

SISCODE CO-DESIGN FOR SOCIETY IN INNOVATION AND SCIENCE

DELIVERABLE 6.3:

NETWORK OF CO-CREATION LABS FOR RRI (CoRRI NETWORK)



Work Package	WP6 Exploitation Strategy
Task	Task 6.3 Network of co-creation labs for RRI
Due Date	30.11.2020
Submission Date	10.12.2020
Deliverable Lead	SPI
Dissemination Level	PO - Public
Document Nature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R-Report <input type="checkbox"/> O-Other
Authors	Olga Glumac, Tedora Aibu
Reviewers	Marion Real (IAAC FAB LAB BARCELONA), Martina de Sole (APRE), Felicitas Schmittinger (POLIMI), Ilaria Mariani (POLIMI)
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved

The information, documentation and figures in this deliverable are written by the SISCODE project consortium under EC grant agreement 788217 and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission. The European Commission is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained herein.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Author/s	Organisation	Description
0.1	11.09.2020	Olga Glumac	SPI	Plan
0.2	10.11.2020	Tedora Aibu	SPI	Update
0.3	17.11.2020	Olga Glumac	SPI	Update
0.4	20.11.2020	Tedora Aibu	SPI	Update
1.0	22.11.2020	Olga Glumac, Tedora Aibu	SPI	First draft
1.1	25.11.2020.	Marion Real, Felicitas Schmittinger	IAAC, POLIMI	Review and comments
1.2	27.11.2020.	Martina de Sole	APRE	Review and comments
2.0	08.12.2020	Olga Glumac, Tedora Aibu	SPI	Final draft
2.1	08.12.2020	Felicitas Schmittinger, Ilaria Mariani	POLIMI	Final revision

Abbreviations

Table 1 - List of abbreviations relevant for the deliverable

Abbreviations	Expanded
APRE	Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea
AUTH	Thess-AHALL / Medical Physics Laboratory
Biosense	Biosense Institute
CoRRI forum	Informal forum of co-creation and RRI
CUBE	Cube/Continium museum
CV	Ciencia Viva-Agencia Nacional para a Cultura Cientifica e Tecnologica
ENoLL	European Network of Living Labs
EU	European Union
FBC	Fab Lab Barcelona
H2020	Horizon 2020 programme
IAAC	Institut D'arquitectura Avancada De Catalunya
KTP	Krakowski Park Technologiczny Sp Zoo
Maker	Underbroen/Foreningen Maker
PE	Public Engagement
Polifactory	Polifactory è il makerspace – fab lab del Politecnico di Milano
POLIMI	Politecnico di Milano
PPT	PowerPoint Presentation
Q&A	Questions and Answers
RRI	Responsible Research and Innovation
SGD	Science Gallery Dublin
SISCODE	Co-design for society in innovation and science
SI	Social Innovation
SPI	Sociedade Portuguesa de Inovação
STI	Science Technology and Innovation
TUDO	TU Dortmund University
TRACES	Association Traces Theories et Reflexions sur L'Apprendre la Communication et L'Education Scientifiques
WP	Work packages
WS	Workshop

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
1. INTRODUCTION	15
2. INITIAL TASK AND REDEFINITION	17
2.1. Development of the task.....	17
2.2. Relation to other tasks and WPs.....	18
3. METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT	22
4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORRI FORUM	26
4.1. Context analysis and ideation	26
4.1.1. Context and objectives.....	26
4.1.2. Initial desk research and literature review	26
4.1.3. Workshops and activities	34
4.1.4. Results and reframing of the original task.....	36
4.2. Ideation and development of the new concept.....	40
4.2.1. Starting points and objectives	40
4.2.2. Workshops and activities	40
4.2.3. First concept.....	43
4.3. Prototyping: First Cycle of Workshops	44
4.3.1. Objectives and planning	44
4.3.2. Execution of the workshops	46
4.3.3. Results of the workshops	52
4.3.4. Insights gathered from the first cycle and refinement	54
4.4. Prototyping: Second Cycle of Workshops	57
4.4.1. Objectives and planning	57
4.4.2. Execution of the second cycle	59
4.4.3. Results of the workshops	66

4.4.4.	Insights gathered from the second cycle Insights and refinement	69
5.	FINAL CONCEPT	72
5.1.	Final shape of CoRRI.....	72
5.2.	CoRRI's operational team	73
5.3.	Target audience	75
5.4.	Engagement and dissemination methods and tools	76
5.5.	Next steps.....	76
6.	SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY.....	77
6.1.	Exploitation	77
6.1.1.	Findings from interviews.....	79
6.2.	Sustainability within SISCODE	81
6.3.	Sustainability beyond SISCODE.....	83
6.4.	Timeline.....	86
7.	EXPLOITATION OF THE RESULTS GATHERED DURING THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	88
7.1.	Results to be exploited within SISCODE as a project	88
7.2.	Results to be exploited in the fields of RRI and co-creation/connection with other projects	89
8.	CONCLUSIONS.....	93
9.	REFERENCES	94
9.1.	Web	95
10.	ANNEX	97
10.1.	Processed results from the internal workshop in Barcelona	97
10.2.	Processed results from the internal workshop in Paris.....	97
10.3.	Processed results from the OSFair2019.....	99
10.4.	Interview grid for the meetings with policymakers and EU projects.....	101
10.5.	Canvas used in the four workshops of the first cycle	103
10.6.	Surveys for the selection of topics of the second cycle of workshops.....	105

10.7.	Results of the survey for the selection of topics of the second cycle of workshops	108
10.8.	Registration form questions for the first and second cycle of workshops and disclaimer	110
10.9.	A canvas to identify examples and characteristics at the intersection of co-creation for social innovation and cultural activities for public engagement.....	111

List of Figures

FIGURE 1 – SUMMARY OF STRENGTHS, CHALLENGES, RESOURCES OF EXISTING NETWORKS AND THE LESSONS FOR CORRI	38
FIGURE 2 – IDEATION OF HOW CORRI CAN DIFFUSE CO-CREATION PRACTICES FOR RRI	40
FIGURE 3 - EXTERNAL WORKSHOP HELD IN SEPTEMBER 2019 AT THE CONGRESS CENTRE IN PORTO TO ADDRESS THE APPLICATION OF RRI AND OPEN SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SERVICE.....	41
FIGURE 4 - SISCODE TOOLBOX FOR CO-CREATION JOURNEYS	45
FIGURE 5 - TITLES AND DATES OF THE WORKSHOPS IN THE FIRST CYCLE	47
FIGURE 6 - A BANNER FOR THE FIRST CYCLE OF WORKSHOPS	48
FIGURE 7 - APPROPRIATION OF A CANVAS FOR AN ONLINE USE (AN EXAMPLE).....	50
FIGURE 8 - A PRESS RELEASE TO INFORM ABOUT THE FIRST WORKSHOP RESULTS OF THE FIRST CYCLE	51
FIGURE 9 - TITLES AND DATES OF THE WORKSHOPS IN THE SECOND CYCLE	59
FIGURE 10 – THE BANNER FOR THE SECOND CYCLE OF WORKSHOPS.....	60
FIGURE 11 - A DECK OF CARDS CALLED ‘TIPS AND TRICKS’ APPROPRIATED FOR ONLINE CO-CREATION	63
FIGURE 12 – PATHWAYS OF DISCUSSION WITH THREE SISCODE LAB’S PERSPECTIVES ON CREATING A ‘SAFE ROOM’ BETWEEN PRACTITIONERS AND POLICY MAKERS.....	63
FIGURE 13 – TWO CARDS FOR CONTEXT AND STAKEHOLDERS WERE APPROPRIATED FROM THE CO-DESIGN AWARENESS AND EMPATHY CANVAS	64
FIGURE 14 - THE CANVAS APPROPRIATED TO IDENTIFY EXAMPLES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ‘GRAY ZONE’ OF CO-CREATION FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND SCIENCE COMMUNICATION	65
FIGURE 15 - THE GROUPS OF MAIN TARGET AUDIENCES FOR THE CORRI FORUM.....	75
FIGURE 16 – THE APPROPRIATION OF TWO CANVASES FROM THE FIRST PHASE OF THE SISCODE CO-CREATION JOURNEY TOOLBOX: LOCAL CONTEXT AND DEFINING THE CHALLENGE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION PLAN	103
FIGURE 17 – THE APPROPRIATION OF A CANVAS FROM THE SECOND PHASE OF THE SISCODE CO-CREATION JOURNEY TOOLBOX: IDEA CARD	103
FIGURE 18 – THE APPROPRIATION OF A CANVAS FROM THE THIRD PHASE OF THE SISCODE CO-CREATION JOURNEY TOOLBOX: IDEA SELECTION MATRIX	104
FIGURE 19 – THE APPROPRIATION OF TWO CANVASES FROM THE FOURTH PHASE OF THE SISCODE CO-CREATION JOURNEY TOOLBOX: STAKEHOLDER PERSONA AND STAKEHOLDER JOURNEY.....	104

List of Tables

TABLE 1 - LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE DELIVERABLE.....	4
TABLE 2 – CORRI FORUM’S RELATION TO OTHER TASKS AND WPS	18
TABLE 3 – THE SERIES OF STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORRI FORUM FROM CONCEPTION TO SUSTAINABILITY	22
TABLE 4 - EU RRI PROJECTS CONTACTED OR IDENTIFIED FOR FUTURE EXCHANGES IN 2019	30
TABLE 5 - LIST OF NETWORKS BELONGING TO THE EU PROJECTS	32
TABLE 6 - DEFINITIONS OF KEYWORDS TO BE USED UNDER CORRI.....	36
TABLE 7 - CO-FACILITATORS AND MODERATORS OF THE FIRST CYCLE OF WORKSHOPS.....	48
TABLE 8 - PARTICIPANTS’ FEEDBACK ON SCALABILITY OF KNOWLEDGE AND KNOW-HOW	52
TABLE 9 - SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS’ FEEDBACK IN THE FIRST CYCLE	53
TABLE 10- CO-FACILITATORS AND MODERATORS OF THE SECOND CYCLE OF WORKSHOPS	61
TABLE 11 – A SET OF RECOMMENDATION FROM THE REAL-LIFE CONTEXT OF PRACTITIONERS (I.E. WORKSHOPS’ PARTICIPANTS AND SISCODE LABS)	66
TABLE 12 - SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS’ FEEDBACK IN THE SECOND CYCLE	68
TABLE 13 – PRELIMINARY LIST OF EU PROJECTS AND POLICYMAKERS TO BE CONTACTED FOR THE INTERVIEWS.....	78
TABLE 14 - THE PARTNERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EXPLOITATION OF CORRI FORUM.....	81
TABLE 15 - THE PARTNERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE POST-PROJECT EXPLOITATION.....	84
TABLE 16 - TIMELINE FOR THE ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CORRI FORUM FROM NOVEMBER 2020 TO APRIL 2021	86
TABLE 17 – TYPES OF EVENTS TO BE EXECUTED DURING CORRI	88
TABLE 18 – UPDATED LIST OF H2020 RRI PROJECTS AND THEIR EXPLOITABLE RESULTS RELEVANT FOR CORRI	89
TABLE 19 – FINDINGS FROM THE DISCUSSION HELD IN THE WORKING GROUP FOR CORRI AT THE WORKSHOP IN BARCELONA	97
TABLE 20 – THE LIST OF COMMON STRENGTHS, CHALLENGES AND RESOURCES OF THE FIVE EXISTING NETWORKS ASSESSED	98
TABLE 21 – THE STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP HELD IN PORTO IN 2018	99
TABLE 22 – LIST OF INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS AND EU PROJECTS	101
TABLE 23 - ASSESSMENT FORM/SURVEY FOR SISCODE LABS, PARTNERS AND EXTERNALS WITHIN THE FIVE CATEGORIES.....	105
TABLE 24 – ANSWERS TO THE ASSESSMENT FORM/SURVEY	108
TABLE 25 – QUESTIONS IN THE REGISTRATION FORMS FOR BOTH CYCLES	110
TABLE 26 – CANVAS TO IDENTIFY EXAMPLES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CO-CREATION FOR SI AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR PE.....	112

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This deliverable is an output of Task 6.3 (T6.3) entitled *Network of co-creation labs for Responsible Research and Innovation (CoRRI)* under WP6: *Exploitation Strategy* of the SISCODE H2020 project. As a network, CoRRI aims to diffuse the practice of co-creation and practice-based methods and co-creation tools through a set of activities designed to disseminate and use these methods and tools for the purpose of knowledge transfer. This document describes the steps taken to analyse the context in which it is situated, to study its composition and needs for informing the purpose of the current CoRRI. This process also included the redefinition and refinement of the initial scope of the task, reshaping its aspects from the original proposal to develop a solution based on needs identified and plan the sustainability of the final output beyond the conclusion of the SISCODE project. SISCODE consists of eight work packages with specific objectives and outputs which fed into the development and implementation of CoRRI from the context analysis, ideation and prototyping to implementation and sustainability of the final concept. This document is developed by SPI, the leader of WP6 and T6.3. However, the development and implementation of the activities detailed in this document were and will be achieved through the collaborative work of the majority of the SISCODE partners and all the 10 labs involved in the project as spaces where the real-life experimentations were conducted.

Considering the aforementioned aim, this document is categorised into five main chapters defining the key moments of the process through which CoRRI was developed and established. The main body of the document contains: i) The initial task and its redefinition, ii) Development of CoRRI forum, iii) The final concept, iv) Sustainability of CoRRI, and v) Exploitation of results gathered from the development phase. The **initial task and redefinition** chapter elaborates the initial goal of T6.3, formerly planned as the creation of a network of co-creation labs and networks at an international level known as the CoRRI network. This network was to be induced starting from the three networks participating in the SISCODE project (Fab Lab Network, European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL) and the European Network of Science Centers and Museums (ECSITE)) and the 10 SISCODE labs which are part of these networks, as the earliest members of the CoRRI network. However, after several internally held workshops and the collection and analysis of desk and action research results, the concept of the network of networks was discarded, leading to redefining the scope of CoRRI. Some of the key reasons behind the change of approach were due to the

fact that many initiatives such as the CoRRI network were already introduced since the project proposal has been written, and the moment of its implementation. In light of the state of the art, following the initial direction would have likely resulted in a less effective format and less meaningful output, as much for the already existing networks of SISCODE, as for other EU projects. In addition, its long-term voluntary-based and effort-consuming sustainability beyond the SISCODE project was brought into question, which lacked a definitive and guaranteed position. As a result, the goal was revisited and adjusted to the development of the CoRRI forum, also referred to as CoRRI in the following. In consequence, today's CoRRI is an approach to the dissemination and exploitation of SISCODE's project results, as well as of valuable results from other initiatives within and beyond the projects' duration. This chapter also describes how the deliverables and outputs of WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP7 provided important knowledge, feeding the ideation and implementation of CoRRI.

The **development phase** of CoRRI is illustrated in four subchapters looking at two facets: i) Context analysis and ideation, and ii) prototyping. The **context analysis** shows how the H2020 programme has been addressing European societal challenges through the SwafS (Science with and for Society) framework by building capacities in science communication for and with citizens and setting public engagement as an essential aspect of policymaking in Science, Technology and Innovation. The programme has funded about 50 projects relating to RRI to encourage citizen-led practices at different organisational levels. However, the H2020 programme is soon to be completed and the continuity of the large community of influencers and co-creation practitioners developed during its time frame is yet to be seen. Anticipation provided about Horizon Europe shows that RRI will be largely included as a core aspect in the incoming programme, and it will be sustained at different levels. This direction goes in continuity with the findings of the analysis that show that a consistent institutionalisation of co-creation at different organisational hierarchies in the public and private sectors is needed. Thus, it demonstrates the relevance and emerging need of collaboration among junior and expert co-creation practitioners, among them and researchers, and with private and governmental bodies. These interactions have the scope to network, exchange shared interests, face common challenges, and transfer know-how for the operationalisation of co-creation and RRI both in formal and informal settings.

Then, the chapter presents a first section dedicated to the development and **ideation** of CoRRI as a forum, conducted through internally and externally held workshops from the beginning

of the SISCODE project in 2018 to its implementation in 2020. These activities were aimed at identifying real needs of different actors in the co-creation ecosystem, measuring the expectations of potential target audiences, weighing the resources and facilities required to establish the initiative, as well as to develop and assess its sustainability strategy. In view of creating a community of practice to diffuse the operationalization of RRI and get in contact with potential future target audiences for CoRRI's activities, a set of EU projects were contacted during the development phase, to which some have shown interest in creating synergies for future activities. The findings of the context analysis and ideation phases show that CoRRI, even not being exactly a network like them, would face competition and difficulties in terms of long-term sustainability as it would require long-lasting and consistent commitment from the supporters e.g., SISCODE partners, also beyond the project. Nevertheless, several aspects were identified as possible ways in which CoRRI could contribute to the strengthening of the co-creation ecosystem. For example: bridging gaps identified by fostering communication and knowledge exchanges between academia and practitioners, as well as practitioners and policymakers; answering the need for tangible and inspirational tools and methods for solutions promoting the ones successfully applied during SISCODE; being a space for real-time open discussions; and providing specific competencies during regularly organized events where stakeholders can interact with experts and among each other.

The second section, **prototyping**, focuses on the implementation and launch of CoRRI in M27 of the project through two cycles of workshops aimed at experimenting the planned activities of CoRRI in a real context. Both cycles consisted in four two-hour workshops gathering diverse target audiences, moderators, and co-facilitators for the implementation of the activities. The first cycle conducted in July 2020 had two key objectives: i) set-up of a co-creation session online with multiple stakeholders and online tools, and ii) adaptation of design tools coming from the SISCODE Toolbox for online co-creation activities; tools which were previously used by the labs in their co-creation Journeys. The second cycle launched in October and November 2020, addressed the tackling of specific key societal challenges selected by the target audiences themselves and SISCODE partners through an assessment of needs and interests conducted in September 2020 with a questionnaire. The workshops were promoted through SISCODE's dissemination channels and the SISCODE partners' networks and the diversity of participants in terms of geography and profession was taken as an indicator of the topics and the offer being a great deal of interest for international audiences. These cycles have proven that CoRRI's mission to exploit the co-creation tools and results

from SISCODE have a realistic potential. The analysis of direct feedback collected during the workshops showed the relevance of CoRRI's direction and scope, and its ability to further engage a dynamic group of target audiences for the purpose of transferring knowledge and information gained through the SISCODE project. It also showed that the collaborative efforts in the development and implementation of the events resulted in stronger support and interaction during the workshops. Each of the cycles gathered their specific set of insights and results, which are detailed in the dedicated part of chapter 4.

The third section addresses the **final concept** and describes the characteristics of CoRRI as an informal forum and its potential to implement activities even after the end of the SISCODE project. CoRRI will implement a series of events to exploit and disseminate results and outcomes from SISCODE and other EU projects, serving in parallel as an opportunity to bring together different key stakeholders of co-creation ecosystems to address common challenges collaboratively in real-time. These events will target different stakeholders ranging from highly-skilled co-creation practitioners to lay audiences. Going beyond SISCODE, CoRRI will continue to host events following the fundamental methodology used for the online activities delivered up to today. Moreover, it built further activities exploiting the several lessons learnt during the previous activities and from all over the project *in primis*, and from the context later on. The development of the action plan for the first set of events is scheduled within the duration of the project aiming to address real issues that meet the needs and interests of the target audiences. The events are foreseen to be both online or residential workshops, webinars, round-table meetings, knowledge pills or podcasts.

The fifth chapter is devoted to the **sustainability of CoRRI**. The elaboration of the sustainability of its strategy and activities is currently still under development, and it will be completed in March 2021 after the conduction of internal and external workshops aimed at validating the business model of CoRRI and launching the third cycle of workshops, as the final step of the prototyping phase. In view of executing CoRRI to fill in existing gaps in the international environment of co-creation ecosystems, a set of interviews with policymakers and EU projects were initiated in November 2020. The one-hour interviews are aimed at discovering needs and expectations of practitioners and their perspectives on how to effectively implement CoRRI to be a useful resource and source of practice-based knowledge.

The chapter on the **Exploitation of results gathered from the development phase** describes exploitable tools and information from SISCODE and other EU projects gathered on the main topic of co-creation and that can be used in CoRRI's future activities as well as other

initiatives. By the end of its duration, SISCODE would account for more than 60 concrete results as direct outputs of the project activities, the knowledge and know-how used and produced in CoRRI was attained throughout the development of the overall SISCODE project, granting a significant amount of available exploitable material. Nevertheless, the key sources of information and tools are and will be the results of the SISCODE project creating synergies among the different work packages and lines of research. However, as CoRRI intends to bridge gaps between practitioners and academics or researchers in the field of co-creation, being inclusive towards the various areas of expertise, externals are also asked to contribute with their ideas and feedback to the development and implementation of the activities of CoRRI. As this happens, CoRRI greatly benefits from SISCODE's collaborations, which are taking place with other SwafS and non-SwafS projects, creating a fertile ground of rich opportunities to develop synergies and joint activities. The promotion of CoRRI after the SISCODE project is planned to be continued through the SISCODE official website and social media channels, as well as through the channels of the project partners and its external supporters – e.g., similar EU projects. In terms of sustainability, the roles and responsibilities of the SISCODE partners after the end of the project will be discussed and defined during the internal workshop for the validation of the business model to be held in January 2021. CoRRI will also be further promoted at the final conference of the SISCODE project planned for April 2021. In conclusion, CoRRI as a forum will serve to diffuse practice-based application of co-creation and RRI as well as to pollinate public engagement in co-creation through the launch of a series of events even after the end of SISCODE project.

1. INTRODUCTION

The project 'Society in Innovation and Science through CO-Design' (SISCODE) is a Horizon 2020 research and innovation project aimed at exploring and stimulating the use of co-creation methodologies in policy design, using bottom-design-driven methodologies to operationalize Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and its application for Science Technology and Innovation (STI) policy making. SISCODE is funded under the 'Science with and for Society' (SwafS¹) programme which aimed at addressing the European societal challenges tackled by Horizon 2020² by building capacities and connections between science and citizens, and society as a whole. The successor and next Framework Programme Horizon Europe³ will be launched on 1 January 2021. In the Horizon Europe's structure⁴, co-creation in RRI is transversally built-in as a working principle for mission-oriented research^{5, 6} and innovation with stakeholders, including citizens/lay audiences. Throughout previous experiences, it was recognised that public engagement is a precondition and the right approach to assessing and understanding societal needs and intervention contexts since an early stage of research^{7, 8}.

One of the main focuses of SISCODE is public engagement in co-creation initiatives for RRI with the view of increasing the involvement of citizens in decision-making at micro, meso and macro levels of these co-creation ecosystems. To accomplish this vision, the SISCODE

¹ Horizon 2020 call SwafS. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See:

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/science-and-society>

² Horizon 2020: Societal Challenges. Retrieved 22 July 2019. See:

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/node/17>

³ EU funding for research and innovation 2021-2027. Retrieved 22 July 2019. See: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/budget-may2018-research-innovation_en.pdf

⁴ Horizon Europe missions. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe/missions-horizon-europe_en

⁵ The mission-oriented research is based on: the challenges of societal relevance (identified and validated through citizen engagement); cross-actor, cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary innovations; and multiple bottom-up and top-down solutions. Retrieved 22 July 2019. See: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/mazzucato_report_2018.pdf

⁶ Democratic Society. (2018). Citizen Participation in FP9: A Model for Mission and Work Programme Engagement. Directorate Generale for Research and Innovation at the European Commission, Brussels.

⁷ Peter, V., Maier, F., Spaini, C., Woolley, R., Meijer, I., Costa, R., Bloch, C., Mejlgaard N. (2018). *Monitoring the Evolution and Benefits of Responsible Research and Innovation. The evolution of Responsible Research and Innovation – the Indicators report*. Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission.

⁸ Kupper, F, and J.W. Schuijjer. (2018). Responsible Innovation Agendas at the National Level. Deliverable 3.3 of the H2020 Project Nano2all (www.nano2all.eu).

project is divided into eight work packages from which work package 6 (WP6) is dedicated to the exploitation of outcomes and outputs of the project.

In addition, this WP had the initial objective to design a sustainability strategy for the structure in which SISCODE arranged the experimentation of co-creation labs to co-construct a network for co-creation in RRI (i.e., CoRRI network) transversal to other networks, actors and projects at the national and European level (i.e., network of networks). This was planned through the exploitation of the three types of labs involved in SISCODE: fab labs, living labs and science centres and museums, as well as their respective networks: IAAC I Fab Lab Barcelona, ENoLL and ECSITE. These networks grant great potential by embracing and disseminating the RRI vision among the other member labs of their networks, their practitioners and beyond. WP6 also aims to establish synergies with other networks, relevant stakeholders and existing projects external to SISCODE to uptake on already existing initiatives interested in taking part in the future exploitation activities of CoRRI network.

During the context analysis of what is has already been produced in and among other projects, it has been found there are already a lot of similar initiatives to the planned CoRRI network. This can be traced back to the emerging needs for the exchange and confrontation among various stakeholders already identified and addressed by previous projects. Conversely, there was recognised gap of knowledge exchange among practitioners of co-creation taken as and an opportunity to create CoRRI as a co-created informal forum to facilitate these exchanges and disseminate a practice-based approach to the implementation of RRI (further in text: CoRRI forum or CoRRI).

The co-construction of the CoRRI forum started in 2018 and even though the development of the format is concluded with the delivery of this document, the activities will continue at least until the end of the SISCODE project in April 2021. The final concept and sustainability of this initiative are further described in chapters 5 and 6.

2. INITIAL TASK AND REDEFINITION

2.1. Development of the task

The CoRRI forum was developed under Task 6.3 (T6.3) of the WP6. This work package has four tasks, all addressing the different objectives of the work package such as the creation of an overall exploitation strategy (T6.1), the analysis of the valuable outcomes (T6.2), the co-design of business models and exploitation networks (T6.4), and finally, the development of the CoRRI forum (T6.3).

Between the time in which the T6.3 was shaped in the proposal, and the moment of its implementation, the premises on the ground of the network encountered the need to be revised. After the completion of the ideation process, the collective results from the desk research conducted, the internal workshops and meetings to instruct the task, and the assessment of the SISCODE Forum's interests, made evident that the network as planned originally was not a desirable output. The analysis of the current state of the art showed that similar initiatives to the planned network have already been established in the meantime by other projects and initiatives. Therefore, the demand for an official additional network was no more fully supported: the need became obsolete and potentially counterproductive, since it would lead to a competition with already existing networks involved in SISCODE and other EU projects instead of fostering exchange and collaboration. In one of the meetings conducted, one of the SISCODE partners provided an explanation that summarizes a key element of the issue while proposing an interesting direction: 'all of the current initiatives focus on their events and pushing their agendas, we could focus on joining theirs rather than producing our own.' The additional relevant concerns designated by the SISCODE partners were related to the challenge of ensuring sustainability and organisation after SISCODE's conclusion, when the network's facilitation would become voluntary. While conducting a desk research and an analysis on the existing networks initiated by other EU projects, it emerged that the majority of these networks became almost immediately inactive after the conclusion of the respective project. As a result of this reasoning and evidence, the original concept and the CORRI' scope underwent several phases of context analysis, ideation and redefinition. The CoRRI forum as a legacy of the SISCODE project was discussed internally at the Progress Meeting in October 2019, in Brussels (Belgium). Sustained by the analysis conducted, the discussion resulted into the birth of an alternative solution in which CoRRI was transformed into a forum for a re-orientation of RRI towards a more practice-based approach. This proposal was further explored, and later presented to the SISCODE partners during the first cycle of the prototyping phase.

As a result, the CoRRI forum took the shape of an informal initiative which seeks to find formats for promoting exchange between EU projects, networks, labs, practitioners and policymakers interested in the operationalisation of public engagement through co-creation (in science, technology and innovation research, practice and policy making). Although several exploratory activities already took place, the CoRRI forum is still undergoing the final stages of defining its final methodology and sustainability strategy involving other EU projects and initiatives. In the following chapters, the methodology (chapter 3) and the pathway of the CoRRI forum's journey (chapter 4) is outlined

2.2.Relation to other tasks and WPs

Throughout its development, CoRRI forum has built its development on the outcomes and resources of other work packages of the SISCODE project. The table below lists the specific outputs from which the CoRRI forum profited for the development and validation of its elements (see Table 2).

Table 2 – CoRRI forum's relation to other tasks and WPs

WPs	Relationship to other tasks and WPs	Resources used in the development of CoRRI forum
WP1 RRI APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGIES	The WP1 tasks and its outputs served as a knowledge base for the initial ideation and context analysis phase of developing CoRRI forum. The analysis of EU initiatives and projects presented crucial information on how co-creation in RRI is introduced in different contexts. Moreover, the knowledge gained from these documents was used in the development of context as well as content for the prototyping of CoRRI forum.	Deliverable 1.1: RRI research landscape (report) Deliverable 1.2: Co-creation in RRI practices and STI policies (report) Deliverable 1.3: Theoretical Framework and Tools for Understanding Co-creation in Contexts (report)
WP2 BENCHMARK AND COMPARISON OF CO-CREATION CASES ACROSS EUROPE	WP2 and its tasks provided first insight into the forms and functioning of co-creative environments and their drivers and barriers within the specific contexts. This knowledge provided insights on the common issues shared by identified examples of good practices external to	Deliverable 2.1: SISCODE Knowledge Base (report) Interviews with the representatives of four different initiatives September 2019 – May 2020

WPs	Relationship to other tasks and WPs	Resources used in the development of CoRRI forum
	<p>SISCODE and compared with SISCODE co-creation journeys.</p> <p>For the purpose of developing two case studies and two biographies of examples of good practice, SPI has conducted interviews with representatives.</p>	
<p>WP3</p> <p>EXPERIMENTATION IN COCREATION LABS</p>	<p>WP3 is relevant for overall comprehension on how co-creation as a collaborative model can create conditions for public engagement and involvement of the citizens and decision-makers to collaborate together at the micro scale.</p> <p>The knowledge from D3.1 and D3.2 was used in the prototyping of CoRRI forum through the first cycles of workshops. D3.1 and D3.2 describe the experiments of the co-creation labs in order to increase knowledge on co-creation for practice and policy making through action research and elaborate on the applicability and effectiveness of co-design tools and methodologies.</p> <p>The SISCODE co-creation toolbox was described in this deliverable and the knowledge from this document was transferred through the first cycle of workshops.</p> <p>The final task of prototyping has served as a basis to create the CoRRI forum's second cycle of workshops.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1: Co-creation Journeys (report and a new process)</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2: Envisioning of solutions and policies (report and a new process)</p> <p>Monitoring, assessment and evaluation of knowledge and know-how gathered in ten 21-month long co-creation journeys (i.e., pilot projects)</p>
<p>WP4</p> <p>PLAYGROUND FOR POLICY MAKING</p>	<p>WP4 provides insights on key motivations and barriers for policymakers to apply co-creation in their daily work or join bottom-up co-creation initiatives.</p> <p>Some of this knowledge was validated and further explored in the first and second</p>	<p>Deliverable 4.2: Transformations in STI policy making: trends, opportunities and barriers</p>

WPs	Relationship to other tasks and WPs	Resources used in the development of CoRRI forum
	<p>cycle of workshops, considering that some of the participants were the policymakers interested to gain know-how and understanding of co-creation processes, tools and methods.</p> <p>In May 2020, an online external event was conducted by SPI and CV under WP4 Task 4.1 with the aim of engaging policymakers through a codesign workshop.</p> <p>The methods used to launch the workshop and facilitate hands-on activities with target stakeholders online were later used in the prototyping of CoRRI through the first and second cycles of workshops.</p>	<p>Deliverable 4.3: Digital Learning Hub (repository)</p> <p>Developed methodology and insights gathered in the national workshop with Portuguese policy and decision-makers</p>
<p>WP5</p> <p>CO-CREATION FOR IMPLEMENTABLE RRI</p>	<p>Interaction with WP5 was hindered due the delay in the launch of the WP that resulted from the COVID-19 and delay in the finalisation of WP3.</p> <p>However, T5.4 aims to develop an interactive guidebook to match models of co-creation ecosystems to better illustrate how to use tools of co-creation in RRI. This task requires direct consultancy with other EU projects to assess the existing co-creation ecosystem.</p> <p>CoRRI forum provided contacts for a number of EU projects that had taken part in the ideation and prototyping stage for the purpose of accomplishing T5.4's goals.</p>	<p>Task 5.4: Making sense of co-creation approaches and tools</p>
<p>WP6</p> <p>EXPLOITATION STRATEGY</p>	<p>CoRRI forum is developed under WP6 as one of the channels to disseminate all relevant results and outcomes, as well as to exploit them within the project duration.</p>	<p>Deliverable 6.2: Analysis of exploitable results and actions</p>

WPs	Relationship to other tasks and WPs	Resources used in the development of CoRRI forum
	The learning outcomes from CoRRI will also serve to inform the final SISCODE Business Plan.	
WP7 ENGAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION	<p>WP7 was actively supporting CoRRI in the development and dissemination of the prototyping activities which took place between July and November 2020.</p> <p>In the following activities of CoRRI, the result of MOOC could be used as topics for engagement of stakeholders and dissemination of the SISCODE outputs.</p> <p>Finally, the final event will also serve to further promote the CoRRI forum in a sustainable form to the target and wider audience.</p>	<p>Deliverable 7.4: Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)</p> <p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>Final conference</p>

The CoRRI forum is developed as a task in SISCODE, which is transversal to all work packages, and functions as an informal channel to exploit the existing knowledge base and repository of SISCODE and the ten co-creation journeys carried out as real-life experimentations (WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5) while providing space to other practitioners, labs, policymakers, networks and EU projects to share and discuss the results and outcomes of both ongoing and past initiatives (WP4, WP6, WP7).

3. METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

This chapter outlines the methodology applied for the development of the CoRRI forum, describing the progress from the conception of CoRRI at the proposal stage of the SISCODE project to the final activities to be implemented during the project and an outlook on potential ones beyond its duration. Facilitated by SPI, leader of WP6 and T6.3, the SISCODE partners together with a wider network of co-creation labs for RRI approached the assessment of the aforementioned proposal stated in the Description of Action and started developing CoRRI forum from the early stages of the project implementation. An original design methodology was developed to guarantee an effective triangulation of existing knowledge and practices at the European level and find a more suitable model for the future CoRRI members. This methodology consists in three phases that are described in Table 3.

Table 3 – The series of stages in the development of the CoRRI Forum from conception to sustainability

Phase	Methods & tools	Procedures	Timeline
Context analysis and ideation (May 2018 – August 2019)	Desk research and literature review	Looking into the existing landscape state-of-art of RRI operationalisation RRI public engagement through co-creation; Utilising existing knowledge in SISCODE from WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4 deliverables and deliverables from other EU projects	2018 – November 2019
	Internal workshops and activities	Organising reflective and hands-on activities to support exchange of ideas and concept development by involving SISCODE partners, especially the lab's networks and the co-creation labs.	October 2018 May and June 2019
Ideation and development of the new concept (September 2019 – June 2020)	External workshops	Participation in two external events: OLLD2019 and OSFair2019 to sensitise a wider community of practitioners' and collect first-hand reflections on needs and barriers to local co-creation initiatives as well to validate and disseminate SISCODE's co-creation journey model and toolbox.	September 2019
	Internal meetings Meeting	SISCODE partners developed CoRRI-related activities and discussed the gaps	May and June 2020

Phase	Methods & tools	Procedures	Timeline
		identified in the literature review in order to validate the necessity of the network.	
	Assessment forms	Developing an assessment form to identify common points of view on CoRRI among SISCODE partners.	May 2020
	Dialogue with other EU projects	Working in cooperation with other SwafS existing projects to create synergies when it comes to the exchange of knowledge on co-creation, as well as events and other dissemination efforts; Participating in the meetings, workshops and other events organised by various EU projects, including non-SwafS to explore and demonstrate how bottom-design driven methodologies can pollinate RRI practice and policy making.	June 2020 October 2020
Prototyping and development of the final concept (July – November 2020)	First cycle of workshops	Developing and implementing a first set of four workshops as an attempt to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) gather insights on contemporary needs and interests of practitioners, labs, policymakers and members of EU projects and their networks; ii) create a methodology for online co-creation and explore the potential use of SISCODE design tools; iii) develop a community of practice interested to collaborate on issues of RRI and how to address them through co-creation. 	July 2020
	Second cycle of workshops	Developing and implementing a second set of four workshops as an attempt to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) exchange knowledge and experiences 	October – November 2020

Phase	Methods & tools	Procedures	Timeline
		among SISCODE labs and other practitioners, policymakers, labs, EU projects and their networks; ii) enlarge the already initiated community of practice interested to collaborate on issues of RRI and how to address them through co-creation; iii) develop concrete recommendations on the application of co-creation coming from the real-life examples of practitioners.	
	Internal meetings	Planning and managing the next steps for CoRRI development, in collaboration with POLIMI, ECSITE, ENoLL, IAAC and the SISCODE labs.	September 2020
Sustainability and exploitation	Interviews with other EU projects and policymakers	Discussing and validating the needs and interests to join and participate in CoRRI forum as a long-term initiative	November 2020 – January 2021
	Sustainability strategy and workshop on business modelling of CoRRI forum with practitioners external to SISCODE	Developing a strategy with an action plan outlining sustainable models for CoRRI as a long-term initiative to be validated with the external members to SISCODE; Developing an action plan for future joint activities (i.e., third cycle of workshops).	November 2020 – March 2021
	Third cycle of workshops	Developing few workshops with other EU projects and their communities as part of the CoRRI forum action plan.	January –March 2021
	Launch of an online structure and its administration as a sustainable model of CoRRI	Before the project ends, SPI with support of SISCODE and other members of CoRRI will organise a continuous flow of communication, exchange and dissemination of relevant opportunities, discussions and other events by staging CoRRI online via existing platforms	March 2021

Phase	Methods & tools	Procedures	Timeline
		such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Slack, Google Docs, etc.	
	Dissemination of CoRRI	Participation in the final conference of SISCODE	April 2021

In the following chapters, the planning and execution of each phase is described in its details together with the key findings and results that are discussed and evaluated to feed the following activities.

In particular, the discussion will be formally structured starting from the analysis of the context (chapter 4.1), that harboured the ideation and development of new concept (chapter 4.2), and led to the prototyping and development of the final concept (chapter 4.3).

4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORRI FORUM

4.1. Context analysis and ideation

4.1.1. Context and objectives

Considering the co-creation landscape at the time when SISCODE was launched, the SISCODE partners had an aim to build a transnational system of co-creation labs (WP3) to experiment with a bottom-up and design-driven approach to co-creation drawing knowledge from the interaction with real-life experimentations to foster cross-fertilisation between co-creation and RRI practices and policies. To develop and utilise the CoRRI forum to promote co-creation and design culture as well as its practices in RRI supporting the exploitation of the project's results and outputs, it was necessary to develop an analysis of the current leading to a first phase of ideation with the following objectives:

- Assess existing elements of co-creation culture and good practices of ongoing and past EU project and initiatives;
- Assess existing networks and models of collaboration among different stakeholders with the purpose to diffuse RRI as a vision and concept into European and national research as well as innovation initiatives; and finally
- Map key barriers, opportunities, motivations and needs for implementing a new initiative transversal and compatible with other initiatives without re-creating existing ones.

The data was gathered through desk research and a literature review, as well as in a direct dialogue with internal and external stakeholders to the SISCODE project. In the following sub-section, this research process is described and explained in detail.

4.1.2. Initial desk research and literature review

The initial research was carried out in close relation to the analysis conducted in WP1 'RRI approaches and methodologies' examining the overall landscape of RRI, its development in the past years and its relation to co-creation.

For the past seven years, the European Commission contributed to a wider recognition and application of co-creation for Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) by funding more

than 48 projects related to RRI^{9, 10, 11}. The SISCODE partners examined these projects to identify how public engagement¹² through co-creation has been understood and operationalised in the different initiatives. Until now, many of these projects are working on conceptions of RRI that aspire towards citizen-led practices in which citizens became decision-makers and exhibited higher levels of control^{13, 14}. In practice, many of these cases are applying only consultation as the highest level of citizen engagement. This is a recurrent issue, as co-creation can be misinterpreted with a set of stand-alone participatory processes in which different publics are punctually involved and not necessarily fully informed and engaged in the long-term.

According to SISCODE's working definition co-creation should be rather seen as an open-ended and iterative process developed and implemented by direct and constant involvement of all relevant stakeholders affected by the issue tackled. It should allow everyone interested to actively contribute to addressing the issue by jointly developing solutions in the real context. Consequently, in respect to many of the analysed cases there is the need for stronger embedment and institutionalisation of co-creation practices in the entire organisational structure that is leading the initiative in order to be continuously and effectively applied¹⁵. This approach is aligned with the SwafS's mission to establish a number of 'institutional changes'¹⁶ among the participating and partners' organisations during the implementation of their SwafS-funded projects. This is a matter of organisational transformations enhanced by continuous capacity-building of individuals and collectives towards higher levels of openness and responsiveness to local needs, multi-stakeholder involvement and science

⁹ Deliverable 1.1 RRI Research Landscape. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RRI-Research-Landscape_D1.1.pdf

¹⁰ Gianni, R., Lindner, R. (2017). Current status, perspectives and tools of RRI in H2020 and global perspective. Deliverable 1.3 of the H2020 Project New HoRRizon (newhorizon.eu).

¹¹ Dreyer, M, H Koskow, and F Dratsdrummer. (2018). Engaging society for responsible research and innovation lowering barriers – innovating policies and practices. Developed within H2020 Project PROSO (www.proso-project.eu).

¹² What is public engagement in research and innovation? Retrieved 20 November 2020. See; <https://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/index.cfm?pg=policy&lib=engagement>

¹³ Co-creation in Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI): Lessons learnt. Retrieved 1 October 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/co-creation-in-responsible-research-and-innovation-rri-lessons-learnt/>

¹⁴ Kupper, F., Klaassen, P., Rijnen, M., Vermeulen, S., Woertman, R., & Broerse, J. (2015). A catalogue of good RRI practices. Deliverable 1.4 of the H2020 Project RRI-Tools (www.rri-tools.eu).

¹⁵ Deliverable 1.2 Co-creation in RRI practices and STI policies. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Co-Creation-in-RRI-Practices-and-STI-Policies_D1.2.pdf

¹⁶ "(...) an institutional change is a change to how a beneficiary governs or structures itself." In: *Science with and for Society in Horizon 2020 - Achievements and Recommendations for Horizon Europe*. European Union, 2020.

literacy, among others.¹⁷ This often consists in internal systematisation and the introduction of new methods and tools validated others for different stages of co-creation. It is worth mentioning that this has been a core aspect in the theoretical research conducted in SISCODE at a macro scale¹⁸ whereas direct contributions have been provided by the ten co-creation journeys at a more micro scale.¹⁹

One of the reasons for this gap among the planning of co-creation activities and their actual implementation in organizations is that there is a lack national policies that could support this type of systemic and environmental change²⁰ to encourage capacity building for increased public engagement. It needs to be said that in some EU countries²¹, even when public engagement has been defined in policies there is a low level of societal engagement being observed, whereas in other countries there is a high level of societal engagement being observed even if the practices have not been (yet) formalised. Therefore, the practices for stakeholder engagement cannot be exclusively be related to a lack of policies. One of the additional factors could be traced back to the culture and attitude at the base of public engagement which is not solely built through policies and legislations but may also be introduced and spread by practicing and disseminating good practices to support the acquisition of the necessary competencies among stakeholders.²² SISCODE aims to explore the bottom-up creation of such opportunities and their effects at a larger scale, also considering its influence on policy making.

The core values of RRI to be adopted and put into practices have been defined as follows²³:

- Reflexivity (i.e., self-awareness, situational awareness, social awareness and empathy, ethical thinking, disruptive thinking);

¹⁷ Deliverable 1.1 RRI Research Landscape. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RRI-Research-Landscape_D1.1.pdf

¹⁸ Deliverable 1.1 RRI Research Landscape. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RRI-Research-Landscape_D1.1.pdf

¹⁹ Deliverable 3.1 Co-creation journeys. Retrieved 09 December 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/D3.1_Co-creation_Journeys.pdf

²⁰ Rask, M., Mačiukaitė-Žvinienė, S., Tauginienė, L., Dikčius, V., Matschoss, K., Aarrevaara, T., & d'Andrea, L. (2018). *Public participation, science and society: Tools for dynamic and responsible governance of research and innovation*. Routledge.

²¹ Mejlgaard, N., Bloch, C. W., Degn, L., Ravn, T., & Nielsen, M. W. (2012). *Monitoring policy and research activities on science in Society in Europe (MASIS): final synthesis report*. European Commission DG Research and Innovation.

²² Deliverable 1.2 Co-creation in RRI practices and STI policies. Retrieved 09 December 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Co-Creation-in-RRI-Practices-and-STI-Policies_D1.2.pdf

²³ Tassone, V. C., O'Mahony, C., McKenna, E., Eppink, H. J., & Wals, A. E. (2018). *(Re-)designing higher education curricula in times of systemic dysfunction: a responsible research and innovation perspective*. Higher Education, 76(2), 337-352.

- Inclusiveness (i.e., multi-perspective, intercultural communication, participatory competency, transdisciplinary collaboration, openness, transparency);
- Responsiveness (i.e., ability to approach to wicked problems, ability to adapt, agency); and
- Anticipation (i.e., proactivity, future-oriented ethical abilities, future-studies abilities).

One good example of mainstreaming co-creation for the purpose of public engagement is the European Research and Innovation Days conference²⁴, held from 22 to 24 September 2020 which was officially introduced by Maryia Gabriel, Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth, who at her keynote emphasised the opportunity to having transparent discussions and co-design sessions open to everyone interested to take part, thus, inviting citizens/lay audiences to join and share their thoughts on the future of European research and innovation. This was possible as the event was hybrid allowing online participation. The synthesis of the last year's edition of the respective conference and results of the public web consultations on codesigning the first strategic plan for Horizon Europe was presented in the report²⁵ that stated:

“They stressed that research and innovation must take into account the needs, values and expectations of citizens, in line with Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and seek to go beyond technological solutions to those that encompass social, economic and governance issues. These responses called for high levels of inclusion of society in research and innovation, specific actions to improve science education (e.g., working closely with schools and other educational establishments), the joint involvement in actions of researchers, businesses, policymakers and citizens (‘quadruple helix’) to arrive at solutions that are adapted to societal needs, and interactive and innovative approaches to communicating and deliberating about innovation and science. Finally, these responses reminded that there is a large body of knowledge and existing networks that have developed from the Science and Society (FP6), Science in Society (FP7) and Science with and for Society (Horizon 2020) programmes, which should be leveraged and valorised to help ensure Horizon Europe’s success.”²⁶

²⁴ European Research and Innovation Days. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: <https://research-innovation-days.ec.europa.eu/>

²⁵ Co-design towards the first strategic plan for Horizon Europe. A report on the web-based consultation and on the European Research and Innovation Days.

²⁶ Co-design towards the first strategic plan for Horizon Europe. A report on the web-based consultation and on the European Research and Innovation Days.

Not only among citizens the need has been identified to be better informed on the actions taken for the operationalisation of RRI through co-creation, but also the research community.²⁷ In the fourth policy brief on RRI, the H2020 project New HoRRIZon stresses that also researchers still have a lack of ‘understanding of RRI and predominantly use it as a hollow phrase to signal rhetorical compliance as opposed to actually integrating the concept within research practices’²⁸. Regarding the effectiveness of integration and articulation of RRI in research, the project New HoRRIZon calls for the governments, research funders and research institutes to assist and advise the research community on the urgency and benefits of the practice-based integration of RRI in research and innovation practice and policy making.²⁹ Co-creation as an approach has been already embedded in different programmes and calls and seems to be an important element in the development of a variety of EU project proposals³⁰.

Due to still existing demand, it might be more relevant than ever before to provide continuous collaborative and informal spaces and unite interested practitioners, labs, networks, ongoing EU projects and policymakers to exchange their know-how and experiences between SwafS and other projects in the operationalisation of public engagement through co-creation in a wide-range of EU projects and policies. The legacy of SwafS is rich in knowledge and should find as many venues for dissemination and exploitation of all projects’ knowledge repositories (see Table 4).

Furthermore, a preliminary list of relevant projects showing synergies with SISCODE has been brought together. A specific focus on other SwafS projects can be noted since, as stated previously, a variety of common goals and interests have been identified (Table 4).

Table 4 - EU RRI projects contacted or identified for future exchanges in 2019

EU project	SwafS	Occurred peer exchange and contacts
SUPERMoRRI	X	Exchange on monitoring & assessing; Complementary approach to assessing the effectiveness of co-creation in RRI – learning about

²⁷ Deliverable 1.1 RRI Research Landscape. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RRI-Research-Landscape_D1.1.pdf

²⁸ New HoRRIZon’s Policy Brief #4. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: <https://newhorizon.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/newhorizon-rri-h2020-policy-brief-004-en-20201026-a4-def-desktop-print-001.pdf>

²⁹ Project description New HoRRIZon. Retrieved 09 December 2020. See: <https://newhorizon.eu>

³⁰ Secure, clean and efficient energy. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2018-2020/main/h2020-wp1820-energy_en.pdf

EU project	SwafS	Occurred peer exchange and contacts
		MoRRI indicators and looking into how to interpret and apply them at the institutional and project level.
NewHoRRizon	X	Complementary approach to building a community of practitioners and other relevant stakeholders and diffusing the co-creation in RRI.
SCALINGS	X	Indirect exchange: SISCODE partner also consortium member of SCALINGS; Learning from each other about the existing good practices (i.e., case studies and knowledge repository) and exchange of experiences when it comes to experimentation in situated context / within pilot projects.
RRing	X	Exchange among RRI SwafS projects
Orbit	X	Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities
I AM RRI	X	Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities
SeeRRI	X	Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities
Sherpa	X	Interesting for future contact
GRECO	X	Interesting for future contact
On MeRRIt	X	Interesting for future contact
Fit4RRI	X	Participated in Open Science Fair (OSFair2019) and co-facilitated workshop with CV who is involved both in FIT4RRI and SISCODE projects
TeRRItoria	X	Interesting for future contact
LIV.IN	X	Interesting for future contact
RRI-Tools	X	Interesting for future contact
SPARKS	X	Interesting for future contact
HEIRRI	X	Interesting for future contact
Nano2ALL		Exchange of knowledge on PE

EU project	SwafS	Occurred peer exchange and contacts
NANORIGO		Interesting for future contact
Urban GreenUP		Interesting for future contact
SPARCs		Interesting for future contact
DESIGNSCAPES		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partner participated as a beneficiary of the cascading funding for feasibility study; Learnt about Designscares Toolbox and used it as a reference in SISCODE internal workshops.
PROSO		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partner also consortium member of PROSO
SIMPACT		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partners also consortium members of SIC
SIC		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partners also consortium members of SIC

Some of the EU projects have a similar approach to the one of SISCODE and promise the establishment of networks as communities of exchange to deepen their knowledge and diffuse practices in RRI, open science and social innovation. These existing communities and groups were taken as objects of study to better understand the relation between functionality and sustainability of networks initiated under the H2020 EU project framework (Table 5).

Table 5 - List of networks belonging to the EU projects

Network	Status	Description
Community-led innovation	Inactive	By SIC project; The Community-led innovation network is focused on grassroots networks and organisations that are deeply embedded within their communities, and who seek to tackle the everyday challenges experienced by individuals and neighbourhoods.
Public sector innovation	Inactive	By SIC project; The public sector social innovation network aims (a) to create connections between civil servants (mainly medium-ranking officials) at European level, (b) to promote learning across different policy areas (at regional level) and (c) to promote social innovation

Network	Status	Description
		policies and/or programmes in at least three of these five policy areas: employment, health, education, social services and environment.
RRING Community	Active	By RRING project; A better collaboration and mutual effort are needed for an advocacy directed toward influencing public policy and decision-making by policymakers. Although there is a wealth of projects and consortium in this sector, a certain methodology is needed to use the acquired knowledge to drive and achieve great progress. That is why RRING project seeks to connect researchers and research organisations into a strong community or network of professionals for responsible research and innovation (RRI).
RRI Community by RRI Tools	Inactive forum, active blog	By RRI Tools project; Forum developed within website, not in use; Blog still active and periodic publishing on relevant events in relation to uptake of RRI at the European level; Community upscaled to another H2020 project Living Innovation;
Virtual Community	Active	By Living Innovation (LIV.IN) project; A virtual community platform for industry and experts, inherited by RRI Tools and expanded. Through continuous interaction and relationship building, the community members will mutually develop and share practices, tools, ideas and information. The Virtual Community is meant to be a safe space for professional exchange, problem-solving and collaboration.
The Community of Practice for Training Coordinators	Active	By OpenAire project; An informal forum to share training experiences initiated by a group of people who coordinate training programmes of research and e-infrastructures. This initiative of starting a Community of Practice for training coordinators aims to map out the training activities of various pan-European, EOSC-related initiatives and strengthen their training capacity by improved alignment, sharing experiences and good practices, initiating cross-infrastructure training activities.
Community of relevant stakeholders	To be confirmed (project recently closed)	By FIT4RRI project; Open trainer's network and programme of digital certification (open certification – open badges); Provision of training materials (MOOC, digital tutorials and handbook);
RRI Network	Active	By NewHoRRIZon project; A network of national research and innovation funding agencies supported by an NGO for responsibility in

Network	Status	Description
		science that stimulates the integration of RRI into science, research and innovation. It strives for the wider and sustainable integration of outputs and learnings from the NewHoRRizon project.

The aforementioned networks provided some insights on how ownership, power relations and dynamics of groups are being handled in both formal and informal environments. For example, some of the networks have a clear hierarchy and structure (e.g., NewHoRRizon, RRING, RRI Tools/LIV.IN) while others opt for a more informal approach to conducting participatory processes and sharing ownership (e.g., OpenAire). The majority of these networks and communities are focused on providing a safe and open space for the exchange and building capacities of different stakeholders interested in or working within the area of RRI. Another useful point is to see how existing virtual tools and platforms serve to mediate these processes, such as the use of Google docs, Slack, LinkedIn group, among others.

4.1.3. **Workshops and activities**

In parallel to the conduction of the desk research and literature review the ideation of the general shape of the CoRRI forum began at an early stage of SISCODE through internal and external workshops and meetings. The first 1.5-hour workshop was held in Barcelona (Spain) in October 2018. Consequently, there was another internal 1.5-hour workshop in Paris (France) in May 2019, followed by a formal meeting for the Scientific Committee in June 2019 in Milan (Italy).

The primary aim of these workshops and activities was to brainstorm with experienced co-creation practitioners and researchers of the SISCODE consortium on the developments, needs and barriers identified in the developments, needs and barriers identified in RRI and policy making as well as co-design in social innovation and public engagement in policy making. Nevertheless, in some instances, the workshops were also used as an opportunity to promote the idea of CoRRI to external audiences potentially participating in the workshops.

Preliminary ideation of CoRRI (Barcelona, October 2018). At the SISCODE Progress Meeting the workshop on exploitation of results was implemented through four working groups, of which one was dedicated to preliminary ideation of CoRRI initiative. The aim of the workshop was to define and evaluate expectations for CoRRI and brainstorm collectively on

how it could further support the establishment of a community of practice within the duration of SISCODE project (see *Annex 9.1*).

Benchmarking for CoRRI (Paris, May 2019). At the SISCODE Progress Meeting in Paris the internal workshop held aimed at defining the key concepts of co-creation in RRI and their common definitions to be used for the CoRRI forum and discussing some of the existing networks that could serve as examples for the CoRRI forum and that could support the shaping the initiative's mission and vision. The workshop had two specific objectives:

- co-create definitions of the key concepts relevant for RRI practitioners; and
- identify strengths, weaknesses, resources and lessons of five different networks of practitioners in the field of RRI (the Science Gallery Network, SIC, ECSITE, FIT4RRI and ENoLL) as a benchmarking exercise for the CoRRI forum.

The objectives of CoRRI were presented as to i) raise awareness on RRI in a variety of different fields, ii) bring together the actors already involved in RRI and iii) create a community of exchange for practitioners. The investigation of the five networks took place with the main aim of discovering the strengths and weaknesses of the existing networks that had been identified having similar objectives as the original task of CoRRI (see *Annex 9.2*). This process was built on the elements and learning outcomes from the desk research and literature review.

The purpose was to better define the nature of CoRRI and elaborate strategies for further development during the ideation and prototyping phases. The knowledge gathered from these workshops included enlisting identified gaps in provisions of resources and information for the application of co-creation and RRI, as well as the successful approaches and practices observed in other initiatives.

In addition, the main concepts relevant for co-creation were discussed and defined in the workshops to be then taken up and promoted during future activities of CoRRI.

Scientific Committee Meeting (Milan, June 2019). The next step after was the implementation of a presentation and round-table discussion in Milan at the Scientific Committee Meeting in June 2019 to present the processed results from the previous activities to receive direct feedback both from the Scientific Committee and the whole consortium and to further discuss CoRRI as a concept. This was achieved through an open-ended discussion in which all SISCODE partners and members of the scientific committee participated.

4.1.4. **Results and reframing of the original task**

The preliminary analysis from the desk research, literature review and internal workshop in Barcelona 2018 resulted in a collection of reflections on CoRRI's general concept idea as an opportunity for joint collaboration among different initiatives, researchers and practitioners. Furthermore, the core concepts of both RRI and co-creation were defined and investigated considering their role in the overall process. The SISCODE partners in Barcelona also identified differences in understanding some of the key terms such as RRI or open science, that pointed out the need to clearly define not only the scope of the CoRRI network in the field of RRI but also its single elements. These concepts³¹ and their existing definitions were later addressed in Paris 2019 and the SISCODE partners developed keywords to better define their meaning as joint definitions for the purpose of a common understanding within the overall project as well as the CoRRI forum (Table 6).

Table 6 - Definitions of keywords to be used under CoRRI

Terminologies	Key words	Definition for CoRRI
Co-creation	Multidisciplinary; Iterative; User-driven; Multiple solutions; Experimentation; Openness; Failure; Real life settings; Involvement of end-users; Solution oriented	'Practice what you are practicing' in a real-life setting and make RRI accessible for the benefits of participants like end-users and different stakeholders with the ability to recognise and deal with the needs related to different contexts

³¹ **Co-creation**: is a non-linear process that involves multiple actors and stakeholders in the ideation, implementation and assessment of products, services, policies and systems with the aim of improving their efficiency and effectiveness, and the satisfaction of those who take part in the process (Rizzo et. al, 2018).

Open innovation: is the practice of providing on-line access to scientific information that is free of charge to the user and that is reusable. In the context of R&D, open access to 'scientific information' refers to two main categories: 1) Peer-reviewed scientific publications (primarily research articles published in academic journals) and 2) Scientific research data: data underlying publications and/or other data (such as curated but unpublished datasets or raw data).

Open science: is the use of purposeful inflows and outflows of knowledge to accelerate internal innovation.

RRI: is an approach that anticipates and assesses potential implications and societal expectations with regard to research and innovation, with the aim to foster the design of inclusive and sustainable research and innovation.

Community of practice: consists of groups of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.

Terminologies	Key words	Definition for CoRRI
Open science	Enable; Reuse; Redistribution; Reproduction	Open access to data and reproducible research, open science evaluation, co-production of science and open participation in citizen science.
Community of practice	Local/Global; Empowerment; Exchange; Learning by doing – experimentation/open innovation/science Relations; Collective action; Agency	n open space for exchange focusing on individuals – even in case of an organisation as member/user. Enable the sharing of projects, people, ideas and problems offering a space for discussion.
RRI	Multi-actor; Public engagement; Involvement from the beginning; Whole R&I process	An approach that aims to foster the design of inclusive and sustainable research and innovation. Better alignment of both the process and its outcomes with the values (in terms of ethics and traditional practices to be challenged), needs and expectations of society.
Open innovation	Networking; Innovation ecosystems; Knowledge accessibility and sharing; Knowledge co-production; Sharing platform	Co-production and sharing of knowledge among diverse actors to build value for society by moving from an organisation-centred perspective to a society-centred one. The understanding of this value is created not only for the organisation itself but also for society as a whole.

Secondly, the SISCODE partners had the chance to analyse the networks following their participation at the workshop in Paris as potential future members of an initiative like CoRRI

and decide how the information on them can be extrapolated to be of support for the development of the CoRRI forum, considering that it should:

- be a co-created initiative based on the needs and values of its future members
- create a better understanding of the interaction dynamics from an unscientific perspective and exploit these dynamics from a societal perspective
- support the regular development of material for public engagement and application of RRI practices for public dissemination
- not become a network of networks to avoid unnecessary complications of exchange
- have a strategic approach towards the implementation of public engagement and RRI as long-term practices
- encourage involvement of society in science and open innovation
- identify and exploit similarities of co-creation and social innovation; and finally,
- Provide recognisable added value for newcomers as well as experienced practitioners to be used for bi-directional training and sharing.

The results of factors found and to be further analysed during the following stages included aspects and requirements categorised divided in *strengths*, *challenges*, *resources needed* and *lessons* already learnt (

Strengths	Challenges
Quality label and recognition of identity	Resources (human and financial)
Global membership (non-EU)	Allocation of responsibilities
Sense of community	Overall management
Quality of tools	Academic/sector restricted
Resources	Lessons
Knowledge	Clear approach on benefits
Training and mentoring	Coaching on co-creation through interactive materials
Actual development of field's agenda	Training/resources at different levels (from newcomers and experienced members)
Open certification	Organic evolution

Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Summary of strengths, challenges, resources of existing networks and the lessons for CoRRI

The key outcome from this collective reflection was the need for CoRRI to be co-created and sustained organically and that the exchange between expert-practitioners and newcomers should be present and visible at all times. In addition, a transparent approach while co-creating the initiative appeared fundamental to align needs, expectations and benefits of all potential members of the CoRRI community.

Finally, the aforementioned perspectives and reflections were elaborated and translated into possible actions presented to the Scientific Committee Meeting as considerations to generally rephrase the task of CoRRI directly addressing the previously identified needs by

- analysing and reflecting further on recognition and uptake of RRI in the future both at an EU and national level;
- offering a space within the CoRRI network for conversation on co-creation practices
- widening the target group of the network transversally addressing also a variety of calls of Horizon Europe;
- emphasising the concept of co-creation rather than RRI (i.e., ‘it is not RRI defining things, it is co-creation’); and
- focusing specifically on public engagement.

The reframing of CoRRI’s task led to a shift from developing the initiative targeting labs to developing an initiative aimed at the involvement of EU projects and their surroundings, informal networks of labs and practitioners including academy and researchers. The idea of not reinventing the wheel but carefully selecting projects and fields of interest that could benefit from this dialogue on promotion and uptake of co-creation at both the project- and organisational level was preferred. In addition, it has been decided to set a specific focus on public engagement and analyse benefits of co-creation for the application of the public engagement since it appeared as a core issue in existing initiatives.

4.2. Ideation and development of the new concept

4.2.1. Starting points and objectives

The idea of bridging the two concepts of public engagement and co-creation by applying a multi-stakeholder approach has matured in SISCODE and has shown to be a recurring issue also in other projects dealing with co-creation and/or public engagement. At the Review and Progress Meetings in Brussels (October 2019), the Coordinator illustrated a potential of CoRRI demonstrating the guidance on how to better embed RRI into EU projects within the Horizon Europe programme providing further support for the institutionalisation of co-creation through the application of co-creation journeys at a micro level (Figure 2).

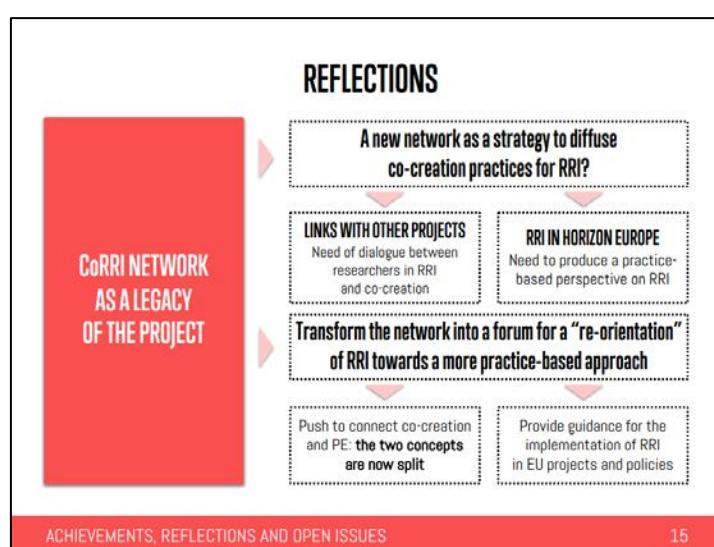


Figure 2 – Ideation of how CoRRI can diffuse co-creation practices for RRI

During the ideation stage, this potential has been investigated with focusing on the collection of reflections from the practitioners external to SISCODE and the validation of the co-creation journey model and toolbox applied during the pilot experimentation (WP3) during external events with the scope to:

- define possible collaborative formats for the exchange and practice of co-creation at an international level;
- assess practitioners' needs in relation to co-creation and prioritise the topics for addressing those needs during the activities of CoRRI; and
- disseminate good practices from SISCODE and stress and discuss the connection of public engagement and co-creation among a wider range of practitioners and a variety of publics.

4.2.2. Workshops and activities

4.2.2.1. *External workshops and activities*

Two hands-on activities have been developed for two events, one was the SISCODE booth at ENoLL's Open Living Lab Days (OLLD2019) in Thessaloniki, Greece and the other one the OSFair2019 in Porto, Portugal.

At OLLD2019, the objective was to animate practitioners and labs by engaging wider audiences in a reflection on the following questions:

- How to promote co-creation in RRI for future EU projects and policy initiatives?
- How to ensure successful knowledge transfer and acquisition of skills in co-creation for RRI through existing practitioners' networks?
- What are the biggest obstacles to uptake co-creation in research and innovation practices and policy making?
- How to promote co-creation in real-life contexts through living labs?

These questions were placed at the SISCODE booth to be used as a 'silent wall' to trigger discussions and feedback., However, due to the tight conference programme and the variety of formats offered, there was few space and time for the interaction at the booths placed outside of the conference rooms.

At the OSFair2019, a residential 2-hour workshop was organised oriented at the sensitisation of 30 participants interested in public sector innovation and promotion of open science and innovation as well as in co-creation and its relevance for public engagement (Figure 3)³².



Figure 3 - External workshop held in September 2019 at the Congress Centre in Porto to address the application of RRI and open science in public service¹

³² Registration form and brief description of the workshop held in OSFair in 2019. Retrieved 19 November 2020. See: <https://www.opensciencefair.eu/workshops-2019/application-of-rri-and-open-science-in-public-service-bridging-the-gap-between-society-and-policy-and-decision-makers>

The main audiences of the workshop were policymakers, researchers and experts of public engagement interested in or already holding roles in managing design- and co-creation processes (see Annex 9.3).

The workshop was composed of four parts: i) a brief introduction on SISCODE, its co-creation journey and four selected pilot projects as case studies; ii) a warm-up exercise aimed at the initiation of a discussion on the values and roles of co-creation; iii) a hands-on activity and group work focused on the specific canvases for ‘Problem Definition’, ‘Idea Card’ and ‘Personas’ canvases; followed by iv) a discussion and debriefing.

Before the exercise, each participant picked by-chance their stakeholder’s role becoming a representative of a specific target group for the duration of the workshop (i.e., policy and decision-makers; industry and innovation community; scientific and research community; civil society organisations; lay people; lab community; and formal and informal education community) to improve empathy and consider new points of view. The key findings of the workshop related to co-creation activities were:

- Having a role of the stakeholders coherent with their everyday professional practice improved the participants’ understanding of the single canvases and facilitated their compilation
- Co-creation takes time, needs space, an infrastructure, and integration with the existing policies and certain competencies from the team of practitioners, therefore, it has to be well planned and structured
- The typically less powerful groups in those kinds of mixed groups (e.g. lay people) felt they contributed less to the co-creation of the solution than others;
- Participants felt inspired by others’ opinions and contributions and their individual ideas profited from the collective development of solutions
- The ideation and development of solutions is based on both on individual and collective goals that need to be aligned and find compromises
- Openly talking and sharing expectations, opinions, ideas and know-how can boost partnership liveliness when tackling a common (societal) challenge

Having completed the assessments of the two workshops mentioned above, the insights led to a first draft of a concept communicated within SISCODE to be then prototyped and tested also with actors external to the project (see Subchapter 3.3 and 3.4 - Prototyping CoRRI). The pollination of co-creation for the purpose of PE and RRI was noticed to be often mentioned and discussed when SISCODE partners participated in external events organised by other (EU) projects further confirming the identified need to be met with the CoRRI forum.

4.2.2.2. *Internal meetings*

In May and June 2020, meetings were held internally to discuss CoRRI's next steps and first set of activities promoted by SISCODE partners, including three networks and labs. The objectives of these meetings were to propose a co-design process for creating CoRRI itself starting from the first concept; to reflect and discuss CoRRI's framework and to develop an action plan for this co-creation process. In the meeting held in May 2020, the three networks of labs involved shared their needs and challenges in diffusing co-creation and reflecting on how CoRRI would be able to support these endeavours. In the follow-up the partners POLIMI, ECSITE, ENoLL and IAAC I Fab Lab Barcelona agreed to jointly develop a cycle of workshops based on design methodologies for online co-creation. This new need of moving entire co-creation online had started to emerge during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in Spring 2020 and turned out to be in line with the scope of CoRRI to foster co-creation activities that at the time had to be moved all from in-person activities to remote sessions.

4.2.3. **First concept**

The CoRRI forum was officially launched as an initiative with the first cycle of workshops in July 2020 followed by the second one in October and November 2020 (see subchapter 4.3 and 4.4). As stated, one of the main goals of the CoRRI forum is the implementation of outreach activities using co-creation tools and materials, information and perspectives learnt during SISCODE to engage and disseminate these results to various key actors in external ecosystems ranging from researchers and professional practitioners of co-creation and RRI to citizens simply interested in the subject of the matter. These cycles were designed to provide opportunities to exploit and test the functionality of the tools and co-creation journeys applied during SISCODE with its partners closely collaborating in the development of activities to benefit from their experience, knowledge and skills gained throughout the project.

The specific elements of the first concept to be experimented during the prototyping phase were:

- **The sensitisation of stakeholders towards the CoRRI network**

Start the information- and dissemination process for CoRRI by informing external audiences from the beginning of its gradual journey towards the model

- **Promotion of SISCODE's results**

Conduct online experiential and hands-on activities using the methodologies, practices and tools at a larger scale

- **Experimentation of ways to co-create online**

Conduct activities aimed at capacity building hands-on activities to implement co-creation online by appropriating residential tools for online use

- **Enhancing of the visibility of SISCODE's pilots**

Provide an opportunity to the SISCODE labs to demonstrate their co-creation journeys, methods and tools and transfer knowledge and skills to others in an interactive way sharing their experiences and receiving direct feedback

- **Gain feedback on the pilots of SISCODE**

Use the hands-on activities to validate solutions developed during the co-creation journeys in SISCODE gathering direct feedback both on the process, the methods, tools and the solutions themselves

- **Creation of a community of practice**

Shape a community with the aim to turn it into a long-term engagement by conducting interactive activities online and showing the benefits of these activities getting the diverse audiences to express their needs, expectations and benefits

The first SISCODE resources to be exploited were the direct outcomes from the base of the pilot experimentation in WP3: the SISCODE toolbox, the co-creation journey model to operationalise RRI and the ten co-creation pilot projects that have been conducted based on these models. Due to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the limitations in conducting activities remotely, some previously planned face-to-face activities had to be re-defined as online sessions and slightly delayed the initiation of CoRRI starting with the first cycle of workshops detailed in the following.

4.3. Prototyping: First Cycle of Workshops

4.3.1. Objectives and planning

An internal meeting for the planning of the first cycle of workshops was in June 2020, in which an agreement was made among POLIMI, ECSITE, ENoLL, IAAC and SPI as involved partners to design a number of interactive sessions on how to carry out co-creation online by

adapting the existing SISCODE Toolbox for Co-creation Journeys for remote use (Figure 4) and exploit the extensive knowledge attained through the deviations of the SISCODE labs' co-design journeys caused by the pandemic (see SISCODE D3.4) for the creation of online hands-on activities, a core part of each workshop design^{33, 34}. The SISCODE toolbox has been created to support the SISCODE labs in understanding design methodologies and actively use design tools during their co-creation activities that were supposed to be mainly conducted in person. The application of the SISCODE Toolbox for Co-creation Journeys online³⁵ implied addressing the needs of co-creation practitioners at a time of a global pandemic where constraints and restrictions changed the ways of communication, interaction and therefore co-creation.



Figure 4 - SISCODE Toolbox for Co-creation Journeys

The first cycle of workshops was conducted in July 2020 being composed of four workshops conducted weekly, each representing one of the stages of the co-creation journey as it has been detailed in the SISCODE co-creation process (see report D3.1):

- i) context analysis,
- ii) problem reframing,

³³ Deliverable 3.1: Co-creation Journeys (Retrieved 27 November 2020). See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/D3.1_Co-creation_Journeys.pdf

³⁴ Deliverable 3.2: Deliverable 3.2: Envisioning of solutions and policies (Retrieved 27 November 2020). See: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/D3.2_Co-creation-of-solutions-and-policies_compressed.pdf

³⁵ SISCODE Toolbox for Co-creation Journey is one of the valuable outputs of the SISCODE project and provides labs a common approach to implementing co-creation activities through the use of canvases and reiterative procedures. However, in most cases, the co-creation toolbox is used in residential activities and rarely online. The sudden shift of the normal daily work-routine from residential to virtual due to Covid-19 made the application of co-creation online essential for the continuity of many projects' activities. Retrieved 10 October 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/resources/>.

iii) envisioning of alternatives, and

vi) prototyping.

All workshops were implemented through a collaborative effort of labs and networks from the SISCODE project bringing in their experience and points of view to meet the needs and interest of a wide range of audiences.

4.3.1.1. Objectives

The first cycle of workshops aimed to demonstrate practices and tools for online co-creation using virtual communication platforms and transformed design tools during interactive and collaborative activities. These processes were encouraged by setting up interactive learning activities rather than using an approach of theoretical teaching. The workshops aimed to train participants as future facilitators of co-creation activities specifically regarding the effective use of tools when launching online co-creation activities with multiple stakeholders. The workshops were designed as independent activities to allow the participants to partake in only one or more of the workshops being able to acquire sufficient knowledge without having to attend all of them. The specific canvases adapted for and applied in each workshop are all part of the SISCODE toolbox (see SISCODE D3.1)

4.3.1.2. Target audiences

At the stage of development, the main target audiences of the first cycle of CoRRI forum workshops were the three lab networks involved in SISCODE targeting mainly their members not being part of the project. The initial idea was to use this cycle to connect the three networks and their members and induce knowledge- and experience transfer among them. However, it became clear that the use of online co-creation activities during the outbreak of COVID-19 was becoming increasingly pertinent for many other professions and audiences that had not been considered yet. Thus, the base of the target audiences was widened to include English speakers from other fields not restricted to innovation labs by reaching out also to other contacts and projects familiar to the SISCODE partners that could be interested in such workshops. To ensure a higher quality of discussion and facilitate the management of the overall, the maximum number of participants per workshop was set at 30.

4.3.2. Execution of the workshops

4.3.2.1. Ideation and action plan

The action plan for the first cycle was developed in June 2020 deciding on the following elements and parameters during a meeting:

- Four workshops launched weekly in July 2020, from 15.00 – 17.00 CEST (Figure 5);
- Involve members of the SISCODE partner organisations as co-facilitators and moderators;
- Make a call for participation for the whole cycle and disseminate it both through SISCODE's channels and the partners' ones; and
- The workshops will address the SISCODE Toolbox for Co-creation Journeys appropriated for activities online.

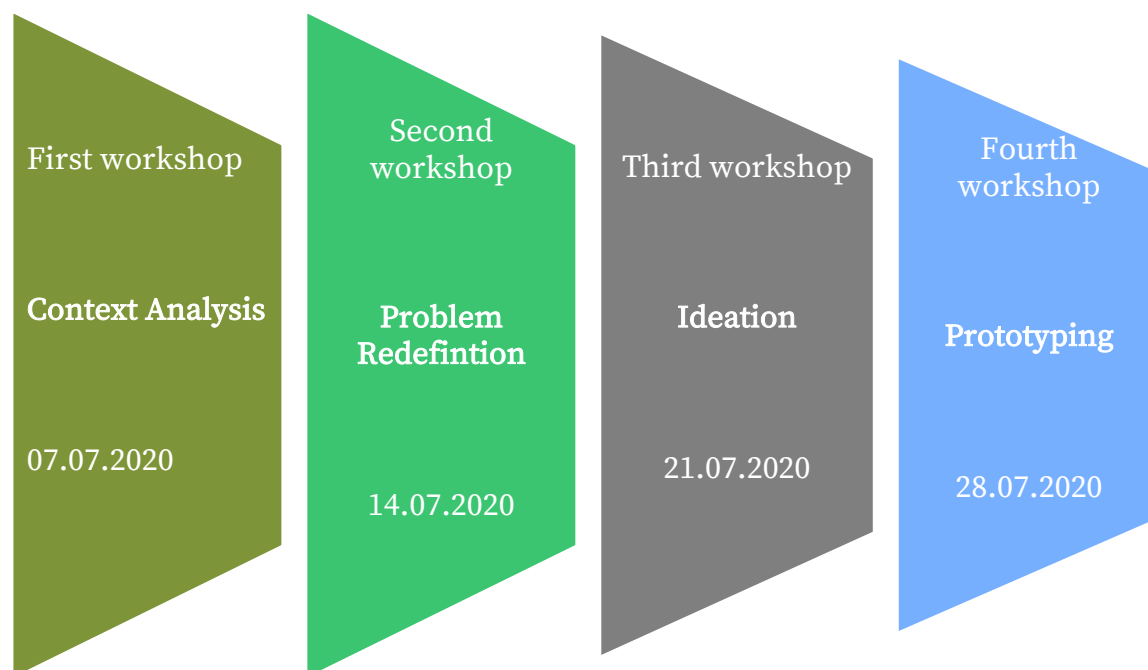


Figure 5.- Titles and dates of the workshops in the first cycle

The final draft of the action plan for the first cycle was circulated among the SISCODE partners to refine last details and incorporate them into the action plan.

4.3.2.2. *Calls for participation, facilitation, moderation and registration*

The call for participation and registration form was published on 29 June 2020 And the partners were asked to disseminate the call through their peers and networks in addition to the dissemination through the social media pages of SPI and the SISCODE project. The call for participation included the following characteristics:

- A banner with the overall title of the cycle, the names of the single workshops and the dates and times for each of them (Figure 6);
- A document detailing the context of the SISCODE project and the CoRRI forum, the target audiences for the first cycle, goals and expected outcomes as well as an overall agenda for the cycle with an access link to the registration form; and

- A short introductory text to introduce the document and the registration form to be embedded in mails or posts on social media.



Figure 6 - A banner for the first cycle of workshops

The call for co-facilitators and moderators of the workshops was published on 30 June 2020 and the SISCODE partners that signed up to co-facilitate and/or moderate workshops were allocated to the four events based on their availability (Table 7).

Table 7 - Co-facilitators and moderators of the first cycle of workshops

N. of workshop (WS)	Co-facilitators	Moderators
WS1	POLIMI	SPI
WS2	SGD; SPI; AUTH	SPI; ENoLL; TUDO
WS3	SPI; AUTH	SPI; ENoLL; SGD
WS4	KTP; POLIMI, IAAC	SPI; ENoLL; AUTH; KTP

With each team of moderators and facilitators, two preparatory meetings were held in the week prior to every workshop. Those meetings served to introduce the moderators and co-facilitators to each other and assign the duties and responsibilities. The meetings were also used to test the communication channels and interactive platforms to be used during the workshops.

4.3.2.3. *Platforms and materials for the workshops.*

All four workshops had individually prepared sets of handouts and presentation or activity materials to be shared with the co-facilitators prior to the workshops and the participants afterwards:

- PowerPoint Presentation (PPT): The PPT introduced SISCODE as an overall project as well as the concept of each workshop. The PPT was kept brief containing necessary information on data treatment and privacy, technical information on the platforms used, an introduction to the SISCODE project and the CoRRI forum followed by an introduction to the activity of the specific workshop being held in the beginning of each workshop. The introductory slides of the presentation were shared with the participants on the day prior to the workshops within a reminder email.
- Team management plans: Prior to each workshop, a team management plan was developed being shared with the moderators and co-facilitators containing the step-by-step guidelines for the moderation and facilitation of the workshop.
- Communication and interactive platforms: The communication platforms used were ZOOM and Microsoft Teams, according to the session. The collaborative platform Deskle was used for the interactive exercises of the workshops.
- Anonymous feedback survey: A survey template was developed for all workshops containing five brief questions to evaluate the participants' overall experience related to their general learning outcomes, remaining doubts and, more project-oriented, the use of the SISCODE toolbox
- Design of the activities and material: The activities of each of the workshops were drawn from the ideas and canvases of the SISCODE Toolbox for Co-Creation Journeys. The canvases are designed for residential co-creation activities and thus, had to be appropriated using an interactive platform such as Deskle for real-time online collaboration through visual representation and imagery. This was accomplished by deconstructing the different core aspects of the canvases and spreading the subsections into a wider visual space (see an example in Figure 7). The interactive elements of each workshop were organised in a flexible manner taking into account to possibility of splitting participants in smaller groups of different sizes depending on the overall number. The canvases were prepared previously to the workshops to discuss their functionality within the working group. A variety of different elements such as sticky notes with varying colours, labels and instructions supported the guidance of participants through the activity. All the appropriated canvases for the first cycle of workshops can be found in Annex 9.5. Although the co-creation journey was introduced as a whole, only one or two selected canvases for each of the phases were appropriated for the interactive sessions according to i) their appropriateness for individual, de-contextualised used and ii) their complexity allowing their comprehension and completion within the time frame of the workshop

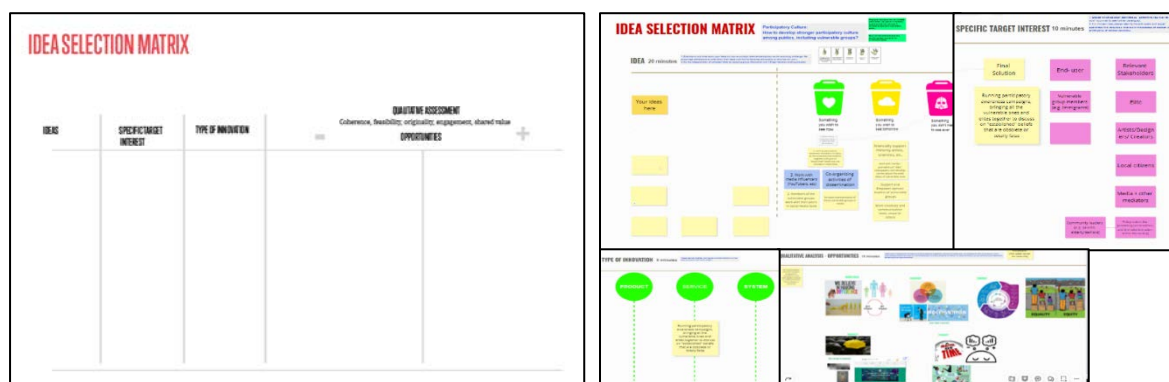


Figure 7 - Appropriation of a canvas for an online use (an example)

- Direct communication with the participants prior to and after the workshops: Emails were sent to all the participants who registered to the respective workshops to i) remind them of the upcoming workshop/s and share the access links for the communication and collaborative platforms and ii) thank them for participating in the workshop sharing the presentation given as well as the workshop's results.

4.3.2.4. *Structure and agenda of the workshops*

Each workshop lasted 120 minutes and was divided into the following segments:

- PowerPoint presentation as an introduction to the workshop and its activities: approximately 30 minutes;
- Introduction of the hands-on activity: approximately 15 minutes;
- Hands-on activity: approximately 60 minutes; and
- Wrap-up and closure of the workshop: approximately 15 minutes.

Offering the workshops as independent events, all of them introduced SISCODE as a project and, most importantly, its toolbox and the co-creation journey that was then narrowed down to the phase highlighted in the specific workshop introducing the specific activity.

4.3.2.5. *Procedure and interaction with participants*

All workshops were designed to split the greater group of participants into smaller ones for the time of the interactive session to make them feel more comfortable in speaking up and discussing upcoming issues face-to-face. All participants were able to write on the interactive Deskle board and use their webcam and microphone to communicate among each other and with the facilitators. The co-facilitators were responsible for responding to the questions and comments made by the participants while triggering discussions and encouraging participants. The moderators of the workshops monitored the time, kept track of written messages on the chat box and contributed to the overall discussion when necessary. In two of the workshops, the participants were asked to anonymously express their mood at the end

of the workshop in a pictorial manner as a form of immediate feedback. All feedback was kept anonymous to encourage participants to freely express their honest opinion.

4.3.2.6. Follow-up after the workshops

After each workshop, the workshop team send the material of the workshop to the participants and collected the anonymous feedback survey while preparing the press releases ^{36,37,38,39}. They contained the basic information regarding the workshop as well as the direct results of the activities, some screenshots from the workshops and the next steps (see Figure 8). These press releases were disseminated through official channels of SISCODE and the individual communication channels of the SISCODE partners.



Figure 8 - A press release to inform about the first workshop results of the first cycle

In the months after the completion of all workshops, a brief follow-up survey was distributed to all the participants asking if i) the participation in the workshop supported them in clarifying their eventual previous doubts on online co-creation and if ii) they have re-used again the tools applied during the workshop in other occasions resulting in little, but insightful responses (see Table 8).

³⁶ WS1 Press release. Retrieved 15 October 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/first-corri-workshop-context-analysis/>

³⁷ WS2 Press release. Retrieved 15 October 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/second-corri-workshop-problem-reframing/>

³⁸ WS3 Press release. Retrieved 15 October 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/third-corri-workshop-envisioning-alternatives/>

³⁹ WS4 Press release. Retrieved 15 October 2020. See <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/fourth-corri-workshop-development-and-prototyping/>

Table 8 - Participants' feedback on scalability of knowledge and know-how

Answers	Question 1: Has participation in the workshop(s) made any difference in the clarification of your doubts about conducting online co-creation activities? If so, please describe.	Question 2: Have you used any of the tools provided in the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox in your daily practice / real context? If so, please describe.
1	Yes, the workshop helped to get an idea of possible applications of different tools. Due to the workshop, it is more likely that I will be conducting online co-creation activities.	Yes, during the workshops organised under co-creation journey and in other projects.
2	Feel much more comfortable with using design tools for conducting and developing co-creation activities with varied groups of stakeholders. These tools definitely have a positive impact on increasing competences and widening perspective of potential collaboration with target groups and inspiring them to look for ideas & thinking out of the box.	

4.3.3. Results of the workshops

4.3.3.1. *Participants' profiles and feedback*

In total, there were 34 registrants with 51.4% of them not associated with any of the SISCODE labs or related networks, but approximately 70% of them had previous experiences in co-creation. Their country of residence included Turkey, Georgia, Portugal, Egypt, Spain, Finland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Argentina, Hungary, France and Poland with professions ranging from the professional private sector to public services and from project and programme managers to service designers, scientists, sociologists and psychologists.

Although the majority of them were English speakers, several of the participants had experienced difficulties expressing themselves openly. Nevertheless, all participants were actively involved and contributed to the activities.

When asked about their expectations previous to their participation, the key points were related to:

- The use of SISCODE co-creation tools for their application in RRI initiatives
- Gain of new insights on how to adapt and apply methodologies and tools for co-creation processes online as well as the organisation of these workshops
- Understand how in-person co-design sessions differ from online ones, and to become aware of the benefits of the online context
- Learn good practices and general guidelines for co-creation processes
- Get inspired by different ideas, approaches and ways of doing things that are potentially useful for co-design

4.3.3.2. *Feedback from participants – First cycle*

The responses from the survey conducted immediately after the activity were used to collect suggestions on the relevance of the addressed topics as well as feedback on the overall activity to improve the following events (Table 9).

Table 9 - Summary of participants' feedback in the first cycle

Survey questions	Summary of the feedback
How has this workshop helped you move your co-creation activities online?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Deskle • Learning about new tools and co-creating online and seeing how to use the tools in real-time • Learning how to conduct online guided workshops • Learning how to manage and characterise ideas during co-creation activities and support the design process • Learning how to better define problems and solutions • Learning how to conduct online discussion in order to co-create for the resolution of specific challenges • Learning about SISCODE examples of the co-creation journeys and better understanding and know-how on co-creation
What was the most useful learning outcome from this hands-on experience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well prepared templates on Deskle • Learning about tools and communication • Repartition of roles to optimise management of co-creation sessions • It is important to know how to use the tools appropriately and the necessity of training before using the tools • Overcoming technical issues online • Creative and visual ways to prepare a workshop

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exchanging ideas that focus on problems and solutions ● Using a combination of two different platforms to create dynamics online i.e. Deskle and Zoom / Ms Teams ● Discussing limitations and barriers of the online co-creation
What is the biggest doubt/challenge you take "home" with you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition of key terms such as needs, activities, etc. ● Time management ● Focusing on details is challenging ● Navigation in Deskle using hardware ● How to address the needs of different stakeholders in an online co-creation and build trust ● Management and planning of workshops ● Overcoming and avoiding technical issues
After having participated in the CoRRI Network workshop(s), do you plan to use the SISCODE Toolbox for Co-creation Journeys in your upcoming online and residential co-creation activity/ies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yes: 11 votes ● No: 0 votes ● Undecided: 4 votes ● Responses not clear: 3 votes
Is there anything else you would like to add/share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Having more discussions in some of the groups and less intense focus on the tool during the hands-on activities ● Not having face-to-face communication is difficult ● Making the hands-on activities less abstract by having a group challenge or topic beforehand ● Having added more tangibility to the canvases

4.3.4. Insights gathered from the first cycle and refinement

This first cycle resulted in a great interest from international audiences and the overall feedback of the first cycle was positive and produced precious insights to move forward with the development of CoRRI. The team members and participants have learnt how significant it is to create conditions for safe and open online collaboration among different stakeholders gathered around a common challenge pointing out some key issues that were considered in the following cycle:

Insights related to the concept of CoRRI and its contents

Confirmation of the core concept of CoRRI and its activities:

CoRRI has proven to meet the interest spectrum of diverse audiences with previous experiences in the application of co-creation. The wide range of different professions and nationalities of the attendees confirmed the idea sustained within SISCODE, that co-creation and RRI are globally spreading issues particularly relevant in an EU context raising the demand for capacity building and tangible information in these fields of study and practice is.

This variety of backgrounds and nationalities indicates the need to orient future activities on international levels addressing a variety of issues ensuring the relevance for a wide spectrum of participants.

Relevance of the information disseminated by CoRRI and assessment of needs:

Closely related to addressing the topic of variety of backgrounds, in times of constant information overload and the need to filter everything for significance, the need to carefully select relevant and novel themes is to be considered fundamental to ensure constant engagement.

This requires the assessment of needs of the target audiences to be able to address real needs and produce tangible outcomes.

Insights related to the format of conduction and its elements

The benefit of launching the workshops as a cycle rather than independent events:

A cycle of workshops as opposed to single workshops or events resulted as more feasible due to the nature of the topic addressed. Specific attention was put on the distribution of the workshops over time not to result in a loss of mental connection of the workshops as a plus for the participants taking part in more than one of the activities and aiming at the understanding of the phases of co-creation as a whole, connected process. Many of the interested participants could not be part of all four workshops due to other commitments confirming the need to design the single workshops as self

Simplification of the forms:

It was pointed out that the forms for the registration, survey and follow-up should be kept with minimal text and simple questions to avoid hesitation to registration caused by the form itself.

Feedback surveys and follow-up:

The survey conducted immediately after the closure of the activity produced precious feedback while the follow-up sent some time after the conclusion of the cycle resulted in very little responses that can eventually be traced back to the participants not having specific feedback and details of the workshop on their mind anymore.

Need for additional time for discussion:

The participants expressed the lack of sufficient time for open discussion during the workshops. In order to fulfil this demand and avoid loss of interest during the workshops, more time should be allocated to open discussions and direct interactions and exchanges between the audiences and the co-facilitators and moderators in the succeeding activities.

Layout and structure for team management:

The overall approach used for the cycle was successful and with a handful of valuable learning curves to note was found to be replicable for future activities.

Improvement of participation in terms of numbers:

The low numbers of participants could be traced back to the quantity of online events conducted during the first wave of the pandemic as well as due to insufficient promotion. From the feedback gathered it became evident that the sudden shift to using online platforms for all activities was also causing hardship and many practitioners were in need of previous training on online platforms. Thus, in the following activities, the team of the workshops planned to dedicate a few minutes to the introduction and demonstration of the virtual platforms such as ZOOM and MIRO before starting the activity.

Apart from the key issues to be addressed and taken in consideration the main change applied for the second cycle of workshop is related to the themes of the workshops themselves opening them more from quite project-specific issues to more general ones identified in the fields of co-creation and RRI.

4.4. Prototyping: Second Cycle of Workshops

4.4.1. Objectives and planning

4.4.1.1. *Objectives*

The main aim of the second cycle was to bring together co-creation practitioners from external stakeholder groups with the SISCODE labs to foster an exchange of knowledge and know-how on specific challenges related to the practice and implementation of co-creation and RRI. In addition, the workshops were also used as an opportunity to convey key learning points and best practices related to co-creation that have been successful during the co-creation journeys of the SISCODE labs. Each of the workshops aimed to develop a set of recommendations from the experiences and knowledge of the SISCODE labs, partners and participants present during the workshops. The specific objectives of the workshops were linked to the selected topics/challenges addressed in the workshops.

4.4.1.2. *Planning*

After the conclusion of the first cycle which focused on specific co-creation tools, an assessment of possible activities to be validated has been conducted with the aim to shift the focus to themes less specific to the project itself but more to the overall topics of co-creation and RRI and recognised both by SISCODE partners and labs as well as by external target audiences. A selection of relevant themes was identified by transforming a series of these themes and related challenges into a survey disseminated through SISCODE's public channels for the investigation of the most relevant challenges from the perspectives of the responders (see Annex 9.6). The five main themes investigated were:

- Co-creation approach & design-led innovation
- Stakeholder mapping, engagement & networking
- Policymakers engagement & feedback loop
- Co-ownership & open access in co-creation, and
- Application of the co-creation journey

Subsequently, the second cycle of four workshops began in mid-October 2020 and was conducted, as in the first cycle, in weekly intervals. The organisation was similar to the first cycle with SPI as the leader of the activity supported by a variety of partners from the SISCODE consortium. Due to the objective of this cycle to address very specific issues and potential barriers it has been decided to showcase the co-creation journeys of SISCODE's labs during the single workshops setting them in relation to the previously selected challenges. Each workshop directly involved two labs addressing a topic (challenge) selected through the assessment survey and refined and specified collectively.

The four topics were previously identified and the most voted challenges by SISCODE labs. The specific theme and objective of each workshop is stated below:

- Workshop 1 - Pursuing synergies with other initiatives and practitioners that use co-creation in RRI
Involving the co-creation cases of AUTH and IAAC
 The goal was the creation of synergies with other practitioners starting a discussion to produce a set of recommendations as a takeaway of the activity
- Workshop 2 - Creating a ‘safe-room’ for transparent exchanges of opinions and ideas between practitioners and policymakers
Involving the co-creation cases of Polifactory, KTP and SGD
 The experiences of the labs on transparency of exchange were followed by a Q&A session to address specific questions and an open discussion to reflect collectively on the assets needed to create this safe room in co-creation initiatives
- Workshop 3 - Engaging policymakers in the co-creation activities and outcomes and creating a reliable feedback loop
Involving the co-creation cases of CV and CUBE
 Tools for stakeholder engagement and raising awareness have been presented to discuss them and their efficacy with other practitioners
- Workshop 4 - Promoting open innovation and science communication in co-creation initiatives, especially within the same organisation/network
Involving the co-creation cases of Biosense, TRACES and Maker
 A presentation of the lab’s experiences has been followed by a Q&A session and an interactive activity to further develop the concepts that have been applied during SISCODE.

4.4.1.3. Target audiences

The target audiences of the second cycle were mainly practitioners from innovation labs and co-creation practitioners from other contexts extending the invitation also to academics and policy researchers, policymakers in the fields of RRI and STI to ensure a higher quality of discussion and control over time management, the maximum number of participants per workshop was again planned for 30.

4.4.2. Execution of the second cycle

4.4.2.1. *Development and action plan*

The topics and structure of the action plan followed the same structure of the first cycle of workshops. The overall objective of the cycle has been defined as described in the previous chapter and, after defining the specific challenges to be addressed through the survey, the SISCODE networks confirmed the commitment of their labs to contribute with their experiences and the workshops were scheduled (Figure 9). The action plan and preparation followed the same structure as the one adopted for the previous cycle including the re-use of the layouts and formats eventually slightly modifying them according to the feedback received (e.g. simplifying the registration forms).



Figure 9 - Titles and dates of the workshops in the second cycle

4.4.2.2. *Calls for participation, facilitation, moderation and registration*

The call for participants⁴⁰ was published on the SISCODE website and social media channels, as well as through direct contact with external target audiences by the SISCODE partners who were directly involved in implementation of the second cycle.

⁴⁰ Call for participants in the CoRRI's second cycle of workshops. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: <https://siscocodeproject.eu/article/corri-forum-promotes-the-second-cycle-of-workshops-co-creation-journeys-of-the-siscocode-labs/>



Figure 10 – The banner for the second cycle of workshops

The partners that signed up to co-facilitate and moderate were allocated to the four workshops based on what was agreed on (Table 10). In preparation for the workshops, a conference call was organised with each team to establish the grounds on how to organise the facilitation process and discuss the initial materials prepared by SPI for the SISCODE labs' presentations developed collaboratively to address the elements of interest for the target audiences. A workshop simulation session was held before the workshops to ensure the roles and responsibilities of the partners and labs are clear and the workshop proceedings are planned and understood by all the parties checking the functionality of the platforms used.

Table 10- Co-facilitators and moderators of the second cycle of workshops

N. of workshop	Co-facilitators	Moderators
Workshop 1	AUTH; IAAC	ENoLL; SPI
Workshop 2	Polifactory; KTP; SGD	SPI; POLIMI
Workshop 3	CUBE; CV	SPI; APRE
Workshop 4	TRACES; Maker; Biosense	SPI; AUTH

4.4.2.3. Platforms and materials for the workshops

All four workshops included preparation of sets of handouts and presentation and activity materials:

- **PowerPoint Presentation (PPT):** The introductory PPT followed the one used in the first cycle in its structure containing a general introduction to the workshop, SISCODE and the CoRRI forum to then move towards the labs' presentations to address the specific topic, situate it within their co-creation journey and share key learning points
- **Team management plans:** The simple document described procedures and roles for co-facilitators and labs as a guideline and support to be used before and throughout the workshop using the same template as in the first cycle.
- **Communication and interactive platforms:** The communication platform used was ZOOM and the collaborative platforms used for the hands-on activities were Deskle for workshop 1 and 2 and Mirò for workshop 3 and 4 due to some technical issues with Deskle.
- **Anonymous survey:** The questions of the survey pertained to the participants' experience in the workshop, the learning outcomes, their doubts and challenges and if they would like to further dissect the topic of the workshop in the future.
- **Design of the activities and material:** The activities of each workshop followed the same overall structure using a tool from the field of co-creation in the first part of the interactive session to address the specific challenge in-depth followed by an open discussion to result in the production of a set of recommendations or insights to tackle this issue in future initiatives. Addressing a different issue in each of the workshops, the material developed differed slightly but being always based on the idea of appropriating tools already used in the context of SISCODE for online use.
- **Direct communication with the participants prior to and after the workshops:** As in the first cycle, emails were sent to all the participants who registered to the respective workshops to i) remind them of the upcoming workshop/s and share the access links for the communication and collaborative platforms and ii) thank them for

participating in the workshop sharing the presentation given as well as the workshop's results.

4.4.2.4. *Structure and agenda of the workshops*

Each workshop lasted 120 minutes and was divided into the following segments:

- Introduction presentation to the workshop and the project SISCODE: approximately 5 minutes,
- Presentations from labs: approximately 15 -20 minutes per lab,
- Short break: approximately 5 minutes,
- Interactive activity: approximately 30 - 40 minutes,
- Open discussion: approximately 20 minutes,
- Wrap-up and closure of the workshop: approximately 5 minutes.

Again, each workshop was independent from the others in the cycle and could be attended according to the needs and interest of participants based on the topics that were addressed per workshop. The presentations were kept short and simple with the intention of giving a brief overview rather than a lecture. This was an essential aspect of the workshops as it provided the opportunity for the SISCODE labs to discuss their accomplishments, share their challenges and solutions and gain insights from an audience not directly involved in their co-creation process or the project. Their presentations briefly outline their overall journey to then focus on the key elements of the workshop topic.

The final part of the activity aimed at the development of recommendations allowed all participants to collectively create a valuable takeaway and wrap up the ideas and opinions discussed previously.

4.4.2.5. *Procedure and interaction with participants*

As in the first cycle, participants were given the opportunity to interact on the collaborative platforms as well as using the ZOOM platform to directly discuss. In specifying these interactions, the nature of the activity has been slightly modified according to the topic of the workshop.

Workshop 1: Pursuing synergies with other initiatives and practitioners that use co-creation in RRI

The participants were divided into smaller groups using tools called 'Tips and Tricks' co-developed by the SISCODE partner ENoLL and the Horizon 2020 project NewHoRRizon⁴¹.

⁴¹ H2020 project NewHoRRizon. Retrieved 11 November 2020. See: <https://newhorizon.eu/>

Tips and Tricks are a set of deck-cards that are used to trigger conversations, debates and exchanges of information by setting statements that can then be discussed in the context⁴². The cards were migrated to a Deskle board for the interactive activities having the participants pick one card/statement each elaborating on how that statement in particular resonated with them (Figure 11).



Figure 11 - A deck of cards called 'Tips and Tricks' appropriated for online co-creation

Workshop 2: Creating a 'safe-room' for transparent exchanges of opinions and ideas between practitioners and policymakers

The second workshop actively involved the participants through a Q&A sessions with the labs through a set of guiding questions with the co-facilitators taking notes of the most important points coming up in the discussion to be then transformed into a set of recommendations and best practices (Figure 12).⁴³

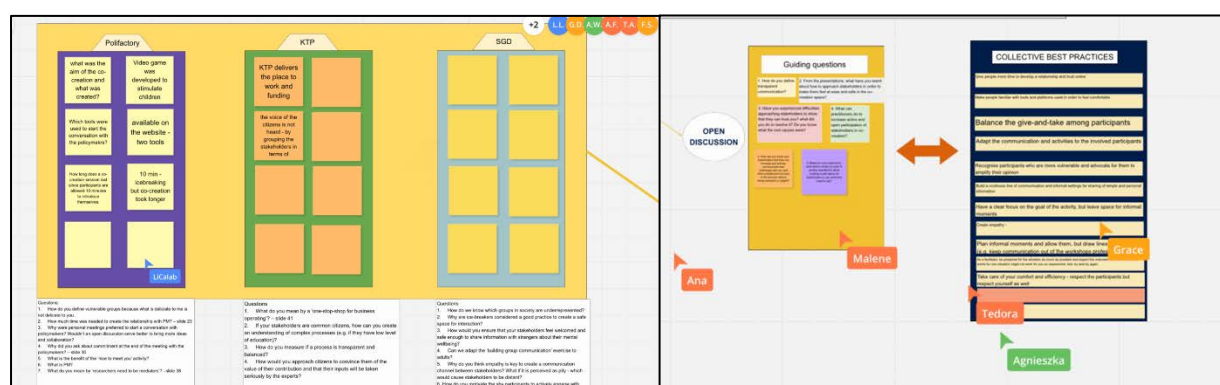


Figure 12 – Pathways of discussion with three SISCODE lab's perspectives on creating a 'safe room' between practitioners and policy makers

⁴² WS1 Press Release: Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/lets-create-synergies>

⁴³ WS2 Press Release: Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/transparent-communication/>

Workshop 3: Engaging policymakers in the co-creation activities and outcomes and creating a reliable feedback loop

The activity focused on a co-design canvas co-developed by the SISCODE lab CUBE and co-design expert Wina Smeenk for the purpose of creating awareness and empathy while co-creating⁴⁴. After the introductory presentation, the participants were asked to fill two co-creation canvases assessing first the current context and then the landscape of stakeholders with their various interests, knowledge and power (Figure 13). In addition, a conclusive section was added to the exercise with the canvases for the participants to reflect on how the canvas could be applied in their specific context of work.

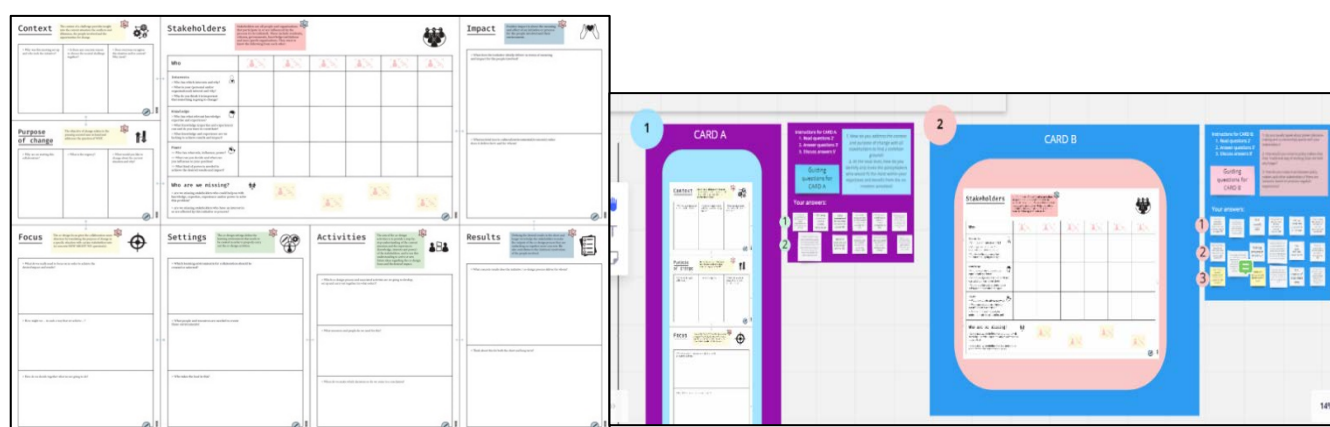


Figure 13 – Two cards for Context and Stakeholders were appropriated from the co-design awareness and empathy canvas

Workshop 4: Promoting open innovation and science communication in co-creation initiatives, especially within the same organisation/network

The workshop was prepared to have three hands-on exercises focused on finding solutions for a question that was raised by each of the labs following their presentation. The contributions from the participants and member of the workshop team were noted down on Miro⁴⁵ using a specific canvas to identify examples and characteristics at the intersection

⁴⁴ The Awareness and Co-design canvas is based on a paper called *Design Choices Framework* for Co-creation Projects. Retrieved 10 November 2020. See: <http://blog.ijdesign.org/index.php/IJDesign/article/viewFile/2782/810>

⁴⁵ WS4 Press Release: Retrieved 17 November 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/open-innovation-and-science-communication/>

(i.e., ‘gray zone’) of co-creation for social innovation and cultural activities for public engagement and science communication (Figure 14).



Figure 14 - The canvas appropriated to identify examples and characteristics of the ‘gray zone’ of co-creation for social innovation and cultural activities for public engagement and science communication

Each of the workshops in the second cycle concluded with an open discussion session with a set of recommendations that the participants, co-facilitators and moderators developed by answering the question ‘*Based on the overall workshop presentations and discussions, which suggestions / recommendations would you impart to other practitioners?*’.

The interaction with and among participants was different from the first cycle being mostly related to the different structure of the workshops and the dedication of additional time to open dialogue and discussion. Less issues related to language problems of the participants or technical functionalities of the platforms were observed during this cycle.

4.4.2.6. Follow-up after the workshops

As was done in the first cycle, an email containing the material of the workshop was sent to all participants thanking for their attendance. After each workshop, the anonymous feedback survey was reviewed and a press release was developed. The press releases were disseminated through official channels of SISCODE and communication channels of the SISCODE partners. As was done for the first cycle, a follow-up survey was sent to the participants to gather their uptake from the workshops after a certain amount of time and if and how the findings have been used.

4.4.3. Results of the workshops

4.4.3.1. *Participants' profile*

In total, there were 26 registrants with about 57.7% of them stating to apply co-creation in their daily work. The countries of the registrants included again a wide spectrum of 19 different countries mainly from Europe. Their professional backgrounds included academia and research institutions or public services having roles in project management and administration, commerce, social studies or design.

4.4.3.2. *Initial survey*

Two critical questions were investigated in the registration form and some of the answers received from the participants indicated gaps and needs for solutions in co-creation activities. The recurrent answers are summarized in the following in relation to the two main questions. The full list can be found in the annex of this document.

i) Challenges experienced in co-creation activities

- Coping with diversity and the alignment of different stakeholders
- Involve stakeholders and keep them engaged throughout the process
- Dealing with participants and contrasting opinions

ii) Expectations on uptakes of the workshop

- New skills on engagement of stakeholders, especially policy makers
- Practical tips and tools to implement co-creation
- Vivid exchange with other practitioners

4.4.3.3. *List of recommendations developed during the workshops*

A set of recommendations were developed as a result of each workshop of the second cycle as listed in detail in the table below (Table 11).

Table 11 – A set of recommendation from the real-life context of practitioners (i.e. workshops' participants and SISCODE labs)

Workshop 1: Pursuing synergies with other initiatives and practitioners that use co-creation in RRI

- Don't be afraid to leave the floor to stakeholders to create/imagine/advise
- Engage all the interested stakeholders in (every) step of the development of a new solution
- Experiment, evaluate, pivot and try again (there is no just a single perfect solution)
- Support active engagement: tangible experience plays a great role in the acquisition of valuable skills and knowledge

- Be transparent: everyone involved should have a clear understanding of the process, the power structures and information about the available budget and other resources allocated to the initiative
- Make communication happen: there is a need for reciprocity and open dialogue in co-creation
- Think about openness and trust: it is important to measure what is success and what are the gold points for the compromise
- Be systematic: there is need for systematic approach on ethics for internal procedures in co-creation

Workshop 2: Creating a 'safe-room' for transparent exchanges of opinions and ideas between practitioners and policymakers

- Provide more time to stakeholders to develop a relationship and trust when co-creating online
- Help people to become familiar with the tools and platforms to co-create online in a satisfying way
- Recognise participants' barriers and find immediate solutions: e.g., when there is a language barrier, ask participants to answer in written or in their native language;
- Have a clear focus on the goal of the activities and leave space for informal moments
- Encourage empathy among stakeholders by encouraging them to try out "each other's shoes" in a reflective exercise of stakeholder persona
- As a facilitator of a co-creation process, be prepared for the unknown situations and remember that what works/ed in one situation might not work well in other/s, therefore, experiment, test, try, fail, try and try again

Workshop 3: Engaging policymakers in the co-creation activities and outcomes and creating a reliable feedback loop

- Creating trust between policymakers and practitioners takes time – start by openly exchanging the goals, visions, and doubts without fear of showing vulnerability
- Before inviting the policymakers to the project, understand/identify how they can benefit from participating in the co-creation process
- Clearly and honestly state the process and outcomes of the activities to the policymakers so that expectations are managed properly – if the process is expected to be time and effort consuming, try to help them know and understand this from the beginning of the co-creation process
- Evaluate feasibility of envisioned solutions and plan long-term from a get-go
- Use the social designer's and facilitator's expertise to develop a good engagement plan - if something goes wrong, maybe there will be no other opportunity
- Invite policymakers to the events/activities, e.g., public events, where they have higher exposure

Workshop 4: Promoting open innovation and science communication in co-creation initiatives, especially within the same organisation/network

- Provide open space and encourage imagination among stakeholders – to inspire, provide concrete examples of successful processes, inclusive outcomes, etc.
- Identify the common ground that brings together all participants and individual's driving force to participate in co-creation
- Stakeholders can have various agendas during the co-creation process and that is fine
- Be sure to create a safe space, where all 'job titles' are put aside
- Remember that empathy is a key element in co-creation and when conducting activities with the public, albeit science oriented or not, make sure to put oneself in the shoes of other throughout the co-creation process
- Always define what open innovation entails in your area of specialisation and make sure your understanding is in line with that of the other practitioners
- Keep public and politicians informed, consulted and responsible in areas relevant to them
- Give concrete examples (i.e., adapt according to the audience) and talk about real-life experiences so that stakeholders feel connected/involved
- Be expert, but stay neutral: don't impose your expertise on others – let stakeholders co-create and get involved when appropriate
- Be honest and transparent about the limits (not selling unreachable dreams) to avoid people disconnecting from the initiative
- Set an example: practice open innovation openly so as to encourage stakeholders that hold themselves back and move forward with the aim of creating a new culture in your circles
- Sensitise people on value of co-creation for the purpose of self-empowerment

4.4.3.4. Participants' feedback – Second Cycle

The responses were used by the workshop team to evaluate both the contents of the activities together with the way in which the workshops have been carried out taking hints to improve the following workshops (Table 12).

Table 12 - Summary of participants' feedback in the second cycle

Survey questions	Summary of the feedback
What was the most useful learning outcome for you from this experience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about other's co-creation journeys, getting to know the success stories of the labs and gain new insights • Using co-creation tools and participate in the practical part of the workshops

Survey questions	Summary of the feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partaking in the discussion and interaction with other participants of the workshops ● Gaining insights on how to prototype in virtual environments
How has the workshop you attended helped you improve your understanding of the co-creation journey and its application to address the topic discussed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gaining concrete cases made understanding clearer ● Having the opportunity to be familiar and comfortable with the co-creation tool ● Being reassured that collaborative and inclusive processes are key for sustainability, that they do take time but with creative tools and precise methods, they are feasible ● Showing that some challenges are experienced also by many other ● Providing recommendations for specific challenges/issues
Would you like to further dissect the topic addressed in this workshop? If yes, how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement the recommended practices ● Revisit the canvases used and search for more canvases ● Develop visual stories and cases studies where the steps of co-creation are explained ● Further research
What is the biggest doubt/challenge you take "home" from the workshop and its results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to recruit volunteers and define what they gain by actively participating in co-creation processes ● How to further integrate co-creation journeys in institution ● Finding balance and consensus to present a joint general vision because different cases bring different perspective and challenges ● How to motivate people to engage into co-creation ● How to exploiting different methods/tools

4.4.4. Insights gathered from the second cycle Insights and refinement

The second cycle of workshops provided a different example of what could be shared through the CoRRI forum in respect to the first cycle, i.e., the discussions and exchanges emerged from common challenges faced by a variety of different practitioners in the field of co-creation. In addition, the workshops gave the opportunity to exploit and disseminate a specific output of the SISCODE project with the labs showcasing and discussing the outcomes and achievements of their pilot projects (i.e., co-creation tools and methods) and the knowledge which have been gained through the hurdles they overcame during the SISCODE

project (i.e., creating tangible impact). The key observations from the second cycle are explained below.

Insights related to the concept of CoRRI and its contents

Interest raised by CoRRI:

The high level of interest was expressed by participants in the registration forms, open discussions and anonymous surveys. This feedback is highly valuable in the development of future activities for CoRRI. In summary, many of the participants expressed the need to have access to used and proven co-creation tools and methods, case studies that show the feasibility of co-creation tools, to learn on conducting co-creation online in a professional way, participate in open discussions for the purpose of exchanging insights and values and perspectives on co-creation processes, methods to motivate the engagement of specific stakeholders, proven methods for public engagement, open innovation and institutionalisation of co-creation. This indicates that there is a great demand for many discussions and solutions that CoRRI could contribute to in the global co-creation ecosystem.

Addressing specific needs:

The assessment of the needs and interests of target audiences turned out to be crucial to identify relevant topics to create a meeting space for internal and external audiences carefully evaluating a very specific topic previously gathering challenges and interests in order to allow to meet the needs of as many participants as possible.

Insights related to the format of conduction and its elements

Low participation:

The low turnout for each workshop of the cycle was interpreted as an indication of how virtual communication and knowledge-transfer has to be approached carefully with intricate planning of every step of the process. This is a very critical finding for CoRRI as it is likely to be an entirely virtual forum. Even though there were some improvements noted in respect to the first cycle regarding the effective promotion of the initiative, the low response rate is an indicator that the implementation of CoRRI and maintenance of its activities will require a great deal of preparation and a clear strategy and target audience to promote and disseminate effectively.

Outputs of the workshops:

The recommendations developed in the workshops were quite valuable and the participants showed interest in the results as some asked for the list before and immediately after the

workshops ended. Therefore, an additional possibility has been identified in using the findings from the activities to develop materials and activities that can be exploited by CoRRI and other initiatives in the future.

Increased capacities for co-creation:

In establishing connections and dialogue among a very diverse group with participants from a variety of contexts and countries. Participants seemed more efficient and comfortable with the use of online tools being able to concentrate more on the activities themselves.

The insights drawn from the two cycles of workshops lead to the definition of the final concept for the CoRRI forum, its target audience and promotion and dissemination strategy described in the following chapter.

5. FINAL CONCEPT

5.1. Final shape of CoRRI

The cycles of ideation and prototyping provided CoRRI with the form of a forum, and the approach to disseminating and exchanging knowledge among relevant stakeholders through specific events and activities. As anticipated, the events are aimed at exploiting the materials and knowledge produced by SISCODE and other collaborating EU projects in the same or adjacent areas of interest. Defining CoRRI as ‘forum’ comes with the idea of being a space that welcomes and gives voice to various, distinct target stakeholders. The term identifies a way of articulating exchanges and discussion, as open and inclusive. To maintain a calendar rich in events and activities, the forum relies on a precise action plan and sustainability strategy that go 12 months beyond the lifespan of the SISCODE project, adopting appropriate and feasible modes of conduct and sustenance.

These events will host a multiplicity of formats and actions, addressing various targets and engaging audiences with different modes of execution, for covering a variety of content and objectives. CoRRI started the conceptualisations of the events in the third year of the project, aiming to exploit its valuable and/or unexploited outputs. This process is also sustained and enriched by knowledge coming from interviews conducted with members of EU projects and policymakers.

In developing the events, it emerged as fundamental to relate events, activities and tools with issues of real interest for the target audiences involved, proposing contents that sharply mix theoretical and practical knowledge. In consequence, CoRRI started to elaborate proposals based on learning processes and educational tools specific for the target audience to address, being able to tackle relevant topics with appropriate activities. Examples are the events designed for building capacities, answering to the specific needs of bridging the gap of scholarship within the co-creation ecosystem environment. The know-how and knowledge built in SISCODE and derived from the connection with adjacent projects is crucial in understanding the issues to tackle, the perspectives to adopt, the tools to use for opening up constructive dialogues and exchanges.

Pointing at being economically sustainable and repeatable beyond the duration of the project and taking the most out of the implications coming from the COVID-19 pandemic situation which largely impacted the way in which people consumes contents and partake in activities (virtually), CoRRI is planning to conceive all its events as online workshops, webinars, round-

table discussions, knowledge pills⁴⁶ and podcasts, among others. Through its palimpsest of events, CoRRI attempts to answer the common need of sharing best practices on the operationalisation of co-creation and public engagement in RRI and STI, fostering exchanges between networks, labs, practitioners and policymakers interested in the topic. The sustainable model of CoRRI will be designed within the duration of the SISCODE project through co-design and co-production online workshops with the SISCODE partners and labs, as well as with external similar EU projects. The topic is further discussed in the next chapter.

5.2. CoRRI's operational team

In the initial stages after the ending of SISCODE, CoRRI's activities would depend on the direct contribution of the SISCODE partners and labs for providing support in the development and realization of the events and activities. The core team of CoRRI would consist of members of the SISCODE consortium, who will be addressed in the internal workshop planned for January 2021. In this occasion the sustainability strategy and envisioned model will be validated, and the role of the SISCODE partners in the future CoRRI activities will be discussed. Nevertheless, as one of CoRRI's objectives is to encourage connections with external stakeholders and promote an active collaboration to collectively address common challenges, external contributors will be invited to work jointly. New contributors to the activities executed under CoRRI could be individuals or organisations motivated to experiment and share knowledge on how to practice co-creation, or featured by extensive competency in co-creation and willing to transfer it. As for the prototyping phase, to facilitate and organise these activities and events CoRRI intends to invite different stakeholders as holders of unique and valuable perspectives to be part of the working team. In particular, it is desirable to:

- Invite newest generation of SwafS projects to adopt initiative for a cycle of workshops and actively take part in moderation of the activities;
- Form a group of ambassadors who will be able to provide guidance and demonstration on how to develop co-creation activities at the micro level;
- Make a public call for the assessment and identification of topics to cover under each cycle, and facilitators and moderators to form a team who will deliver a cycle of activities; and

⁴⁶⁴⁶ Knowledge pills by ENRICH in Brazil (Retrieved 30 November 2020). See: <https://brazil.enrichcentres.eu/index.php?post=4978>

- Organise training of trainers on how to uptake SISCODE methodology and outcomes, and ask practitioners to partake in the activities, sharing them on common virtual spaces accessible to anyone interested to join and beyond.

In case of facilitation, the core team of CoRRI and internal and external stakeholders would need to synchronise efforts in the development and execution of the events that would be advantageous to all parties involved. As a facilitator or contributor, the stakeholders would be expected to:

- Answer to the call for facilitation or synergising;
- Support the development of the action plan for the events;
- Support the dissemination and implementation of the events; and
- Support the reporting of the events.

A complete team for an event hosted by CoRRI would ideally consist of:

- Ambassadors: to promote the activities (i.e., co-creation labs as promoters of co-creation journeys);
- Activity developers: to write up the action plans and associated materials;
- Recruiters: to identify potential collaborators;
- Team managers: manage the organisation of the events; and
- Supporting experts: expert in co-creation and RRI who would participate in the events to stimulate discussions and transfer knowledge.

The benefits of becoming a contributor are varied, for example:

- Access to new knowledge, transdisciplinary expertise and news from different projects;
- Visibility of initiatives through the dissemination of CoRRI's activities and the value of matchmaking and establishment of new partnerships;
- Mapping and widening stakeholders' base for ongoing and future initiatives;
- Exploitation and dissemination of arising ideas and tools;
- Creation of new tools and methods through the combination of ideas from different practitioners;
- Learning how to operationalise residential and online co-creation activities;

- Share perspectives and open up a space for discussion on topics of interest for the RRI community;
- Test and validate new solutions (processes, methods, tools, and other type of solutions) in the context/field of interest; and
- Contribute to the research steering and co-production of participatory research processes within local context and communities.

5.3. Target audience

CoRRI aims to involve different types of stakeholders that have shown interest during the prototyping phase, as well as new participants. Particular attention will be posed in including perspectives coming from the different scales of micro, meso or macro, valuing the diversity of backgrounds (academia, policy making and law, social support, government organisations, civil society, etc.), intentions (practice co-creation in RRI, learn about co-creation and RRI, promote and educate about co-creation and RRI, etc.) and understandings (students, senior practitioners, educators, researchers, citizens, etc.). Below are depicted the groups of stakeholders so far identified and included (Figure 15).

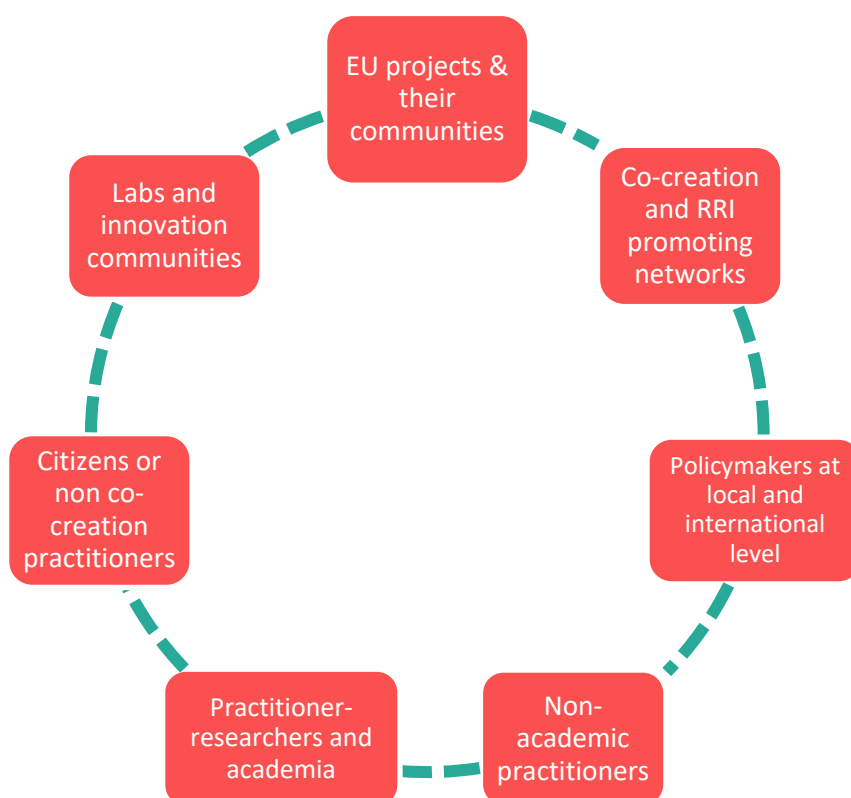


Figure 15 - The groups of main target audiences for the CoRRI Forum

Considering the main target audience groups, some of the benefits of participating in CoRRI are:

- Opportunity to learn about co-creation and its operationalization within the RRI and STI domains, and interact with practitioners in real time;
- Access to information and data collected at micro level and presented by practitioners and experts;
- Opportunity to disseminate and briefly present individual projects;
- Discover new challenges and solutions through direct interaction with other practitioners and/or newcomers interested in co-creation; and
- Expand the stakeholders' base by interacting with other audiences.

5.4.Engagement and dissemination methods and tools

In addition to the deep knowledge base that CoRRI has inherited from SISCODE, practical knowledge were and will be gained through the enactment of its event and activities. An example is the scholarship derived from the implementation of online workshops with various stakeholders that required the development of interactive activities for engaging the participants, providing the best space where to discuss and practice the use of co-creation tools and methods, with real-time hands-on activities. In addition, SISCODE partners revisited or developed specific tools and methodology for conducting online co-creation, including hands-on activities using collaborative platforms.

Among the SISCODE partners, CoRRI was a useful playground for co-creation practitioners and labs to establish further synergies and learn from and with each others as peers; in parallel it also opened several occasions for start the debate with researchers, designers and policymakers, sharing and demonstrating their processes and solutions, as well as to learn more from collective reflections and discussions on various topics. For academic partners, CoRRI was useful from the perspective of enhancing their competencies on online facilitation of co-creation, using the events as spaces for reaching out to different types of stakeholders and performing online research and innovation practice.

5.5.Next steps

The next steps in the implementation of CoRRI from December 2020 to April 2021 encompass the launch of workshops, the advancement of the sustainable model of the forum, the completion of the interviews with policymakers and EU projects members for the finalisation of the sustainability strategy and the promotion at the final conference. Within the remaining period of SISCODE project, the aim is to develop the sustainable model of CoRRI and ensure

that the initiative will continue beyond the end of the project. With prompt reaction, it is planned to:

- Conduct set of interviews with pre-selected policymakers and EU projects members and initiatives;
- Disseminate CoRRI in monthly SISCODE exploitation events organised by SPI and at the final conference;
- Implement a workshop on business modelling and sustainability of CoRRI; and
- Develop the third cycle of workshops favouring the participation of other EU projects.

6. SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The sustainability strategy seeks to define a prioritised set of actions shaped as an agreed framework in which possibilities for economic funding and sources of financial sustain are combined with performance drive, clarifying how to engage internal and external stakeholders on the long run. The current sustainability strategy of the CoRRI forum and its services spans from the development of the final concept to the end of the project. Further reflection will address the extension of the strategy to the 12 months after the conclusion of the project. The sustainability strategy is still in development as aspects of CoRRI's sustainable model and new cycles of workshops are to be implemented in the last five months of the SISCODE project. The following sections present details and plans that may be object adjustments.

6.1. Exploitation

Considering the efforts to convey awareness about the relevance of co-creation for PE and RRI and about its operationalisation at the local, national and international levels, CoRRI forum provides a two-fold contribution, being it both a medium and a process for dissemination and exchange. Firstly, as a channel (medium) it contributes in diffusing in a structured way valuable and exploitable results and outcomes produced by SISCODE and its pilots, as well as by other EU projects and initiatives. Secondly, it is a process designed and implemented for staging co-creation in the residential, virtual and hybrid spaces by applying design methods and tools.

Premise to the detail on the sustainability strategy, fundamental is the scope of CoRRI of being a space that encourages dialogue and exchange while being a source of reliable and accessible information and an initiative that fills in the existing gap in the co-creation and RRI ecosystems. Recognizing that, and aiming at further meeting the real needs of the

various target audiences of CoRRI, a set of interviews with European policymakers and EU projects or initiatives have been initiated. They consisted in one-hour long calls conducted online. Although articulated as two specific sets of questions according to being targeted to policymakers or to EU projects, generally speaking it is possible to summarize the overall structure as composed of 3 main blocks, answering to precise strategic objectives:

1. A first introduction to SISCODE and the CoRRI's objectives, with the threefold purpose of: i) sharing information on the overall project, its objectives and outcomes, ii) building awareness on its activities, results and inheritance; and iii) setting the precise context to which their knowledge can contribute,
2. An assessment of their views and experiences in terms of public engagement in co-creation and RRI at a local and international level; in doing this, participants are asked to frame their activities and practices, the challenges and obstacles encountered, and so on, so to gain understanding on possible ways in which CoRRI may provide added values and efforts. Moreover, they are invited to reflect and elaborate on objectives and expectations on the CoRRI forum and its possible events and activities.
3. An in-depth discussion on possible ways in which CoRRI as a forum may be a valuable asset in the field of co-creation for RRI and STI, also gathering availability and willingness to participate in SISCODE and CoRRI's activities – incoming and in a longer term.

While the first part of the interview is shaped as open-ended questions devoted introducing the project and producing awareness on its outcomes and legacy, the second and third parts consist of 10 to 11 specific questions aimed at providing first-hand data, extremely valuable from a strategic point of view. The interview grid with the list of questions is available in Annex 10.4 – Table 22 .

At the moment in which this document is delivered, two policymakers and five EU projects have been contacted (Table 13).

Table 13 – Preliminary list of EU projects and policymakers to be contacted for the interviews

EU projects	Status
CHERRIES	Contacted
SUPER_MoRRI/New HoRRizon	To be contacted
RRING	Contacted
ORION	Contacted

TERRIFICA	Contacted
SIC project (concluded project)	To be contacted
EU Citizens	Contacted
TeRRitoria	To be contacted
OpenAire	To be contacted
Polymakers	Status
LabX -Municipality of Lisbon, Portugal (1 contact)	Contacted
Fraunhofer Portugal (1 contact)	Contacted
REA, European Commission (2 contacts)	To be contacted
MIRRI - Microbial Resource Research Infrastructure (1 contact)	To be contacted
JRC – Joint Research Centre (1 contact)	To be contacted
Various European universities (3 contacts)	To be contacted

6.1.1. Findings from interviews

Two interviews, one with a policymaker and another with an EU project, were conducted in November 2020, with the support of APRE – partner of SISCODE. The following paragraphs summarises the data derived from the open-ended questions employed for assessing expectations and recommendations for CoRRI; results are anonymously described.

6.1.1.1. Findings from the interview with a H2020 Project

The interview involved a participant in a H2020 project that works in the direction of facilitating the identification of societal challenges and selection of solutions for needs. In such a context, public engagement in policymaking is mostly applied at the macro level, rather than being vastly used in governmental and non-governmental institutions at the meso or micro level outside the European policy framework. Majority of the difficulties observed in the application of co-creation regards language barrier and the use of online co-creation tools. Among the topics emerged from the discussion, particularly relevant resulted

the reasonings on how CoRRI could be linked to RRI tools⁴⁷ and on ensuring its nature of forum, also available in a virtual format. Fundamental remarks regarded the need to conduct discussions within a limited time frame and space, so to make the outcomes more effective; and the importance of implementing active forms which are preferable to passive online forums in which topics of discussion can become dispersed and lost across time. Then, it was indicated that becoming a long-term contributor to the CoRRI activities would be facilitated by the presence of supports making the effort sustainable and more attractive for contributors. The interviewee also stressed that CoRRI has to stay relevant as many similar initiatives became obsolete over time as interactions have declined. In terms of expectations, CoRRI is expected to become a source of inspiration and avail co-creation tools that can be used for developing new solutions. With regard to best practices, it was expressed the need for a moderator to translate news or outputs of CoRRI in order to make it usable within their network and meet the needs of the audiences.

6.1.1.2. Findings from the interview with a policymaker

The policymaker interviewed was experienced in implementing PE through local projects that bring together trade unions. Reflecting on the practices, it resulted that the approach often lacked systemic planning, as many co-creation activities succeed in bringing together diverse stakeholders but focus more on dissemination rather than addressing common challenges. The discussion confirmed that communication between different sectors tends to be weak in some instances because they lack infrastructures that would bring people together to collaborate and create channels to bridge contacts between projects in different sectors. However, it is recognized the necessity at the research and academia levels to know how to build PE. From the exchange, the following recommendations were provided: in order to fill in the gap, CoRRI needs to offer specific competencies through regular events to create links between different projects. As forums tend to lack active use over time, CoRRI needs to combine different audiences and stakeholders that could contribute with different opportunities, e.g. people who can link others to opportunities and bring new initiatives and stay relevant by consistently providing new approaches and information for different challenges. CoRRI should also become an open platform for people to bring their challenges with high degree of transparency.

⁴⁷ rri-tools.eu

The amount of data gathered up to today is not exhaustive, being limited to two calls; further interviews are scheduled in order to increase the data available and draft evidence-based reflections.

6.2. Sustainability within SISCODE

CoRRI has provided an inclusive space for SISCODE living labs, fab labs and science centres and museums to collaborate together when co-facilitating and moderating online workshops. This collaboration allowed peers to connect and understand each others' focuses, experimentations, best practices, and pilot projects. During the activities, it was possible to look into similarities and dissimilarities of approaching the homogeneous or comparable topics or of facing obstacles and barriers in their innovation processes, making the forum an important space for mutual comparison and learning. In doing so, CoRRI clearly contributed in creating valuable experience where labs and practitioners involved were highly motivated to build capacities, share knowledge and know-how. In terms of capacity building, it was also significant that both the project partners and the labs were invited in partaking in the facilitation of the online workshops.

Currently, the sustainability of CoRRI depends on the SISCODE partners who are committed to supporting the implementation of CoRRI during the project duration. Some of the activities in which the partners would support CoRRI in the final five months of the SISCODE project are listed in Table 14.

Table 14 - The partners contributing to the exploitation of CoRRI Forum

SISCODE partner	Role in the short-term exploitation
POLIMI	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration;
APRE	Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks and policymakers to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Support the development and validation of the sustainability strategy for the CoRRI; Support the dissemination of CoRRI;
TUDO	Support the dissemination of CoRRI and participation in the workshops for CoRRI during the project duration; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration;

SISCODE partner	Role in the short-term exploitation
ECSITE	Support the dissemination of CoRRI among the members; Support to mobilisation of other EU projects, labs and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy;
CUBE	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
IAAC	Support the dissemination of CoRRI among the members; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
Ciência Viva	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
Traces	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
AUTH	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
UCL	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI and participation in the workshops during the project duration; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration;
Biosense	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
TCD	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to

SISCODE partner	Role in the short-term exploitation
	participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
KTP	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
DDC	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
Polifactory	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the other EU projects, networks, policymakers and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
Maker	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Support to mobilisation of the other practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
ENoLL	Support the dissemination of CoRRI among the members; Support to mobilisation of the other labs and practitioners to participate in the workshops of CoRRI in the project duration; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
SPI	<u>As a work package/task leader</u> : Dissemination of the CoRRI before the project ends; Identification of exploitable resources to be used for the activities after the project ends; Development of the sustainability plan for CoRRI; Conduct interview with externals; Develop third cycle of workshops with other EU projects;

6.3. Sustainability beyond SISCODE

The actions and roles of partners after the SISCODE project concludes will be agreed upon in the internal workshop in January and with other EU projects and initiatives in February 2021. It is expected that CoRRI as an initiative must stay structured, dynamic and hands-on, upscaled to different projects and initiatives in order to become sustainable. The preliminary idea of desirable partners' contributions is described further below (Table 15).

Table 15 - The partners contributing to the post-project exploitation

SISCODE partner	Role in the post-project exploitation
POLIMI	Support the mobilisation of the SISCODE partners and other EU projects to contribute to the activities of CoRRI after the project ends; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives;
APRE	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives;
TUDO	Support the dissemination of CoRRI and participation in the workshops for CoRRI during the project duration; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives;
ECSITE	Support the dissemination of CoRRI among the members; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives;
CUBE	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
IAAC	Support the dissemination of CoRRI among the members; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
Ciência Viva	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;

SISCODE partner	Role in the post-project exploitation
Traces	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
AUTH	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
UCL	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI and participation in the workshops during the project duration; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Share knowledge and data generated within CoRRI with the policymakers;
Biosense	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
TCD	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
KTP	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less

SISCODE partner	Role in the post-project exploitation
	experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data with researchers;
DDC	Support the dissemination of CoRRI; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access; Provide support to other less experienced labs and practitioners; Share knowledge and data generated within CoRRI with the policymakers;
Polifactory	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
Maker	Support to the dissemination of CoRRI; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
ENoLL	Support the dissemination of CoRRI among the members; Contribute to its sustainability after the project duration; Provide assessment and validation of the CoRRI sustainability strategy; Utilise CoRRI's functionalities for future projects and initiatives; Provide content and tools from the co-creation journeys through open access;
SPI	Dissemination of the CoRRI before the project ends; Identification of exploitable resources to be used for the activities after the project ends; Development of the sustainability plan for CoRRI; Conduct interview with externals; Develop third cycle of workshops with other EU projects; Share knowledge and data generated within CoRRI with the policymakers;

6.4. Timeline

Table 16 - Timeline for the actions and activities of the CoRRI Forum from November 2020 to April 2021

What	When
------	------

Develop draft description of the CoRRI forum's sustainability strategy and identify key EU projects and policymakers for the interview and develop an interview grid	November 2020
Conduct interviews with the policymakers who participated in the WP4 workshops and see in what they are interested to join and participate in the future activities of CoRRI	November – January 2020
Conduct interviews with EU projects (RRING, CHEERIES, SUPER MORRI/NewHoRRizon, TeRRifica, OpenAire, FIT4RRI, SIC) to nurture the collection of methods and tools which can be used to operationalise PE through co-creation; encourage new projects to apply SISCODE and CoRRI approach to co-creation within their project at the different levels of micro, meso, and macro scales.	November – January 2020
Develop an internal workshop to validate the sustainable model of CoRRI and to discuss partners' roles/commitments for the purpose of the forum's sustainability	January 2021
Develop an external workshop with EU projects and policymakers to validate the sustainable model and plan a third cycle of workshops (e.g., training of trainers on how to uptake SISCODE's and CoRRI's approach to operationalising PE through co-creation)	February 2021
Launch the third cycle of workshops	March/April 2021
Promote CoRRI at the Final Conference	March/April 2021
Develop an action plan for the 6-month period	April 2021
Implement planned activities	May – October 2021

7. EXPLOITATION OF THE RESULTS GATHERED DURING THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

7.1. Results to be exploited within SISCODE as a project

Currently, SISCODE counts with more than 60 concrete results as direct outputs of the project activities. This implies that within CoRRI focus is so-far narrowed to the exploitable results already available (from the Learning Repository Hub, to the MOOC, the Toolboxes, and so on), which were developed for being used online or that can be easily adaptable to online use. The varied nature and purpose on the ground of SISCODE exploitable results, summarised in Table 17, defines the specific target audience to which they are addressed. That considered, however, possible adjustments can be made for extending their target, or make them accessible to multi-stakeholders. Moreover, CoRRI can disseminate and exploit the methodology and the tools that have been developed and appropriated in the prototyping stage of the forum itself.

Table 17 – Types of events to be executed during CoRRI

Types of events or methods to implement CoRRI	Available resources and exploitable results from SISCODE and other projects
Online, residential and hybrid co-creation workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SISCODE Toolbox: application and use of canvases; • MOOC videos; • SISCODE knowledge base; • Theoretical framework and tools for understanding co-creation in contexts; • Book reflecting on Co-creation for RRI, in which it is discussed SISCODE experimentation with design methods and tools; • Learning Hub for Policymakers: informative videos, lectures, case studies, scientific publications and practical tools; • Research Article on Co-Design for Society in Innovation; • Deck of cards ‘Tips and Tricks’; • Assessment Report; • Co-creation journeys and their case studies; • Innovation biographies; • Toolkit for policymaking workshops; • Other EU projects’ results;
Round-table online meetings	
Webinars	
Knowledge pills	
Podcasts	

7.2. Results to be exploited in the fields of RRI and co-creation/connection with other projects

SISCODE has been collaborating with other SwafS and non-SwafS projects through informal communication and exchanges, participation in each other's events, and continuous dialogue on a multiplicity of topics and goals that are shared and common among RRI and STI projects. The list of relevant EU projects as peers for conducting such an exchange of perspective was updated in November 2020. Table 18 outlines the results of other projects which can be exploited in the fields of RRI and co-creation. In addition, the frequent exchanges made evident the presence of several tangible synergies, as well as of a series of common interests and needs. These very aspects became leading drivers for defining CoRRI's events and activities.

Table 18 – Updated list of H2020 RRI projects and their exploitable results relevant for CoRRI

EU project	SwafS	i) ii)	Exploitable results; Peer exchange outcomes
SUPERMoRRI	X	i) ii)	Briefing Paper on the strategy for development of the RRI Monitoring System; Exchange on monitoring & assessing; Common activities on self-assessment questionnaires; Complementary approach to assessing the effectiveness of co-creation in RRI – learning about MoRRI indicators and looking into how to interpret and apply them at the institutional and project level; Joint participation in Horizon Booster Service;
NewHoRRizon	X	i) ii)	Exchange on the social labs and development of community of practice, including labs; Exchange and dissemination of the policy briefs; 'Tips and Tricks' tool to trigger discussion on RRI already exploited in the second cycle of workshops; New collaborations on validation of the cards and other similar events; Exchange among RRI SwafS projects; Complementary approach to building a community of practitioners and other relevant stakeholders and diffusing the co-creation in RRI;
RRING	X	i) ii)	Exchange on RRING community of practice; Exchange on SwafS projects; Joint participation in Horizon Booster Service;
SCALINGS	X	i)	Exchange on the pilot projects and development of community of practice;

		ii)	Indirect exchange: SISCODE partner also consortium member of SCALINGS; Learning from each other about the existing good practices (i.e., case studies and knowledge repository) and exchange of experiences when it comes to experimentation in situated context / within pilot projects
CHERRIES	X	i) ii)	Future exchange on the pilot projects and PE; Demonstrated interest in CoRRI; Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities; Joint participation in Horizon Booster Service;
SeeRRI	X	i) ii)	Integrated framework for responsible regional planning; Toolbox for co-creation in regional planning; Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities; Joint participation in Horizon Booster Service;
ORION	X	i) ii)	Open Science training material; Interesting for future contact; Joint participation in Horizon Booster Service;
TeRRifica	X	i) ii)	Exchange on pilot projects accomplishments; Helpdesk format to inform pilots and partners with external inputs; Exchange among RRI SwafS projects;
Fit4RRI	X	i) ii)	FIT4RRI Guidelines on governance settings for RRI & Open Science; Exchange of information and participation in each other's events;
EU-Citizen.Science	X	i) ii)	To be defined Participated in the CoRRI's second cycle of workshops;
DigiteRRI	X		Interesting for future contact; Joint participation in Horizon Booster Service;
Orbit	X		Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities
I AM RRI	X		Exchange on monitoring & assessing activities
Sherpa	X		Exchange among RRI SwafS projects
RRI2Scale	X		Exchange among RRI SwafS projects
GRECO	X		Interesting for future contact
On MeRRIt	X		Interesting for future contact

DELIVERABLE 6.3: NETWORK OF CO-CREATION LABS FOR RRI (CORRI NETWORK)

TetRRIs	X	Exchange among RRI SwafS projects
TeRRItoria	X	Interesting for future contact
Transform	X	Exchange among RRI SwafS projects
Co-change	X	Interesting for future contact
GRACE		Interesting for future contact
NUCLEUS	X	Exchange among Swafs RRI projects
MARINA	X	Exchange among Swafs RRI projects
HUB.it		Partnership with Siscode Workshop on RRI in Hi-tech projects;
CoAct	X	Interesting for future contact
Nano2ALL		Exchange of knowledge on PE
NANORIGO		Interesting for future contact
FoTRRIS	X	Interesting for future contact
RRI-Tools	X	Interesting for future contact
SPARKS	X	Invited to join to the CoRRI second cycle of workshops
HEIRRI		Invited to join to the CoRRI second cycle of workshops
SoKETs		Invited to join to the CoRRI second cycle of workshops
GoNano		Invited to join to the CoRRI second cycle of workshops
Urban GreenUP		Interesting for future contact
SPARCs		Interesting for future contact
DESIGNSCAPES		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partner participated as a beneficiary of the cascading funding for feasibility study; Learnt about Designscales Toolbox and used it as a reference in SISCODE internal workshops.
SALL	X	Interesting for future contact
ENGAGE	X	Interesting for future contact
SiS-Catalyst		Interesting for future contact
OpenScienceHub		Interesting for future contact

DELIVERABLE 6.3: NETWORK OF CO-CREATION LABS FOR RRI (CORRI NETWORK)

PROSO		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partner also consortium member of PROSO
SIMPACT		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partners also consortium members of SIC
SIC		Indirect exchange: SISCODE partners also consortium members of SIC
GENDER STI	X	Interesting for future contact

8. CONCLUSIONS

Although the final form of CoRRI and its fundamental structure encountered an important implementation in the light of the evolution of the context in which it is situated, its initial, overall scope of being a space purposed to the diffusion of practice-based application of co-creation and RRI remained unaltered. CoRRI was envisioned as a space designated for encouraging and facilitating the exploitation of resourceful co-creation tools and methods, and its current activities confirm this original direction. CoRRI as a forum foresees the continuation of its activities from the prototyping phase to the conclusion of the initiative itself, aiming at further extending its scope, being inclusive of the new practices, methods, tools and materials that will be produced by connected projects. Nevertheless, through the development of its business model and of a sturdy sustainability strategy to be accomplished in the final five months of the project, CoRRI will increase its solidity and methodology. This will provide CoRRI with the capacity to be replicable, reusable, fathomable and sustainable enough for being applied by different stakeholders inside and outside SISCODE. Looking at the findings from the context analysis, ideation as well as prototyping phases, it clearly emerges a common need for occasions and tools that contribute or give hints for bridging existing gaps in communication and application of co-creation at different levels of the co-creation ecosystem. As can be seen from the prototyping phase alone, various typologies of stakeholders showed both interest and desire to contribute to this important practice, implemented by CoRRI. Following this instance and the fact that desk and action research indicated existing gaps in communication between academics and policymakers as well as knowledgeability of the research communities in the subject of RRI, CoRRI can channel its activities towards filling these gaps. To do that, CoRRI will not only reach out to practitioners of co-creation but will design the activities in a manner that citizens can also participate as spectators and contributors. In this form, CoRRI would be practicing what it preaches, public engagement in co-creation. CoRRI already has a base of loyal target audience who have partaken in some or all of the prototyping activities. In addition, CoRRI can benefit from the support of strong co-creation practitioners which are SISCODE partners, and who manifested the interest in supporting its further implementation through the provision of expertise and know-how. Therefore, CoRRI as a sustainable approach of practicing co-creation has the potential to prosper, influence and produce fruitful outcomes.

9. REFERENCES

- Gianni, R., Lindner, R. (2017). *Current status, perspectives and tools of RRI in H2020 and global perspective*. Deliverable 1.3 of the H2020 Project New HoRRizon (newhorizon.eu).
- Delaney, N., Monachello, R., Tornasi, Z., Warin, C. & Iagher, R. (2020). *Science with and for Society in Horizon 2020 - Achievements and Recommendations for Horizon Europe*. European Union.
- Democratic Society. (2018). *Citizen Participation in FP9: A Model for Mission and Work Programme Engagement*. Directorate Generale for Research and Innovation at the European Commission, Brussels.
- Dreyer, M, H Koskow, and F Dratsdrummer. (2018). *Engaging society for responsible research and innovation lowering barriers – innovating policies and practices*. Developed within H2020 Project PROSO (www.proso-project.eu).
- Kupper, F., Klaassen, P., Rijnen, M., Vermeulen, S., Woertman, R., & Broerse, J. (2015). *A catalogue of good RRI practices*. Deliverable 1.4 of the H2020 Project RRI-Tools (www.rri-tools.eu).
- Kupper, F, and J.W. Schuijjer. (2018). *Responsible Innovation Agendas at the National Level*. Deliverable 3.3 of the H2020 Project Nano2all (www.nano2all.eu).
- Lee, J. J., Jaatinen, M., Salmi, A., Mattelmäki, T., Smeds, R., & Holopainen, M. (2018). *Design choices framework for co-creation projects*. International Journal of Design, 12(2).
- Mazzucato, M. (2018). *Mission-oriented research & innovation in the European Union*. Brussels: European Commission.
- Mejlgaard, N., Bloch, C. W., Degn, L., Ravn, T., & Nielsen, M. W. (2012). *Monitoring policy and research activities on science in Society in Europe (MASIS): final synthesis report*. European Commission DG Research and Innovation.
- Peter, V., Maier, F., Spainì, C., Woolley, R., Meijer, I., Costa, R., Bloch, C., Mejlgaard N. (2018). *Monitoring the Evolution and Benefits of Responsible Research and Innovation. The evolution of Responsible Research and Innovation – the Indicators report*. Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission.

Rask, M., Mačiukaitė-Žvinienė, S., Tauginienė, L., Dikčius, V., Matschoss, K., Aarrevaara, T., & d'Andrea, L. (2018). *Public participation, science and society: Tools for dynamic and responsible governance of research and innovation*. Routledge.

Real, M., Petsani, D., Ajdukovic, A., Prada, G., Bertrand, G., Köppchen, A., Machowska, M., Wlodearczyk, A., Rasmussen, A., Christensen, S., Merzagora, M., Ghilbert, A., Crispell, J., Sedini, C., & Bianchini, M. (2019). *Deliverable 3.1: Co-creation Journeys*. H2020 SISCODE project.

Rizzo, R., Deserti, A., Crabu, S., Smallman, M., Hjort, J., Hansen, S. J. & Menichinelli, M. (2018). *Deliverable 1.2 Co-creation in RRI practices and STI policies*. H2020 SISCODE project.

Smallman, M. & Patel, T. (2018). *Deliverable 1.1 RRI Research Landscape*. H2020 SISCODE project.

Tassone, V. C., O'Mahony, C., McKenna, E., Eppink, H. J., & Wals, A. E. (2018). *(Re-)designing higher education curricula in times of systemic dysfunction: a responsible research and innovation perspective*. Higher Education, 76(2), 337-352.

Tomelini, R. & Evroux, C. (2019). *Co-design towards the first strategic plan for Horizon Europe. A report on the web-based consultation and on the European Research and Innovation Days*. European Union.

9.1. Web

Co-creation in Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI): Lessons learnt. Retrieved 1 October 2020. See: <https://siscodeproject.eu/article/co-creation-in-responsible-research-and-innovation-rri-lessons-learnt/>

Horizon 2020 call SwafS. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/science-and-society>

Horizon 2020: Societal Challenges. Retrieved 22 July 2019. See: <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/node/17>

EU funding for research and innovation 2021-2027. Retrieved 22 July 2019. See: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/budget-may2018-research-innovation_en.pdf

European Research and Innovation Days. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: <https://research-innovation-days.ec.europa.eu/>

- Horizon Europe missions. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe/missions-horizon-europe_en
- Knowledge pills by ENRICH in Brazil (Retrieved 30 November 2020). See: <https://brazil.enrichcentres.eu/index.php?post=4978>
- New HoRRizon's Policy Brief #4. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: <https://newhorizon.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/newhorizon-rri-h2020-policy-brief-004-en-20201026-a4-def-desktop-print-001.pdf>
- Secure, clean and efficient energy. Retrieved 15 November 2020. See: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2018-2020/main/h2020-wp1820-energy_en.pdf
- SwafS CSA Assessment Grid. Retrieved 20 November 2020. See: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/swafs-05-2018-2019_csa_assessment_grid.pdf
- What is public engagement in research and innovation? Retrieved 20 November 2020. See; <https://ec.europa.eu/research/swafs/index.cfm?pg=policy&lib=engagement>

10. ANNEX

10.1. Processed results from the internal workshop in Barcelona

The workshop on “Exploitation of results including CoRRI as a network” was held at the SISCODE Progress Meeting in 2018 in Barcelona, Spain. The aim of the workshop was to define and measure expectations of CoRRI and brainstorm on how a collaborative model can further support establishment of the community of practice within the duration of SISCODE project. In this workshop, the concept of CoRRI was still a network – not yet a forum. The eight participants who partook in the working group discussed the two abovementioned issues and achieved the results which are summarised in Table 19.

Table 19 – Findings from the discussion held in the working group for CoRRI at the workshop in Barcelona

Objectives and method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing together members of the SISCODE community of practice at local, regional, national and international level and members of co-creation and RRI international communities outside the SISCODE consortium to create a community of practice Supporting SISCODE’s sustainability after the conclusion of the project Encouraging continuous engagement in science, research and innovation among stakeholders during and after the SISCODE project ends Continuing to raise awareness of RRI in general co-creation ecosystems The CoRRI Network can be established via a mission-oriented approach to develop interventions.
Doubts to be addressed in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the necessary preconditions to establish CoRRI as a sustainable and useful network? What are the shared responsibilities among SISCODE partners to reach the preconditions?
Conclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to set the common understanding of specific terminologies. There should be a safe and physical space within a project to discuss concepts such as RRI, Open Science, Open Innovation, among others. There is a need to understand what exists and if there are networks of academic and non-academic working together in the areas of SISCODE and the CoRRI Network’s subjects. The mission, vision, and interest for CoRRI should be redefined.

10.2. Processed results from the internal workshop in Paris

The analysis of the five networks took place with the aim of discovering the strengths and weaknesses of the existing initiatives with similar objectives to the initial one of CoRRI. Below in Table 20 is the summary of the common strengths, challenges and resources learnt from the assessment.

Table 20 – The list of common strengths, challenges and resources of the five existing networks assessed

Strengths
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International recognition • Demonstrates the importance of the field – recognition of a community • Tools and the way they are described, systemised, targeting special target group • Position within research and innovation ecosystem • Complementarity of members • Numbers – critical mass, more powerful, statement, more believable from policy • Exchange of knowledge • Participation in strategic events
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of communication and strengthening organisational structure • Strategy and vision for positioning (addressing a niche) • Attracting newcomers • Sustainability and growth of the initiative • Implemented in the academic walls only • How do they support bottom-up capacity building and practice for OS/RRI? • Engagement of the external subjects (it required a lot of effort and time) • Volunteers – finding the right people • Several living labs are not active anymore
Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic resources (theoretical framework) (toolkits – implementation of open science/RRI) • Training materials e.g. MOOC, Digital tutorials and handbook • Program of digital certification (open certification – open badge) • Open trainer's network • Learning repository • Awards for best paper, best project

10.3. Processed results from the OSFair2019

The residential workshop held in Porto (Portugal) in September 2019 was organised by SPI and CV, to address development of solutions for societal challenges through the engagement of members of the society using co-design and co-creation tools and methods⁴⁸. The workshop also served to introduce the SISCODE project and its concepts. The main audiences were expected to be policymakers, research administrators and public engagement implementers interested in or with roles in managing design-led and co-creation processes at their institutions. The workshop consisted of a presentation⁴⁹, group exercises and a discussion with 30 participants. The brief details of the workshop are below in Table 21.

Table 21 – The structure and objectives of the workshop held in Porto in 2018

Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide experiential and experimental overview of the design tools and techniques by the SISCODE co-creation labs • Address handful societal challenges together with members of the publics • Share known RRI respecting design-led tools and methods for approaching local challenges with local policymakers and research administrators
Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publics need to be involved in defining and framing problems to be solved or questions to be answered • The outputs of participation and co-creation need to ‘fit’ within the machinery of policy making • Policymakers need to be involved in the whole co-creation process
Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the main objectives of the challenge • Understanding the co-creation value • Reviewing elements that influence directly the application of the methodologies in the specific context • Defining how to overcome barriers and challenges • Defining how to promote, communicate and exchange co-creation and design learnings and methodologies while working on local challenges • Understanding how to respect and embed values and principles of co-creation into the fieldwork

⁴⁸ Registration form and brief description of the workshop held in OSFair in 2019. Retrieved 19 November 2020. See: <https://www.opensciencefair.eu/workshops-2019/application-of-rri-and-open-science-in-public-service-bridging-the-gap-between-society-and-policy-and-decision-makers>

⁴⁹ The full presentation conducted by SPI and CV at the workshop held in OSFair in 2019. Retrieved 19 November 2020. See: https://www.opensciencefair.eu/images/workshops/OSFair2019_82-Application_of_RRI_and_OS_in_Public_Service.pdf

- Learning how to ensure ownership/sense of belonging by within the co-creation ecosystem
- Exploring ways to build a sense of shared responsibility between all partners

Discussions

- 'Stakeholder persona' tool is good for sensitisation; however, it can create space for undesired assumptions of someone else's experience
- Stakeholder's motivation in round-table discussion during co-creation may drop down if his/her doesn't feel comfortable sharing (i.e. voicing out)
- Personal drivers may differ from collective drivers when tackling a common challenge
- Policymakers do not need to be actively involved in the whole co-creation process; they should have punctual roles
- The apparatus of policy making dictates the issues around which co-creation will happen as it provides the framework and financial structures to support specific topics.

10.4. Interview grid for the meetings with policymakers and EU projects

Table 22 – List of interview questions for policymakers and EU projects

Interview grid for policymakers
<i>Q1. In what type of projects, activities or initiatives have you practiced co-creation in PE?</i>
<i>Q2. Do you consider the application of co-creation in PE important? Please explain why.</i>
<i>Q3. Can you give us one or two examples of challenges that exist in terms of application of co-creation in PE?</i>
<i>Q4. Did you know what are CoRRI's objectives and expectations? If yes, how?</i>
<i>Q5. Looking at the direction in which CoRRI is manifesting, what are the key observations you would like to share with us (i.e. dos and don'ts; best practices for forums) ?</i>
<i>Q6. Do you know of forums similar to CoRRI? If yes, which ones?</i>
<i>Q7. As a member and practitioner, what would be your expectation from a forum like CoRRI?</i>
<i>Q8. As a contributor of CoRRI, what would be your expectation from a forum like CoRRI?</i>
<i>Q9. Would you like to become a contributor to the community of the CoRRI forum after its full launch?</i>
<i>Q10. Would you like to participate in activities of the SISCODE project and CoRRI in the coming five months to explore some of the project outputs e.g. Toolkit for policy workshops, case studies and biographies of the SISCODE labs and policy labs, MOOC, etc.</i>
Interview grid for European projects
<i>Q1. To what extent do you emphasise on the practice of co-creation in PE in your project?</i>
<i>Q2. Through the activities of your project, what are your observations in terms of how co-creation is defined, viewed and practiced in PE and policymaking.</i>
<i>Q3. Can you give us one or two examples of challenges you have come across or have observed in other initiatives/activities in the application of co-creation in PE?</i>
<i>Q4. Are you aware of CoRRI's objectives and expectations? If yes, how?</i>

Q5. Looking at the direction in which CoRRI is manifesting, what are the key observations you would like to share with us (i.e. dos and don'ts; best practices for forums; how CoRRI could fill an existing gap)?

Q6. Do you know of forums similar to CoRRI? If yes, which ones?

Q7. From the perspective of the project, how do you think you could collaborate with CoRRI, i.e. looking at CoRRI's objectives and the project's overall objectives in regard to co-creation?

Q8. As a member of the co-creation ecosystem, what would be the expectations from a forum like CoRRI? E.g. types of materials and activities provided

Q9. As a contributor of CoRRI, what would be your expectation from a forum like CoRRI? E.g. what type of structure and organisation?

Q10. Would you like to become a contributor to the community of the CoRRI forum after its full launch?

Q11. Would you like to participate in activities of the SISCODE project and CoRRI in the coming five months to explore some of the project outputs e.g. Toolkit for policy workshops, case studies and biographies of the SISCODE labs and policy labs, MOOC, etc.

10.5. Canvas used in the four workshops of the first cycle

Workshop 1: Context analysis

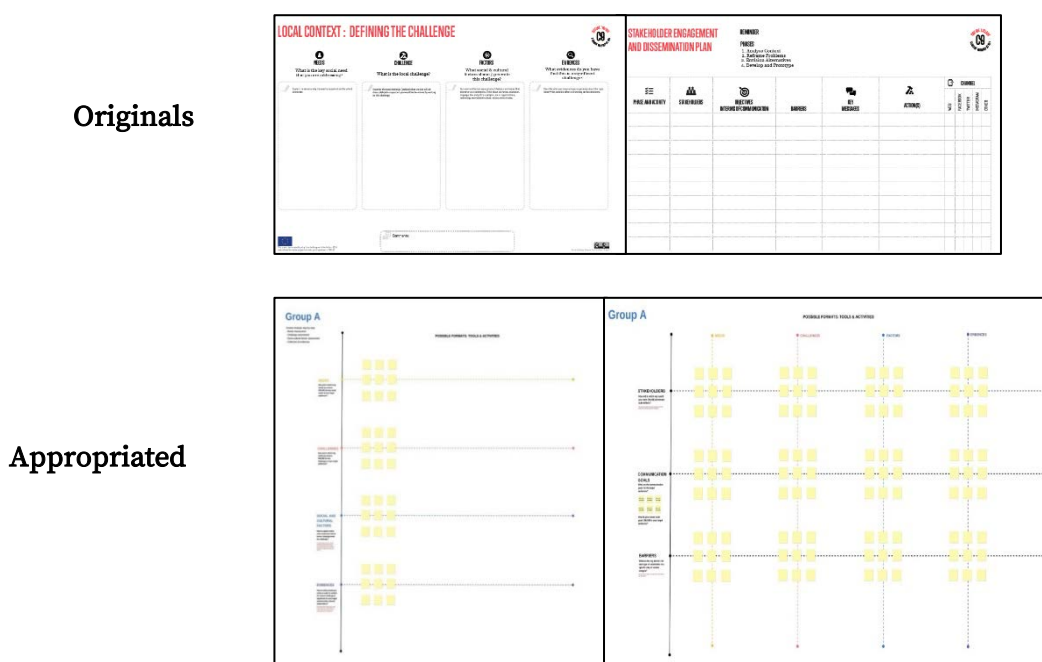


Figure 16 – The appropriation of two canvases from the first phase of the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox: Local context and Defining the challenge and Stakeholder engagement and dissemination plan

Workshop 2: Problem reframing

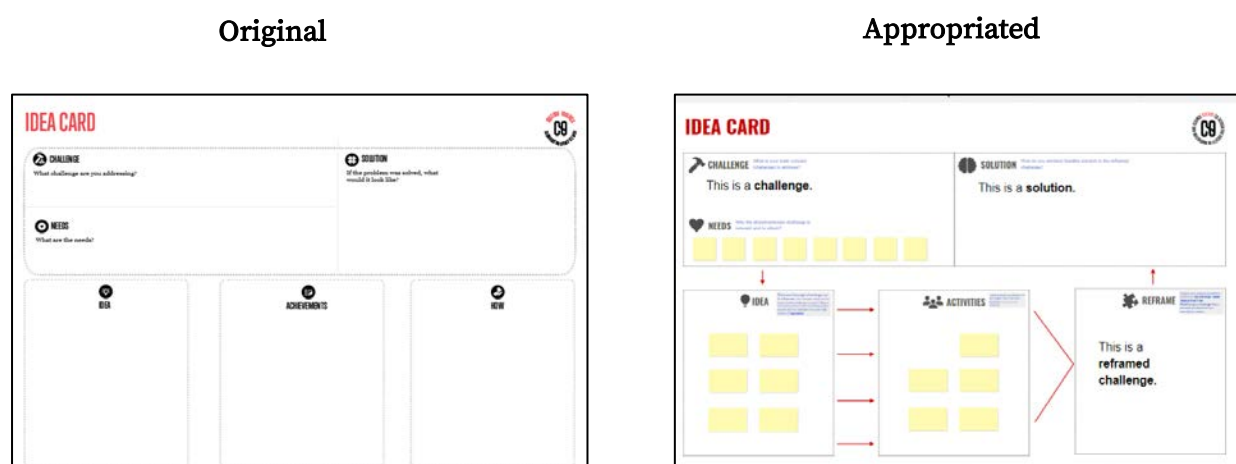


Figure 17 – The appropriation of a canvas from the second phase of the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox: Idea card

Workshop 3: Envision alternatives

Original

The original canvas is titled "IDEA SELECTION MATRIX". It features a table with four columns: "IDEAS", "SPECIFIC TARGET INTEREST", "TYPE OF INNOVATION", and "QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT". The "QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT" column has a sub-header "Coherence, feasibility, originality, engagement, shared value" and a sub-header "OPPORTUNITIES". The table is currently empty.

Appropriate

The appropriated canvas is titled "IDEA SELECTION MATRIX" and includes a "SPECIFIC TARGET INTEREST 10 minutes" section. It features a table with four columns: "IDEAS", "SPECIFIC TARGET INTEREST", "TYPE OF INNOVATION", and "QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT". The "QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT" column has a sub-header "Coherence, feasibility, originality, engagement, shared value" and a sub-header "OPPORTUNITIES". The table is filled with various icons and text, including "IDEA (2) minutes", "TYPE OF INNOVATION", and "SPECIFIC TARGET INTEREST".

Figure 18 – The appropriation of a canvas from the third phase of the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox: Idea Selection Matrix

Workshop 4: Prototyping

Original

The original canvas is titled "STAKEHOLDER PERSONA". It features a grid with five columns: "Name", "Who are they?", "3 reasons for me to engage with this co-creation Lab", and "3 reasons for me NOT to engage with this co-creation Lab". The "Name" column has a sub-header "Type of Stakeholder" and a list of options: "Civil Society", "Businesses & Consultants", "Policy makers", and "Economy actors". The "Who are they?" column has a sub-header "My interests" and a list of options: "My personality", "My skills", "My dreams", and "My social environment".

The original canvas is titled "STAKEHOLDER JOURNEY". It features a grid with five columns: "Name", "Who are they?", "3 reasons for me to engage with this co-creation Lab", and "3 reasons for me NOT to engage with this co-creation Lab". The "Name" column has a sub-header "Type of Stakeholder" and a list of options: "Civil Society", "Businesses & Consultants", "Policy makers", and "Economy actors". The "Who are they?" column has a sub-header "My interests" and a list of options: "My personality", "My skills", "My dreams", and "My social environment".

Appropriated

The appropriated canvas is titled "STAKEHOLDER PERSONA". It features a grid with five columns: "Name", "Who are they?", "3 reasons for me to engage with this co-creation Lab", and "3 reasons for me NOT to engage with this co-creation Lab". The "Name" column has a sub-header "Type of Stakeholder" and a list of options: "Civil Society", "Businesses & Consultants", "Policy makers", and "Economy actors". The "Who are they?" column has a sub-header "My interests" and a list of options: "My personality", "My skills", "My dreams", and "My social environment".

The appropriated canvas is titled "STAKEHOLDER JOURNEY". It features a grid with five columns: "Name", "Who are they?", "3 reasons for me to engage with this co-creation Lab", and "3 reasons for me NOT to engage with this co-creation Lab". The "Name" column has a sub-header "Type of Stakeholder" and a list of options: "Civil Society", "Businesses & Consultants", "Policy makers", and "Economy actors". The "Who are they?" column has a sub-header "My interests" and a list of options: "My personality", "My skills", "My dreams", and "My social environment".

Figure 19 – The appropriation of two canvases from the fourth phase of the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox: Stakeholder Persona and Stakeholder Journey

10.6. Surveys for the selection of topics of the second cycle of workshops

Table 23 - Assessment Form/Survey for SISCODE labs, partners and externals within the five categories

Questions of the five categories	Votes
CO-CREATION APPROACH & DESIGN-LED INNOVATION	
Dealing with sudden and unexpected changes in the environment (e.g. shifting from residential to online co-creation activities due to the COVID-19 outbreak)	7
Allocating sufficient resources (e.g. time, financial support) to create optimal conditions for the co-creation activities	3
Sensitising and building capacities among stakeholders to understand RRI and its hands-on application	3
Pursuing synergies with other initiatives and practitioners that use co-creation in RRI	12
Recognising, appreciating and incorporating ideas coming from team members and external collaborators (e.g. members of other associations and labs) with diverging expertise/background	4
Developing methods and materials suitable for the target stakeholders and their capacities, i.e. looking at their preferred language, academic knowledge, professional experience, cultural and religious understandings, among others	6
Overcoming the issue of starting with abstract proposals for solutions to be attained by co-creation and how they negatively/positively affect the initial stages of the co-creation process	6
Dealing with fear of not knowing what the final outcomes and outputs will look like	4
Building a design-led toolbox and knowledge repository for design-led innovation	3

Building capacities in service design	4
Assuring the quality of the co-creation process and of the final product while accommodating inputs from multi-stakeholders of diverse expertise	2
Assuring the quality of the co-creation when shifting to an online environment	1
Creating a better understanding (the potential) of co-creation for/in RRI channelled towards researchers and practitioners	3
Exploring the links and differences between cultural activities and co-creation	3
STAKEHOLDER MAPPING, ENGAGEMENT & NETWORKING	
Identifying, selecting, engaging and communicating with target stakeholders	4
Informing and creating interest among relevant stakeholders to participate and maintain participation in co-creation in RRI activities	6
Studying and understanding the values of the society and target stakeholders to align the co-creation activities with their needs and expectations	5
Creating a balance in stakeholders participation looking at factors such as age, gender, academic/cultural/economic background, profession, science education and ethics	3
Identifying and underlying the poor representation of specific and valuable stakeholder groups (e.g. women – mothers and women with lower educational background; people of different religious and ethnic backgrounds; among others)	6
Sustaining motivation and encouragement of the actively involved groups to continue during the difficult stages of co-creation (e.g. ideation and experimentation)	5
Overcoming barriers experienced in citizen engagement when jointly conducting scientific work and science communication	6
Investing time and available resources to build capacities of the stakeholders to partake in co-creation in an effective manner	6

Finding ways to tailor co-creation to the needs and capabilities of people with disabilities	1
Coping with/managing existent problematic relationships between different stakeholders	2
How to accept autonomy of stakeholders in the way they use the co-design process (i.e. to respond to completely different problems) and understanding if a common problem is needed to co-create with stakeholders.	1
POLICY MAKERS ENGAGEMENT & FEEDBACK LOOP	
Engaging policymakers in the co-creation activities and outcomes and creating a reliable feedback loop	12
Effectiveness of the co-creation activities in the influence of policymakers and policy making at national level	7
Creating a 'safe-room' for transparent exchanges of opinions and ideas between practitioners and policymakers	10
Overcoming the difficulties of engaging policymakers internationally	7
CO-OWNERSHIP & OPEN ACCESS IN CO-CREATION	
The difficulty or ease of sharing the final outcomes with others i.e. looking at intellectual property rights and interest of labs and their own organisational objectives	5
Promoting open innovation and science communication in co-creation initiatives, especially within the same organisation/network	10
Evaluating if open access to gathered information is benefiting the target stakeholders	8
APPLICATION OF CO-CREATION JOURNEY	
Developing context analysis and problem redefinition: do's & don'ts	9
Developing alternative solutions through use of design skills & methods: tips & tricks	7

Organising prototyping process through the use of design skills & methods: tips & tricks	6
Validating and implementing co-created solutions (i.e. new products, services and systems): tips & tricks	6
Modifying the original tools of the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox to meet the labs context: tips & tricks	7
Developing the service blueprint in the labs' context using the Prototyping Blueprint canvas of the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox: pros & cons	5

10.7. Results of the survey for the selection of topics of the second cycle of workshops

Table 24 – Answers to the Assessment Form/Survey

What type of challenges have you experienced in your co-creation activities?
Involvement of multi-stakeholder in EU projects and RRI projects
How to implement co-creation and diversify the process by using results of scientific research on co-creation methods
Moving from reflection to action
Getting people involved in the co-creation process and sustaining their motivation and commitment
Fear of unknown outcomes, too little time, pressure and high expectations on results
Communication between partners
Dedicating the time to implement the co-creation process properly
Lack of proactivity from the stakeholders and other involved people
Bring people to the same understanding because partners in co-creation projects have very diverse understanding of co-creation.

Dealing with difficult participants of co-creation that tend to impose their opinion on others in the group
Proper project planning and team management
Changing management mindset and implementing new or different ideas
How to address different views in a balanced way using transparent methods and well-known parameters suitable for each challenge
What do you expect to gain from the workshop(s) you intend to partake?
Tips on how to engage policymakers
New skills, methodologies and strategies on how to involve our network members in co-creation practices
How to use practical co-creation tools online demonstrated with real examples
To learn more about innovation and science communication in co-creation initiatives
Gain insight into ways (methods) of facilitating effective communication with stakeholders of diverse backgrounds (i.e., educational, cultural)
Gain new perspectives on co-creation processes and their use in research and learn new techniques and methodologies to increase the uptake of co-creation methods, especially towards RRI
Learn more about co-creation practices and challenges in S&T policies based on experiential knowledge
Learn about SISCODE and best practices for RRI
Gain practical take-home messages, tools and psychological tips
Inspiration and new methods/tools to implement co-creation
Exchange information and knowledge with peers and elaborate on new ideas

10.8. Registration form questions for the first and second cycle of workshops and disclaimer

Table 25 – Questions in the registration forms for both cycles

First cycle	Second cycle
Full Name	Full Name
Email	Email
Organisation/Lab	Organisation/Lab
Job Title/Profession	Job Title/Profession
Country	Country
To which SISCODE Network does your organisation/lab belong?	In which one of the workshops for the Second Cycle would you like to take part? Please only consider the ones you have full availability to attend.
First cycle of workshops is dedicated to the online co-creation and consists of four participatory sessions, as a stand-alone process. To which one would you like to register? Please only consider the ones you have full availability to attend.	
According to the total number of projects that you are running or in which you are involved, how much is co-creation present in your activities?	
If your answer to the previous question is 'Always or Often', in which part of the process do you usually use/practice online co-creation	
In case you have no previous experience in co-creation activities, could you please share the type of activities in which you would like to apply online co-creation?	
In the case of a larger number of participants, the workshop might be divided into working groups, each	How much is co-creation present in your activities?

for a specific topic. Please let us know which one you would like to join.	If you answered 'always' or 'often' in the previous question, what type of challenges have you experienced in your co-creation activities?
What is the context within aforementioned chosen topics for which you want to develop online co-creation activity/ies? In case of multiple contexts, consider the main one.	
Who are your key stakeholders in the main context you mentioned above?	
What is the key challenge in the main context you have mentioned above?	What do you expect to gain from the workshop(s) you intend to partake?
Have you ever used design tools from the "SISCODE toolbox for the co-creation journeys" (https://bit.ly/2YnBVsw)? If so, how and in which activities?	
Have you participated in other co-creation activities within the SISCODE project? If yes, which one/s?	Anything else you would like to add/share...
What do you hope to gain from the workshop/s?	
Anything else you would like to add/share...	

Disclaimer used in the registration form for the first cycle

During the workshops held on 7, 14, 21 and 28 July, SISCODE consortium will gather and store your personal data to support the execution of the project activities. This data will be reused solely for the SISCODE project (Grant Agreement No 788217) and until its completion. In case you agree, please select "I agree". In case you do not agree, please select "I disagree". In the latter case, after the registration and the workshop, we will make the register of your participation anonymous and your personal data will be deleted.

10.9. A canvas to identify examples and characteristics at the intersection of co-creation for social innovation and cultural activities for public engagement

Traces developed a canvas to identify examples and characteristics at the intersection (i.e. 'grey zone') of co-creation for social innovation (SI) and cultural activities for public

engagement and science communication. Some of the participants' contributions include examples and characteristics of the 'grey zone' (Table 26).

Table 26 – Canvas to identify examples and characteristics of co-creation for SI and cultural activities for PE

Answers provided by the participants of the fourth workshop of the second cycle of workshops
EXAMPLES
The science of choice: an exhibition to collect visitor's perception of a topic
Citizen science gets its place nearly in all institutions and is often transformed into co-creation research
Discussion games such as PlayDecide
Traveling exhibition with a space for the local people to come up with a local example, making it part of the stories shown
Libraries in Belgium are transformed into the cultural centres that promote dialogue
Many companies, associations and organisations try to engage a broader audience in RRI and OI, for raising awareness etc.
Museums become places of social care and prescriptions
CHARACTERISTICS
Cultural centres are asked to solve cultural, social, environmental issues, e.g. libraries
If you don't solve a problem you don't get funding! Culture for culture will get lost
If not connecting to societal challenges and issues, the impact is limited

