-create less compartmentalized and more effective solutions. These processes also facilitate the learning and empowerment of the different actors with knowledge of the different lines of R&I, needs and expectations of the different actors, and with skills related to the RRI such as communication, co-creation and the deliberation among the R&I process and the ethical, legal and social aspects. In addition, it also helps to legitimize research and foster a culture of innovation.

Background: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are among the health threats of major concern in the last decades. Although the number of new HIV infections have dropped globally, in 2018 around 37.9 million people were living with HIV worldwide. In Catalonia (Spain) the number of new HIV diagnoses was about 8.1 cases per 100,000 population (2015), which was above the European average of 6.2 per 100,000.

To drive progress towards reducing the pandemic, the Co-ResponsaHIVlity project was set up in 2017 as a pilot project of governance for the eradication of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) to contribute to the transformation of the R&I system to make it more open and inclusive. This is in line with the priorities of the European Commission and the project InSPIRES, i.e. to promote Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) along with Open Science and Open Innovation.

Objective: The objective of the project was to co-define a research and innovation agenda on HIV/AIDS and other STIs prevention, which contemplated the needs, priorities and expectations of the different stakeholders of the system.

Method: The project had a transdisciplinary approach, so that is, it integrated a wide range of academic disciplines and non-academic knowledge, represented by more than 660 stakeholders interested in the subject.

The project started with a consensus of a workplan with different stakeholders and with the development of a stakeholder analysis to identify the key professionals and citizens to involve. A total of 25 professionals and 400 secondary school students from 16 educational centers were engaged. In order to explore the R&I needs, different iterations of focus groups were conducted, first within the different educational centers with the secondary school community and afterwards with experts from different disciplines.

Before starting the process with students, a training program to empower them to be able to participate in different phases of the deliberative process was launched. This phase of the project was carried out with the collaboration of the European projects EnRRICH and Xplore Health. Next, the experts from: different scientific disciplines, healthcare professionals, policy makers, civil society organizations, communication and education and master students, participated in different focus groups to complete the agenda with their contributions. The results were integrated in a final document and a dialogue meeting was conducted with representatives of all stakeholders to validate the agenda.

The project also included a Transdisciplinary and Transnational project in collaboration with the [VU University of Amsterdam](#) who also developed a Participatory research agenda setting process in the field of HIV/STIs prevention. During the process both teams conducted several meetings to share knowhow and co-design the processes and methodologies.

Results and discussion: During the participatory deliberative project a final list of 10 priority topics on HIV&STIs prevention were identified:

1. HIV-related stigma and discrimination
2. Gender perspective in research projects and prevention interventions
3. Risk perception of contracting HIV/STIs and its consequences
4. Consideration of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in a transversal way in all prevention interventions
5. Shift in sexuality: Influence that culture and values regarding the types of sexual relations have on prevention.
6. Promotion of Affective-Sexual education in formal education
7. Promotion of HIV testing
8. Promotion of alternative methods to condoms for certain groups in combination with non-medicalized interventions
9. Promotion of a model of co-responsibility in decision-making
10. Rigorous evaluation methods

Conclusion:

This process was very valuable for many reasons. First of all, a preliminary list of R&I topics on HIV and other STIs prevention was developed, gathering the opinions and inputs of the different stakeholders who intervene in the system. This is a significant point, since it contributes to democratize, legitimate and the most importantly, increase the likelihood of R&I to have higher impact, by integrating knowledge and experience that help a more robust decision-making process. Second, during this deliberative process, unmet topics that were not among the current frontline R&I priorities and that had been undervalued and disdained emerged. Finally, the process promoted the development of competencies, synergies and mutual learning among the participants. However, although the stakeholders involved saw the urgency for implementing the priorities identified, they did not find the necessary conditions for their implementation. Further research within InSPIRES will follow to explore how these sort of participatory R&I agenda setting can have more probabilities of implementation by creating transformative networks that better take into account the systemic complexity within and among the different sectors involved.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/40-coresponsability
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Title	A critical look at the science governance in Chile (“Una mirada crítica a la gobernanza de la ciencia en Chile”)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Science: Science governance, perception of science, science communication	Period	02/2019 - 11/2019
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Chile

Summary

Background: Something is not happening in Chile, something that should occur when recently it has been called “on process of development”. Since Spanish conquered Chile until now, this little south American country has been focusing its production economy on minery and agriculture. Nowadays Chile is a leader in scientific culture indexes, if we compare it with other Latin-American countries from the OCDE, however it has not been able to reach scores from European countries or USA. Credibility, relevance and legitimacy are the core features that connect science with the society that lives within, and at the same time, this will resonate in politics above science itself. It is unclear the real impact that scientific research has over technological and scientific knowledge in Chile. Is science and technology being made for our reality, or for the sake of international indexes? ¿Are we – as a nation - driven our resources towards a real scientific development?

Objective: To determine the governance and the culture of Chilean scientific research, examining perspective from different stakeholders related to this field, through speech analysis and bioethics.

Method: A discourse and bioethics analysis were performed in order to understand the perspective of 4 stakeholders on Chilean scientific research, on the aspects of governance; deontology; and the relationships between the scientific subject and its society, the state, the industries, and themselves.

Results and discussion: Important elements were deduced that influence the scientific work in relation to the areas of relationship (Scientific – Society, Scientific – State, - Scientific – Scientific, Scientific – Corporation). Regarding the Governance dimension, it was subdivided into the categories Funds, Inspection, Promotion. And regarding the Deontology dimension, it was subdivided into the categories Responsibility, Environment, Questions, and Innovation.

It can be deduced that, although it is true that the subject-scientists show an inclination to be responsible and ethical regarding their research and findings, the sponsoring institutions have not created a formality around this, which generates heterogeneity in the reflection processes. It should be noted that the existence of bioethics committees in the institutions is not considered, since it is a unanimous opinion that their presence is mere bureaucracy, since it does not supervise the agreements, nor does it constantly evaluate a project. If there are no mechanisms for the permeability of ethics and responsibility in research, then there can be no clear deontology in science in Chile, and therefore no directionality. In the absence of the latter, there is also no

formal program for innovation and development in the country, this becomes an artifactual phenomenon, rather than a construction of knowledge around a clear benefit for the nation. One aspect that emerged repeatedly is the lack of connection between the subject-scientist and all the areas that surround him, that is, society, the state, the company and the colleagues themselves. In order to reverse this scenario, the formation of a directionality by the state institutions, and the generation of the previously described links are necessary in order to start developing a science that begins to deal with the problems of the territory. And it will not be until society sees this scientific-subject as a component of it, and not from the pedestal, which is where it currently stands, then science can really be built for Chile.

Conclusion: This is the first survey executed in this country, and hopefully it may well become an asset for a national scale survey, so that flaws and merits of Chilean scientific projects could be determined.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/75-the-sense-of-chilean-scientific-projects-a-critical-look-at-
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Title	Co-ResponS(H)ibility (I): Collective strategy to promote Affective-Sexual Health		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, sexual health	Period	03/2019 - 04/2021
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain

Summary

Background: As a result of the [Co-ResponSAHIVility project](#), which had the objective of setting a R&I agenda on HIV and other STIs, a new project emerged to give it continuity but with a salutogenic approach, aiming to promote affective-sexual health. The initiative arises from the Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa within the framework of the European InSPIRES project and the Barcelona CaixaResearch Living Lab, with an active collaboration of a driving group composed of different departments of the Barcelona City Council and members of the Barcelona Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy.

Objective: The Co-ResponS(H)ibility project promotes the transition of the affective-sexual health model in the city of Barcelona to a model that is more systemic and collaborative, through multi-actor communities of practice (CoPs) or networks that share collective strategies aimed at promoting affective-sexual health in parallel with changes in the R&I system.

The purpose of the Co-ResponS(H)ibility project is to accelerate the transition of the model of promotion of affective-sexual health among young people and adolescents to ensure the compliance of Sexual and Reproductive Rights and contribute to achieve a pleasurable and safe sexuality and a reduction of discrimination and coercion, sexual and gender-based violence, the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections, sexual dysfunctions and unwanted pregnancies at all stages of life.

In its first stage, the Co-ResponS(H)ibility project aims to define a Collective strategy to promote Affective-Sexual Health.

Method: The CoPs or networks are articulated through iterative workshops in which a wide range of stakeholders from different organizational levels and areas of the system participate (health, technology, R&I, education, communication, social, economic, institutional).

In order to define a Collective Strategy, 6 workshops with activities and tools to analyse the complexity of the problems that hinder the impact of the system were conducted, as well as activities to define a shared vision for the future. 44 stakeholders from more than 30 organisations participated. After the workshops, the resultant Collective Strategy was validated by the participants through an online questionnaire.

Results and discussion: A collective strategy was defined collectively and included a Systemic map, limiting factors, a mission, a vision, and the definition of strategic objectives and strategic lines: (1) Transition of the governance and organizational model, (2) Transition of the Education model, (3) Transition of the

Communication model (4) Transition of the Health services and social services model, in collaboration with other services.

Conclusion: The definition of a collective strategy is the first step towards the transition of the affective-sexual health model in the city of Barcelona to a model that is more systemic and collaborative, as it ensures the alignment of stakeholders and a shared conceptual framework, which will latter allow to have solutions with higher impact.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/163-coresponsibility-i-collective-strategy-to-promote-affective
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Title	Co-ResponS(H)ibility (II): Collective Action Plan to promote Affective-Sexual Health		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, sexual health	Period	04/2021 - 06/2021
Partner and Country	Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain

Summary

Background: As a result of the [Co-ResponSaHIVlity project](#), which had the objective of setting a R&I agenda on HIV and other STIs, a new project emerged to give it continuity but with a salutogenic approach, aiming to promote affective-sexual health. The initiative arises from the Living Lab for Health at IrsiCaixa within the framework of the European InSPIRES project and the Barcelona CaixaResearch Living Lab, with an active collaboration of a driving group composed of different departments of the Barcelona City Council and members of the Barcelona Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy.

Objective: The Co-ResponS(H)ibility project promotes the transition of the affective-sexual health model in the city of Barcelona to a model that is more systemic and collaborative, through multi-actor communities of practice (CoPs) or networks that share collective strategies aimed at promoting affective-sexual health in parallel with changes in the R&I system.

The purpose of the Co-ResponS(H)ibility project is to accelerate the transition of the model of promotion of affective-sexual health among young people and adolescents to ensure the compliance of Sexual and Reproductive Rights and contribute to achieve a pleasurable and safe sexuality and a reduction of discrimination and coercion, sexual and gender-based violence, the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections, sexual dysfunctions and unwanted pregnancies at all stages of life.

After the elaboration of a Collective Strategy ([Link entrada plataforma](#)), in its second stage, the Co-ResponS(H)ibility project aims to define a Collective Action Plan to promote Affective-Sexual Health.

Method: Based on the results of the Collective Strategy, a workshop with activities to ideate impact solutions focused on systemic and collaborative innovation were conducted. 14 participants in representation of 12 organisations participated. After the workshop, the resultant Collective Action Plan was validated by the participants through an online questionnaire. The next step will be to explore how to foster collective implementation.

Results and discussion: A collective Action Plan was defined collectively including

- Two main lines of action: (1) Co-design and implementation of collaborative systemic initiatives (2) Networking to accelerate changes towards a more systemic and collaborative model)
- Four strategic lines: (1) Transition of the governance and organizational model, (2) Transition of the Education model, (3) Transition of the Communication model (4) Transition of the Health services and social services model, in collaboration with other services.

For each, several systemic and collaborative solutions were proposed and latter prioritized in order to move to the implementation phase.

Conclusion: The definition of a Collective Action Plan based on a prior Collective Strategy has allowed to ideate lines of action and solutions with a systemic approach ensuring a higher impact in the future, that would not be achieved with a linear approach.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP <https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/164-coresponsibility-ii-collective-action-plan-to-promote-affec>

1.2.7 UNIVERSITÉ DE LYON (UDL)

Title	Setting up of a participatory project around housing laws in the area of Tony Garnier of Lyon		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban Planning	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Study of cooperation logics and the mutualisation in the field of actual music of Lyon		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Music	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Analysis of an experimentation set up for solidarity actions and proposition of an economic model for a sustainable service		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Solidarity actions	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Study of the benefits of the contact of nature on health		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Both (Health and Environment), Green Care	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Evaluation of the social impact of a plan to combat isolation and anonymity in cities		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Isolation	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		
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Title	State of play of projects on reduction of waste in Grand Lyon: Recommendations of coherent measures for "Zero waste".		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, waste	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Prevention of school dropout and the setting up of pedagogical methods of collaborative projects.		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, School dropout	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The Central Office for Cooperation at School is a national pedagogical movement, of associative status, which develops the values of cooperation within schools and National Education establishments. The OCCE thus offers its network member schools activities designed to anticipate school dropout by involving students in a cooperative project where everyone finds their place.</p> <p>Objective: This research, which lasted several months at the OCCE du Rhône, is part of the general context of the fight against dropping out of school. Recent years have seen an increase in publications concerning the phenomenon of "dropping out" (reports from Cnesco, INSEE, etc.). Dropping out of school has thus become a major educational issue not only because it affects a large number of young people, although this number has dropped significantly over the last thirty years, but also because it concerns, more particularly, young people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, even though one of the main objectives of public schools is to ensure that all members of society have the same opportunities to flourish in their social and professional life. The OCCE intends to take action against this phenomenon by encouraging, through its actions within the National Education system, cooperation, based on the principle that cooperation contributes precisely to the success of all, where competition (between students, between schools, etc.), which has long prevailed, and often still prevails, in the French education system, tends to widen the gaps between individuals and amplify basic inequalities.</p> <p>Method: In order to carry out this study, the student devoted the first part of the internship to carry out bibliographical research on the subject and to get immersed in the work provided daily by the association. The first theoretical research carried out was aimed at understanding the phenomenon of dropping out of school and the determining role that students' interest in academic knowledge played in their success and development at school (which was explained in the context of the study). Subsequently, the student intern was particularly interested in collaborative project pedagogy in order to identify its essential components and the value of its practice in combating student boredom in the classroom. Due to her academic background, her approach has been essentially philosophical although her work has been nourished by readings and has been based on research conducted in other disciplines such as cognitive psychology or neuroscience. Secondly, she went to the field, when the projects organized by the association being finalized, in order to cross the bibliographical work carried out with the observation of the concrete implementation of the projects.</p> <p>Results and discussion: In order to understand and evaluate the value of the practice of collaborative project pedagogy in preventing dropping out of school, it is first necessary to define it by first asking what a project is. The term "project" etymologically means "throwing in front of". It thus refers to the idea of a projection into a future more or less close to the construction of something tangible that one wishes to achieve¹⁸. Thus, the notion of project implies first the idea of planning. Since its realization is not immediate, it requires the</p>			

individual or group carrying the project to make it concrete, that is to say, to transform its initial idea into reality. The realization of a project may thus require research, gathering materials, mobilizing other individuals to participate in its construction, or refining or reorienting the initial idea. This is why any concretization of a project can only be successful if the individual or group in charge of its realization is particularly interested in it and is fully involved in its construction.

Conclusion: At the end of this research, it seemed essential that the OCCE give particular importance to the training of teachers (especially young teachers), so that there is a real coherence between their pedagogical practices in the classroom and the objectives targeted by the association through its actions (development of autonomy and cooperation between students in order to make them truly actors of their school career) and so that the latter can be truly effective. Indeed, while the OCCE can provide help and support for the realization of projects (for example, through the management of school cooperatives), it cannot materially guide each class entirely in the construction of its project. However, if the realization of this project is not part of a more global pedagogical approach and does not allow the students to learn autonomy and cooperation (if the teacher imposes the project and takes most of the decisions concerning it), the impact of the actions carried out by the association to prevent dropping out of school in public schools will be extremely limited.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/121-prevention-of-school-dropout
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Title	Study of the interactions between numeric tools and users' access to a social centre		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Social services	Period	02/2018-07/2018
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Voluntary engagement and sustainability		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Voluntary engagement	Period	02/2019-07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: EEDF observed a loss of its members and difficulties in having new members. Therefore, it is an important question to analyse the phenomena in order to find a solution.</p> <p>Over the years, many researchers in the Social and Human Sciences have taken an interest in those people who offer their time, energy and ideas free of charge to non-profit organisations. Which path(s) lead(s) some individuals to become volunteers? What are the motivations, the reasons, that push them to take on this role? For how long? How do they see themselves in terms of the voluntary activity they carry out? How can we think and produce something new in this maze of pre-existing studies? What more can be said? How can we help to shed light on the understanding of commitment?</p>			
<p>Objective: The aim of the science shop project is to find out the correlation between the purpose of engagement and sustainability of voluntary engagement. In other words, can the departure of a member be based on the fact that his/her mission for which he/she was initially engaged on has reached an end? More particularly, one of the objectives of the project is to realise a study of the different backgrounds of the voluntary members and to analyse the results based on the initial reason which motivated them to get engaged in the association in order to grasp the major tendencies of engagement factors.</p> <p>Method: Biographical interviews and participant observations and informal ethnographic discussions: exchange with volunteers, collect their speeches on various themes: their involvement in non-profit organizations, their</p>			

involvement in the association, their scholar and professional career etc. in order to understand the perception and representation of the engagement.

Results, discussion and conclusion: These questions have been studied from various angles: according to changes in society, in individuals and their way of living, taking part in society, "associating", but also from the angle of the "crisis" of volunteering, the drop in participation.

The practice of engagement has evolved and what results in a crisis of engagement within the organization is rather a diversity of forms of engagement.

It is therefore necessary to find a way to standardize these practices.

The student produced recommendations that will help the association better distribute activities and welcome volunteers.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/32-voluntary-engagement-and-sustainability
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Title	Interpretations of climatic change		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, climate change	Period	02/2019-07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France

Summary

Background: The association GRAINE works to link a network of stakeholders in order to bring together people, organisations in the public and private sector with the aim to understand the consequences of climatic change and how to work together to invest in different projects to tackle the situation. Building actions to sensitise a specific public to climatic change implies a good understanding of the public and their perception of the problem. What are they sensible to? Have they observed any consequences of climate change in their life and environment? On their health? What can motivate a change in behaviour to tackle the problem of climatic change?

Objective: The aim of the project is to build field enquiry tools to gather data and analyse the perception and representations of different populations from different types of environment (urban, sub-urban, rural) The results of this project can then be useful in building educational and awareness programmes in education for a better environment.

Method: The association Graine and the association Educ'alpes have collected data from nature animators and nature park animators. The study of these data made it possible to ask a question: How to raise awareness of climate change issues?

Meeting, participant observation, interviews :

The student went to meet the actors interviewed, nature animators, environmental educators. He has participated in events (such as nature festivals) to understand how educational tools are deployed and what exchanges are possible with the audience.

Results, discussion and conclusion: The first result (unexpected) is that talking about climate change is not "selling". Several times the public did not come to the meeting.

Another result is the discovery of the variety of profiles of environmental educators. Some are sensitized, others less.

The student's work showed the need for professionals to meet. A professional working day will be organized by the student and the 2 associations involved in the project and tools will be deployed.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/33-interpretations-of-climatic-change
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Title	Musical heritage: intergenerational transmission.		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Music	Period	02/2019-07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: According to a study held between 2008 and 2010 which led to an exhibition and organisation of concerts, musical workshops, documentaries on sound...it is important to actualise the knowledge on the contemporary history on migration in the area of Villeurbanne, on the spaces and methods of transmission of music emanating from collective trajectories. This project is jointly realised with 'Le Rize' and the national school of music, dance and drama art.</p>			
<p>Objective: The aim of the project is to relaunch the research field by documenting on the history and contemporary trajectory of migrants in Villeurbanne and its vicinity to build up an inventory of formal and informal transmission spaces of music. Based on field data gathering, the project aims to apply the former methods of the association CMTA, that is, recordings of sounds in the natural environment followed by a theoretical approach of sound recordings.</p>			
<p>Method: Step 1: Find local contacts and musicians to participate in the data collection of music from migrants. For this purpose, a thorough research on such contacts had to be carried out through a network of associations working with a diverse and multicultural approach to music. Step 2 : Qualitative interviews with musicians. Recordings of music and the pathway of dynamic evolution of those music through its migration trajectory. Step 3 : Analysis of data and constitution of archives as well as documentary on the evolution of music from its origin until date. These documentaries will then constitute an exhibition in 2021.</p>			
<p>Results, discussion and conclusion: 200 people have been spotted as relay contacts. 20 qualitative interviews have been analysed and interpreted to give way to the valorisation of 20 traditional musical instruments. These data have been organised to create an exhibition on musical instruments on the theme of 'travelling musical instruments'. The exhibition will be interactive and participatory. It will be an immersive experience on the evolution of the use of traditional musical instruments.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/34-musical-heritage--intergenerational-transmission		

Title	Waste management and volunteers' engagement		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, waste	Period	02/2019-07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The association 'Mouvement de Palier' was established with the aim to find ways to embed waste management in residential buildings and the neighbourhood. Today, the association's main aim is to form and accompany citizens who have the will to accompany their neighbours and social sphere in how to effectively manage wastes in their own residence. They also accompany citizens towards behavioural change in their daily activities as well as at their work place in order to better manage and go for zero wastes.</p>			
<p>Objective: The social relations and sharing of good experience are the main ingredients for a successful action from engaged ambassadors. Therefore, what encourages an ambassador to engage himself in this association is a crucial question in order to establish a sense of sustainable engagement. The association also offers workshops to teach ambassadors how to properly manage wastes and how to aspire for zero wastes. They need to develop a playful and pedagogical tool in order to embed their training tools. For this purpose, the association needs a thorough feedback from inhabitants benefitting from the ambassadors' interventions. The project is on data gathering from ambassadors who are engaged in the association, those who have left the CSO and others who would like to invest themselves in such actions.</p>			

Method: Using quantitative and qualitative methods, we sought to understand and interpret the stages of behavioural change brought about by the ambassadors involved in the association. The ambassadors do not all experience the same commitment and do not manifest themselves to the association with the same regularity. While some ambassadors immediately show an urgent need to grasp ecological and solidarity issues and turn to an association with this in mind, others are more observant and measured. The social structuring of the commitment shows that it is encouraged and maintained when individuals are supported on a daily basis by their entourage.

Results, discussion and conclusion: Commitment requires time and investment. It is an action that involves a process of rationalizing individual choices and evaluating the gains and costs of the changes envisaged. If these stages of reflexivity are not completed, the individual will not perceive his commitment as an intentional responsibility but rather as a constraint from which he will seek to distance himself and gradually turn away. It emerges that an ambassador will be better able to commit himself in the long term if he does not perceive injunctions or infantilization in his accompaniment. Moreover, some ambassadors are in control of their commitments and can convert them in the long term because they remain part of their trajectories. On the other hand, associative commitment can also frighten some ambassadors who associate it more with a political dimension through its militant aspect. As a result, their commitment would lose credibility for fear of their practices being instrumentalized.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/41-waste-management-and-volunteers-engagement
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Title	Dyslexia: analysis of healthcare		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Healthcare services – Dislexia	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France

Summary

Background: Behind the pathologies of dyslexia “Dys”, different related disorders affect 10 % of the population in France. These disorders imply public health as well as social ties. There is a need to embed the healthcare and accompaniment of people suffering from these disorders to promote a more inclusive society. The association ‘AtoutDys’ actions gravitate around the need to better accompany the healthcare as well as sensitize the general public through access of information for families and professionals in health, education, leisure...

Objective: To reach its aim, the association needs to gain a deep knowledge of healthcare pathways as experienced by the close surrounding of the person suffering from dyslexia and associated disorders. These concern narratives from caretakers to understand the factors of caregiving and vulnerability. The first step is a benchmark of studies which have been carried out on this subject in order to spot the potential method to gather field data. The intern working on the project will then suggest indicators for an evaluation of the healthcare pathways to suggest eventual solutions. This project is carried out under the supervision of researchers who are specialised in the field of dyslexia and survey methodology.

Method: The use of the qualitative method, which is based on semi-directive interviews both with a young adult diagnosed with dyslexia and with one of his parents.

The time of the interview was structured by a guideline that addressed different themes such as the reception of the diagnosis, the medical trajectory, the school trajectory etc. This methodology allowed to grasp the different biographical sequences following the diagnosis of a dyslexic child and to understand the practical and (socio-)logical links between these different sequences.

Results, discussion and conclusion: This project thus has the originality to combine two strong and original points: (1) a strong collaboration between the world of research and an extra-academic structure (the AtoutDys association) and (2) a strongly committed transdisciplinary position; consequently, this research project is part of the scientific and societal challenges of today and in the future. This project is therefore very stimulating from an intellectual and human point of view.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/42-dyslexia--analysis-of-healthcare
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Title	Transmission of knowledge on food supply patterns		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Both (Health and Environment), Food	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France

Summary

Background: Santé-Goût-Terroir is an association that aims to raise awareness on the relationship between terroir and health. The association adopts a partnership approach to address the issue in a comprehensive manner. "It is important to defend our terroirs, because it is here that the contents of our plates are prepared, the future of our farmers, our environment, and, consequently, the conditions for our well-being and good health! ». Santé-goût-terroir acts by demonstrating, through the senses and knowledge, the link that exists between the quality of a product adapted to its terroir and its gustatory and nutritional benefits. The association also supports citizens in their choice of local and seasonal products.

Objective: How can we shed light on our current eating habits in the light of changing practices? How can we use the memory and knowledge of our ancestors to learn from practices from the past in order to improve the quality of our food in terms of production, supply, conservation and culinary preparation of products? The project was carried out as part of a collaboration between the Ville de Villeurbanne and the Association Santé-Goût-Terroir.

Through its Centre Communal d'Action Sociale, the City of Villeurbanne is working to re-establish the link between the old and young generations; a relevant way of linking populations together in order to better "make society". In this way, it hopes to develop the link between local food products and health, through interventions in the form of workshops in the form of autonomous residences (establishments for autonomous elderly people), schools and leisure centres in the same neighbourhood.

Method: The aim is to develop a pedagogical tool that links the territory, its history, the inhabitants and the local population with food. It requires supports and an adapted approach based on two dimensions: cognitive and sensitive, in order to promote a good appropriation of the knowledge. Hence the choice of two types of media: historical and iconographic documents related to the targeted audience and history of the territory through:

Testimonials from elderly population, to facilitate intergenerational transmission.

The search for historical documents was based on several criteria:

the period of research: since the Second World War, corresponding period to the youth of the senior citizens questioned and the starting point for fundamental changes (intensive agriculture, food industrialization, mass distribution ...)

research locations: Villeurbanne and nearby municipalities to anchor the pedagogical device in the territory

the three research themes defined to understand the evolution of feeding the field to the plate :

- the production,
- intermediary actors (processing, marketing),
- consumption (recipe, utensils)

Results, discussion and conclusion: Through this field research, creating pedagogical workshops are part of the project and have been divided into three stages: "awakening", "equipping" and "committing". This approach has been built in collaboration with witnesses from the food territory, i.e. elderly people who have told the history and geography of food in Villeurbanne since the post-war period. Some of these witnesses also intervened in the design of pedagogical tools, i.e. in the animation of workshops, in the direct transmission. This intergenerational pedagogy provide children with cognitive, sensitive and user-friendly experience, thus facilitating a better knowledge of appropriation of oneself and one's territory.

The workshops follow a pedagogical progression linking the individual to his or her environment (and vice-versa)

always around the cognitive and sensitive approach of the product. This allows in particular to make the link between terroir and health. For example, we can organize a tasting session of old varieties of apples from an orchard-conservatory and presented in class by a former arboriculturist, explore the why and how and the nutritional quality of the fruit, and finally visit the orchard-conservatory in order to know more about the production environment. A reverse approach is also possible: leave the orchard and then taste the fruit in class. Production, conservation and culinary preparation are successively treated in order to understand that it is the result of these three steps that makes the quality of a product. Each workshop co-organized by the seniors includes useful know-how for improvement of the young generations and faithful to a virtuous relationship between health, environment and development of the territory.

The pedagogical device and the workshops developed have been elaborated with a very operational approach. It is planned to implement them in a school (extracurricular in particular) and a college in the territory. The municipal and educational services concerned will be able to choose the workshops in a repertoire of about twenty workshops, described with objectives, supports as well as terms and conditions.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/117-transmission-of-knowledge-on-food-supply-patterns
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Title Valuing cultural diversity at work			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Workplace and diversity	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: Within the SINGA association, people from different cultures work together, whether in the permanent team or in the coordination teams of the different activity centres. Several formal or informal methods and tools have been developed to bring these differences together and to value them, with the aim of enabling this multicultural team to work effectively together. The founders of the association have identified obstacles to the inclusion of newly arrived people such as access to employment, housing, language proficiency, but also access to sociability. They noted that it was often difficult for foreigners to meet citizens of the host country. This lack of interaction contributes to the perpetuation of prejudices and stereotypes among newcomers and locals.</p>			
<p>Objective: The main objectives of the project are the bibliographical synthesis of existing data on the subject, the choice and implementation of suitable methods of collection of data in the field, and then the proposal of an intercultural tool by designing a training course for the staff and members of the association's board of directors. In this context, the student was led to reflect on the methods to be adopted in order to value the cultural differences of people who have recently arrived in a work team. Firstly, the student observed the tools and work organisations developed by SINGA, particularly those related to the integration of newcomers into teams. Their effectiveness was analysed and the possibility of adapting/transposing them to other structures (associations, institutions, companies) was examined.</p>			
<p>Method: The student intern carried out a thorough and qualitative field work towards the permanent and coordination teams of the different centres of Singa in France. She built up a questionnaire to collect data from refugees as well as the volunteers of Singa. Furthermore, the intern organised 2 science cafés with the different volunteers and refugees in order to inform them about the Science Shop project. The intern then drafted a pedagogical tool and content in order to form coordination and permanent team of the Singa association.</p>			
<p>Results, discussion and conclusion: One solid pedagogical tool has been built and tested towards permanent and coordination team of Singa. The same training has been offered to students of a management school in the context of forming 'tomorrow's leaders', sensitizing them on the challenges and advantages of employing a diverse and multicultural team. The CSO Singa of Lyon and three other hubs in France have adopted this pedagogical tool to apply to their internal staff and volunteers.</p> <p>Overall, 187 people have been formed through this pedagogical tool. Their feedback on the formation are positive and have allowed the CSO to improve and adapt the tool in different contexts such as training to staff, training to students from management schools training to newly arrived refugees and migrants in France.</p>			

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/113-valuing-cultural-diversity-at-work		
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Title	Citizens' implication in urban planning		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban planning	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The district council's request is a citizen's initiative, supported by the scientific committee of the Boutique des Sciences, which then employs a researcher - student. The social demand was to produce a document of democratization around the local planning of the city of Lyon, in order to create practical knowledge addressed to the inhabitants. The research paper, which is a second order of mission, is not addressed to the inhabitants and therefore came in a second phase. The internship was thus designed in two stages.</p> <p>Objective: Produce document in order to help people becoming real local actors and in order to take decision with politics.</p> <p>Method: The first three months were devoted to understanding the context of the neighbourhood council, meeting with different actors of the territory, reading the local urban planning of the city of Lyon (PLU-H) and designing the two documents addressed to the citizens. The last two months were devoted to the layout of the two documents and research for the report as well as its writing. It is therefore an internship at the frontiers of research and action, with two very distinct missions.</p> <p>Results, discussion and conclusion: One of the challenges of the internship was to take a step back from the documents addressed to the inhabitants, in order to have a critical eye in the research paper. Within the framework of the internship, this process was limited, in the sense that in the course of five months, it was necessary to get to know and understand the social, economic and cultural context of the neighbourhood, understand the expectations of the inhabitants, prepare an event, wait for feedback and then write a research paper. Neighbourhood council members were not directly involved in this research paper, but the reflections are based on feedback and observations. It was necessary to create a relationship of mutual trust with the members of the neighbourhood council. The position is therefore more one of immersion - observation. 2 communication documents were created by the students : how to understand the document "local planning and housing plan of the city" in order to understand the city of tomorrow and How to read the document himself. A public restitution was organised with the public audience and the organization involves in the project.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/118-citizens-implication-in-urban-planning		

Title	The gentrification of neighbourhoods through transitional urban planning: myth or reality?		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban planning	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The project with the Science Shop of Université de Lyon is a response to several issues: Employability, better ways of living together, urban and environmental economy. The collaboration between the CSO and researchers will help in the creation of a scientific committee which will further help in evaluating the impact of these civic actions under different aspects.</p> <p>Objective: The objectives of the Civil Society Organisation 'Ma friche urbaine' is to facilitate co-creation of activities with multi-stakeholders in the field of urban transition and to be at the service of the territory linked to the unoccupied spaces. The association wishes to deepen their knowledge on the influence of temporary occupation and the gentrification of territories. This factor is regularly identified as a result from a new urban</p>			

transition, as observed until date. The most vulnerable groups do not feel, or if for some, very lowly concerned of activities and livelihood on those temporary occupied places, giving way to a form of gentrification of the district, making it less accessible to the most disadvantaged.

The implication of diverse territorial stakeholders (economic players, CSOs, citizens, etc.) from its conception to the temporary occupation has to be questioned. Can the implication of local people and activities be a level-up? Are the latter necessary in the conception phases of the temporary project?

Method: 3 steps : a bibliographical work, the collection of testimonies of actors and an immersion in the activities of the internship structure.

Presentation of the chosen approach and implementation :

Through a collection of quantitative and qualitative data, it was possible to identify some thirty indicators allowing a territorial reading under the prism of gentrification

Through the bibliographical work and the collection of testimonies of actors involved in transitional urban planning projects it has been possible to refine the specificity of the research:

- centrality of the question of(s) urban time(s),
- importance of the evaluation and a territorial reading of the projects,
- Systems approach in the implementation of evaluation indicators

Results, discussion and conclusion: Main results :

-Definition of indicators to better understand the link between transitional urban planning and gentrification

-Implementation of an experimental monitoring and evaluation tool for transitional planning projects

-Highlighting the importance of a territorial assessment of transitional urban development projects

-Reflection on the possibilities of manoeuvring room in the implementation of transitional urban planning projects with a view to creating a real local anchorage

Student's work resulted in the creation of a tool allowing the organization to assess the risk of gentrification of transitional urban planning projects through indicators. These were the subject of a collective reflection led by the student, through several entries: the territory in which the project is located, the project itself, its governance, the internal management of the site, local ownership. It allows the organization team to integrate the impact measurement upstream of the project, to step back and identify the room for manoeuvre to move towards an optimal territorial anchorage. This tool has to evolve over time.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/105-unoccupied-urban-territories
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Title	Adolescents' mobility as per urban policy: The case of La Duchère		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban planning	Period	02/2019 - 07/2019
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Valuing the capacities developed in the school "except diploma"		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Professional pathways	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
The suggested mission is to construct a basis with objective data on the developed skills throughout the academic pathway: when a student does not fulfil his/her studies through a recognised degree, nevertheless, he/she develops life skills, especially for taking job positions that are not spotted during their studies.			

Background: Every year, around 100 000 youngsters leave the academic system without a certificate. The French job market is not well structured to facilitate the entry of unqualified and unexperienced jobseekers. The omnipresence of CVs as a first filter penalises those who have not yet acquired enough experiences with an official recognition. Their difficulty in mastering the 'codes' applied in industries only diminishes their chance to make it through a job interview with success, for those who happen to obtain one.

Considering this factor, the association Travail en Lumière (and its digital solution eRHgo), with the support of the Rhône Academy and Pôle Emploi, aims to work on the development of employability of this young population facing difficulties in the recognition of their built capacities. The association also accompanies the beneficiaries through training on access to employment.

Objective: The aim is to prevent a total loss of identification or an enclosure in a professional experience without career perspectives. This systematic work will give way to an empowerment of self-esteem and autonomy by capitalising on an objective and positive recognition. Therefore, the project will enable to: Map developed capacities during study life; Leverage out of school life experiences; Help in the proper orientation towards professional trainings while identifying all success as key moments for entry in the professional field; Accompany the choice in a first professional experience to initiate a professional pathway.

Method, Results and discussion and conclusion not available.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/81-promoting-21st-century-skills
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Title	Diagnosis of Rillieux-la-Pape in the context of its urban development		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban Planning	Period	11/2019-02/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Legal recognition of groups of employees acting for the environment and/or solidarity		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, Ecological transition	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Migration and territorial dynamics in the South Bugey from the post-war period to the present day		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Migration	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available
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Title	Valuing the status and role of caregivers in the care process and health organisation		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Healthcare services and caretakers	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: Since 2012, the association has carried out field studies towards 12 countries in order to identify the pioneers, spot good practices to further disseminate and foster them through sharing of experiences and methodologies. The association has thus federated an international and interdisciplinary scientific committee at the heart of its international network in the field of health. This synergy allows the CSO to actively bring their service to territories and health establishments by developing a documented and duplicable methodology.</p>			
<p>Objective: Danaecare wishes to help an invisible population of contributors of the health system: the caretakers. After consulting different associations of caretakers, it is obvious to contribute in encouraging their recognition by launching a pilot action project. Today, in France, we can count around 8 million of family and close caregivers. Family solidarity is the first response to a sudden health situation requiring caretaking. They contribute in alleviating charges from the sudden dependent situation that the State has to take responsibilities of.</p>			
<p>Method: The objectives of this project is to set up tools and methods of data collection and analysis of the strategy that has been set up to carry out the pilot action plan. This approach will then allow an impact evaluation of the strategy to diagnose the challenges and their local solutions for caretakers in order to be able to reproduce the action plan in other regions.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: Taking charge of this problem is a major social and societal issue which has to be tackled as faced to the lack of knowledge of the population of caretakers, their needs, their recognition within the health organisation and in the society. It is also important to conceive these questions and their solutions to a local scale while enabling its application in other contexts. In fact, the issues and solutions are different whether the caretakers reside in hyper centre of cities, sub-urban regions or the countryside. Danaecare is also developing an action plan destined to conceive solutions in these different territories while implying all concerned stakeholders : nursing/medical staff, associations of patients and caretakers, institutions and researchers.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: The high amount of caretakers who find themselves in a situation of profound isolation and extreme moral, physical and financial distress is an indicator which triggered this local action. This study linked with the National Solidarity Fund for Autonomy (Caisse Nationale de Solidarité pour l'Autonomie/CNSA) of 2019 reveals that 48% of caretakers have developed chronic disorder, 25% state to be physically and psychologically tired and one caretaker over two pass away before the person under their responsibility. In the meanwhile, in the context of an ageing population, the baby-boomers are those who will require care in a near future.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/82-caretakers-in-the-health-pathway		

Title	Analysis of the situations of women victims of sexual and gender-based violence and development of tools to synthesize major trends		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Domestic violence	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The Information centre for women's rights and family – CIDFF (Centre d'Informations sur les Droits des Femmes et des Familles) of Rhône region is an important relay of action from public authorities in the field of access to rights, to employment and training to combat sexual violence and promote gender equality. The staff working at the centre have pointed out similarity in the pathways of women victims who are accompanied by their service: a coincidence or a basic trend?</p> <p>The information centre for women's rights and family of Rhône is part of a national federation founded in 1972 from a state initiative. The accompaniment of victims of sexist and sexual violence are tackled through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, information, orientation through legal aid, access to rights, employment booths as well as private and familial life support. • Accompaniment of women who are victims of sexual and sexist violence through a global intervention : social, psychological, health and legal aid support, including help to children who are exposed to the violent environment. <p>The accompaniment is also linked to other services such as social workers, police and employment advisors</p> <p>Objective: The student intern's main aim is to analyse the personal situations of accompanied women to produce an argumentation which will help the centre in refining their methods of tailored support. Taking into consideration the different experiences from the staff of the centre, the student intern will shed light on the following questions:</p> <p>The staff working at the centre have pointed out similarity in the pathways of women victims who are accompanied by their service: a coincidence or a basic trend? Which methodology can be set up to define a « typical pathway » of victims.</p> <p>The escalating amount of victims of violence received by the centre implies that there is a rise in violence or mostly in denouncing this situation?</p> <p>Method, results, discussion and conclusion: Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, the study as planned could not be completed. Indeed, the Centre had to close during the confinement and the women victims of violence could not be interviewed.</p> <p>The student, in agreement with the referent of the organization, therefore focused the interviews with the people working in the centre. 10 interviews were carried out, with a lawyer, reception staff, etc.</p> <p>The concepts of Culture and Intersectionality were worked and detailed. Two synthesis papers were provided to the association to help it continue the work.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/104-violence-against-women		

Title	Energy Transition in Rural Areas: Citizen Mobilization and Participation		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, Green energy	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Valuing the role and participation of the child in urban planning		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Urban planning	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Study on the environmental impacts of a local currency		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other, local currency	Period	02/2019-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Sustainable development for all		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, youth empowerment	Period	02/2019-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The association is also a legal entity validating the state recognised certificate in group animation (Brevet d'Aptitude aux fonctions d'Animateur) which gives way to job positions as animators for minors. Vitacolo evolves around an administrative council of 12 people accompanied by a team of three permanent staff (pedagogy, development and administration)</p>			
<p>Objective: Since a few holiday seasons, the association has observed a certain cultural diversity when taking into account the different societal issues linked to environmental crisis, such that it led to lively discussions between the actors and the followers. These discussions brought the association to question its' own ecoresponsible practices. Today, the association would like to shed light over how to develop a policy in sustainable development in order to maintain a social diversity during the holiday trips, therefore in any mixed collective.</p>			
<p>Method: Through field work to actively observe and collect data towards children participating in the holiday trips.</p>			

Results, discussion and conclusion: A benchmark of pedagogical tools developed in the field of sustainable development by actors of the youth sector has been carried out.

Identified practices allowing the maintenance of social diversity in a collective context.

Ellaboration and setting up of pedagogical tools to support the managing staff working on field.

Construction of a follow up in 'carbon footprint' and sustainable development for the 2020 season in order to evaluate the environmental impact through concrete and objective criteria.

This study on the construction of an ecological and solidarity transition approach within the Vitacolo association allowed for the first time to develop the state of ecological transition practices within the association. The identification and analysis of this dynamic within the structure revealed some limitations and difficulties in putting into action (difficulty in developing the framework of the action for example.)

The student's work led to a reflection on the tools that enable the different members to take action. These tools, built on the discourses of interviews, exchanges or observations, attempt to respond to the difficulties raised.

Both practical and theoretical, they aim to facilitate the appropriation of the transition project by the members of the association.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/107-sustainable-development-for-all
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Title	Valorisation of manual skills and social inclusion: impact of the actions of the association Tissu-Solidaire		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Social and professional integration	Period	02/2019-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
<p>Background: The Tissu Solidaire association aims to accelerate the social and professional integration of exiled people through the valorization of manual skills. Two programs are proposed:</p> <p>L'aiguille: a civic engagement program for locals and new arrivals (refugees, asylum seekers) consisting of sewing workshops and courses, cultural outings and awareness of commitment.</p> <p>Le fil: a springboard path to professional integration via the craft industry through French classes, sewing courses, the creation of a collection with designers and individualized job coaching.</p>			
<p>Objective: How does the valorization of the manual skills of people in exile accelerate social and professional integration in the host society? A refugee faces 3 problems when arriving in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lack of network, • difficulty in mastering the French language, • difficulty accessing the job of one's choice. <p>With this observation, the association decided to use textile creation as a mediation tool to accompany newcomers in their professional project. Today, Tissu Solidaire wishes to measure its impact in order to better accompany people.</p> <p>For 4 years the CSO has been organizing sewing workshops between exiled people and local inhabitants from Lyon and since March 2019 a professional remobilization course around textile design.</p> <p>During this period, Tissu Solidaire realized that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile design can be a tool for social mediation. • The creation of social links reveals the skills • Handicrafts accelerate social and professional inclusion <p>Given the success of this project, the CSO wants to analyze and measure the social impact of our actions.</p> <p>Method: Impact evaluation questionnaire to be developed by the student intern to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the use of sewing as a mediation tool for migrants is efficient 			

- The sense of belonging to a new group through these activities from the migrants' perspective.
- How locals from Lyon have changed their ways of welcoming migrants.

Results, discussion and conclusion: The student's work made it possible to capitalize on the existing, to set up social impact indicators and to make the actions of the association readable to the partners.

Analysis of the interviews reveals that the organization offers a reception area for all, without prerequisites or conditions prerequisites. It is a place that is conducive to learning.

Members come to the first time for sewing or French language, but they come back and stay for friendliness and meetings.

This exchange between refugees and exiles allows awareness of the asylum on one side and a better knowledge of each other's French system codes and standards.

Sewing, at the heart of this exchange, is a mediation tool relevant because it is a know-how that interests more and more that some refugees have mastered and can transmit.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/120-valorization-of-manual-skills-and-social-inclusion
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Title	Universal accessibility within an associative network		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Civil society organisations	Period	02/2019-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Participatory housing: social and alternative project for seniors		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Housing for senior citizens	Period	03/2020-08/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Biodiversity and participatory science reception program in the shared gardens of the Lyon Metropolis		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Collective gardens	Period	02/2019-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Social impact of a cooperative group of actors in sustainable food - the GRAP association		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Both (Health and Environment), Food	Period	02/2020-07/2020
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Creative practice as an insertion lever		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Not specified	Period	02/2021 – 07/2021
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Environmental Relevance of a Vegetated Roof System		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Not specified	Period	02/2021 – 07/2021
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Social and/or legal implications of dematerialization of services for detained persons		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Not specified	Period	02/2021 – 07/2021
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

Title	Support for vulnerable audiences towards the use of digital technology		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Not specified	Period	02/2021 – 07/2021
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available
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Title	Viability of a collective restoration alternative to the artificialization of farmland		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Not specified	Period	02/2021 – 07/2021
Partner and Country	UDL, France	Country of implementation	France
Summary			
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	Not available		

1.2.8 ISGLOBAL

Title	Access to healthcare for Chagas disease in Zaragoza, Spain		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Chagas	Period	08/17-04/21
Partner and Country	ISGLOBAL, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: Chagas disease is caused by the parasite Trypanosoma cruzi (T.cruzi), originating in continental Latin America and that affects between 6 and 7 million people in the world. Notwithstanding, due to migratory movements, this disease is no longer found only in endemic areas. It has become a global disease of international interest. In 2015, it was estimated that more than 80% of the affected people in the world have not been diagnosed, so they are unaware of their condition. In addition, it is also estimated that less than 1% of affected people in the world receive treatment. Spain is the second country with the highest number of cases in non-endemic areas. It is estimated that between 48,000 and 87,000 people with CD live in Spain.</p> <p>ISGlobal, a reference centre in the fight against Chagas, received a request from the Cultural Association Raíces Andinas from Bolivia, located in the city of Zaragoza, Spain. The Civil Society Organization (CSO) asked for access to diagnosis and medical care for Chagas disease, in a context where the disease is not well known.</p> <p>Through a workshop with members of the association, three concerns were detected and rewritten into research questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How can the partners of "Raíces Andinas" effectively access diagnosis and treatment of Chagas Disease? ii. What should we know about the lack of demand for health of the partners of "Raíces Andinas" to cooperate in the activation of this demand in terms of access to diagnosis and treatment of Chagas disease? iii. What communication processes can reinforce access to diagnosis and treatment of Chagas Disease for Latin American communities in Zaragoza? <p>The research questions were validated by a Scientific Committee and the CSO. Then researchers worked with a Community Advisory Group established by members from the CSO to design together a Participatory Action Research project. This study had the approval of the Clinical Research Ethics Committee (CEIC) from the Sanitary Corporation of the Hospital Clínic of Barcelona.</p> <p>Objective: To define, together with the CAB and health personnel of the Hospital Clinico Universitario Lozano Blesa in Zaragoza, recommendations and improvements in the access route to medical care for Chagas disease. To generate knowledge, in collaboration with the actors, about the barriers that prevent or hinder the access. Co-design and promote appropriate communication actions for the susceptible Latin American community living in Zaragoza.</p> <p>Method: Phase 1: Generation of the access route Participatory workshops were held between the Community Advisory Group, researchers and health personnel with the aim of generating recommendations so that members of Raíces Andinas and their relatives could effectively access diagnosis and healthcare in Chagas disease. Phase 2: Analysis and deepening. A descriptive Qualitative Research study was conducted in which semi-structured interviews were executed with members of the Raíces Andinas Association and relatives, as well as health personnel from the Lozano Blesa Clinical Hospital and Primary Care Centers. The fieldwork also involved participatory observation in various associative meetings and events. In addition, there has been a very valuable input of data collected in the project's monitoring workshops with the main actors throughout the project. Thus, the barriers and facilitators involved in access to medical care for Chagas disease in Zaragoza were explored both from the perspective of the user or potential user of the medical services and by observing the capacity of the health system to offer medical services according to the needs of the community. Phase 3: Reflection and generation of communication strategies Together with the actors, they decided, through participatory meetings, what the priority Information, Communication and Education strategies should be implemented in order to promote the early detection of parasitic infection, prevent Chagas disease and care for people affected.</p> <p>Results and discussion: In the first phase, an internal hospital protocol was established at the Hospital Clínico Universitario Lozano Blesa in Zaragoza and a series of recommendations were made to those interested. This</p>			

first phase facilitated access to diagnosis for the disease for more than 50 people, five of whom obtained a positive diagnosis in *T. cruzi* and began antiparasitic treatment.

In the second phase, interviews were performed with members of Raíces Andinas Association, patients, family members and friends, accessing by snowball technique to people who had not attended the hospital or were not part of the Association. In addition, interviews were conducted with health personnel from various specialties including family doctors and community health. Among the people susceptible to having Chagas, mainly from Bolivia, socio-cultural barriers were found to be linked to fears, stigma and lack of knowledge about the existence of anti-parasite treatment that can prevent the disease. In addition, some participants expressed difficulties in taking the test due to work issues, family responsibilities or concerns related to life as a migrant or migrated person in Spain, suggesting that a diagnosis in Chagas is not a priority and even more if they feel healthy. On the other hand, it was understood that on very few occasions they received information on this subject from their doctors and that health personnel in general were not up-to-date with respect to *T. cruzi* infection/Chagas disease and the importance of early detection.

The third phase occurred in the light of the findings and progress of the previous phases. The trio of actors co-designed material (posters and leaflets) with basic information about Chagas disease and how to find healthcare. On the other hand, with the coordination of the Hospital, clinical update sessions on Chagas disease were organized for all hospital staff, for pediatricians from the entire health sector dependent on the hospital, as well as in primary care centers. In addition, a two-day training course was held with local experts, researchers from ISGlobal and the Hospital Clinic in Barcelona and the Raíces Andinas Association, aimed at healthcare personnel from the entire Community of Aragón. On the other hand, the Raíces Andinas Association has disseminated the information in its own members and other Latin American Associations and groups through numerous events and meetings.

Conclusion: This project has enabled the establishment of a reference center in the city of Zaragoza for care in Chagas disease with a patient-centered perspective that offers training and advice to other health centers.

Likewise, and not least, the Raíces Andinas association initiated an activist commitment to fight the disease by offering information and support to members of the Association, compatriots, and Latin American Associations located in Zaragoza. In addition, Raíces Andinas is involved in solidarity and cooperation activities in Bolivia, where they are also involved in promoting early detection of Chagas. The Participatory Action Research approach of this project has been very successful in generating useful knowledge to implement actions that achieve substantial and sustainable changes together the community and other relevant actors.

The results of this project will be analyzed together with the “Living with Chagas” project executed by CEADES in Bolivia (<https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/59-living-with-chagas-disease:-a-qualitativ>), in order to understand how Chagas disease is faced in the transnational environment and how both transdisciplinary projects have impacted on the communities involved. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oyVe6MnOoTc>

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/21-access-to-healthcare-for-chagas-disease-in-zaragoza-spain
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Title	“Like learning how to fly”: collaborative research exploring the wider impacts of adult cycle training		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Mental, Emotional and physical well-being	Period	12/18 - 05/21
Partner and Country	ISGLOBAL, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
VESENBIKI is a training programme run by the CSO Biciclot. Biciclot is a cooperative that offers bicycle mobility services and educational programmes. In the programme VESenBICI, adults learn how to cycle. The impacts of learning how to use a bicycle in the adult age were perceived by the CSO to be very powerful and varied. To know more about these impacts would help them not only to improve their programme outcomes but also to get funding based on the detailed benefits that the impact assessment would provide. Well-being and wider health impacts of such programmes are underresearched. We are employing qualitative methods to define and describe these impacts and get an idea of the most relevant well-being dimensions involved in this learning process.			

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/43-impact-on-wellbeing-of-adult-cycle-training
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Title	Exploring Social Support as a Mitigator of Emotional Health Impairment: Action - Research on the Vulnerability of Migrant Domestic and Care Workers (Mujeres Pa'lante)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Mental health	Period	01/19 - 05/21
Partner and Country	ISGLOBAL, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain, Hungary
Summary			
<p>Background: After a series of evaluation meetings held by the InSPIRES-ISGlobal team with representatives of the “Grupo de Estudios de Inmigración y Minorías Étnicas” (GEDIME, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona) to identify possible needs related to the health of the immigrant population, it was decided to contact the association “Mujeres Pa'lante” following a suggestion derived from the field work of doctoral students Liliana Rivera and Zaida Lenny Franco. At the same time, the same association was reached thanks to the staff of “Pasa la voz”, a project starring civil society actors who manage to bring new patients to a first consultation at the International Health Service, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona.</p> <p>In coordination with the team of Mujeres Pa'lante, a workshop was planned to raise the demands among the participants in an occupational training course in social and health care. As a result, five dimensions were identified, grouping a total of eleven possible action-oriented research questions. This reformulation process was carried out by Sergi Campillo in the context of his professional internship and master's thesis, with the support of the InSPIRES team.</p> <p>In a meeting of the InSPIRES-ISGlobal Scientific Committee (20/06/2019), with the participation of guests from the “Consell Municipal d’Immigració de Barcelona”, the “Ajuntament de Barcelona” and the project team, it was recommended to direct the efforts of the process towards a pilot intervention to be decided together with “Mujeres Pa'lante” in the dimension of “Social Support”. The intervention should also include a research component.</p> <p>Mujeres Pa'lante and AdniJóga - Comparative research in emotional health (2020 -2021): Later on, under the umbrella of the transdisciplinary and transnational (TT) projects promoted by InSPIRES among its partners, our team was fortunate to initiate a process together with the Environmental Social Science Research Group (ESSRG). In Budapest, Hungary, ESSRG's research focused on workshops offered by AdniJóga, a collective that brings the physical and mental benefits of yoga to vulnerable groups. Thus, the ESSRG and ISGlobal teams decided to work together in a TT process comparing their interventions and research on emotional health.</p> <p>Objective: In July 2019, Mujeres Pa'lante proposed a pilot intervention in emotional health and social support to give continuity to the process. Under the initiative of Mujeres Pa'lante, the idea of a set of workshops around the theme of “self-care” was presented with the specialist Daniela Fontaine López. The workshops “Caring for those who care” were thought under the general objective of “Co-designing and implementing a pilot intervention program that responds to the demands linked to emotional health collected in the participatory process organized between the Mujeres Pa'lante collective and ISGlobal’s Science Shop between November 2018 and August 2019 in Barcelona”.</p> <p>The workshops were developed between November and December 2019 with the following specific objectives: a) to introduce the look of self-care and prevention of burn out syndrome; b) self-management of health as a preventive method; c) to favor the recognition of one's own needs and d) to create a support group and a space for socializing for the women who will take the workshop.</p> <p>As for the research component, Sergi campillo's master's thesis proposed: “Understanding the incidence of social support as an enabling element of resilience in the face of the social vulnerability of migrant women workers in the care sector”.</p> <p>TT with ESSRG: Finally, regarding the Transdisciplinary and Transnational (TT) project, the ESSRG and ISGlobal teams decided to “create a conceptual and methodological framework to measure the impact of two interventions on emotional health”.</p> <p>Method: The intervention was concretized with the implementation of the pilot. Three self-care sessions were held on consecutive Sundays, each of them lasting three hours. A situation of major force and, later, the beginning of quarantine, prevented the fourth workshop from being held.</p> <p>In the first phase of the process, the researcher collected the information for the study in a) the participant</p>			

observation sessions of the demand assessment workshop and the self-care workshops; and in b) semi-structured interviews with participants of the workshops.

TT with ESSRG: In Barcelona -and giving continuity to the field work carried out in Sergi Campillo's thesis- qualitative data collection took the form of interviews. The interviews focused on the impact that the "self-care" workshops had on both the participants and the facilitator of that experience. Despite delays due to the coronavirus pandemic (which hindered the continuity of the research in various ways), the interviews were resumed with instructors and participants of the workshops in both contexts.

In Barcelona, facilitator Daniela Fontaine Lopez was interviewed by adapting questions from the interview script used to interview AdniJóga instructors in Budapest. The facilitator of our workshops helped us to include questions to evaluate the impact of the workshops in the interviews with the participants.

Results and discussion: The workshops were implemented as previously reported. The evaluation of their impact is in the process of analysis (TT with ESSRG).

Regarding the results of the ISGlobal research, it was possible to expose some structural determinants of social inequality that affect Latin American women workers in the care sector, as well as social support processes collected in the research that could have an impact on the promotion of the well-being of the group.

Among these determinants, for example, the informality or labor deregulation of commodified reproductive work, which is interrelated with the lack of social recognition of this work and the possible consequence in the weakening of the subjectivity of women workers and in the generation of hostile work environments.

In such a context, social support can play a transcendent role through its affective and informal dimension, sharing experiences with peer groups that collectivize discomforts, strengthening subjectivities. The training courses in social and health care offered by Mujeres Pa'lante also act as a social "revalorization" of the care sector through its professionalization, promoting its social recognition.

The high degree of seasonality in the domestic work sector -another of the factors analyzed- translates into anxiety, stress and failure to separate work and free time, "since they are still looking for work during the time they are working". On the other hand, the women participating in the research project generate a social network with other migrant women workers in the care sector that acts as instrumental social support, insofar as they share job offers.

The family separation to which migrant women workers are exposed "represents the absence of one of the most intense social support resources, both emotionally and instrumentally".

TT with ESSRG: The comparative study will share its initial findings on June 30, 2021.

Conclusion: The research identified structural determinants of social inequality that target Latin American women care workers, as well as social support processes that could be instrumental in promoting the well-being of the migrant workers in question.

TT with ESSRG: The comparative study will share its initial findings by June 30, 2021.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/160-mujeres-palante
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Title	Open streets in Latin-America: Health impacts related to physical activity (Ciclovías)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Physical activity	Period	12/18 - 11/20
Partner and Country	ISGLOBAL, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			

Background: In 2016 was reported a global prevalence of insufficient physical activity (PA) of 23%, being Latin America the region with the highest prevalence of insufficient PA (39%). Several interventions to improve PA in Latin American cities have been actively promoted, such as open streets (OS). OS (also called "Ciclovías Recreativas" in Spanish), are city streets temporarily repurpose into car-free spaces for leisure activities. OS had a quick expansion in Latin America (LA), arriving to cover 77 Latin American cities in 2019.

Objective: This study aims to quantify the health impacts of OS related to PA, in 15 Latin American cities.

Method: Quantitative Health Impact Assessment approach, estimating annual deaths, disease incidence (ischemic heart disease (IHD), ischemic stroke, type 2 diabetes (DM2), colon cancer, breast cancer, and

dementia), disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and economic values (on mortality), related to PA. Health and demographic data from each city and country were collected from official records and scientific publications. An OS data was collected through an OS survey distributed to city authorities across the Americas Open Street network. Two main scenarios were quantified. Scenario 1: estimating the health impacts of the OS related PA as reported by each city authority. Scenario 2: a hypothetical scenario based on “what if” all the cities included in the study achieved the highest reported proportion of OS users between the 15 LA cities (13% of the city population, as in Bogota). The 15 LA cities included were, Argentina: Rosario; Bolivia: El Alto; Brazil: Sao Paulo; Chile: Santiago de Chile; Colombia: Bogota, Cali and Medellin; Ecuador: Cuenca and Quito; Guatemala: Guatemala City; Mexico: Guadalajara, Mexico City and Puebla; Panama: Panama City; Peru: Lima

Results and discussion: This study found that the OS in the 15 LA cities included has an estimated benefit of 1,101 annual deaths avoided due to the increment of PA, with an annual economic impact of \$1,575 million USD, and an annual reduction of 3,070 DALYs (scenario 1). In scenario 2, assuming an increased number of OS users achieving 13% of the city population, the estimated benefits could rise to 8,293 annual deaths avoided, with an annual economic impact of \$12,928 million USD and an annual reduction of 21,021 DALYs. In terms of the type of PA, the most benefits, between the 15 cities, were derived from cyclists (1,648 DALYs), followed by pedestrians (359 DALYs).

Conclusion: This study found that Open Streets in Latin America can provide important health and health-economic benefits related to physical activity. OS can be used as a health promotion and prevention tool in urban settings. Especially in those areas and countries where physical inactivity has a higher incidence. In addition, in those cities where OS already exist, increase the number of OS events, kilometers, and duration could result in a greater number of users, OS related PA, and their related health benefits.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/44-open-streets-in-latinamerica-health-impacts-related-to-physi
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Title	"Dones i Salut Mental" coordinated by ISGlobal and the Associació Drets Sexuais i Reproductius		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, mental health	Period	12/18 - 11/20
Partner and Country	ISGLOBAL, Spain	Country of implementation	Spain
Summary			
<p>Background: The project emerged from the meeting between professionals from L'Associació Drets Sexuais i Reproductius, the Federació de Salut Mental de Catalunya and the Institut de Salut Global de Barcelona (SGlobal). The professionals of the Associació Drets Sexuais i Reproductius, from their extensive experience working in the area of sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) and sexual and reproductive health (SRR) along with the Federació de Salut Mental de Catalunya, identified situations of ignorance about the body and sexuality of women diagnosed with severe mental disorders, and experiences of violation of their sexual and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Given this circumstance, the implementation of a Science Shop was proposed, developed jointly within the framework of the InSPIRES project, with the aim of finding out the current situation and the needs of women diagnosed with severe mental disorders in relation to the exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights. For this, initially a process of participant observation was designed in the workshops that the Association deploys in the field of sexual and reproductive health education, as well as the development of workshops of co-identification and prioritization of needs with women diagnosed with severe mental disorder (SMD) in social clubs. However, the pandemic situation made it impossible to deploy the workshops and the consequent dynamics of needs identification and elaboration of research questions.</p> <p>Thus, in order to define the current situation of exercise or violation of sexual and reproductive rights of women diagnosed with severe mental disorders and at the same time establish research and intervention priorities in this area, we developed a study using the Delphi method, whose informants were professionals working in the community mental health field.</p> <p>The configuration of the group of experts was based on a search and contact with social clubs in the province of Barcelona. The invitation to participate in the Delphi was made by e-mail and later virtual meetings were held to explain to each interested professional the subject of the study, the method, and the treatment of the data.</p>			

Likewise, the Federació Catalana de Salut Mental (Catalan Federation of Mental Health) participated in the study by providing contacts with social clubs in Catalonia inside and outside the province of Barcelona. As a result of the Delphi process, several situations of violation of sexual and reproductive rights were identified, which are strongly crossed by two essential components: gender and the stigma of the diagnosis of severe mental disorder.

Objective: The purpose of this proposal is to learn about the experiences and practices related to the exercise or violation of sexual and reproductive rights of women diagnosed with severe mental disorders. Thus, the research proposal presented is consistent with line two prioritized as a product of the Delphi process mentioned above.

General objective: To analyze the experiences on sexuality of women diagnosed with severe mental disorder and its effects on the construction of subjectivity in Catalonia.

Specific objectives:

- i. To analyze the women with SMDG's knowledge about their body, pleasure and sexuality.
- ii. To know the diversity and course of affective-sexual relationships.
- iii. To inquire about the role of the family and/or other close relatives in guaranteeing or limiting the exercise of sexuality.
- iv. To know the role of institutional practices in the control or promotion of women's sexual rights with a diagnosis of severe mental disorder.
- v. Identify situations of violence and/or sexual abuse, and analyze the causes that have promoted them.
- vi. Identify practices, if any, of resistance to control over the sexuality of women with a diagnosis of severe mental disorder.

Method: In order to understand the meanings that women with a diagnosis of severe mental disorder give to their experiences of sexuality, we propose the development of a qualitative research. Specifically, we proposed the use of life narratives.

Based on the results of the Delphi and the scientific committee session, key elements were identified for the selection of informants for the life stories: age (two groups), place of residence (two groups) and gender perspective and/or the trajectory of the struggle for sexual and reproductive rights of women with SMD (two groups). Crossing these variables, it was decided to carry out eight life stories.

Consistent with the research objectives, the following themes were established to be addressed in each life story: (i) knowledge and experiences about the body, pleasure and sexuality; (ii) sex education (refers to formative strategies that promote knowledge of the body, sexuality, pleasure, reproduction and the development of equitable affective-sexual relationships); (iii) access to sexual and reproductive health services; © existence of social support (families, institutions) in relation to the exercise of SRR; (iv) experiences of sexual and reproductive rights violations (situations of violence and/or sexual abuse); (v) role of medical, community and judicial institutions as well as the role of the family and the community in the violation of sexual and reproductive rights; (vi) practices of resistance to the violation of SRR.

The interviews have been audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim.

Results and discussion: Currently, a thematic content analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006) is carried out, which will allow the realization of an inferential process based on the identification of units of meaning and their linkage with the context in which these meanings are produced. Subsequently, a network of relationships between categories and subcategories will be configured to make the studied phenomenon intelligible in a specific and deep way.

Conclusion: A first presentation of results will be made to the civil society organizations involved on June 29, 2021. The complete study will be presented in September 2021, after which the strategy for the dissemination and discussion of the results will be co-designed.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/161-womens-sexual-and-reproductive-rights-and-mental-health
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1.2.9 OPEN CALL PROJECTS

The following projects were implemented under the Open Call process. You can find more information about it in Deliverable 4.1.

Title	Collective awareness on air quality monitoring		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, air pollution	Period	10/2020 - 12/2020
Partner and Country	DRAXIS Environmental S.A.	Country of implementation	Greece, United Kingdom
Summary			
<p>Background: Air pollution is one of the most significant factors posing threat to the health of individuals worldwide. It is associated with a range of diseases, symptoms and conditions that impair health and quality of human life. The actual problem is the inefficient information of citizens about the problem of air pollution and its impacts on their health. To address this gap, there is an emerging trend of citizen science initiatives, where amateur scientists take advantage of new technologies to use low-cost sensors or low-tech devices and methods to measure air pollution on their own. However, there can be detected a weakness of the majority of the existing citizen science initiatives to involve citizens of all ages from the local community.</p>			
<p>Objective: The objective of the project was to empower citizens to be involved in community air quality monitoring, interpret the collected data and protect their health from the hazardous outdoor air pollution, enabling public participation in science and utilisation of the generated data for policy action. Citizens were involved in problem definition, data search, collection, preparation, analysis and visualization, and finally knowledge creation.</p>			
<p>Method: Citizens were involved in problem definition, data search, collection, preparation, analysis and visualization, and finally knowledge creation. They were able to measure the outdoor air quality around them with low-cost sensors proposed by the hackAIR project. During the project they were also able to access and visualize air quality data from heterogeneous sources (citizen-generated and publicly available open data) via the already available hackAIR platform (https://platform.hackair.eu/). We decided to work with a school in Lambeth, south London which is the 9th most deprived London borough (2017), engaging children, their teachers and their parents in air quality monitoring. We selected this school as it is a primary school so the children are young and therefore vulnerable to pollution. In addition, 60% of Lambeth's population describe their ethnicity as other than white British, and air pollution has been documented to disproportionately affect ethnic minorities. 10 air quality sensing devices were distributed to citizens. Specific guidelines for the treatment and use of the devices, and the visualization of their measurements through the hackAIR platform were provided to the participants.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: All the engagement was done online, including with primary school pupils. A majority of pupils were coming from minority backgrounds. A good gender balance was also achieved in the engagement of pupils. This is because the 'Eco-Warrior Club' of the primary school was engaged, which recruits pupils considering gender equal opportunities. A total of 9 parents were engaged through the programme. A minority of parents came from minority backgrounds. This might be because air quality interests particular demographics who have necessary resources to dedicate time to attending workshops, etc. The school selected, however, is located in an underprivileged area of London exhibiting high levels of pollution. It was hypothesized that outcomes from engaging parents would have beneficial effects for the school as a whole. Adult participants participated in the project by signing an informed consent about the use of the collected data, while children was asked to provide parental consent. Pupils showed an interest in understanding the specifics of air pollution. They showed an interest in understanding graphical representation of pollution concentrations for pollutants such as PM10 and PM2.5. Pupils seemed to exhibit a good prior knowledge on pollution, due to a specific curriculum in the UK, and their participation in the Eco-Warrior Club. However, they were enthusiastic to use their own sensor, and showed an interest in understanding different levels of pollution concentration. Parents also showed an interest in monitoring air pollution at their homes. Parents engaged in the interpretation of pollution levels, offering different rationales for the presence of higher concentration levels at times, and not others -such as when pollution levels rose due to Bonfire night in London. Parents actively engaged in workshops and provided useful</p>			

suggestions addressed to the Local Authority for the final workshop. These suggestions proposed to put in place measures to help reduce the school's exposure to high levels of air pollution.

Conclusion: The project engaged 3 types of stakeholders: primary school pupils, their teachers, and children's parents. Parents engaged were not related to pupils engaged from the Eco-Warrior Club. We thus reached a broader audience of individuals within the school, engaging people from different streams. Overall, the project was quite successful on an array of dimensions. Looking at parents as stakeholders, they gained an understanding of the differing levels of pollution they find at home thanks to the sensors. Secondly, the series of workshops enabled to answer parents' queries in relation to air quality policies and regulations, particularly regarding what concentrations are considered harmful, by which institutions and for which demographics. Finally, the project enabled parents to create the basis of a parents' network, whereby all are inspired to take action at the school level and more knowledgeable of individual and collective means existing to tackle air pollution.

Looking at teachers as stakeholders, the project facilitated the creation of a small network of parents keen on dedicating time to improving air quality at the school. This has enabled teachers to identify 'champions' within the parents' group. Hopefully this network will facilitate the implementation of campaigns at the school level in the future, as the anti-idling campaign proposed during the last event of the programme.

Looking at pupils as stakeholders, the project offered a sound background to the main aspects of air pollution. In terms of learning outcomes, they had the chance to explore what 'air pollution' means, the different types of gas and non-gas pollutants we find, how scientists currently monitor air pollution, and how low-cost sensors such as those used in InSPIRES can enable anyone to get an understanding of how polluted the air is. Children displayed a good understanding of the concepts and engaged quite well with the material provided, specifically when reading different graphs – which required a bit more effort. We think that the programme offered good take-away points which hopefully will ignite debates at home and engage pupils' parents further.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/103-collective-awareness-on-air-quality-monitoring
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Title	Yanayi Project		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, climate change	Period	03/20-12/20
Partner and Country	Boutique des Science de l'Université de Parakou	Country of implementation	Benin, Cameroon. Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal

Summary

Background: Climate change is transforming the contexts of life around the planet, but not in the same way and not with the same impacts. The environmental inequalities between the countries of the North and those of the global South are well known, the former being better prepared and relatively less affected than the latter, especially in the French-speaking countries of the global South (Africa and Haiti) which are highly vulnerable to desertification or flooding, for example. In the latter territories, these phenomena have direct impacts on agricultural production and food, and therefore on the populations and their well-being - impacts that make life more difficult, as indicated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 devoted to the fight against climate change. How do African and Haitian populations, particularly in rural areas, experience these impacts or climate change in general that affects their living environment? How do they identify and explain these changes? Have these changes had an impact on their health and the therapeutic possibilities of their environment? What have they done to resist, mitigate or adapt to them? What resilience strategies have they devised and what knowledge have they generated over time about their natural environment, its transformations and the need to continue to draw from it the resources necessary for life?

In line with the theoretical approach of social ecology and cognitive justice, our project aims to highlight, disseminate openly and archive in a sustainable manner the knowledge and actions of a wide range of vulnerable communities in Africa and Haiti that have been hard hit by climate change over the past several decades. As a result of the destruction of westernised ecosystems and education systems, local knowledge related to the environment is in danger of extinction, as shown by the struggle of our pan-African partners ENDA and Prometra to revalue this knowledge, or is not taken seriously, especially the knowledge of illiterate women

(Piron 1994). On the contrary, we believe that this knowledge is valuable and useful for sensitizing and mobilizing communities against climate change, especially if it is freely and widely disseminated in an open database and in local languages. It could also be translated into practical knowledge to help strengthen the fight against climate change and its destructive effects on vulnerable communities. Our strategy for increasing the value and relevance of this local knowledge is to collect stories in which it is integrated and contextualized. These stories in local languages would come from older men and women, guardians of the collective memory, who have been able to observe the effects of climate change on their communities over the long term. These will be our data.

A reality that cannot be hidden today is the diversity of stakeholders (local communities, states, NGOs, etc.) affected by climate change, including in remote villages. Yet the dominant discourse conveyed by the institutions of globalization often contrasts with the needs and aspirations of local communities. Thus, promoting local knowledge can help to better understand the complexity surrounding climate change and to propose an alternative to hegemonic knowledge. Indeed, conventional research on climate change in Africa and Haiti shows that passive communities (especially in rural areas) are affected by phenomena that must be measured using quantitative indicators; these communities are sometimes even identified as co-responsible for these disasters, for example in the case of desertification in the Sahel (caused by firewood). Qualitative methods, such as life-story interviews, seem much more relevant for capturing local knowledge on climate change. However, these methods are generally time-consuming to produce results, whereas urgency is inseparable from ODD 13.

Objective: Within the framework of SDO 13 (fight against climate change), the general objective of this action-research project is to build a pan-African database of open data (audio, text, video and photo) on local knowledge related to climate change, collected in the form of stories from 400 elders, men and women, in 100 rural villages in Africa and Haiti by 100 students supervised by 10 science shops, with the support of teachers and civil society organizations. The knowledge thus collected in local languages and in French thanks to the epicollect5 application will be transcribed, prepared and disseminated to generate either research data useful in the fight against climate change, or educational or awareness-raising materials.

The specific objective 1 is to collect 400 stories related to climate change from elders, men and women, living in villages in 8 French-speaking countries in the South, with the help of 10 science and knowledge shops (40 stories collected per shop).

The specific objective 2 is to prepare and deposit these stories in an open database so that they can be used in research and in local strategies for awareness-raising and training on climate resilience.

Specific objective 3 is to build the capacity of 10 science and knowledge shops in French-speaking countries of the South in project management, action research, collective mobilization, collaborative work and research training.

Specific objective 4 is to raise awareness among at least 100 Francophone students from the South about environmental issues in their territory and the knowledge accumulated by elders and resource persons in the villages to resist or adapt to climate change.

Method: Our project proposes an original methodology, inspired by citizen science, but adapted to qualitative social sciences and action research. This methodology allowed us to collect, simultaneously and in 10 different rural territories, hundreds of local knowledge stories from older men and women about climate change and people's resilience strategies. The free and open digital technology designed for the citizen science projects we are using (epicollect5), works offline and is therefore well adapted to the African or Haitian context. The story collectors are 100 students in the humanities and social sciences affiliated with 10 science stores located in francophone countries in the South. Once collected, the stories are archived in an open and reusable database (audio, photo, video and text).

Results and discussion: The project It was anticipated that the stories would be collected from 400 women and men elders. With the determination of each BDS partner, the project reached its goal.

In total, the life stories were collected from 478 elders ranging in age from 40 to 103 with an average age of 63. The majority were men, with a proportion of 68%. The elders contacted come from rural areas of seven (08) French-speaking African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea) and Haiti. The main activity is agriculture with a proportion of 57%. Farmers are followed by elders specialized in

animal production (18%). Traditional practitioners, blacksmiths, artisans and others are less represented in the study sample. The database is available at the following address: <https://five.epicollect.net/project/yanayi-entretiens/data>

Climate change is no longer a new phenomenon. Far from being the prerogative of scientists, climate change is well observed and analyzed through the daily experience of the rural population. However, the observations and consequences differ from one elder to another and their environment of residence.

Over the years, the elders have observed various changes in rainfall. These often include variability in the timing and density of rainfall. Drought and heat are also part of the changes mentioned. These changes are not without consequences for the rural population. The most mentioned impacts are on agricultural and food production, the rise in water levels that increase the risk of flooding. The most felt and mentioned impacts are on agriculture (soil fertility, destruction of flora, ...), health (outbreak of epidemics or other ferocious diseases ...), children's education etc.

To mitigate the effects of climate change, individual and community practices have been adopted. These practices range from changes in agricultural practices to the establishment of charters to fight against climate change through cultural practices.

Conclusion: This project has been a godsend for all involved: from students to scientists to people from civil society. We have learned a lot from the elders. The story base can be used to refine or develop new policies to fight climate change.

From this collaborative work came the idea of creating a collective book. It is a multilingual (African and Haitian languages) and multidisciplinary pan-African dictionary of climate change, with stories and field photos. The entries in the dictionary are elements likely to be affected by climate change in Africa and Haiti. As of August 20, the dictionary has 138 entries. This dictionary is freely accessible via this link: <https://scienceetbiencommun.pressbooks.pub/dictionnairecc/>

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/76-yanayi-project
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Title	Stigma and discrimination within the health system against people living with HIV, in Bolivia and Ecuador		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, HIV	Period	09/2020-03/2021
Partner and Country	SIEDIES, Ecuador	Country of implementation	Ecuador and Bolivia
Summary			
<p>Background: In the city of Cochabamba in 2019, a workshop was held to collect social demands from PL WHA and their family members organized in associations (Organized civil community) as part of the InSPIRES project executed by CEADES with H2020 funding from the EU. During this workshop, one of the demands collected corresponded to the measurement and fight against stigma and discrimination suffered by PL WHA within the health facilities in Cochabamba. On the other hand, in Ecuador, the conditions and problems are similar. Furthermore, the same demand was identified in the previous contact with representatives of the PL WHA of Quito (personal interview). Therefore, in 2019, the InSPIRES project launched a call for research with community participation, to which SIEDIES (Ecuador) and the UMISS School of Nursing (Bolivia) prepared a proposal that responds to the social demand collected by CEADES in the InSPIRES project, obtaining the financing for the execution of the participatory research.</p>			
<p>Objective: The main objective is to reduce the stigma and discrimination attitudes, mainly from the nursing staff, against people living with HIV who are demanding health services in the public health system.</p> <p>Secondary objectives are:</p> <p>Reach consensus among patients and health care providers (specifically nurses) regarding attitudes and practices that are perceived as stigmatizing and discriminatory against people living with HIV within health services.</p>			

Identify the factors that facilitate and promote the development of stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV (including knowledge, cultural aspects, fears, and perceptions of personal risk) in nursing activities, from training to their professional activity.

Identify opportunities and potential interventions to avoid stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV in health care.

Give feedback to nursing school about practices and concepts that potentially stigmatize and discriminate against people living with HIV during training to address this matter on their curricula.

Method: The study corresponds to an analytical synthesis investigation that attempts to explain the reasons for the stigma and discrimination of PL WHA.

The methodological design corresponds to an emergent methodology model based on the grounded theory of a mixed type: quantitative and qualitative, where the object of study can be identified from the problem development and investigation of stigma and discrimination of PL WHA, approached from cause-effect modeling.

The information gathering and analysis techniques were identified quantitatively and qualitatively through community participation to provide information on the stigma and discrimination of PL WHA in Quito (Ecuador) and Cochabamba (Bolivia), responding to the expressed social demand by associations of PL WHA and their families, carried out by the InSPIRES Project following the ScienceShop model.

The instrument applied measures HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination in health personnel and PL WHA (Health Policy Project, 2013), globally approved. It was developed and validated in a collaborative and deliberative process involving experts from several countries. The questionnaire focuses on four areas in health care scenarios:

Health Care Facilities personnel fear becoming infected with HIV;

Stereotypes and prejudices related to people who are living or are believed to be living with HIV;

Secondary and observed stigma and discrimination; and

Work environment and policies.

Ultimately, the questionnaire measures programmatic sources of HIV-related stigma and discrimination among people who work in health care.

The questionnaire also captures observations of HIV-related stigma and discrimination within the health care facilities and the degree to which providers experience stigma and discrimination due to providing care to people living with or believed to be living with HIV.

Two questionnaires are available to the public: The first is a short comprehensive version for program planning, evaluation, research, and the second one for monitoring, which includes only the eight questions necessary to collect six of the global indicators approved to measure stigma and discrimination in health facilities. For this research, a short questionnaire was used.

Results and discussion: The leaders of the different organizations helped to survey the members of their institutions (online), in addition to monitoring and providing comments on the process.

Stakeholders were involved during the focus groups (virtual). The participation of the diverse civil organization is the cornerstone of all the proposed activities, their involvement derives from the agreement of the realization of the project in phase 1.

After each focus group, a feedback session was held, with both team members and representatives of the CO in both countries.

At least 6 workshops were held in both countries and a ScienceShop with 350 participants was held to present and discuss the results, review the proposals, and analyzed the next steps.

The number of health professionals who responded to the surveys was 55 in Ecuador and 53 in Bolivia, and for PL WHA in Ecuador: 49 and in Bolivia: 35. In addition, 27 professionals and 19 PL WHA responded to the three workshops held in Ecuador and Bolivia.

The results were presented with a cause and effect model and disseminated through a virtual session on 29 March 2021 with some 350 people from both countries.

When analyzing the results in Ecuador and Bolivia, it is determined that there is still the perception of stigma and discrimination with a medium impact that still requires intervention due to factors of knowledge, representations, attitudes from the perspective of PL WHA and health personnel, data corroborated by (Molina, Fernández, Hernandez, & Sanchez, 1997) in which it mentions that general beliefs influence knowledge and attitudes, education received, degree of direct experience and of which some are modifiable as is the case of

the levels of knowledge and attitudes of health personnel through education which offers opportunities for intervention and can be assessable.

Therefore, when developing the participatory research, it was possible to identify a similar perception in the investigated groups that contributed to recognizing attitudes, beliefs, and representations, with slight differences that were raised in the cause—effects models developed. In addition, their complementarity was determined, which was observed at work between PL WHA (health care users) and Health Personnel (health care providers) and the role of Higher Education Institutions. This action can be evidenced according to (Rojo, 2014) which mentions that involving the key population contributes to finding possible good practices and lessons learned for the improvement and generalization of interventions in the preventive field.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the participants' impact to unveil the cause-effect model of stigma and discrimination had professionals who responded to surveys: 55 in Ecuador and 53 in Bolivia. For PL WHA in Ecuador, 49 people were reached, and in Bolivia, 37. Thus, for the three workshops, A total of Ecuador 27 professionals and 19 PL WHA participated in the activities.

While the impact of the results can be measured through the involvement of the population under study and the construction of the model that causes the stigma and discrimination of PL WHA, in this way, it is defined that all actors express a will to generate lines of intervention and joint action to reinforce actions carried out independently with low impact. The lines of intervention focused on reinforcing the education and training of health professionals, informing and sensitizing the population in general, and improving information and guidance mechanisms for PL WHA during their diagnosis. In addition, it was possible to identify areas of possible interventions to be improved with the resources available to each of the parties involved in the project, establishing an action plan on:

Continuous training in undergraduate nursing careers, determining the holding of training workshops with PL WHA associations to allow contact and experiences were shared about the life of PL WHA that can sensitize and create empathy among the nursing staff.

Professional training — graduates, managing the design of courses focused on the needs of the population in coordination with teachers of medical students.

Design and develop educational tools through a collaboration of associations and higher education institutions, specifically with the Faculty of Nursing.

Universal communication, through the support of Higher Education Institutions and PL WHA associations Activities of connection with society to generate activities that raise awareness for non-stigma and non-discrimination.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/60-stigma-and-discrimination-within-the-health-system-against-p
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Title	PAR, Waste Management, Youth Employment in Gulu		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, Waste management and youth employment	Period	10/19 - 03/21
Partner and Country	Centre for Community-Based participatory action research, Gulu University	Country of implementation	Uganda

Summary

Background: Beginning in 2018, there have been a series of regional round tables to urgently address the impact of climate change in Gulu. This research on waste management emerged from these forums. We hope that this collaborative project can contribute innovative solutions to the problem of waste management in Gulu, create economic opportunities for youth and vulnerable people, model a grassroots approach to research and development, and catalyse a strong and collaborative environmental movement in Northern Uganda and potentially beyond.

Objective: We seek to meet the following objectives; 1) Involve the youths in research about sustainable waste management with a view in creating job opportunities. 2) Identify challenges and solutions to sustainable waste management in Gulu Municipality with key stakeholders. 3) Lobby local government to target environmental

issues in their planning and allocate adequate funds in the budget. 4) Engage citizens in monitoring sustainable waste management 5) Demonstrate entrepreneurial solutions for youth in waste management

Method: A consortium of civil society, academia, business and researchers have come together to build this Participatory Action Research. Youth researchers (females and males) representing vulnerable groups have been incorporated to participate in the design and execution of the project. Stakeholder dialogue was organised to contribute to the project's design. Trained youth researchers carried out transect walks, photo voice, and field interviews to generate data which support initial assessments and co analysis of findings. The project developed an innovation hub to integrate the research observations into tangible business solutions. The youth researchers and innovators presented their research findings and proposed solutions in a second round of stakeholder dialogue. At this session, the participants from the innovation lab pitched their proposals to stakeholders- all of which received external funding for further development of their prototypes.

Results and discussion: Some common observations across the 4 youth led case studies include:

Waste was being dumped and left to pile up in people's back yards and public spaces

Waste was not being sorted

This is a public health hazard because children (and adults) have to walk through it, and it is blocking and polluting water sources

It is an economic problem because people are not renting or visiting shops or homes in areas where the waste is accumulating

The city has to be more accountable for waste sorting and pick up (they don't have enough equipment) creativity and arts can be used to engage people about environmental problems and solutions

there is a large art industry based on using recycled materials

there are considerable economic opportunities available to clean up the waste

In teams, they developed the following projects through the innovation lab:

Vermicomposting of Organic Food Wastes in Gulu City for end use application

Energy Recovery from Food Waste via Anaerobic Digestion

Art and Waste Management: This project focused on how to use Art as a tool for community sensitisation while creating jobs for the youth.

Circulab Wears (Fashion Design using Upcycling of waste)

These solutions were presented to important stakeholders- including the city mayor and other decision making bodies, as well as NGO's and the private sector.

Conclusion: The impact of this participatory action research is continuing to build. As a component of this research we attempted to build in and demonstrate sustainable solutions and knowledge systems. The youth researchers worked in participation with their communities to reflect on the problems impacting them and generate solutions together. The youth came out of the research with funded business prototypes from external community members, and we were able to set up a community centre for green ideas and research- a component of this is a second innovation lab that has been funded by external community stakeholders. Overall, we are very pleased with the outcomes of the research which through the use of participatory methods has integrated data collection with practical and implementable solutions. Perhaps more importantly, it has catalysed a learning network to further research and dialogue around environmental resilience and youth opportunities in Gulu.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/106-par-waste-management-youth-employment-in-gulu
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Title	Increasing Community Resilience in Climate Adaptation Process		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, climate change	Period	01/2020 - 01/2021
Partner and Country	Kadikoy Municipality, Turkey	Country of implementation	Turkey
Summary			

Background: Kadıköy is facing many types of disaster risks due to its geographical location, natural assets and dense urbanization. Local administrations should undertake very important tasks in all stages of the disaster management cycle. These activities that are based on the sharing of information and resources at all levels should be carried out with the cooperation of local and central government as well as with the participation of whole stakeholders and particularly neighbourhood volunteers as first responders.

Kadıköy is one of the leading local governments in Turkey with pioneering projects fighting climate change since 2009. The establishment of "Kadıköy Municipality Environmental Monitoring and Warning System (KEMS)" is one of the activities of the Municipality's Climate Adaptation Action; aims to raise awareness on climate change by creating a resilient structure that is supported by the local government through participation at the neighbourhood level. Starting from point of this, the "InCRECA" has embarked.

Objective and method: InCRECA aims at:

- Creating a resilience voluntary, flexible structure directed and supported by the local government and to improve the participation at the local level,
- Reducing the negative effects of climate change on public health and increasing social resilience,
- Establishing and activating the "Kadıköy Municipality Environmental Monitoring and Early Warning System" (KEMS) through the participation of citizens,
- Raising awareness on climate adaptation of citizens (especially youths) by supports of experts and local science,
- Meeting volunteers with science and technology with the support of experts and academicians,
- Creating a system to warn disadvantaged populations in emergencies.

InCRECA project started in January 2020. The project consists of four phases below:

Phase 1: Selection of the Pilot Area and Target Groups

In January 2020, pilot areas where to be placed in the measurement sensors and devices were determined as for selection criteria such as; the number of public service units, type of use, population density, green areas ratio per person, environmental conditions, type of urbanization, etc. As a result of the scoring of selection criteria, Göztepe Neighbourhood was selected as the pilot area and its volunteers were the target working group.

A meeting was held in January 2020 participating in Göztepe volunteers, Student Consultant of Marmara University and Mukhtar of the Göztepe Neighbourhood. The project was presented to the attendee. Subsequently, an invitation letter with a brochure was sent to the manager of the 19 apartment buildings on Hamit Oskay Street. 5 apartment managers attended the meeting held at Göztepe Volunteer House on 1 February 2020. Moreover, correspondence was made with the Directorate of Health Affairs and Directorate of Social Support Services in order to determine the vulnerable population residing in the Street and also receiving social support from the Municipality.

Phase 2: Methodology of the Project

Phase 2.1: Selection of ICT Tools and Applications

The meeting was held with experts from ITU Meteorology Department, Environment Protection and Control Department and IT Department of Municipality in February 2020. It was determined which parameters should be measured, what kind of devices should be preferred and what qualities the devices should have by experts.

Phase 2.2: Installation of Fixed Sensors and Data Monitoring

In March 2020, aiming to determine the air quality, two fixed sensors that measure the air quality and temperature-humidity were installed on the street light in Hamit Oskay Street and also Kadıköy Municipality's garden, live measurement data started to be taken since March 2020. The data which is stored and analyzed in the cloud system can follow from the website (<https://see.airqoon.com/dashboard>). Citizens can also follow live results graphics and temperature distribution maps with the KEMS. Sensor measurement results share live on the website. Result graphs and maps can be followed by citizens online.

Phase 2.3: Determination of the Location of the Sensors and Installation of Household Sensors

The placement of household sensors was determined in cooperation with the Department of Meteorology Engineering of ITU in order to accurately determine, map, and analyze the temperature distribution (hot and cold spots) in Kadıköy.

An open call was made to find residents of Kadıköy residing near the designated points. Among the volunteers who meet the necessary conditions, 20 people were selected from the requests received in the call. Household air quality and temperature/humidity measuring sensors delivered to 20 selected people to be included in the

system.

Some land-use characteristics such as neighbourhood green area distribution and building ratio, street widths, the distance of the sensors to the sea, and green areas have been taken into consideration by the academicians in determining the distribution of sensors in Kadıköy. By providing usage and installation information, citizens were asked to do the installation by themselves. Citizens were asked to do the installation by themselves by providing usage and installation training.

With the participation of stakeholders, an online meeting was planned to hold with 20 volunteers selected among the requests for the Project in November 2021. The project is going to be introduced and explained how the measurement devices and KEMS work to the volunteers. In addition, volunteers will be informed by academics and Kadıköy Municipality Climate Ambassadors about climate change in cities, urban heat islands, and heatwaves. Finally, the meeting was planned to complete by receiving the opinions of the volunteers on the development and dissemination of the Project and the questionnaire application.

Phase 3: Kadıkoy Municipality Environmental Monitoring System (KEMS)

KEMS ensures to citizens follow the current situation in cases of air pollution and heatwave increasing day by day. In the event that air pollution and heatwaves reach values that threaten public health, the Municipality will alert citizens through methods such as web pages, social media, or e-mail. By giving citizens social supports in need who have health problems protection of public health going to be supported with alternative solutions. Public demand and participation are of great importance for the sustainability of the system.

Phase 4: Dissemination Activities

Aiming to provide presentation and dissemination of the project, 3 main meetings were held in the scope of phase 4, and were reached at least 50 attendees (5 briefings, consultant meetings, and a webinar). Two publication prepared and published website. An open call was announced on the website <http://iklim.kadikoy.bel.tr/etkinlik/inspiresBasvuru>). Besides, the KEMS website established and announced to citizens, also the KEMS started the publication of live data.

Results and discussion: InCRECA has promoted the various parts of the community getting together for urban problems and solving them at the local level by based on the perspective of the science shop. A very important step has done to reach the resilience city level.

In the scope of the project, the city's stakeholders were provided to concern themselves with the cities problems and to work in collaboration by held on meetings. The citizens have engaged in the project by the installation of measurement devices on their balconies. The Kadıköy Municipality Environmental Monitoring System has installed and has opened to public use.

Conclusion: InCRECA has become an important part of Kadıköy's steps of climate adaptation. The project has given a chance to the whole part of the community to work in collaboration, achieve a common. Moreover, it is the starting point of supporting the vulnerable population in the face of disaster risks. By established KEMS, information flow has been provided. Awareness of the community on disaster risks has been raised with activities, publications, and news in the whole project timeline. to move the project to a great and more effective level, the improvement and development studies of the project are supported by the Kadıköy Municipality.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/88-increasing-community-resilience-in-climate-adaptation-proces
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Title	Participatory study of chemical and biological characteristics and public health aspects of fog and precipitations in closed basins of Harghita County (Romania)		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Environment, Air pollution	Period	01/2020 - 03/2021
Partner and Country	Sapientia Hungarian University of Transilvania, Romania,	Country of implementation	Romania
Summary			
Background: The Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania is a young but fast growing University, which has already accumulated a significant experience in different research projects. It has been involved in			

challenging projects such as SPARKS with the objective to promote responsible research and innovation (RRI) by inviting key stakeholders to actively participate and raise questions regarding the complex connections between environment and health. During the project implementation different participatory activities were organized as reverse science cafe (RSC) and science espresso in order to promote the exchange of know-how between researchers and social actors. Thanks to these events, a real need emerged to involve the general public and to discuss social topics related to local examples or issues having regional aspects. Hence, the Sapientia University's main objective is to organize participatory events for stakeholders to discuss different issues related to environment pollution and human health, to be involved in policy elaboration, as well as to generate substantial social value for the local community. It is obvious that there is a gap between scientific world and the general public, even more so in regions with no or recent history of higher education, and this is the main reason why making the public engagement in science is particularly challenging. To address these issues the involvement of experts, scientist, multiple stakeholders, social voices and public authorities is mandatory. As stated out earlier the first RRI initiative hosted by our University was the SPARKS project and the present proposal assures the continuity of responsible research, hence the InSPIRES project can offer great opportunity and support in building a "thinking together" society.

Objective: One of the missions of Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania is the development of a wide network of partnerships, based on openness, trustworthiness, dedication and reciprocity. The university-community partnership was developed and strengthened in the last ten years by science communication and participatory activities as: science shops (collecting research questions from the region), science competitions (Labworm, CSI Sapientia), open lab door actions (e.g. Painting with microbes), third age academy (Silver Academy) and other science communication actions (Beyond the Lab exhibition [Sparks project], We are all witnesses - Exhibition on climate justice [Change the Power – (Em) Power to Change project], Coffee house scientific presentations, Sapiophile vlog). Several research topics aroused from a real need of the local community, mainly related to the quality of environment (microbiological study of mineral waters form Harghita County, underground water/fountain quality assessment), food engineering and safety (microbiological safety of food) and sustainable biotechnology (developing local adapted biopreparates for sustainable agriculture). As partner institution of the Sparks project (Horizon2020, Grant Agreement number: 665825, project duration: 2015-2018, <http://csik.sapientia.ro/en/sparks>) the University organized participatory activities to engage members of the public in the concept of "Responsible Research and Innovation". The following activities were organized: Beyond the Lab exhibition, Science Espresso (eight), Reversed Science Cafe and Design Incubation Workshop as local participatory events. The topic of the Reversed Science Café was "Air quality and health", and was held with the participation University researchers and educators, public institutions (Public Health Directorate of Harghita County, Harghita County Council, County Hospital and the Environmental Agency) and civil society organizations (Environmental Partnership Foundation, Green Zone Association). As result of multi-stakeholder participation the idea of the present research project concerning studies on physical-chemical pollution, microbial load, air quality and health correlations on regional scale has been formulated. Local partnerships with stakeholders were established during Sparks project.

Method: The scientific novelty of the current proposal lies in the interdisciplinarity of the chosen topic, atmosphere, air pollution, fog and precipitation, microbiology, modelling and health issues. Thanks to the interdisciplinary characteristics different methods and techniques are used in order to decipher the most important regional characteristics of air pollution and possible health impacts. Hence, several methods are used, such as:

- participatory actions: reverse science café, thematic workshops
- neutralization factor calculation (NF), relative contributions of marine and non-marine sources (SSF/NSSF), acidic and neutralization potential (AP/NP), wet deposition rate, alcalinity rate (DON), ammonium availability index (AAI) and enrichment factor (EF). To describe complex and synergistic effects of components, multiregression analysis, principal component analysis (PCA) and other statistical methods are applied.
- air quality data (PM and gaseous pollutants) are obtained from the national meteorological network (measurements are carried out using the reference methods gravimetric method for PM10 concentrations (Standard EN 12341); SO₂ by ultraviolet fluorescence (SR EN 14212); NO, NO₂, and NO_x by chemiluminescence (SR EN 14211); O₃ by ultraviolet photometry (SR EN 14625); and CO by non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy (SR EN 14626), respectively).

- Metagenome analysis will be carried out from total DNA isolated from fog samples. DNA quality and quantity will be assessed and microbial diversity will be analysed by shot-gun metagenome sequencing with sequencing depth assuring species-level identification of microbial and fungal components.
- Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) modelling for back-trajectory analysis of air parcels movement.

Results and discussion: It has already been demonstrated that PAR are helpful tools in order to address and identify community issues and strengths and thus involve the community members into action. During participatory actions the stakeholders were identified based on the theme of the thematic workshop what was going to be organized. The workshop proposals were well received by the stakeholders and four online meetings were arranged through the Google Meet platform, due to the COVID19 pandemic. The activities focused on being conducted in an inclusive, participatory, reflective, respectful and transparent manner. During the reverse science café the invited participants, stakeholders got a picture about what is the goal of this project, what kind of questions should be answered and analyzed with which methods and according to our plan what will be the expected impact. Finally, there was an excellent brainstorming regarding the multidisciplinary aspects of the present project, why is essential to better understand the relationship between air pollution and its effects on public health. The results of the first meeting were integrated in the project activities, e.g. in formulating new research questions, completing scientific data or improving the communication/dissemination component. The representative of Harghita County Council proposed the project scientific outputs to be integrated in the County's Air Pollution Strategy. Ideas arose to improve communication and dissemination activities (by the partner institution's social platforms or even by social networks of elected officials – Facebook and Instagram pages). During the meeting the participants were encouraged to participate in a quiz "competition", using Mentimeter, where the questions were mainly related to the theme of the workshop, including the microbiology of air, precipitation and on the other hand to the possible public health aspects.

Participants were encouraged to synthesize and contribute with ideas to the project activities, in the form of a Q&A session, with the following topics: what are the main research questions/topics of interest/open science approaches from their institutions related to air quality-health correlations? how could their institutions contribute (with data, results of past projects or innovative communication methodologies) to the scientific or science dissemination and communication activities related to this topic? what approaches/methodologies do their organizations propose to improve the societal visibility of scientific data and results?

Regarding the project's impact on public policy, dissemination events and further consultations resulted in a direct collaboration of the InSPIRES project team and Harghita County Council to participate in the elaboration of Harghita County Council Air Pollution Strategy, members of the project team being invited to participate in a workgroup created to design and elaborate this strategic document.

Through project events, the involvement of different stakeholders (public institutions, such as Harghita County Council, Harghita County Environmental Protection Agency, Public Health Directorate of Harghita County NGOs, such as Pogány-havas Association and academics from Sapientia University and the Institute for Research and Development for Hunting and Mountain Resources) expressed their opinion and contributed with ideas and offered to integrate their data the research and innovation activities proposed by the project.

According to our research, the study region was mostly affected during winter by long-range transport and stable atmospheric conditions. It is obvious that the air quality may be altered not only by local anthropogenic activities but also by long-range transport of pollutants; hence, the improvement is a regional issue as well. The results demonstrate that local-scale meteorological conditions, long-range transport and anthropogenic emissions

(or nearby activities) play an important role in atmospheric pollution in this region. The present study contributed to the limited information about the effects of air pollution in Romania/Eastern Europe and emphasizes the need for additional research on this topic.

Particulate matter (PM) air pollution is an important and modifiable risk factor for adverse health outcomes including cardiovascular disease. Reduction in air pollution exposures is essential to attaining global targets, such as the American Heart Association and World Heart Federation goal of reducing premature CVD mortality. One of the main outcomes of the project are the policy recommendations, where we present the types of measures recommended to facilitate the maintenance of air quality in Harghita County:

City/town or village level:

- rehabilitation of inner-city road infrastructure where modernization/extension works of the utility networks were carried out

- rehabilitation of macadam roads/streets
 - implementation of bypass roads for heavy traffic
 - systematization of road intersections to avoid traffic jams
 - increasing the surface of green spaces and the related maintenance efforts
 - ensure regular street sanitation works (sweeping, spraying)
- Population and industry operators level:
- proper regulation and of combustion-based heating systems
 - information campaigns on the effect of combustion-based heating systems on air quality
 - proper set-up and maintenance of combustion-based household heat generation systems
 - identification, monitoring and sanctioning of companies which use improvised heating devices
- Regional level:
- design and plantation of forest strips or alnes where possible
 - prevention, monitoring and regulation of vegetation fires
 - promoting measures for the production of energy from biomass, capitalizing on the potential for generating biogas from residues resulting from agriculture and other activities.

Conclusion: Related to the foreseen impact of the project, we can conclude that the declared aims of the project, despite the negative effects of the pandemic both on the pilot study activities and dissemination activities, have been implemented and some of the data resulted from the last research activities are under analysis and will be published in an international journal.

In terms of scientific impact, 3 scientific articles were published during the project implementation.

The conclusion is that greater consideration should be given to the evidence on the effects of air pollutants on different groups when setting standards, to promote and advance clean energy policies, expand the air monitoring network especially near locations of high risk-groups e.g. children, elderly, and should co-operate to improve the availability and quality of data on air pollutant emissions from different categories of polluters.

We consider that it is of great importance for policy and decision makers to pay attention to the pollutant concentrations in the near future as long as air pollution is a major concern of new civilized world, and exposure to high levels of air pollution can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. Hence, according to the feedbacks from different social actors, participants and the project as well, had a significant contribution to elucidate the possible relationships between air pollution and health issues and especially in public awareness raising and engagement on environmental and health problems.

Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/54-participatory-study-of-chemical-and-biological-characteristi
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1.2.10 TT PROJECTS

TT RESEARCH PROJECTS

The following projects are considered research TT projects as they have been designed/implemented in several countries. For the ones that have been implemented thanks to the Open Call process, you can find more information about them in the previous section.

- Collective awareness on air quality monitoring (Open Call project from DRAXIS ENVIRONMENTAL S.A.)
- Yanayi project (Open Call project from Boutique des science de l'Université de Parakou)
- Stigma and discrimination within the health system against people living with HIV, in Bolivia and Ecuador (Open Call project from SIEDIES)
- Ethical aspects and challenges in Science Shop projects (IPT and ISGlobal)
- Mental Health problems in PhD students (IPT and UNIFI)

Ethical aspects and challenges in Science Shop projects			
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Other than Health and Environment, Citizen science, science cafè, science shops processes	Period	06/2020-06/2021
Partner and Country	IPT and ISGlobal	Country of implementation	Spain and Tunisia
Summary			
<p>Background: Regarding the increasing importance of ethical aspects in the conduct of participatory researches it becomes for crucial need to arise ethical awareness and promote ethical practices within science shops (SS) projects. The main goal of this study is the assessment of ethical issues and practices among the consortium SSs as well as identifying foremost ethical challenges faced in SS research process. Such analyses and assessment will help in the elaboration of ethical guides supported by a description of the best practices in order to inspire and advice on how to put ethical principles into practice when conducting CBPR.</p> <p>Objective: This study will significantly help all partners to finalize their final ethical reporting for the EC. In addition, this work will allow the elaboration of white paper or guide on ethical practices and requirements when conducting CBPR. An international publication on “What have we learned on ethical practices from SSs projects: On the behalf of InSPIRES Consortium” will be published.</p> <p>Method: This study was carried out in two parts. The first one focused on procedural aspects of ethical issues within each SS with the goal of the assessment of readiness level for EC final reporting on ethics and how SS partners manage the ethical committees or IRBs International Reviewing Board) reviewing process. For this propose we elaborate a simple questionnaire to assess the preparedness of the consortium members to the final ethical audit and the amount of workload in order to finalize their final report (IRBs or legal institutions clearance and approvals, informed consent forms, Data protection policy or strategy.). At the end of this phase each SS partner has described their ethical practices approaches and has raised the most challenging projects in terms of identified vulnerable human participants groups involved in theirs studies. In a second phase of this study and based on the preliminary outputs of the first phase, a more in-depth questionnaire focused on selected projects per SS (much beyond an IRB procedural process) with the aim of qualitative assessment of SS strategy and policies regarding community inclusiveness in research process, data, research results and benefit sharing, ethical literacy of different Stakeholders involved in the project as well as privacy and sensitive data protection. This second phase will be performed via interviews with SS coordinators, selected project PI and CSOs representative if possible.</p> <p>Results, discussion and conclusion not available yet as the project is still ongoing.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/153-ethical-aspects-and-challenges-in-science-shop-projects		

Title	Mental health problems in Ph.D students		
Broad topic(s) and specific topic	Health, Mental health	Period	07/2020-06/2021
Partner and Country	IPT and UNIFI	Country of implementation	Italy, Tunisia
Summary			
<p>Background: Existing research on doctoral students' well-being has consistently found high-stress levels (Kernan, Bogart, & Wheat, 2011; Virtanen, Taina, & Pyhältö, 2016; Wyatt & Oswalt, 2013), mental-health concerns (e.g., depression) Hyun, Quinn, Madon, & Lustig, 2006; Pallos, Yamada, & Okawa, 2005), and alarming physical health symptoms Walsh, Richardson, & Morley, 2012; Kernan et al., 2011; Pallos et al., 2005) to be reported by students.</p> <p>The issue of mental health is complex, multidimensional and usually related to constant peer pressure, frequent evaluations, poor status, heavy workload, high pressure to publish, deadlines, financial difficulties.</p> <p>In 2017 a study realized by Levecque showed that 32% of Ph.D. students are at risk of having or developing a common psychiatric disorder, especially depression.</p> <p>To date, limited research has been conducted to assess the effect of thesis preparation on the well-being of Tunisian and Italian Ph.D. students.</p> <p>Young researchers Association of IPT, Florence University, and IPT are working in a co-constructive manner to realize a comparative study on mental health problems among Ph.D. students from different disciplines.</p>			
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a common protocol between Italy and Tunisia Collecting Ph.D. students demands through CSO's by organizing consultation sessions • Enriching the survey already developed by UNIFI team and collecting data • Conducting individual interviews • Analyzing data 			
<p>Method: Conducting quantitative and qualitative research strategy. The survey will be used to count and classify the potential issues shared by Ph.D. students during the preparation of their thesis. This document was created and enriched through consultation sessions with students in order to collect their essentials demands and preoccupations.</p> <p>Personal interviews will be performed to provide a complete detailed description of these issues and to gain a deep understanding of their fears, doubts, and their perspectives.</p>			
<p>Results and discussion: We conducted our quantitative research between December 2020 and January 2021. We collected through our survey a sample of 491 respondents, 287 from Italy and 204 (from Tunisia). First, we started a descriptive analysis presenting sociodemographic variables, relations with new media and information behaviors, social and spiritual activities, information about PhD features. Finally, data concerning Substance usage, violence and mental well-being (such as Depression, Hopelessness, Anxiety, Perceived Social Support, sense of community, General Self efficacy, Satisfaction with life, and Relationship with the Supervisor as indicators of mental well-being) were collected. Then we continued our analysis by using Inferential statistics in order to assess the relationship between the collected variables and comparing it between Tunisia and Italy sub-sample. Meanwhile, interviews have been conducted for qualitative analysis.</p>			
<p>Conclusion: During this project, we were able to highlight all the differences and similarities between Tunisian and Italian PhD students regarding the analyzed variable. These findings strongly suggest that there are significant factors involved in the PhD mental health and their perception of this experience. Factors involved in a negative impact on PhD mental health need to be reexamined or at least reevaluated in order to offer a better environment hence, a better experience for PhD students.</p>			
Link to the evaluation in the IOP	https://app.inspiresproject.com/projects/79-mental-health-problems-in-phd-students		

TT MUTUAL LEARNING PROJECTS

These are the TT mutual learning projects. In bullets, it is specified from which projects they are part of.

1. Participatory research agenda setting in the field of HIV/STIs prevention (VU – IrsiCaixa)
 - Agenda setting Prevention of HIV/Aids and other STI (VU)
 - Co-ResponsHIVility (IrsiCaixa)
2. Knowing Chagas disease challenges from the people's realities and needs: a transnational and transdisciplinary participative process (ISGLOBAL – CEADES)
 - Access to healthcare for Chagas disease in Zaragoza, Spain (ISGlobal)
 - Living with Chagas disease: a qualitative study based on family stories in the Alto Valley of Cochabamba (Bolivia)
3. Transnational and Transdisciplinary research on dance therapy, yoga and self-care. (ISGLOBAL – ESSRG)
 - Exploring Social Support as a Mitigator of Emotional Health Impairment: Action - Research on the Vulnerability of Migrant Domestic and Care Workers (Mujeres Pa'lante) (ISGlobal)
 - Impact measurement of trauma informed yoga (ESSRG)

