

SISCODE CO-DESIGN FOR SOCIETY IN INNOVATION AND SCIENCE

DELIVERABLE 6.1: EXPLOITATION STRATEGY PLAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Expanded
APRE	Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea
AUTH	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Thess-AHALL)
Biosense	Biosense Institute
CoRRI Forum	Informal forum for co-creation and RRI
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CUBE	CUBE/Continuum museum
CV	Ciência Viva - Agência Nacional para a Cultura Científica e Tecnológica
ENoLL	European Network of Living Labs
EU	European Union
FBC	Fab Lab Barcelona
H2020	Horizon 2020 programme
IAAC	IAAC - Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KERs	Key Exploitable Results
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
KTP	Krakow Technology Park
Maker	Foreningen Maker / Viadukten
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
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
SwafS	Science with and for society framework of the H2020 programme
TUDO	TU Dortmund University
TRACES	Association Traces - Théories et Réflexions sur L'Apprendre la Communication et L'Education Scientifiques
TRL	Technology Readiness Level
WP	Work packages
WS	Workshop

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Executive summary

This document is the final version of the SISCODE exploitation strategy titled *D6.1: Exploitation Strategy Plan*. This deliverable was first developed as a preliminary step of guidelines for the assessment, benchmarking and exploitation of SISCODE results in August 2018 of the project. It was then reviewed internally and updated for a total of three times resulting in the culminating final product as D6.1. This deliverable is one of the four reports of *WP6: Exploitation Strategy* that oversaw the planning, support and implementation of sustainability and exploitation actions for the project results. The aim of this deliverable is to concisely present the most valuable exploitable results and actions of the project and the interest as well as capacity of the project partners to exploit the result post-SISCODE in order to design the exploitation strategy for the future after the project closes.

The document consists of five core chapters that detail the development of the exploitation strategy through the accumulation of results and actions from WP1 to WP7 of the project. The first three core chapters provide the context and methodology that are the foundation for the development of this deliverable. Each of the above-mentioned WPs have been involved in exploitation activities by actively producing exploitable results or executing activities that explore and develop the use and application of one or more of the project results. WP6 in return has provided support in exploitation- and sustainability planning and action to other partners and WPs in the shape of consultation meetings with labs, launch of events to capitalize on the WPs' results, support the launch of the WPs' events through the provision of expertise, conduct capacity building and info-sessions on product sustainability and business modelling, designing the sustainability strategy/business model of the project, co-implementing a tool/method to continue the exploitation of results and creation of synergies post-SISCODE (CoRRI Forum), among others.

Over the life span of the project, WP6 has provided more than 18 sets of supportive activities to other WPs and partners for the sustainability and exploitation of innovative solutions and other exploitable results. SISCODE has produced over 53 exploitable results in its lifespan and 14 of those are Key Exploitable Results (KERs). The exploitable results were collected, identified and analysed in *D6.2: Analysis of exploitable results and actions* submitted for approval by the European Commission in March 2021. Through the analysis conducted in D6.2, the KERs were filtered and further evaluated for their long-term exploitation. These

KERs were identified based on few selected characteristics which make them self-sustainable and thus, readily exploitable in the post-SISCODE period. Some of these characteristics include versatility, simplification for understanding and applicability, high technology readiness and facilitation of access for stakeholders. The KERs are classified into five groups: **i) New knowledge, ii) Methods and tools, iii) Activities, iv) Stakeholder engagement and new partnerships and v) Innovative solutions.** The exploitation strategy plan foresees the application, dissemination and exploitation of the KERs in the 12 months following after the conclusion of the project. However, the partners are bound by the project Grant Agreement (No 788217) to sustain the exploitation of some of the project's results for up to four years after the project ends.

The final two chapters of this document define and explain how the exploitation of the KERs will take place with the active contribution and participation of the partners. The exploitation plan of the partners was collected in the light of designing D6.1 prior to its development. Based on the feedback from the partners and the analysis conducted in D6.2, 11 actions are proposed to sustain the exploitation of the KERs and certify the impact of SISCODE in the communities and ecosystems of co-creation across Europe. For the implementation of the actions, a long-distance monitoring and evaluation activity is foreseen by WP6 through the use of KPIs as quantitative indicators.

D6.1 was finalised in April 2021 by SPI with the support of APRE, ESCITE and POLIMI as internal reviewers. The deliverable will serve to the partners as a guidance in the implementation of the proposed exploitation actions post-SISCODE as well as the communication of future plans and activities beyond the SISCODE consortium.

1. Introduction

Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation are three key concepts for H2020 projects. Communication means to inform about and promote the project and its results; dissemination aims at informing about and ensuring results are available for others to use; and exploitation is about making concrete use of research results during and beyond the project duration.

As such, this exploitation strategy plan was developed as a work-in-progress document that weighed and stipulated the gradual development and exploitation of SISCODE results from the beginning to the conclusion of the project. The document was updated three times to be complemented with revised and new results as the project progressed over time. This document complements *D7.1: Communication and Dissemination Strategy*¹ developed under *WP7: Engagement and Dissemination* in July 2018 which was aligned and coordinated with the project's objectives to encourage the adoption of co-creation as a design-driven approach that aims to involve society in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).

This document contains a summary of the tangible and intangible exploitable results developed by the project partners and a straightforward strategy for their exploitation post-SISCODE. The analysed data of the SISCODE exploitable results contained in this deliverable are sourced from *D6.2: Analysis of exploitable results and actions*² submitted to the European Commission in March 2021.

This document contains five core chapters presenting the overall view on the factors that affect the exploitation of the project results while the post-SISCODE exploitation strategy plan is illustrated in the last two chapters. As the analysis of the project exploitable results is elaborated in D6.2, this deliverable contains the summary of the analysis and uses the Key Exploitable Results (KERs) identified in D6.2 as the main resources that will be exploited post-SISCODE. This document is a public report and will be disseminated through SISCODE's channels.

1 SISCODE. D7.1: Communication and Dissemination Strategy. Link: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/SISCODE_Deliverable-7.1.pdf

2 SISCODE. D6.2: Analysis of exploitable results and actions. Link: <https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/D6.2-Analysis-of-exploitable-results-and-actions.pdf>

1.1. Objectives

D6.1 as the final version of the exploitation strategy plan has the following specific objectives:

- Present the exploitation support actions and concrete activities implemented throughout SISCODE to ensure the validity of the exploitable project results and the overall exploitation plan;
- Use the findings of D6.2 and complement them with actions to make effective use of the SISCODE KERs and solutions post-SISCODE developed by the partners and their networks;
- Develop a set of recommendations that the partners can apply to overcome barriers to exploitation of the KERs; and
- Elaborate how the exploitation of the KERs will be monitored and evaluated post-SISCODE.

1.2. Mapping of SISCODE stakeholders

SISCODE had eight target stakeholder groups which were considered as the main beneficiaries of the project. These stakeholder groups are either entities or individuals that can apply the knowledge and solutions that were co-designed and co-produced during SISCODE in their own activities within their specific contexts. All the exploitation actions implemented within the SISCODE project had an overall goal of serving the needs and expectations of these groups of stakeholders through the provision of highly relevant results and solutions. In the post-SISCODE era, the key target stakeholders of the outputs will remain the same. However, not all the results of SISCODE are applicable and relevant to each stakeholder and thus, require a targeted approach with a careful pre-assessment study of the stakeholders' needs. Fig 16 below shows the eight target groups of SISCODE and how the partners with highest proximity have engaged them.

TAB 01 - RELATIONS BETWEEN SISCODE TARGET STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

1	Policy makers: Local, regional, national, EU policy makers and representative groups
	<p>These stakeholders have been engaged through the activities of WP3, WP4 and WP6 for various reasons including knowledge transfer on co-design and public engagement, validation of prototypes and transfer of know-how through the use of tangible tools from SISCODE. The aim was to diffuse the culture of co-design among policy makers and introduce changes in the policy design processes. The core goal of the project was to influence policymaking in STI to apply bottom-up approaches through co-creation with multiple target stakeholders. As such, the connection of many SISCODE partners was used to engage with policy makers at a community, local, regional and international level.</p> <p>POLIMI and APRE from Italy have been involved in the support of government-based officials to develop internal competences on the adoption of design methodologies and tools for the co-creation of services and implementation of the European research policies and make better use of research and innovation funds at the national level. Similarly, all of the SISCODE labs have had direct contact with policy makers through ministries and city councils (e.g., Culture and Research Ministry in Paris, Technical and Environmental Department of the City of Copenhagen, Marshall Office of Małopolska Region, Municipality of Voerendaal, Greek Inter-Municipal Network of Healthy Cities) at local and regional levels through their co-creation journeys.</p>
2	Scientific and research community: Researchers, students, National and European Research Councils
	<p>These communities have been engaged mainly through the work of WP1, WP2 and WP5 but also through WP6's exploitation activities. As some of the partners of SISCODE such as UCL, TUDO and POLIMI are academic institutions, many of the scientific and research communities were engaged through these partners. In addition, partners such as TRACES, APRE, Thess-AHALL and SGD have been able to directly engage with members of these communities through their activities inside and outside SISCODE. The main aim of connecting with scientific and research communities was to promote awareness of RRI and develop co-creation approaches in science and innovation as part of scientists' formal and informal education. In some instances, for example, POLIMI and APRE are members of research communities and thus, have the capacity to carry out the exploitation of the SISCODE results through their relations with these communities in the long run. Similarly, some labs such as TRACES, Biosense, SGD, Thess-AHALL, CUBE and Polifactory work directly with researchers in the area of culture, agriculture, design, health and wellbeing, and technology that brings them into close contact for long-term exploitation of project results.</p>

3 Industry/Innovation community:

Representatives of industry associations at regional, national and EU levels, social innovators and entrepreneurs

These target stakeholders were involved in the project through the activities of WP2, WP3, WP6 and WP7. The key aim of their engagement was to spread the culture of co-design in the innovation community and provide guidance to research funders in its implementation. All of the SISCODE partners were, to a certain extent, involved with members of these communities to varying degrees. Some examples include CUBE's cooperation with four Science and Technology Parks Brightlands Campussen which host over 150 companies active in the fields of new materials, health, smart services, big data, AI, food and agro-industries. Other partners such as TCD engaged with these communities through their international connections with actors such as Google, Deloitte, ESB, ICON, NTR Foundation, Intel and Bank of Ireland. In many instances, some of the labs such as KTP and Biosense acted as accelerators for innovation and incubators in different areas such as agriculture and ICT.

4 Civil society/ Non-government organisations:

Associations, foundations, cooperatives and networks

These groups of actors are critical target audiences that were engaged through the activities of WP3 and WP6 for the testing and validation of results and exploitation and dissemination of knowledge and tools from the project. The main aim in engaging these groups was to support their responses to local needs by establishing processes of collaboration and exchange with their ecosystems. These target stakeholders were engaged through the existing networks and communities of many SISCODE partners such as ESCITE's over 350 members that are science centres, museums, universities and other organisations carrying out formal and informal education activities across various fields.

In addition, the labs had involved many civil society and other associations in their co-creation journeys e.g., Thess-AHALL collaborated with several patient and parent associations related to important health issues such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, ADHD, and breast cancer. TRACES worked with NGO eBastille and Algotransparency, Fondation Internet Nouvelle Generation and L'arbre des connaissances to promote dialogue between actors of science and society. Polifactory worked with children and medical professionals to address Cerebral Palsy (CP) in children and how to implement rehabilitation environments that are child-friendly. The majority of the activities implemented for the exploitation of SISCODE results were open to all members of the co-creation ecosystem.

5	Formal and informal education community: Students, teachers, professors, science communicators, national and international science associations
<p>These actors were engaged to foster the uptake of RRI and the relationship between society, science and innovation from a co-creation perspective and to valorise diversity as a key element in co-creation processes. Many of the SISCODE labs, through their activities in WP3, dealt with schools and education communities at the local level. For example, CUBE worked with schools in the Netherlands as a learning space to support pupils to experience co-creation and co-design. ESCITE engaged with its over 300 members that are science centres, museums and universities practicing science communication. In addition, the partners that are academic institutions used their already established large communities of students and are running PhD programmes under different disciplines.</p>	
6	Co-creation labs, co-creation practitioners and trainers
<p>These stakeholders were engaged mainly through WP3, WP4 and WP6 activities. The aim for this engagement was to spread innovation in knowledge co-production experimentation across different specialisations. Many of these organisations and professionals were involved through exploitation activities under WP6 which was implemented together with many of the project partners. In addition, users were also brought into the project through the networks and connections of the labs such as Ciência Viva, SGD, CUBE and TRACES that are science engagement organisations that welcome thousands of citizens annually and IAAC, Polifactory and Maker that host daily events and workshops, with hundreds of participants yearly. ENoLL also used its wide living lab networks, together with projects' living labs Thess-AHALL, P4ALL and KTP to involve many different stakeholders in the process of the participatory action research.</p>	
7	General Public: Citizens and audience beyond the project community e.g., children, parents, community leaders, youth and young students
<p>These target stakeholders were engaged through the activities of WP3, WP6 and WP7 to raise awareness of the opportunities available in science and innovation and the potential for public involvement through co-creation, and to support the involvement of all groups irrespective of gender, social and cultural background. All the partners contributed to public engagement and knowledge transfer in their own activities, especially those that are already established academic institutions which gather a large mass of publics e.g., POLIMI, TUDO, UCL, IAAC, and Thess-AHALL. In addition, many of the SISCODE labs (CUBE, Polifactory, Science Gallery Dublin and Thess-AHALL) worked with youth and elder citizens, chronic patients, doctors, healthcare</p>	

professionals, health groups, parents and other caregivers that fall under this category. Key activities in the public engagement were channelled through WP6 exploitation workshops and webinars that were co-implemented with several partners.

8 Other EU projects

EU funded projects and initiatives such as the SwafS framework

These target groups have been engaged through common activities that are mutually beneficial for the purpose of enforcing efforts to increase the project's impact. The aim was to base knowledge on existing practices by exchanging data and prevent phenomena of *reinventing the wheel*. The SISCODE partners also targeted other EU funded projects that work in the same areas, co-design, policy making, RRI such as the SwafS projects for synergies and partnerships with short and long-term plans for cooperation. The synergies for exploitation of the key exploitable results are explored and described in deliverable 6.2 Analysis of valuable results and actions.

2. Initial task and development throughout the project

2.1. Development of the task

SISCODE placed a special emphasis on promoting the diffusion of knowledge about co-design practices, as well as on connecting and strengthening the existing European co-creation initiatives, for example, through the implementation of open-ended workshops and reflections with each partnering lab. SISCODE was implemented through eight WPs, one of them technical and the other seven producing a total of more than 50 exploitable results. The overall aim of the exploitation strategy is to provide a preliminary guide for the use of the SISCODE results to exploit their full potential during and after the project. However, the key aim of the strategy is to ensure the self-sustainability of the SISCODE results after the project concludes. The vision is to ascertain the results are used in research and innovation initiatives both by the consortium partners and in other organisations. The exploitation strategy was developed in August 2018 to gradually assess the exploitability and thus, self-sustainability of the outputs of each WP as they were developed and published. The strategy was updated regularly to accommodate the growing number and diversity of the project results and their diverging exploitability. As part of the exploitation strategy, a short-term plan was developed in November 2020 for the immediate exploitation of a handful of finalised KERs towards the end of the project.

2.2. Relation to other tasks and WPs

This exploitation strategy utilises the results from the majority of the WPs in various forms. Although not each WP directly implemented exploitation actions or activities during the project, each WPs produced outputs that were internally exploited for the development and implementation of other outputs and actions. Through this process, it can be considered that each WP had supported the implementation of exploitation actions of WP6. However, some tasks, especially those that are related to direct interactions with external stakeholders e.g., WP3 for the development of the co-creation journeys and solutions and WP4 for the engagement of policy makers through co-design workshops, implemented many exploitation actions outside WP6. The various outputs of each WP are, i) deliverables as knowledge base and methodologies, ii) methods and tools as concrete and tangible outcomes that can be applied in hands-on exercises, iii) activities that were implemented to gather and share

relevant information from stakeholders, iv) Stakeholder engagement and new partnerships that resulted from direct interaction between partners, other projects and organisations, and v) innovation solutions of the 10 co-creation labs. Tab 02 shows how other WPs have contributed to the content of D6.1.

TAB 02 - THE RELATION BETWEEN EACH WP OF THE SISCODE PROJECT AND D6.1

Work Package	Relation to the exploitation of SISCODE and development of D6.1
WP1 <i>RRI approaches and methodologies</i> (M1 - M6)	<p>WP1 developed three exploitable results in the form of deliverables. The aim of the tasks of this WP was to develop a comprehensive knowledge base that would lay out the conceptualisation of co-creation in RRI and STI policy design and feed into the creation of deliverables in WP2, WP3, and WP4. The activities of this WP were merely consisting of desk research resulting in highly theoretical outputs. Therefore, exploitation of the outputs through extensive engagement with external target stakeholders was not conducted. In addition, the development of the deliverables was done at the early stages of the project and thus, SISCODE had yet to produce a substantial number of exploitable outcomes that would interest diverse types of stakeholders. Nevertheless, this WP developed three exploitable results and multiple research papers³ that were used as the basis for the production of KERs such as <i>D2.2: Co-creation case studies and biographies</i>⁴. As a result, this WP indirectly supplies content for D6.1.</p>
WP2 <i>Benchmark and compare co-creation cases across Europe</i> (M7 - M24)	<p>WP2 produced three exploitable results as deliverables, one of which is a KER (<i>D2.2: Co-creation case studies and biographies</i>). Analogous to WP1, WP2 produced highly theoretical and dense outputs from desk and field research conducted by the partners. However, the KER contains 40 case studies and 15 biographies that were used as sources for a comprehensive overview of the co-creation ecosystem across Europe. This information was used in several WPs such as WP3 and WP5 as well as WP6 for the exploitation actions conducted with partners as internal workshops and with external stakeholders for knowledge transfer. Although exploitation actions were not conducted through this WP, the results produced are</p>

3 SISCODE. D6.2: Analysis of exploitable results and actions: <https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/D6.2-Analysis-of-exploitable-results-and-actions.pdf>

4 SISCODE. D2.2: Case studies and biographies: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/D2.2-Case-Studies-and-Biographies-Report_small.pdf

Work Package	Relation to the exploitation of SISCODE and development of D6.1
	<p>one of the key outputs that are and will be used in the exploitation of the SISCODE project. Moreover, the outputs of this WP were used as the key outcomes for exploitation in one of the exploitation actions implemented under WP6.</p>
<p>WP3 <i>Experimentation in co-creation labs</i> (M7 - M24)</p>	<p>WP3 focused on the implementation of the 10 SISCODE labs and the development of context and challenge-specific solutions for their own communities. Through their intense iterative prototyping and engagement activities, the labs conducted dissemination and exploitation actions at a local level. However, the labs have also been key facilitators of exploitation actions through WP6's activities in various stages of the project. In addition, this WP also provides key exploitable results in the form of high-fi prototypes as solutions, deliverables as methodologies, tangible methods and tools, and transnational partnerships. Overall, this WP had the strongest link to WP6's exploitation actions in terms of the provision of content and materials as well as implementation action and support.</p>
<p>WP4 <i>Playground for policy making</i> (M7 - M24)</p>	<p>WP4 aimed to facilitate the uptake of bottom-up approaches and co-creation in policymaking and governance processes in RRI at local and international level. This WP contributed to the exploitation of the SISCODE outputs as well as co-creation labs through 11 policy co-design workshops organised under WP4 and supporting the implementation of exploitation actions in WP6. In addition, this WP developed two KERs in the form of a deliverable as a set of recommendations and tools as a virtual repository or playground for policymakers. One of the most impactful and long-living outputs of this WP is the SISCODE Learning Hub, which will remain online post-SISCODE as a playground for policymakers to experiment with co-creation and co-design tools. The Learning Hub was used as one of the most exploitable results in the exploitation actions of WP6.</p>
<p>WP5 <i>Co-creation for implementable RRI</i> (M25 - M36)</p>	<p>WP5 was initiated after the completion of WP1, WP2 and WP3. This WP used the acquired knowledge and experience from these WPs to develop its outputs. The WP produces a deliverable that elaborates on the models of co-creation ecosystems and can be deemed highly lucrative for specific target stakeholders such as researchers. However, as the deliverable is completed at the end of the SISCODE project, it is not taken into consideration in the exploitation strategy. Nevertheless,</p>

Work Package	Relation to the exploitation of SISCODE and development of D6.1
	<p>another output of the WP that was assessed as KER in D6.2 is an online tool that gathers a collection of co-creation tools and methods from various initiatives and allows the end-users to build their own co-creation process and journeys with the tools. This KER is a highly relevant tool that will outlive SISCODE and require a strong exploitation commitment post-SISCODE to increase its visibility and recognition.</p>
<p>WP6 <i>Exploitation Strategy</i> (M1 - M36)</p>	<p>WP6 is the WP in which D6.1 is developed. This WP aims to exploit the project outcomes and outputs in the short and long-term with various stakeholders. Under WP6, over 20 exploitation activities were carried out with project partners to assess the exploitability of SISCODE's outcomes and with external stakeholders to disseminate, test and exploit those outcomes. This WP has developed several KERs in the form of deliverables as methodologies, tools for co-creation activities and synergies at the macro level through a self-exploitation initiative. Different types of target stakeholders were engaged through the exploitation of outputs from other WPs mostly in an online format. The main goal of these activities was to ensure that the project outcomes and outputs have a long-lasting impact in the co-creation ecosystem and communities at the international level.</p>
<p>WP7 <i>Engagement and dissemination</i> (M1 - M36)</p>	<p>WP7 aimed to disseminate the project outputs and outcomes and heighten the visibility of the project. Through its activities, this WP has developed one tool in the form of a MOOC for policymakers that is a KER and a self-sustainable product. In addition, as the implementers of the SISCODE final conference, WP7 also develops a deliverable that contains a manifesto. The final conference is one of the key exploitable events of the project as not only the SISCODE labs but also the knowledge base and tools developed through the project are exploited through a five-day run of pitches, presentations and co-creation activities. The final outputs of WP7 greatly contribute to the exploitation strategy as a tangible product that can be exploited in the future and a short-term event that exploits the project results.</p>

3. Methodology

This deliverable is the final version of the SISCODE exploitation strategy plan developed in August 2018. Between May 2018 and July 2019, a working version of the exploitation strategy was developed based on interactions with partners (i.e., co-organised events; capacity-building sessions for staging co-creation in the local context; internal project meetings and workshops organised by other partners) and the results of the workshops developed and implemented under WP6. In the first half of the project duration, long-term sustainability actions were implemented to build the exploitation strategy with the concession of the partners. In the second half of the project, additional exploitation events for the engagement of external stakeholders were conducted through WP6 to investigate the application of the project outputs beyond SISCODE. As the project accelerated with the development of new tangible and exploitable results, different formats of activities such as workshops, webinars and roundtables were used to explore and exploit these results with external stakeholders. The timeline below in Fig 01 shows the implementation of the long-term sustainability and exploitation actions that fed the development of the exploitation strategy.

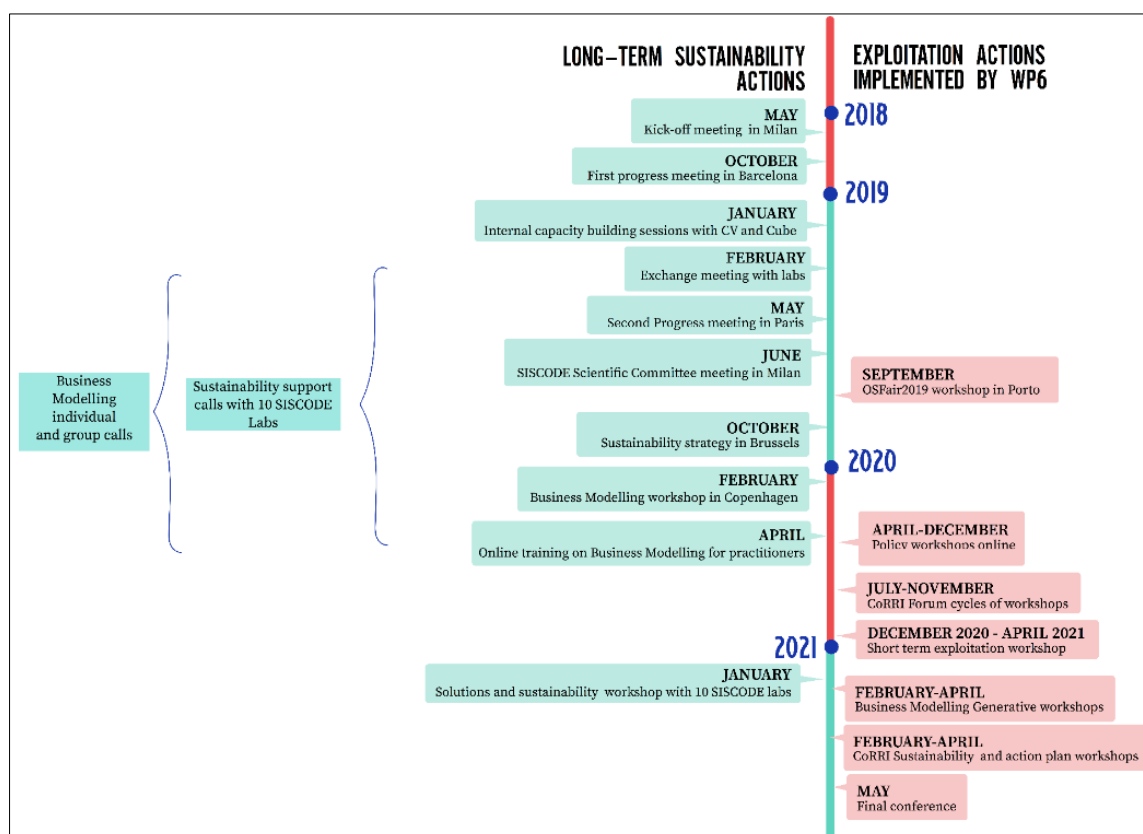


FIG 01 - TIMELINE OF SUSTAINABILITY SUPPORT AND EXPLOITATION ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED UNDER WP6

3.1. Implementation of the exploitation actions

As it can be seen in FIG 01, two types of actions were implemented to plan and implement the exploitation of the project and its outputs. The actions are classified into two: **i) Long-term sustainability actions supported by WP6** and **ii) Exploitations actions implemented by WP6**. In total, 17 sets of actions were implemented by or with the support of WP6 to reinforce the exploitation of SISCODE results and their eventual sustainability beyond the project.

3.1.1. Long-term sustainability actions supported by WP6

As the implementer of the Exploitation Strategy of the project, WP6 provided support and training to the partners and labs for the sustainability of their solutions and other exploitable results through residential and online workshops and meetings. In addition, for the development of the sustainability plan for each of the SISCODE labs, regular calls between the leaders of WP3, the labs, WP6 and WP8 were held throughout 2019 and 2020. Below is the short account of the 12 sets of actions implemented from 2018 to 2021 to increase the sustainability of SISCODE results.

SISCODE Kick-off meeting workshop (May 2018). A residential workshop was held at the kick-off meeting to perform an exploratory analysis that included a presentation on good practices for exploitation based on previous projects and was followed by a discussion on how to exploit the results of the different WPs. This served as a basis for the development of the initial exploitation strategy.

First progress meeting in Barcelona (October 2018). A workshop was held in this meeting aiming to promote a reflective exercise on SISCODE's terminologies and concepts such as RRI, Open Science, and policymaking, and to help align SISCODE's role and objectives in the co-creation labs. This workshop was essential to start discussing the network and to map the exploitable outcomes of WP2, WP3 and WP4 (Fig 02). The main discussion points included, the existing gaps in deliverables that could be filled in through the labs' co-creation journeys, the promotion of reflective practice of co-creation inside and outside SISCODE, the promotion of open-source philosophy and creation of synergies with other initiatives and projects.



FIG 02 - FIRST PROGRESS MEETING HELD IN 2018 IN BARCELONA

Internal capacity building sessions with CV and CUBE (January 2019). At the early stages of co-creation journeys, SISCODE organised capacity-building sessions on co-creation and design-led innovation to be delivered by a group of professionals to their peers (i.e., living labs, fab labs and science centres and museums). WP6 leaders participated in a two-day meeting in which CV team and their local partners were coached and trained in design methodologies and developed a co-creation journey by utilising and validating the SISCODE toolbox of design methods and tools. In this process, special emphasis was placed on the context analysis and reframing of the problem.

Exchange meeting with labs (February 2019). This meeting was focused on providing guidance and support to the labs when framing their co-creation journeys to a societal challenge and context. A group of partners was there to support the lab's co-creation journey, as well as to help them understand how to build an effective partnership, to discuss an action plan and to test some methods and tools with their peers before implementing them in their local contexts (Fig 03). A collective reflection on monitoring and assessment of journeys was also initiated.



FIG 03 - EXCHANGE MEETING OF SISCODE LABS (BUILDING SYNERGIES AND ACTION PLANS)

Business Modelling individual and group calls (February 2019 - October 2020). Follow-up group calls were organised for 2019 and 2020 between WP6 and the 10 SISCODE labs in order to prepare each lab for the development of its solution's sustainability plan. The calls were used to discuss the long-term application and impact of the labs' solutions. For specific labs such as CV and TRACES, the subject of business modelling was discussed in depth to assess the different factors and conditions that would allow their solutions to be self-sustainable due to the complexity of the solutions developed in term of long-term sustainability.

Sustainability support calls with 10 SISCODE labs (February 2019 - October 2020). WP6 participated in 46 recorded multilateral follow-up meetings with all SISCODE labs. The meetings were precise and addressed the labs' progress in their co-creation journey and their next steps. The aim was to support the labs in developing their prototypes or solutions taking into account the factors that would affect their sustainability in the long-run. The results and knowledge from the previous meetings and workshops were used in these calls to guide and support the labs. Subsequently, the maintaining, scaling, replicating and catalysing of SISCODE results was further discussed at the end of 2019 with the aim of establishing long-term trajectories for the sustainability of the prototypes that were under development as part of the pilot experimentation.

Second Progress Meeting in Paris (May 2019). Two workshops were held during the consortium meeting in Paris in May 2019. The first workshop focused on discussing the exploitation strategy. The workshop was titled 'How to develop sustainable outputs' and was aimed at promoting the collective reflection on achieved and planned outcomes (deliverables and processes), which can be further exploited internally and externally. Thus, participants

had the opportunity to i) discuss the main dimensions of SISCODE's sustainability strategy; ii) co-create criteria for each dimension; iii) identify fragilities and support mechanisms between deliverables and outcomes; and, iv) identify SISCODE's strengths for matchmaking, and exchange of knowledge and expertise with other existing initiatives and projects (Fig 04). The second workshop focused on the facilitation of a group discussion about the creation of the CoRRI network, based on mapping existing networks/communities of practice, setting purpose (mission, vision and plan) and communication or exploitation strategies. This was done through two exercises looking at i) definition of the concepts relevant for a network of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) practitioners; and ii) benchmarking of existing networks to identify strengths, weaknesses, resources and lessons.

FIG 04 - SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL USED FOR THE SWOT ANALYSIS FROM THE MEETING HELD IN PARIS

Committee suggested reflecting on the opportunity to create the CoRRI network in the changed scenario, and to develop new hypotheses involving the project officer and the reviewers.

Sustainability Strategy meeting in Brussels (October 2019). A short reflective meeting was held in Brussels to address the integration of the activities conducted in the SISCODE labs. The meeting served as an info-session for the SISCODE labs to align their understanding of the sustainability of the project and its outcomes (Fig 05). The aim of the labs' activities was to sustain addressing a societal change until the resistance to the change is overcome and co-creation is embedded into the socio-cultural, organisation and systemic level. A secondary aim of the meeting was also to introduce business modelling which is covered under *Task 6.4: Co-design of business models and of the exploitation networks* (due in April 2021). Different types of scaling and the different types of methodologies which were needed to guarantee the sustainability of the labs' solutions were presented.

Sustainability of the SISCODE can be observed as	How to proceed
<p>Maintaining, scaling, replicating and catalyzing newly developed SISCODE products, services and systems through citizen/stakeholders' engagement, exchange of expertise and initiatives.</p> <p>Sustain addressing a societal change until the resistance to that societal change is overcome, and the co-creation is embedded into the socio-cultural, organizational/structural/systemic levels of the ecosystem for which it was developed.</p>	<p>November 2019:</p> <p>Draft a template for business modeling of products, services and systems/organizations.</p> <p>Making group call with all co-creation labs and orienting towards the business modeling monitoring strategy.</p>

FIG 05 - PRESENTATION FROM THE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY MEETING HELD IN 2019 IN BRUSSELS

Business Modelling workshop in Copenhagen (February 2020). A workshop with the SISCODE labs was held as a training session on business modelling. The session described the concept and purpose of business modelling for designing and visualising the actions and resources needed to make their solutions sustainable. An adapted business model canvas was used to make the session hands-on and help the labs reflect on the ongoing processes in their co-creation journeys, future steps, strengths and fragilities and identify good practices. The workshops delved into the different types of scaling (scaling up, down and out), how the labs

can approach these processes and what the challenges are (Fig 06). A template was drafted for the business modelling of products, services and systems or organisations in the previous meeting to help with the organisation of the calls. Moreover, a detailed plan for the ‘future scenario’ was designed with the following steps: i) Issue; ii) Key internal factors; iii) Key external factors; iv) Uncertainties and v) Indicators to help the labs evaluate their sustainability strategy more profoundly.

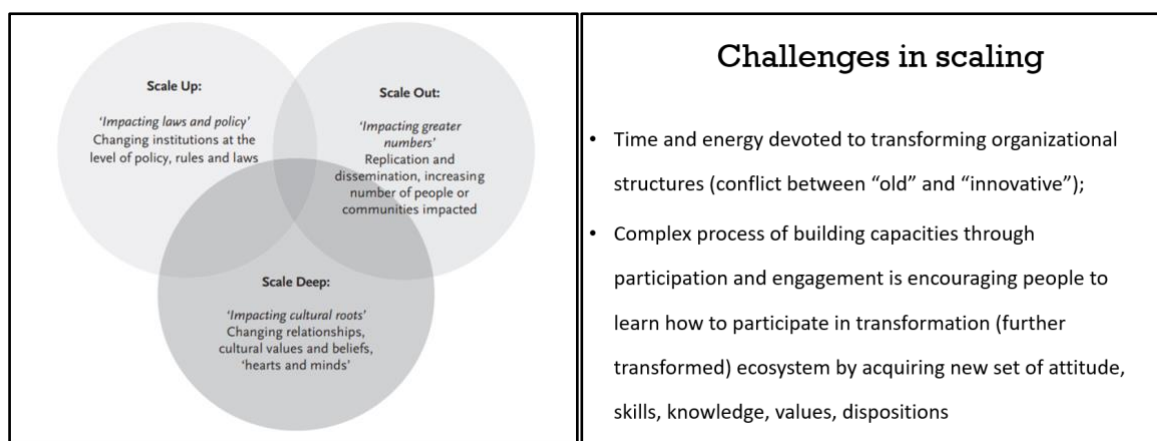


FIG 06 - THE CONCEPT OF SCALING DISCUSSED IN THE BUSINESS MODELLING WORKSHOP HELD IN 2020 IN COPENHAGEN

Online training on Business Modelling for practitioners (April 2020). A two-hour coaching workshop was implemented where all the labs and their co-creation team members participated. The session focused on how to organise activities for knowledge transfer and developing local business models or sustainability strategies. The session included a particular focus on programming workshops for the development of local sustainability plans and gaining a broader perspective of one’s network or community. Different types of formats for knowledge transfer activities were discussed e.g., design sprints, peer-to-peer coaching, handbook development, among others.

Solutions and sustainability workshop with 10 labs (January 2021). A short workshop was held with all the SISCODE labs after the completion of their co-creation journeys to address the exploitation of the solutions post-SISCODE. This workshop was used as an info-session and a follow-up with the labs on how they intend to disseminate and exploit their solutions or prototypes in the long-run (Fig 07). The workshop looked at Intellectual Property Rights

(IPR) and creative commons, open sources and funding opportunities. A roundtable discussion was held at the end for the labs to present their cases and plans in terms of sustainability.

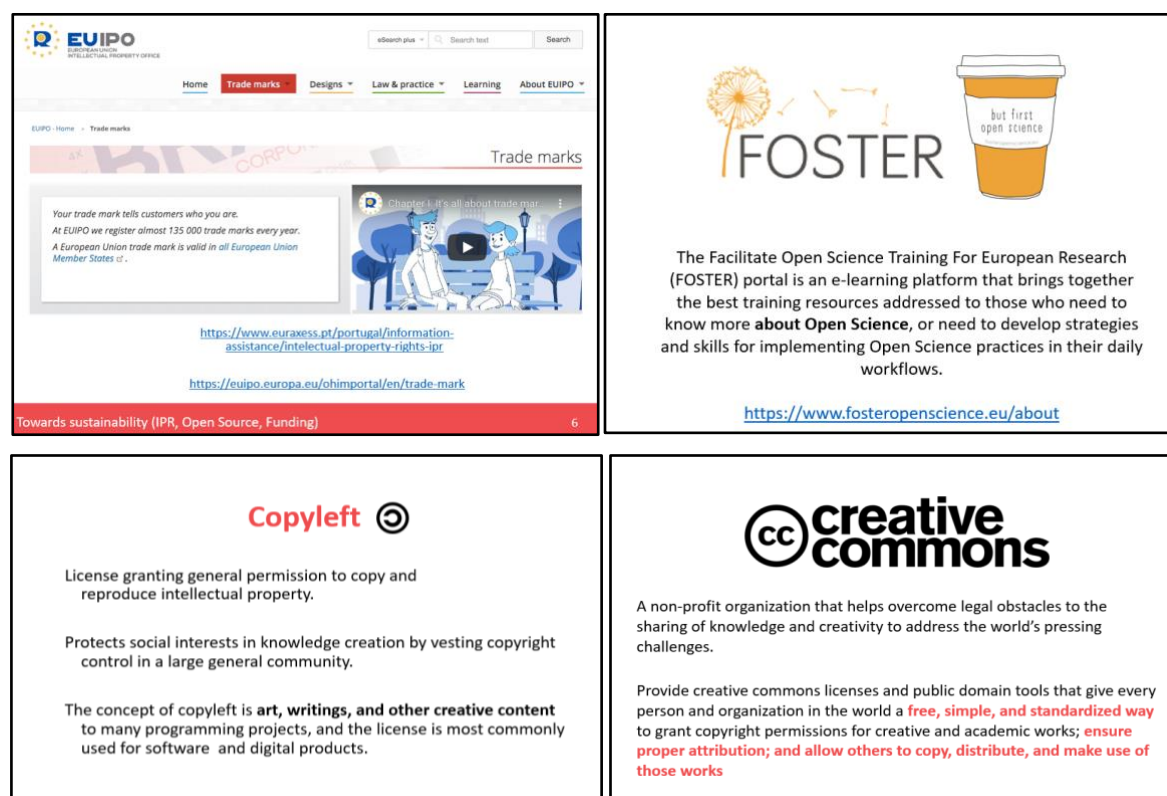


FIG 07 - PRESENTATION FROM THE IPR WORKSHOP HELD IN 2021 WITH 10 SISCODE LABS

3.1.2. Exploitations actions implemented by WP6

The second series of actions began in 2019 with the sole purpose of disseminating and exploiting the SISCODE results through stakeholder engagement activities. A total of seven sets of activities were implemented under WP6 until 2021. The activities were co-implemented with most of the SISCODE partners and all of the labs. Below are the short account actions implemented for the exploitation of the project results.

OSFair2019 workshop in Porto (September 2019)⁵. A two-hour workshop was organised at the OSFair2019 for the sensitisation of target stakeholders interested in public sector innovation and promotion of open science and innovation as well as in co-creation and its relevance for public engagement. The main audiences of the workshop were policymakers, researchers and experts (Fig 08). The workshop was used to disseminate the project result and use some of its tangible outputs (Problem Definition, Idea Card and Personas canvases from the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox) for hands-on activities to engage in a feedback-loop with the participants.



FIG 08 - EXTERNAL WORKSHOP HELD IN OSFAIR2019 WORKSHOP IN PORTO TO ADDRESS THE APPLICATION OF RRI AND OPEN SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Online Policy workshops (April - December 2020). In collaboration with all the SISCODE labs, 11 workshops to engage the labs with policymakers were implemented under WP4 and reported under *D4.1: Design for Policy Making*⁶ (Fig 09). Although not originally planned as an exploitation series of events, the workshops served to bring the work and knowledge of the labs in direct contact with external stakeholders. The workshops were conducted online due to the outbreak of COVID-19. The workshops were co-designed by the labs and other partners to help policymakers explore design exercises and practices in policymaking using different

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

6 SISCODE. D4.1: Design for policy making. Link: https://siscodproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SISCODE_D4.1_Design-for-policy-making.pdf

themes that would interest them. The workshops were used to address different challenges looking at ideation, experimentation and implementation in policymaking. This provided an opportunity for the labs to bring their experiences and know-how from their co-creation journeys to be shared with external stakeholders. The opportunity also provided a window for the labs to showcase their work and solutions. The workshops attracted different types of stakeholders including council officers, NGOs, researchers, health professionals, citizens, academics, among others.

UCL	Co-creation as a methodology to tackle climate change	Aimed at learning from best practices and unfold barriers and drivers for local co-creation initiatives tackling climate change
TUDO	Co-creation for sustainable strategies in German municipalities	Focused on sustainable strategies for German municipalities, targeting policy makers working in the intersection of public sector innovation, digital municipalities and sustainability
APRE & ENOLL	Co-creation for national Italian policy makers	Focused on knowledge exchange on best practices to identify key characteristics for a successful co-creation projects and to uncover ethical and social implications using AI
SPI	Co-creation in Public Engagement in STI policy making	Peer exchange aimed at discussing the existing gaps for the involvement of citizens in STI policy making and assessing the ongoing local and national practices
DDC	Co-creation training and capacity building	Capacity building within co-creation among policy makers at regional, national and international level. Each workshop with a unique thematic focus, highlighting the utilization of co-creation within different regional contexts

D4.1 DESIGN FOR POLICY MAKING 1

SISCODE CO-DESIGN FOR SOCIETY IN INNOVATION AND SCIENCE

D4.1

Design for policy making

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under grant agreement No. 788217



FIG 09 - OVERVIEW AND PUBLICATION OF THE 11 WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED WITH POLICYMAKERS

CoRRI Forum cycles of workshops⁷(July - November 2020). Two cycles of workshops were implemented for the prototyping of the CoRRI Forum in 2020. The cycles consisted of four workshops each implemented consecutively on a weekly basis with an interval of two months between the cycles. The goal of these cycles was to use the SISCODE exploitable results to engage target stakeholders and create grounds for direct interaction between project

⁷ SISCODE. D6.3: Network of co-creation labs for RRI (CoRRI Network). Link: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/D6.3-NETWORK-OF-CO-CREATION-LABS-FOR-RRI-CORRI-NETWORK_Small.pdf

partners and external stakeholders to co-create (Fig 10). The events were designed to show how the CoRRI Forum as a community of practice can be used to facilitate the uptake of co-creation. The workshops of the first cycle were co-implemented online by the SISCODE partners through the appropriation of the SISCODE Co-creation Journey Toolbox (Menichinelli, Ferronato, Villa & Real, 2018). Each week presented one phase of the SISCODE co-creation journey and the canvases from the toolbox were appropriated for online use for co-creation sessions with external stakeholders. The second cycle of workshops brought the labs and their solutions to the forefront to be validated by target stakeholders. The needs and expectation of the target audiences was first assessed and the labs presented their cases in relation to the interests identified through the assessment. The events targeted all target stakeholders of SISCODE and a diverse type of stakeholders ranging from academics, lecturers, managers, entrepreneurs, policy makers, students, among others.

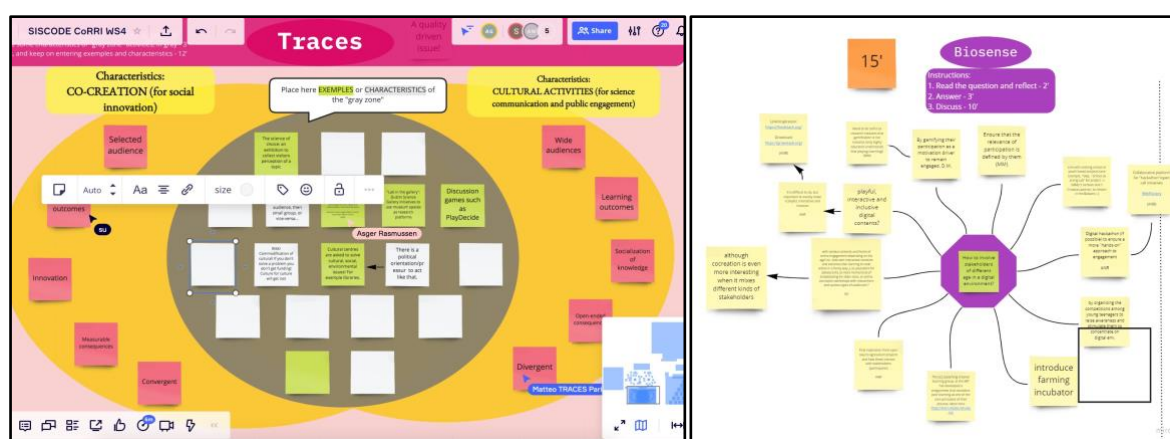


FIG 10 - HANDS-ON ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN THE CoRRI CYCLES OF ONLINE WORKSHOPS IN 2020

Short-term exploitation workshops (December 2020 - April 2021). A short-term exploitation strategy was developed in November 2020 as an extension of the initial Exploitation Strategy Plan to implement a series of events in the last five months of the project to exploit the exploitable results. The events were conducted online in the form of workshops, webinars and roundtables to disseminate and exploit some of the results with high technology readiness with the help of the SISCODE partners that were responsible for the development of the results (Fig 11). The events were open to all target stakeholder groups, although the interest of the audiences was dependent on the content and results that were present or applied e.g., prototypes from the labs, new knowledge from case studies and biographies and

tools such as MOOC. The events were launched monthly and gathered interest from various types of stakeholders including practitioners, other EU projects and innovation communities.

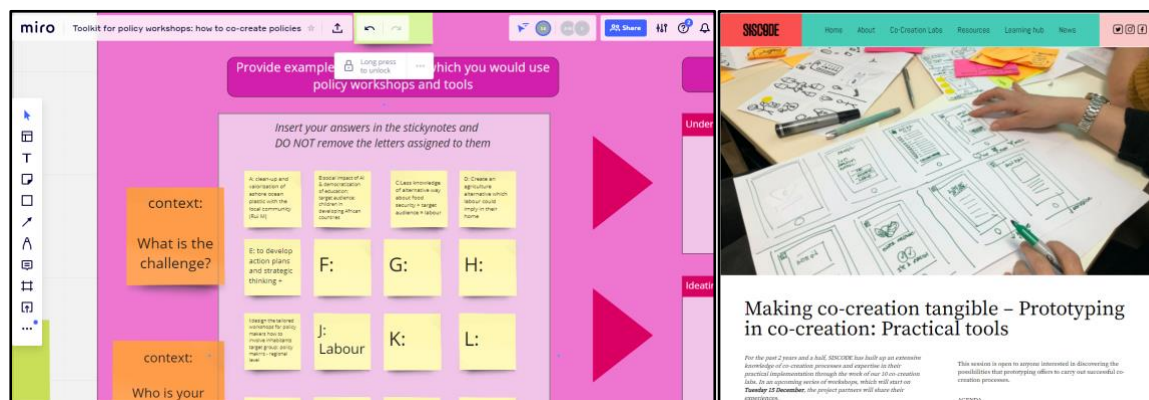


FIG 11 - INVITATIONS AND IMAGES OF THE ONLINE EXPLOITATION WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED IN 2020/21

Business Modelling Generative workshops (February 2021). Two workshops for a total of 5 hours were conducted to analyse seven of the SISCODE KERs with the partners and their networks. The aim of the workshops was to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the KERs and also inform the partners of their existence and use, as well as the relevance of alliances between partners for the future and structured exploitation. The workshop results helped in identifying the KERs that the partners find most valuable and applicable and those that need modifications to ensure a higher level of exploitability (Fig 12). The workshop also presented an opportunity for the partners to express and discuss their ideas in relation to the results of the SISCODE project and provide inputs for the development of *D6.4: SISCODE Business Plan*. A most relevant aspect of this workshop for the longevity of SISCODE legacy wasn't only the SWOT analysis and individual planning on the use of KERs, but the ability of partners to discuss future scenarios of their collaboration and exchanges of the SISCODE approach. In addition, the exploitation actions and plans, i.e., in respect to dissemination, synergies, impact, institutional changes, of the partners were discussed in order to feed into D6.1 and D6.4.

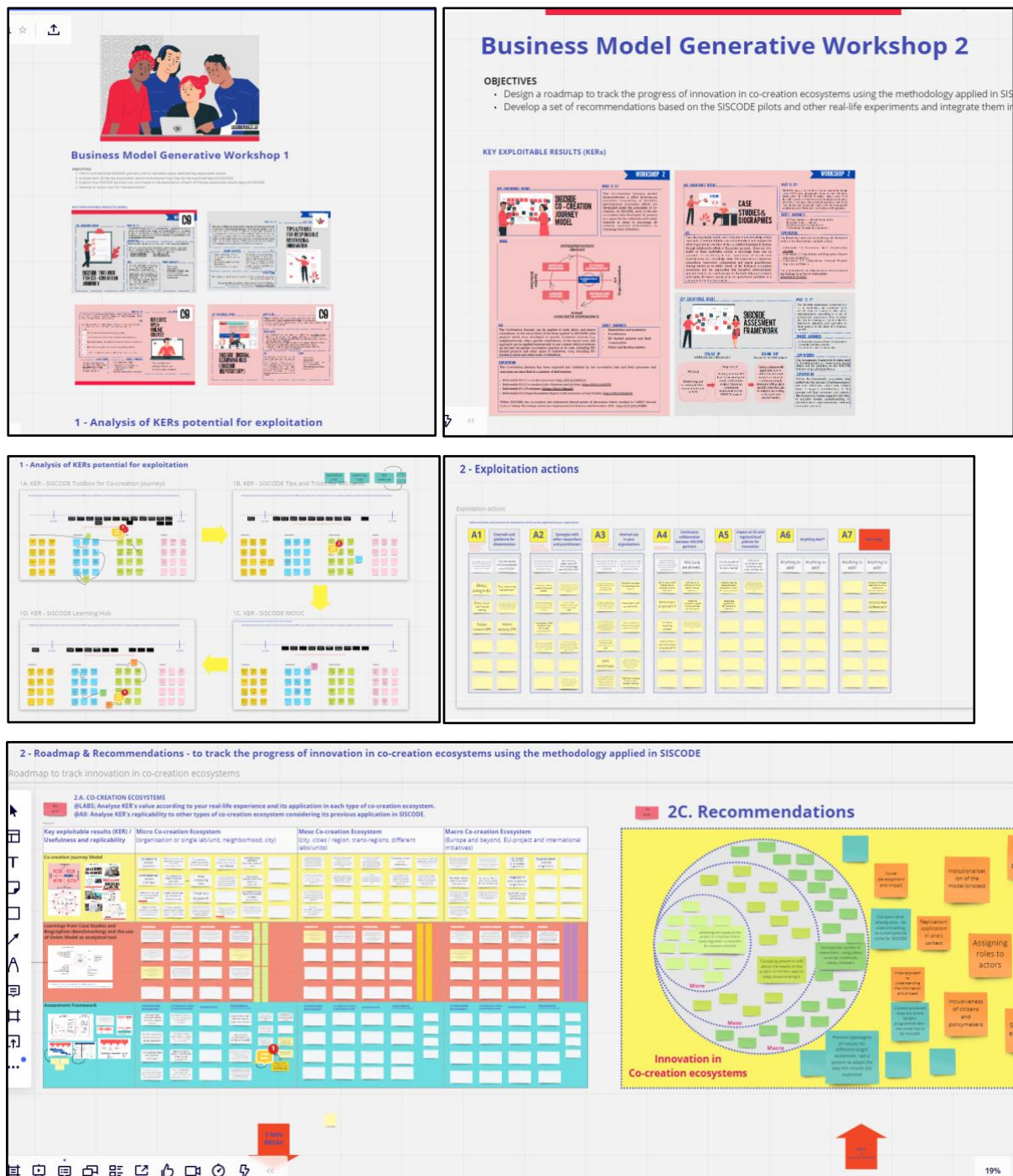


FIG 12 - ONLINE DISCUSSION AND DEBATE CONDUCTED WITH THE SISCODE PARTNERS AND NETWORKS ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SISCODE KERs IN 2021

CoRRI Sustainability workshops (February - April 2021). Four CoRRI Sustainability workshops were held in 2021 to analyse the exploitation and sustainability of the CoRRI Forum as a community of practice that is co-owned and co-implemented by its beneficiaries and target stakeholders. As one of the KERs, CoRRI intends to continue the implementation

of activities post-SISCODE through an inclusive and interactive system that brings various stakeholders to the same table as providers and recipients of knowledge and know-how. Two of the workshops were done with partners only to assess how the sustainability of CoRRI can be supported by the partners. Two workshops were conducted with target stakeholders to gauge their interest in joining CoRRI and how they intend to participate in its activities. These workshops employed various methods of engagement and tools from the SISCODE project (D6.3 as methodology for online co-creation and *Tips and Tricks for RRI*⁸ as conversation starters) and interest was shown from many external stakeholders including the European Commission, other EU projects, practitioners, academics, social innovation communities and citizens (Fig 13).

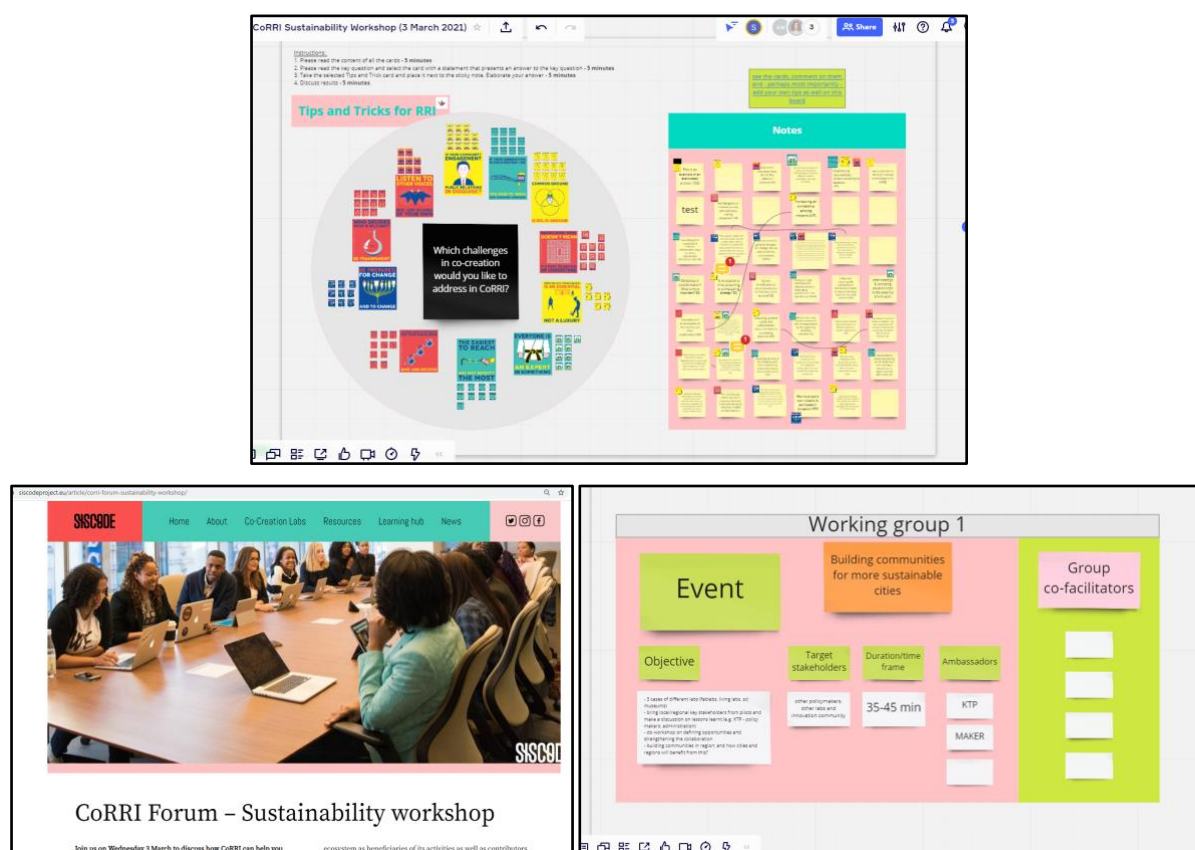


FIG 13 - HANDS-ON ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN THE CoRRI SUSTAINABILITY AND ACTION PLAN WORKSHOPS

8 SISCODE and NewHoRRIzon. Tips and Tricks for RRI (a deck of cards). Link: <https://padlet.com/enollorg/TipTrickRRI>

Final conference (May 2021). The SISCODE final conference is a five-day online event consisting of pitches, videos streaming, presentations and co-creation sessions with more than 400 participants from across the world. Each day has a special theme co-designed and implemented by different partners, Day 1) Building design culture together with citizens; Day 2) The power of empathy - design for policy; Day 3) Letting go of power - How do we make sure EVERYONE is involved throughout the co-creation process; Day 4) Co-Creation Ecosystems - Enabling collaboration for sustainable cities; and Day 5) Co-creating a manifest for future responsible policymaking. The event of each day is divided into two sections: i) presentation of the exploitable results with speakers and ii) a co-creation session with the conference attendees using co-creation tools. Each day will also present at least three of the labs and their co-creation journeys in addition to the first co-creation session of the CoRRI Forum as an independent public initiative (Fig 14).

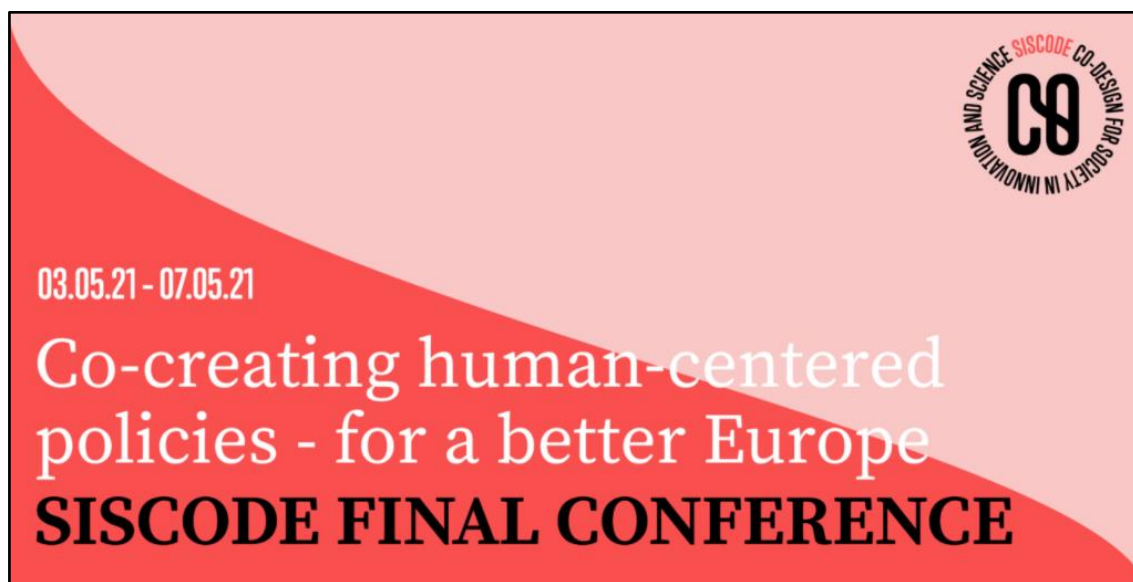


FIG 14 - SISCODE FINAL CONFERENCE IN MAY 2021

3.2. Acquisition of information and assessment methods

This deliverable evaluates and strategizes the long-term exploitation of the SISCODE results. The exploitable results of the project were analysed in the D6.2 in preparation for the development of the exploitation strategy plan. 14 Key KERs were selected from the analysis of 53 exploitable results consisting of new knowledge, method and tools, innovative solutions

and partnerships/synergies. Four factors were used to identify the most accessible and thus exploitable results, i) potential to be self-sustainable, ii) readiness to be easily disseminated, iii) applicability to a higher number of different contexts, and iv) accessibility through known and open-source channels. It was realised through the analysis that when the SISCODE project ends, dissemination and exploitation of the project results would be dependent on the willingness and capacity of the partners to exploit the results. Thus, it was indicated in D6.2 that the KERs should have all of the following characteristics to be considered highly exploitable:

- have a technology readiness level between 6 to 8 for non-commercial use;
- need to be presented in a tangible and user-friendly format for dissemination;
- the output should be versatile and applicable in at least more than one context;
- relatable to good real-life examples or case studies which can be used as guidelines or recommendations;
- have gathered a decent amount of interest from target audiences;
- accessible through known and open-source platforms visible to target audiences; and
- socio-economic benefits with track evidence in either co-creation journeys or other SISCODE activities (e.g., CoRRI, WP4 workshops, open online courses).

3.2.1. Approach to the construction of the final exploitation strategy

The main project outputs that are considered in the exploitation strategy are the 14 KERs. The key implementers of the final exploitation strategy are the partners of the project. In light of preparing the strategy, the partners were provided with an online document to identify four to five KERs that they have the interest, will and capacity to exploit within and outside their organisations (Fig 15). This data was collected and analysed to build the action plans and roles of each partner in the exploitation of the KERs post-SISCODE (see chapter 5).

SISCODE_D6.1_Exploitation_Strategy_Plan							
Actions							
KERs	Value proposition: What is the added value of KER for your organisation and future work?	Future exploitation: How do you plan to use the KER in your organisation and future work?	Target audience: Who will be and user / direct beneficiary of the KER? (Please provide specific names and website links, if possible)	Strategies with other SISCODE partners: How do you plan to use the KER in collaboration with others SISCODE partners?	Strategies with other researchers and practitioners: How do you plan to use the KER in collaboration with your network and new EU project (external to SISCODE)?	Impact on EU and local/regional policies for R&D: How do you plan to use the KER in new projects that promote and contribute to the new EU initiatives (Green Deal, New Bauhaus, Circular Economy, etc.)?	Dissemination: How do you plan to use the KER through your channels (social media, website, etc.)?
KER1	D1.2 Case studies and biographies	Create a deeper understanding of what a co-creation ecosystem is and use repository of different examples of co-creation initiatives that are presented in the report.	For inspiration in the creation of ideas for proposals and project activities. The deliverable is large but some aspects can be applied as extracts of studies and examples of case studies.	Researchers and academics	Not certain. We are involved with several of the SISCODE partners in different projects and thus, mutual usage of this product is possible but it is difficult to say in which capacity.	As the KER is a knowledge base and contains a great deal of relevant information in the areas of R&D and social innovation and institutionalisation of co-creation, it is foreseeable that we can use the knowledge in CoRRI and similar initiatives in development of reviews and reports.	Potentially as a source of case studies that showcase approaches to social innovation. The methodology used in assessing the case studies can also be re-applied or amplified/adapted for replication in other studies as it was deemed successful.
KER2	D1.3 Assessment report						
KER3	D4.1 Design for Policy Making						
KER4	D6.3 CoRRI Network	A methodology for the implementation of online co-creation activities with multiple actors	As a step by step guide or example of how to implement co-creation activities online. It can also be used to train consultants on how to implement online interactive activities that are well organised and engaging for the participants.	SPI and potentially other partners outside SISCODE	As a guide to implement online co-creation activities in other projects	Not certain. As a methodology, it can be applied in a practical sense in workshops. It could be used as a guide to implement co-creation activities	As a tool to promote co-creation and the SISCODE co-creation journey, it is possible the document can also be an example of how to design a community of practice at a macro level through EU funded projects. The results of the community of practice can be provided through the activities of the CoRRI Forum post SISCODE to serve as evidence of successful implementation.
KER5	Co-creation Journey Model						
KER6	Manifesto						
KER7	Massive Open Online Course						
KER8	SISCODE Co-creation Journey Toolbox	Simple and instructive set of tools that can be appropriated to different scenarios in different contexts for the engagement of different stakeholders to practice co-creation.	In training activities to showcase what co-creation is, not only as a concept but through hands-on and practical exercises proving that it can be implemented at an organisational level and become	SPI and potentially other partners outside SISCODE	Not certain. It can be used in a similar manner that was applied during SISCODE. For co-creation activities. It is possible that it can be reused in the CoRRI Forum which involves SISCODE partners	Possibly in training activities where co-creation is applied to full or partial extent. As the tools can be used selectively, the cammas can be applied in different workshops with stakeholders, whenever they	This is a collection of tools that could be used in different projects to implement co-creation but it is difficult to say how it will be used to influence other initiatives. It could be used in the application of co-creation in other projects but it will be on an ad-hoc

FIG 15 - FICHE FOR EACH KER PROVIDED TO PARTNERS TO INDICATE THEIR EXPLOITATION PLANS

For designing of the exploitation strategy, several factors were taken into consideration to give a full overview of how the exploitation processes post-SISCODE could be affected in the long-run. Eight different influencers were identified (Fig 16).



FIG 16 - THE EIGHT FACTORS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPLOITATION STRATEGY

3.2.2. Relation between the eight factors

- **Exploitation actions:** these are actions executed by the partners in various formats including online and residential workshops, webinars, roundtables, capacity building and training sessions, publications of scientific and non-scientific papers, etc. The actions are performed with the objective of applying or using the KERs for knowledge and know-how transfer purposes. As the KERs are divergent in nature, the manner in which they are exploited is spearheaded by the partners' capacity and resources to execute them.
- **SISCODE partners:** these are the key players that are the activators and implementers of the exploitation actions. They are responsible for dissemination and exploitation of the project results through different channels and means that are most convenient for them, e.g., institutional partnerships, networks and other alliances. They are linked to the KERs as they are the main actors that would apply them and use them with other stakeholders. They are also the actors that directly interact with the target stakeholders and with each other. Thus, the two key aspects to take into account are how the partners will communicate with each other and the stakeholders and how they will access and exploit the KERs.
- **SISCODE labs:** these are not only partners of the project (and thus fall under the category above) but also the providers of solutions at the community and local level. These are providers of knowledge and know-how obtained from their co-creation journeys. As such, they are the key communicators with the target stakeholders and their mode of communication plan is one of the most relevant aspects to take into consideration in their exploitation plan.
- **SISCODE KERs:** these are the 14 concrete outcomes of the SISCODE project that are accessible to all project partners and labs post-SISCODE. As described above, the KERs need to be accessible and applicable in multiple contexts in order for the partners to apply them in their own communities.
- **Target stakeholders:** these are the recipients and, in some instances, (e.g., CoRRI Forum) the collaborators in the exploitation's actions. It is highly relevant that the partners approach the target stakeholders through the channels that are most trusted and convenient for the target stakeholders. In addition, the KERs that interest them

the most should be identified and appropriated before engaging with the target stakeholders.

- Monitoring of the exploitation activities: these are the monitoring actions of the WP6 that would be conducted post-SISCODE to ensure the KERs are exploited by the partners to full capacity. Although this is a very essential task that is installed to guarantee the continuation of the exploitation activities, it is also a difficult task to implement when the subjects to be monitored are geographically and professionally dispersed. This is a key fact that should be taken into consideration in the exploitation plan.
- Communication channels and means: these are tools that would be used in the communication and exploitation actions between the partners and target stakeholders. This is an important part of the equation which needs to be defined at the beginning of the exploitation process in order to identify the most affordable and effective communication channels suitable to both parties.
- Available dissemination channels: these are the channels in which the KERs will be displayed and made available. As the SISCODE project will not have a common repository after it concludes, it is essential that all the partners contribute to the dissemination of the KERs through their organizational or personal channels.

4. Exploitable results

4.1. Innovative solutions as exploitable results

During the SISCODE project, 10 co-created solutions were developed and implemented by the SISCODE labs through their co-creation journeys⁹. Each journey subsequently developed prototypes that have been implemented, tested and validated constantly documenting their process and progress. The manifold outputs generated included education programmes, novel technology platforms and policy frameworks developed by engaging a myriad of stakeholders in co-design activities¹⁰.

These innovative solutions illustrate the effectiveness of an inclusive approach involving members across society to participate in the wider decision-making process to address societal issues whilst improving team building and community bonding¹¹. More so, reflections and findings generated from the experimentation may be utilised for further exploitation via adoption and modification to other contexts for enhanced sustainability and effectiveness.

4.1.1. Self-sustainability of the SISCODE labs' solutions

Science Gallery Dublin - SGD (Ireland)

Mission: To be a public engagement space that brings together stakeholders across multiple disciplines to engage in the development and presentation of integrated, comprehensive solutions. SGD has a particular focus on the youth aged 15 – 25 years, providing an avenue for young people to be involved in generating holistic ideas to address issues that matter to them such as mental health. The scope of the lab was to improve the management of mental health and wellbeing with young adults in a school setting.

⁹ SISCODE. D3.4: Experimentation Report Lab's Journeys as Case Studies. Link: https://siscodproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/D3-4-Co-creation-journeys-as-Case-studies-final_small_2.pdf

¹⁰ SISCODE. D3.3: Prototypes. Link: https://siscodproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/D3-3-Siscode-Prototypes-final_small.pdf

¹¹ SISCODE. D3.4: Experimentation Report Lab's Journeys as Case Studies. Link: https://siscodproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/D3-4-Co-creation-journeys-as-Case-studies-final_small_2.pdf

Solution/prototype: OPEN MIND - Educational module is a prototype that is aimed at teachers for in-school implementation. The programme aims to develop students' understanding of mental health and to equip youth with tools to manage their mental wellbeing, with a focus on the importance of nurturing personal hobbies and interests. The module combats the current gap of mental health resources available to senior cycle students, and to equip students with tools as they embark into an academic period. The content developed includes free activity plans for teachers including slides, posters, worksheets, and video content.

TRL of solution: Non-commercial application setup (TRL8)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: The Open Mind prototype is an accessible solution that can be exploited by different target audiences including students, mental health professionals and patients, mental health charities and activists, NOGs, teachers and parents, schools, researchers, youth and policymakers. During the prototyping phase, the solution was experimented within actual classrooms where an independent use of the resource was achieved (Fig 17). In addition, training sessions were directly conducted with target stakeholders as a form of exploitation for self-sustainability of the solution. For the sake of accessibility to teachers, the resources are made available on the official education portal of the Department of Education in Ireland. Moreover, the solutions were submitted for validation by the National Council Curriculum and Assessment which could further ensure the replication of the solutions in other schools across Ireland. The solution should be further institutionalised in different schools as an added value product through hands-on activities in which the end-users can test the solution in real-time. This would also help the solution creators and end-users have a feedback loop where potential improvement to the solutions can be communicated easily.



FIG 17 - SGD CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - OPEN MIND AND TEACHER'S GUIDEBOOK

Polifactory (Italy)

Mission: As the makerspace and fab lab of Politecnico di Milano, Polifactory aims to explore the relationship between design and new production models, with a focus on materialising interactive product-service solutions for healthcare and physical well-being. The interdisciplinary fab lab aims to address challenges in a service-oriented fashion and aims to inspire policymaking via an inclusive approach involving multiple stakeholders.

Solution/prototype: To tackle Cerebral Palsy (CP) in children through a video game called BODY SOUND System (web) which is creating playful situations that stimulate the physical reactivation of children with dance and music activities. The prototype, through a body-tracking system, is able to calibrate the exercises on the basis of the child's mobility, monitor praxis and motor coordination, training times and frequency of its use, while recording the movements and comparing their accuracy and speed of execution.

TRL of solution: Non-commercial application set up (TRL8)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: The BODY SOUND system is a child-friendly rehabilitation prototype that was not only designed to support patients with Cerebral Palsy but can also be used by experts from medicine, engineering and social sciences, medical and sports professional, health caregivers, digital innovators, digital service designers and rehabilitation centres for different observations (Fig 18). In terms of long-term sustainability,

funding, expansion and synergy possibilities were sought during the prototyping phase through the labs' connections in Politecnico di Milano. As the prototype is a free access web-based product, the tool can be exploited by all stakeholders scaling out across Italy. There is potential for improving the prototype through support from national and international (European) calls that would bring new knowledge and skills into the picture to continue the development of the prototype. For continuous exploitation and sustainability, the prototype will need to be refined and the data collection and monitoring process to be validated. More demo sessions should be carried out in local schools for sensitisation and testing of the tool as well as promoting the existence and value of the prototype.

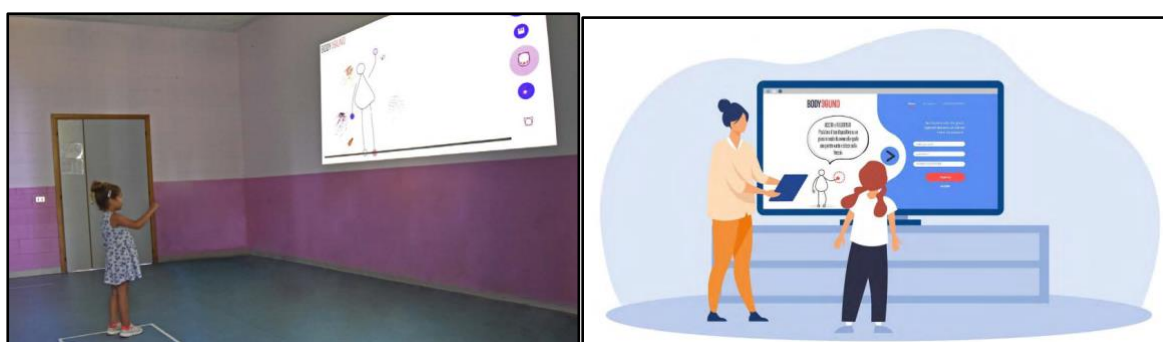


FIG 18 - POLIFACTORY CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - BODY SOUND WEB AND PRO

KTP (Poland)

Mission: To enhance the growth of companies contributing to the economic development of Małopolska, KTP provides extensive support to both business organisations via incubation and acceleration programmes and local government in generation and communication of effective development strategies. Through co-creation and design thinking, KTP is constantly broadening their expertise to optimise growth support for new investments.

Solution/prototype: Air Protection Programme for monitoring industrial pollution to be used by companies to show and inform about levels and specific incidents regarding emission of air pollutants. The prototype is a twofold solution that encompasses the Air Protection Programme and a platform for monitoring of industrial air pollution. The prototype can be used by administrations and citizens to monitor and obtain information on industrial pollution in specific areas. In addition, a platform was created to respond to the need of the

regional authorities to have one comprehensive tool for the data entry and monitoring of industrial pollutants.

TRL of solution: Prototype tested in intended context and close to expected performance (TRL6)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: This is a highly vital solution, especially in these critical times of environmental changes resulting from pollution. In the prototyping phase, the solution was tested through close interaction with authorities such as the Marshal Office for Małopolska and policy makers (Fig 19). The sustainability of this solution is guaranteed as an official legislative document that will be implemented in the following seven years. The solutions will be regulated through the efforts of regional authorities in Poland and KTP. The digital platform will also be further developed and introduced on a wider range by the authorities. To ensure the continuation of its sustainability, the solution needs to monitor and show that it can impact different communities. The programme shows great potential for expansion across and beyond Poland, and thus should be considered as a concrete next step. The co-creation sessions have been opportunistic moments for exchanges of ideas and solutions for implementation at a regional level. Thus, these interests should be exploited to develop strategic documents and action plans through the support of local authorities. The successful methodology used in the co-creation of this solution should be promoted and scaled out for application for a wider geographic coverage.

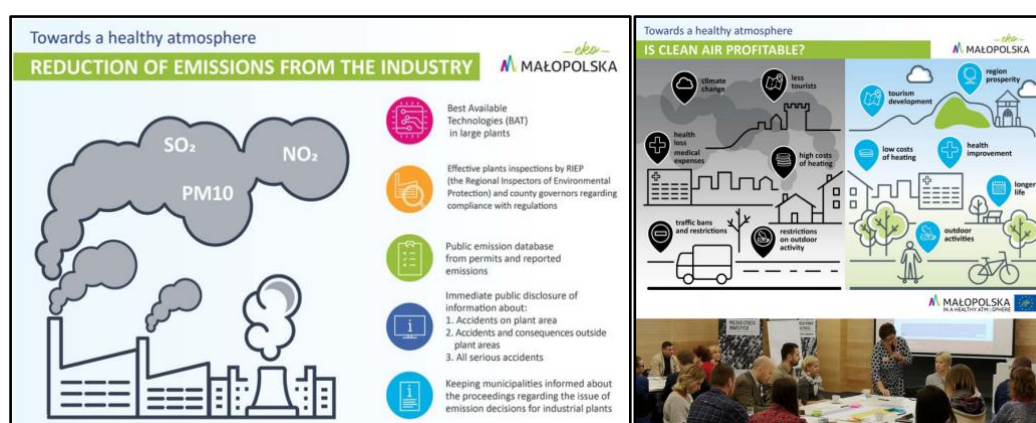


FIG 19 - KTP CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - AIR PROTECTION PROGRAMME AND PLATFORM

Maker/Viadukten (Denmark)

Mission: To support physical entrepreneurship via fostering professionalism and spread of the maker-ecosystem across Denmark, Maker works to build a strong and secure network encompassing makers, companies and the general public, engaging them in the design of sustainable and innovative fabrication solutions for the development of a local, circular economy across the country.

Solution/prototype: Plastic In Plastic Out Ecosystem model (PIPO) is a community-built ecosystem model for local circular initiatives working with and promoting relevant local actors within the field of small-scale circular economy. PIPO aims to inspire co-design and develop circular products and materials locally in Copenhagen. PIPO is an initial methodological and practice-oriented toolkit for co-creating the circular economy in Copenhagen.

TRL of solution: Non-commercial application set up (TRL8)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: This solution was developed with the purpose of finding a response to how collaboration in circular system plastic recycling can be instigated among local micro entrepreneurs, SMEs, commercial resellers and citizens (Fig 20). The process engaged various types of stakeholders along the process including production and processing facilities, policymakers, resellers, innovation communities and citizens. The solution developed a number of concrete results such as plastic cases. The prototyping phase included implementation of knowledge-transfer sessions with local communities in plastic recycling. In terms of sustainability, there is great promise in scaling up and out by collaborating with communities of local plastic recyclers to push forward the

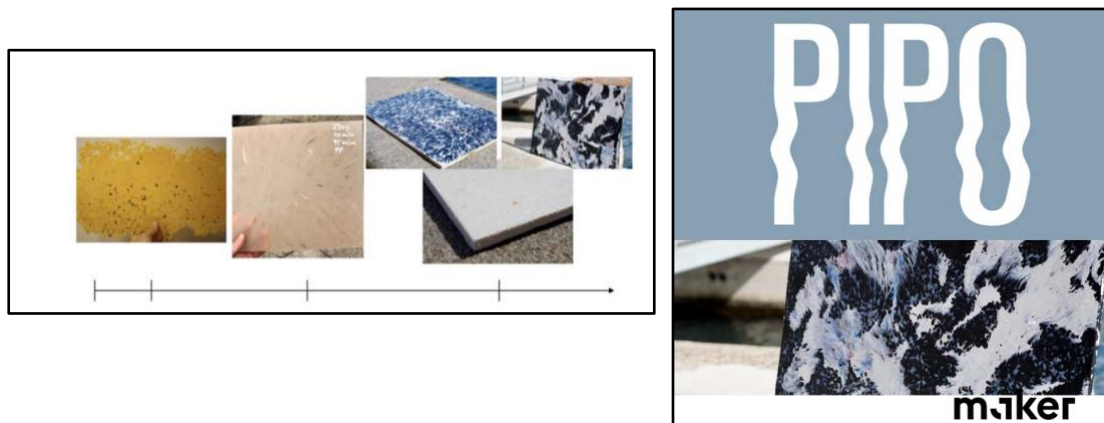


FIG 20 - MAKER CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - PLASTIC IN PLASTIC OUT (LEFT IMAGE - EVOLUTION)

circular model and ecosystem for developers working with the circular economy. Scaling up from the technical and community point of view requires the support of other communities of workers and the lab has sought potential partners that can support in expansion of capacity.

Thess-AHALL (Greece)

Mission: To encourage regional development and sustainability of novel technologies in active and healthy ageing via pursuit of active co-creation with citizens and multi-disciplinary design of technological and other non-pharmaceutical solutions to improve health and care of older adults and other vulnerable population groups such as chronic disease patients.

Solution/prototype: Implementation of the Partners of Experience programme that is a life-long, learning and experiential research programme for older adult early-stage researchers to address everyday living challenges of them and their society.

TRL of solution: Non-commercial application set up (TRL8)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: The solution of this lab was to break the social exclusion walls and welcome older adults and chronic patients back to society (Fig 21). The prototyping process engaged many different types of stakeholders as the end-users as well as observers or collaborators, older adults and chronic patients, patients' associations,

academics and policymakers. The solution provided a service that brings the positive experience and knowledge of older adults and patients into the centre of research activities and studies. The solution aimed to raise empathy, recognition and confidence among citizens. The sustainability of the solution is dependent on its capacity to be replicable in different localities and thus, scaling up to other regions. The possibility of applying the solution again with the support of the Municipality of Thessaloniki Day Care Centres for Older Adults has been discussed by the lab. Interests from other organisations have also been shown to replicate the solution. It is essential that the solution is made known outside the region of its first implementation. As a service, the solution can be scaled out at a faster rate through the engagement of living labs and research institutions across Europe with target-specific proposals to adjust and adapt the solution to the new context.



FIG 21 - THESS-AHALL CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - PARTNERS OF EXPERIENCE PROGRAMME

Fab Lab Barcelona (Spain)

Mission: A well-established, leading centre with a research focus on urban living in the transition toward Industry 4.0, Fab Lab Barcelona aims to engage local communities, fostering dialogue and knowledge transfer through its innovative and proactive approach in community education. Sustainability and inclusivity lie at the core of its operating principles.

Solution/prototype: Production of reusable materials from food leftovers through the implementation of local learning ecosystems that give new life to food leftovers and prevent food waste. The aim is to foster and sustain local synergies about micro-fabricating a series

of useful products and inspiring local communities toward social bio-design and distributed manufacturing. A set of tools developed to disseminate the learning outputs such as Gitbook¹².

TRL of solution: As a circular system that consists of various solutions the technology readiness levels range between 6 and 8.

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: The prototyping has been utilised in different applications including the development of ceramics from eggshells and design of a cargo bike to facilitate collection and redistribution of wastes and other materials (Fig 22). An exhibition featuring community made products such as textile products sewn in collaboration with a women's collective during the Fab City Summit provided opportunities to showcase achievements made in community projects implemented. To ensure sustainability of the co-creation initiatives, particularly with respect to ensuring continuous awareness of the fab lab and its launched prototypes, an appropriate, comprehensive dissemination strategy needs to be developed to extend the co-creation space concept to other localities. Aspects of the strategy may include features in research publications and replication of relevant exhibitions and enhancing project visibility through means such as diffusion of exhibition catalogue and generation of a well-defined plan to publicise them. Prototypes would also require constant evaluation in environmental impacts and infrastructural agility to ensure they can be modified to adapt to future scenarios.



FIG 22 - FAB LAB BARCELONA CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - REMIX EL BARRIO

12 SISCODE. Fab Lab Barcelona prototype: Gitbook. Link: <https://flbcn.gitbook.io/remix-el-barrio/>

Ciência Viva (Portugal)

Mission: Through its extensive network of scientific institutions, Ciência Viva intends to address various challenges such as increasing marine literacy via a multi-disciplinary approach encompassing inputs from stakeholders in various sectors including local municipalities, NGOs and the public that ultimately enhances community-building.

Solution/prototype: An online learning and engagement module focused on boat design through co-creation with a learning and engagement module for boat design, building and co-creation skills as well as dissemination.

TRL of solution: Prototype tested in intended context and close to expected performance (TRL6)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: Prototype activities organised to promote water activities and improve marine literacy among the population of Lisbon include kayak demonstrations and museum workshops (Fig 23). Knowledge and insights obtained from the co-creation process were utilised in exploitation and subsequent CoRRI Forum workshops for public and stakeholder engagement. An Open Weekend for Teachers at the Pavilion of Knowledge was also organised to validate the solutions generated, with participants from key lab stakeholders to teachers and p citizens discussing the model of the developed services and reviewing areas for improvement. For sustainability of the solution, major partnerships would need to be developed between relevant local partners such as local schools and marine-related organisations such as nautical activity clubs, facilitating the transfer of technical skills in areas such as boat building to students. Online education and even demonstration and exhibition events should be considered as part of the overall communication and marketing strategy to encourage uptake of aquatic leisure activities, the former especially important amidst a global COVID-19 pandemic.



FIG 23 - CV CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - CAIAQUES AO RIO

CUBE (The Netherlands)

Mission: To provide a wide platform where stakeholders may network and exchange insights in the development of innovative solutions through multi-disciplinary engagement in co-creation and design, thereby enhancing community involvement by parties such as museum visitors and researchers alike in the exercise of their legal and political responsibilities as public citizens to address regional challenges.

Solution/prototype: Co-Design Canvas¹³ is designed as a physical conversation tool, consisting of eight cards that represent eight variables influencing the co-design process. This includes the context, the (initial) purpose of change, stakeholders, results, impact, co-design focus, and the co-design settings and activities. Ultimately, it is intended that the Co-Design Canvas would assist the municipality of Voerendaal and citizens of Ransdaal in effective coordination and collaboration of grassroots initiatives via facilitation of an open, transparent dialogue.

TRL of solution: Prototype tested in intended context and close to expected performance (TRL6)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: The Co-Design Canvas was utilised in exploitation events to engage stakeholders and prototypes were tested through virtual

13 SISCODE. Co-Design Canvas of co-creation lab CUBE. Link: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Co-Design-Canvas_EN_2021.pdf

meetings with public citizens and municipal authorities. Ideas that emerged from co-design sessions included the design thinking game ‘Shake It!’ to support and streamline the co-design process for participants (Fig 24). To improve the effectiveness of uptake of co-creation initiatives by CUBE such as the Co-Design Canvas, they should be made available and easily accessible to the wider community, especially public citizens, on a variety of platforms including online. Instructions and guidelines should be made easy to understand, in multiple languages such as English and Dutch for the residents of Voerendaal. Furthermore, supporting tools such as facilitation guidelines should be included to complement the existing Canvas in order to augment its effectiveness by end users while strong partnerships would need to be established with specific municipal departments to network with the public to engage in co-design of solutions targeting key issues.

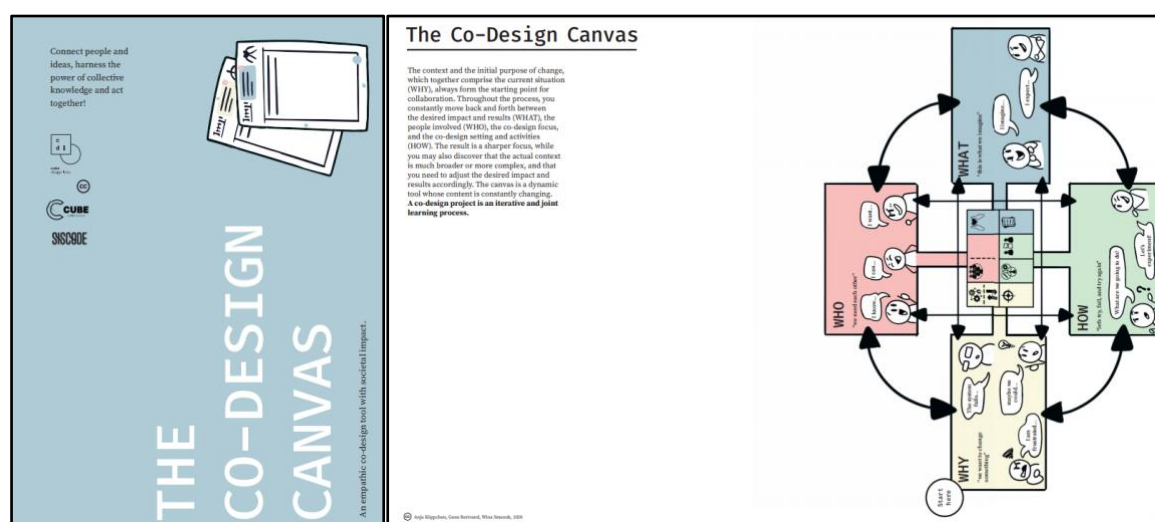


FIG 24 - CUBE CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - THE CO-DESIGN CANVAS

TRACES (France)

Mission: At the intersection of participatory science engagement and social inclusion, TRACES aims to become a leading space where stakeholders from academic, associative and private spheres may network and exchange insights to generate and prototype ideas in areas of science in society, science education and public communication of science via inclusive approaches such as dialogue in science engagement and open innovation.

Solution/prototype: AI as Co-spectator is a protocol for accompanying AI apps to visit museums, theatres, live events and discover how they "see" the world. It is done through a procedure to support an audience to engage with AI in the setting of a cultural event, thus enabling them to discover the way humans can live a co-spectatorship with AI. Through this experience, the prototype offers ways of informing various communities of artists and science facilitators on innovative ways of exploring the issue of co-spectatorship among human beings and artificial agents.

TRL of solution: Prototype tested in intended context & close to expected performance (TRL6)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: The canvas was utilised in exploitation events of SISCODE to engage with relevant stakeholders. In addition, events with audience interaction via AI interface were also organised to test the reactions of viewers and refine the service blueprint (Fig 25). Events included the co-spectator workshops Hamlet in the Gym with Maison de Metallos and AI Chaperons at a Science Festival. A developed demonstrator website showcases achievements of TRACES including a description of the situation of play co-spectatorship scene by PREZI and machine-learning experience documented by MURAL. To increase uptake among other communities within France and neighbouring countries in the region, platforms such as the co-creation canvas should be made online, available to the wider population in other major European languages. As the project impact was deemed to be most critical in the project's overall sustainability strategy, its aspects would need to be optimally managed and controlled through measures such as strategic embedding of co-design and co-creation approaches in future projects and presentation of a vivid, thought-provoking outlook of the AI situation realistically to engage audiences in reflecting on the relationship between humanity and AI. Events such as installation-participatory workshops may be considered.

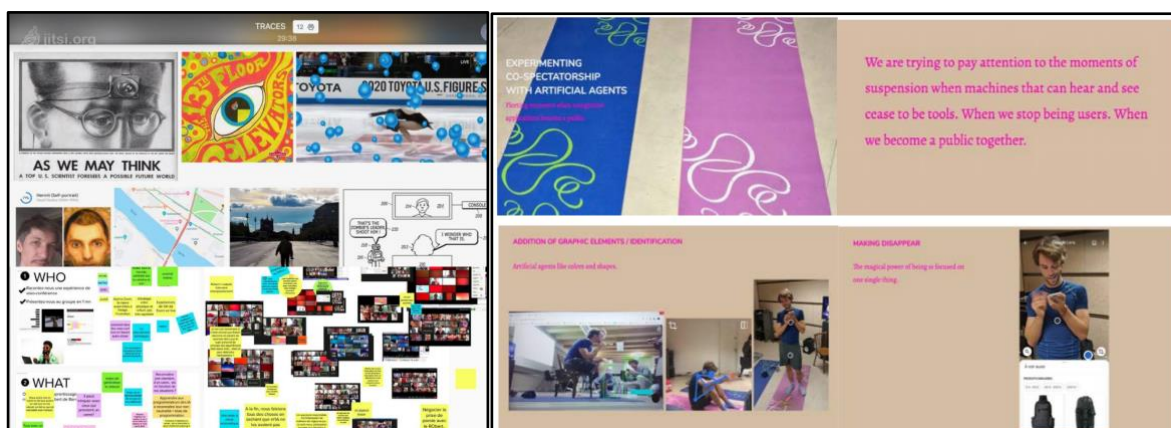


FIG 25 - TRACES CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE – AI AS CO-SPECTATOR

Biosense (Serbia)

Mission: Specialising in the research and development of information technology for biosystems, Biosense Institute aims to generate effective solutions to build a unique integrated system for precision agriculture monitoring via engagement with multiple stakeholders along the value- chain comprising of farmers to entrepreneurs and interdisciplinary exchange and synthesis of ideas to test out.

Solution/prototype: PA4ALL introduced precision agriculture tools in high schools specialised in agriculture by presenting its benefits and encouraging high school students as well as teachers and school principals to uptake new trends and innovations and installing one weather station in one school in Novi Sad.

TRL of solution: Prototype tested in intended context & close to expected performance (TRL6)

Sustainability and exploitability of the solution: In the short term, prototyping and testing has been conducted via an interdisciplinary educational model, orienting students to a weather data management platform AgroSens linked to a newly established weather station while online activities support feedback communication regarding learning experiences (Fig 26). It is planned for this model to be incorporated into the high school curriculum nationally. Insights developed from the co-creation processes were used for exploitation and CoRRI Forum workshops subsequently. The scale of the project may be expanded across and beyond Serbia through national and regional projects focused on agricultural development.

This is where close cooperation would need to be formed among partner countries to enhance support in such initiatives. Within Serbia, project bodies would need to secure financial, logistical and administrative support with local school and educational authorities to ensure an effective and relevant curriculum inculcating the knowledge of wide opportunities in the development of the future national agricultural sector.



FIG 26 - BIOSENSE CO-CREATION JOURNEY AND PROTOTYPE - AGROSENS PLATFORM

4.2. Key exploitable results per WP

During the project duration of SISCODE, more than 60 different results like deliverable reports, co-creation tools and stakeholder engagement events have been produced with 14 of them deemed Key Exploitable Results (KER), results with relatively higher self-sustainable exploitation potential for a variety of end-users within and beyond the project duration. These KER may be classified into five categories, namely **New knowledge, Methods and tools, Activities, Innovative solutions and stakeholder engagement** and **New partnerships**.

Further details regarding the KER may be found in Deliverable *D6.2: Analysis of Exploitable Results and Actions*. D6.2 consolidates and defines the exploitable results of SISCODE across its eight WPs. It describes and elucidates the analysis, methodology, identification and justification of KER, as well as their comparison with commensurate results in similar projects and how they fit into the overall exploitation strategy of SISCODE. The fiches below show the 14 KERs and the manner in which they will be exploited through the volition of the

partners post-SISCODE. This data was collected from the partners prior to development of the exploitation strategy plan.

WP2: Benchmark and comparison of co-creation cases across Europe

KER 1	D2.2 Case studies and biographies	New Knowledge
Description	A report that includes the analysis of 40 cases of co-creation in STI and other fields together with further selection and in-depth analysis of 15 cases to formulate innovation biographies.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
<p>It is a knowledge base and informs about co-creation initiatives and their success across Europe and can be used in research as a portfolio of evidence. It also provides an overview of the type of approaches most applied in initiatives (top-down or bottom-up) in different parts of Europe, gauging their success and short-comings.</p> <p>It can be used to create an understanding of what co-creation ecosystems consist of and how to deeply analyse co-creation processes in various settings, quantities of cases and fields. It also stresses the pitfalls and contingencies which foster or hinder the sustainability of projects.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associates or collaborators in the organisations of the partners • External partners and networks of the partners- organisations • Stakeholders of future projects and researchers • Public and private organisations • NGOs (interested in open innovation, co-creation, real-life experimentation) • Academic and research institutions • Scientific communities
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of local partners for participation in projects and use the case studies in ideation and implementation of other projects • Use of information in case studies for future projects to explore other dimensions • Integration of results in future publications on co-creation and as a basis for possible further research activities, not only directly on co-creation but also in related topics, such 		

<p>as social innovation or citizen science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of case studies in identification of best practices for networks of labs • Use as resources and examples in events and capacity building programmes such as transforming organisations through a Living Lab approach • Use as an observatory on co-creation projects and initiatives and references/base for scientific publications 	
Expected impact of the KER	<p>Enhance capacity and knowledge of practitioners and researchers.</p> <p>Provide new initiatives with insights on co-creation, dynamic ecosystem and context dependency.</p>
Partners to exploit the KER	<p>Channels for dissemination and exploitation</p>
<p>APRE</p> <p>SPI</p> <p>POLIMI</p> <p>TUDO</p> <p>TRACES</p> <p>CV</p> <p>ECSITE</p> <p>ENoLL</p> <p>Polifactory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among colleagues within the institutions or organisations and using it for training workers • Institutional magazines and monthly news • Institutional social media and websites • Use in events and capacity programmes • Policy workshops • Scientific publications and communities

WP3: Experimentation in co-creation labs

KER 2	D3.5: Assessment Report	New Knowledge
Description	Set of quantitative and qualitative indicators to support the evaluation of the outputs and impacts of a small-scale project. The aim is to design and experiment with an evaluation framework using the experimentation of the SISCODE pilots as a playground for data collection and observation. This document shows potentiality for uptake in other projects	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
Use as a set of indicators for assessment in other research activities and to be used as a base for reflective scientific publications and further research. Contains a set of indicators and tools for assessing co-creation projects that can be applied in other projects.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific community in the fields of co-creation, RRI and RI • EU projects (SwafS)
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for validation of other research and innovation projects aligned to SwafS framework in Horizon Europe programme • Use as a case study to explain to practitioners and researchers on how to validate a research process • Use as references in future projects and scientific publications as the result of a desk and action research • Use in lectures at university level as a methodology for monitoring and data analysis in practice • Use as a basis to further develop SISCODE's assessment framework and its indicators and how these could be made available and usable for other projects (impact assessment) 		
Expected impact of the KER	Influence the impact assessment framework of EU projects that will enable the success of SISCODE and provide the foundations for the development of a practical methodology on which they can build on.	

Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
POLIMI TRACES SPI Polifactory APRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among workmates within the institutions or organisations • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Scientific publications • Workshops and presentations Direct reference to single target groups

KER 3	SISCODE Co-creation Journey Model	Method and tools
Description	This model is a pictorial depiction of the SISCODE co-creation journey illustrating the four phases: Context analysis, Problem framing, Envisioning alternatives and Prototyping.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
It is a reference for internal training within the organisation, providing a basic understanding of the different phases that need to be taken to implement a co-creation journey and what to consider in each of the co-creation processes. It is a good tool to visually present a structured method for working co-creation initiatives and projects. It can be used for the development of prototypes as the model has been applied and experimented in practice in various contexts.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project partners and collaborators • Co-creation promoting networks • Co-creation labs and communities • Trainees such as other practitioners, students, citizens and policymakers in capacity building exercises • Scientific communities in the field of co-creation and co-design • Design communities in academic and professional capacity
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a base or reference for scientific publications and further research or creation of frameworks for other projects by adapting project-specific requirements 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in capacity building activities to structure relevant workshops, projects and processes with multiple stakeholders • Application in new EU projects for further testing, validation and magnification of the model • Use for model consultancy work through workshops and educational activities 	
Expected impact of the KER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the institutionalisation of co-creation by providing a guided method (when combined with other outputs of SISCODE, especially from WP3) • Serve as the basis to create synergies and commonalities with other initiatives • Presentation as acquired knowledge and capacity for the SISCODE labs in other scenarios e.g., application for funding
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
POLIMI APRE All labs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Scientific publications • Workshops, talks and presentations • Direct reference to single target groups

KER 4	SISCODE Co-creation Journey Toolbox	Method and tools
Description	A document to provide a framework and tools to support the design and implementation of co-creation journeys, innovation and co-design processes labs and practitioners. The tools follow the framework of the SISCODE co-creation journey.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
These are accessible, useful and adaptable tools that are complemented with easy-to use guides. Aesthetically pleasing, many tools or canvases are composed into one document hence making it compact and easy to disseminate. A concrete set of tools for engaging multiple stakeholders in		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living lab, Fab lab and science centre networks • Innovation communities • Trainees such as other practitioners, students,

<p>co-creation and prototyping activities and projects. The tools are versatile and can be used in different contexts e.g., social innovation, participatory citizen engagement. The tools can also be appropriated to different formats of presentation, virtual, residential or workshops, roundtables, etc.</p>	<p>citizens and policy makers in capacity building exercises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local coalitions in pilot cities¹⁴
Long-term exploitation and actions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for training community members in practical co-creation activities through hands-on and practical exercises, proving that it can be implemented at an organisational level and become institutionalised. Use as a source of tools or resources in events that promote co-creation and demonstrate its application. Use as a method to structure relevant workshops, projects and processes with multiple stakeholders Reapplication of tools for leading prototype processes and multiple stakeholder engagement Use of toolbox together with the SISCODE co-creation journey model for consultancy work through workshops and educational activities Use in the context of T-Factor for planning activities in pilot cities with local coalitions Use as a resource in development of projects and strategic planning 	
Expected impact of the KER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prove that SISCODE-developed tangible results can be transferred over to other EU projects and thus, substantiate the project impact Impact through inspiration as it is a tangible product developed through co-creation and can influence not only projects themselves but also stakeholder communities

14 T-Factor H2020 project. T-factor local coalition groups. Link <https://www.t-factor.eu/partners/>

Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
APRE ECSITE SPI All labs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among workmates within the institutions or organisations • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Workshops and training sessions

KER 5	Co-Design Canvas	Methods and tools
Description	Co-Design Canvas is designed as a physical conversation tool, consisting of eight cards that represent eight variables influencing the co-design process. This includes the context, the (initial) purpose of change, stakeholders, results, impact, co-design focus, and the co-design settings and activities.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
This tool provides insights into the process of co-creation and stakeholder engagement. It can be used to create awareness and understanding of the roles and expectations of stakeholders. It contains a set of different tools with instructions and guides that can be used in the implementation of different projects.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policymakers at all levels of the co-creation ecosystem (micro, meso and macro¹⁵) • Research and innovation agencies and communities • Broad public • Municipalities • Social innovation communities • EU projects and initiatives targeting co-design ideologies
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation to other projects such as the T-Factor local coalition in pilot cities • Training sessions with local practitioners and actors through webinars and workshops 		

15 SISCODE. D2.2: Case studies and biographies. Link: https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/D2.2-Case-Studies-and-Biographies-Report_small.pdf

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation for online co-creation activities through the CoRRI Forum activities as a tangible tool for which it was developed and used in SISCODE • Facilitation of open dialogue between relevant stakeholders Use in the context of T-Factor for planning activities in pilot cities with local coalitions • Use as a resource in development of projects and strategic planning 	
Expected impact of the KER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage public and stakeholder engagement through the application of bottom-up approaches by policymakers • Bring light on the importance of empathy and recognition between practitioners, policymakers and end-users as relevant collaborators in the implementation of change
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
APRE CUBE TUDO Polifactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional websites • Networks • Activities in other EU projects

KER 6	Transnational system of co-creation	Synergy approaches
Description	<p>The partnerships or alliances created under WP3 come from the SISCODE labs and their direct interaction with peers and external stakeholders such as local policymakers, municipalities, academic institutions, National Councils, among others. Although not all labs or pilots have already gained interest from potential partners or investors, some have already established promising partnerships that can further the implementation and sustainability of the solutions.</p>	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences

These partnerships foster a community of practitioners and a network of potential partners to explore the possibility of expanding the work developed in SISCODE to meso and macro level. It is also an opportunity to expand European networks of not only labs, but also research institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SISCODE partners and their networks • Other EU projects with the same scope (SwafS framework) • Innovation and lab communities and networks
Long-term exploitation and actions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and continuous communication with SISCODE partners about new opportunities, as well as sharing of experiences • Use for keeping abreast of new developments in the co-creation ecosystem • Networking opportunities for sharing of knowledge and expansion of production capacity through transnational cooperation and partnerships • Organise events and conferences • Jointly pursue future opportunities such as the Horizon Europe calls starting in 2021 	
Expected impact of the KER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International linkages and networks of co-creation labs and organisation that would enrich the European co-creation ecosystem • Enhance collaboration between co-creation labs and different industries for co-production of solutions
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
APRE All labs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Workshops, talks and presentations • Direct contact and relations

WP4: Playground for policy making

KER 7	D4.1: Design for policymaking	New Knowledge
Description	A set of recommendations and concrete cases to support approaches in applying design and co-creation activities within policy-making as well as bridging the gap between top-down and bottom-up initiatives in an interactive playground.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
It is a reference for other research activities with a set of recommendations and lessons learnt from practice for the engagement of policymakers. It provides insights into the best approaches for practitioners to consider when engaging policymakers. The document presents a case selection of public sector and government innovation labs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project partners and collaborators • Co-creation promoting networks • Co-creation labs and communities
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of recommendations for the engagement of policy makers at a local level • Reference base for local projects 		
Expected impact of the KER	Influence the implementation of design in policymaking by presenting an interactive and inclusion process through co-design approaches and recommendations.	
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation	
TRACES TUDO APRE Polifactory CV UCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among workmates within the institutions or organisations • Institutional social media and websites • Use in events and policy workshops 	

KER 8	The Digital Learning Hub	Methods and tools
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Description	An online repository containing a vast range of content and materials such as lectures, case studies and scientific publications to assist target audiences in the design of effective co-creation policies.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
Easily accessible, useful and adaptable repository that gathers complementary resources from different sources covering various topics. In relation to the manifesto and several other KERs, the learning hub can act as an active tool and platform. The learning hub proposes concrete support to policy makers as one of the core stakeholders in innovation processes and closely linked to trending topics in the field of design such as service design (services often become an instrument to implement new policies).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy makers• Researchers and academics• Innovation communities,• EU projects and project managers• Social service designers and public administrators
Long-term exploitation and action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use in combination with other KERs such as the SISCODE co-creation journey model and toolbox for inter-organisational trainings• Reference for future projects, initiatives and activities as SISCODE’s long-term outputs• Use for structuring relevant workshops, projects and processes with multiple stakeholders• Separate application of tools in hands-on activities to simulate the use of co-design methodologies and stakeholder engagement in policymaking• Use of the hub for consultancy work through workshops and educational activities• Use for reflection in the scientific community on its use and how it integrates in the current landscape of transformation in the field of policymaking and the change of mindset for policy makers• Distribution of the learning hub as a supporting guide and tool, among other initiatives, to test and evaluate its contribution, effectiveness as well as reflecting on potential improvements		
Expected impact of the KER	Made available various tools and methods for policy makers to use in co-designing policies, potentially indirectly affecting policymaking methodologies	

	in Europe and beyond
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
APRE POLIMI TUDO CV CUBE ESCITE Maker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SISCO Learning Hub online platform • Institutional social media • Tools from the hub to be used in events and policy co-design workshops • Networks • Scientific publications • Direct contact to single target groups

WP5: Co-creation for implementable RRI

KER 9	Interactive Guidebook	Method and tool
Description	This is an interactive guidebook to support co-creation in RR. It is an interactive tool to design co-creation strategies, dependent on the macro and micro conditions in which co-creation will occur, and to provide access and systematise already existing tools and toolboxes. The interactive guidebook is presented in the form of a website that will be finalised in the last month of the project.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
A digestible guide to implementing one's own co-creation journey with various tools. It brings many resources and supplementary materials together through one platform making accessibility easy. It is intended to be user-friendly and includes other KERs such as the Co-creation Journey Model and Toolbox. The guidebook will contribute to capacity building programmes in the initial stages. The interactive guidebook proposes a concrete solution to the identified issue of operationalizing RRI through co-creation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researcher and project managers • Co-creation practitioners • Innovation communities • EU projects • Living labs • Organisations interested in experimentation journeys • Scientific communities dealing with RRI and co-creation

Long-term exploitation and actions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a resource in capacity-building programmes of the SISCODE networks and their labs • Use as a tool in training sessions conducted through the SISCODE labs • Use as an example of how an online guide can be developed with tools from other projects and initiatives • Implementation of other EU projects r for planning activities in pilot cities/with local coalitions • Use as a base for collective reasoning on future possibilities and developments of this guidance and can be a common element/resource in future projects with other partners • Use as a point of reference when building synergies with other projects
Expected impact of the KER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of access to different tools suitable for each researcher or practitioners' needs. • Instituting co-creation as a common practice that can be adapted to different contexts and applied using tools and instructions. • Provides support for initiatives from other fields or functions as a base to create similar supporting guide for entirely different needs
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
All 17 partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SISCODE Interactive Guidebook online platform • ENoLL Learning Lab Offer materials • Institutional social media and websites • Workshops and trainings • Networks • Scientific publications • Direct contact to single target groups • Internal and external digital project platforms • Conferences

WP6: Exploitation Strategy

KER 10	Tips and Tricks for Responsible Research and Innovation	Methods and tools
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Description	A deck of 20 cards with key messages about RRI that can be used to provoke conversation, exchange and debate among different parties at an event or gathering.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
The tool is easy to understand and can be used in multiple ways. The tools can be adapted to different topics and can be used as conversation starters in group meetings and brainstorming sessions. This deck of cards is a highly versatile and effective tool to provoke conversation among different audiences. They are also free and available online for everyone to use with a directory on how to use them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Innovation Practitioners & Researchers • Co-creation practitioners • RRI practitioners and event organisers • EU projects and action researchers • Co-creation labs • Policymakers • Innovation communities • Citizens
Long-term exploitation and action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of workshops in digital and physical settings with the Tips & Tricks to spread and exchange knowledge on Living Labs and RRI • Integration of cards into regular exchange and brainstorming activities in the organisations to encourage active participation • Use for starting conversations and warming up participants to open up and bring ideas and experiences to the table in different events • Development of exercises where the tools are adapted and the participants create new cards with messages from their own experiences • It can be reused in the CoRRI Forum which involves SISCODE partners and other practitioners 		
Expected impact of the KER	Easing communication between different actors in a co-creation process and lowering formality between them, thus creating an open and fun space for interaction where the contributors feel at ease and familiar with each other from the beginning of the process.	
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation	
CUBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available online through the ENoLL padlet website 	

ENoLL Thess-AHALL SPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among workmates within the institutions or organisations • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Workshops and webinars
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KER 11	D6.3: CoRRI Network	New Knowledge
Description	A co-creation journey and iterations applied at the meso and macro scales of the large co-creation ecosystem of wide geographical range.	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
A methodology for the implementation of online co-creation activities with multiple actors. It helps conceptualise and engage in sustainability issues and provide ways to scale out, up and deep in co-creation activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks and community members • Co-creation labs • EU projects (implementing new initiatives and activities) • Other communities of practice
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation in co-design and co-creation projects and their outputs • Use as a step-by-step guide or example on how to implement co-creation activities online • Use for training consultants on how to implement online interactive activities that are well-organised and engaging for the participants 		
Expected impact of the KER	A methodology for implementation of a community of practice through online activities can help in the institutionalisation of co-creation and organisation of productive co-creation activities in different initiatives.	
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation	
APRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in the publications of other projects 	

ENoLL SPI TRACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional social media and website • Institutional newsletters
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KER 12	CoRRI Forum	Synergy approaches
Description	<p>The CoRRI Forum or CoRRI is a community of practice that aims to disseminate co-creation and public engagement in policy making through the exploitation of SISCODE, and various EU projects and initiatives' results during and post-SISCODE. CoRRI was co-created following the SISCODE co-creation journey and prototyped through a series of workshops that exploited the SISCODE co-creation journey toolbox and the co-creation journeys of the SISCODE labs. CoRRI is co-owned and co-implemented by all its stakeholders who contribute and benefit from its outcomes. At the end of SISCODE, CoRRI would establish a sustainability and exploitation strategy for the long term.</p>	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
<p>A community of practice to use for sourcing and dissemination of new knowledge and expertise. It provides an opportunity to network with practitioners and researchers who are also working with or researching co-creation. It provides an opportunity to share and disseminate research findings, and to discuss future activities. The initiative places many co-creation practitioners in a key position when it comes to being a key player in the field of RRI and presents an opportunity for them to share their insights with others and gather knowledge and expertise from different stakeholders.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project partners • Co-creation practitioners • Innovation communities • Policymakers • Co-creation labs • EU projects • Managers • Researchers and academics • Citizens • Students • Co-creation and public engagement promoting initiatives
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in the implementation and promotion of co-creation in different fields of expertise 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of information and tools to other localities and fields through the activities of the forum • Employment of capacity-building sessions with citizens and other stakeholders that are novice to the concept of co-creation and RRI • Dissemination and reflection of future research results which are relevant for co-creation/the CoRRI community 	
Expected impact of the KER	The forum is implemented at a macro level and intends to engage all types of stakeholders to bring their knowledge and expertise to the table and share with others. The core concept of CORRI is exchange of knowledge, experience and know-how. Thus, CoRRI's influence will come as knowledge and skill transfer about various subjects that are of great interest to the implementers and participants.
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
APRE ENoLL SPIUDO KTP Maker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among workmates within the institutions or organisations • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Workshops and international events • Emails

WP7: Engagement and dissemination

KER 13	Manifesto	Method and tool
Description	<p>This manifesto is the vision for the future in policy making found from the SISCODE project and final conference. The manifesto contains a common vision for future policy making, pointing towards the implications and necessity of co-creation in addressing the challenges of the present and future. It highlights core values, core principles and concrete recommendations for a responsible, inclusive and sustainable future for policy making. The manifesto is a product of the final conference and is, thus, available at the end of the project.</p>	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
<p>A simple and accessible document conveying the ideas and values behind the SISCODE project and the European co-creation community. The manifesto can be used as a strategic tool for engaging with policy makers and other partners to ensure co-creation methods. In addition, it can also be used for inspirational purposes. It provides a good basis to illustrate the importance of co-creation and the necessity of specific co-creation policies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-creation labs and their communities • Policymakers • Researchers • Project partners • Innovation communities • Public administrations offices
Long-term exploitation and actions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a strategic document in our future advocacy activities • Support and guidance for the establishment of fab city test areas and to ensure a broader stakeholder engagement • Application in new projects and initiatives as a reference and resource • General marketing of co-creation to highlight need for further research on co-creation 		
Expected impact of the KER	<p>The manifesto is a guidebook for policymakers that want to apply RRI and co-creation in the practice of policymaking. It is an influential material that can be used for sourcing recommendations and supporting the pollination of co-</p>	

	creation and RRI in policymaking.
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
All 17 partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct dissemination among workmates within the institutions or organisations • Institutional social media and websites • Networks • Workshops and training sessions

KER 14	MOOC	Method and tool
Description	<p>The MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) entitled <i>Co-creation for policymakers: an introductory course</i> was designed to be a learning tool that will increase awareness and understanding of the potential of co-creation in the field of RRI (Responsible Research and Innovation) via engagement mechanisms such as webinars, discussion forums and other innovative assessment tools. Synergies will be exploited with existing EU-funding e-learning platforms to host the course and provide a quality learning experience.</p>	
Value proposition (TRL)		Target audiences
<p>It can be used as reference for internal training as it is easy to share. It is also a comprehensive educational material to help understand the basics of co-creation and design methodologies for policy making, allowing knowledge exchange and incentive to dip into co-creation methodologies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-creation practitioners • Tertiary education students • Academics and researchers • Policymakers • Co-creation labs • EU projects • Innovation communities • Citizens
Long-term exploitation and action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in training materials for practitioners and labs that wish to understand better the use of co-creation in the context of policymaking 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a tool to communicate about the importance of design methodologies for policymaking, as well as an example of an innovative and original format of a communication material that can be accomplished within EU projects • Applied as an incentive to start a dialogue with policy makers and practitioners • Use in the context of T-Factor as a learning tool in the first T-Probe phase 	
Expected impact of the KER	The MOOC will be used as a tool to communicate about the importance of design methodologies for policymaking, as well as an example of an innovative and original format of a communication material that can be accomplished within EU projects.
Partners	Channels for dissemination and exploitation
APRE, ESCITE TUDO, CV CUBE, TRACES SPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional websites and social media • Workshops and events • Available through the EU Academy and POK websites¹⁶

¹⁶ Politecnico di Milano. Polimi Open Knowledge platform. Link: https://www.pok.Polimi.it/courses/course-v1:Polimi+CCP101+2021_M3/about

5. Exploitation plan

This chapter pronounces the results of the analysis conducted for the development of D6.2 and this deliverable as is described in the preceding chapters. This chapter presents guidelines in the form of actions and roles for the partners to use in their exploitation activities post-SISCODE. As there is no specific funding provided to the partners to exploit the KERs post-SISCODE, the action plans below are indicative and should be adapted, refined and executed befitting the resources that the partners have at their disposal. Nevertheless, even without the funding, the project partners are required or advised/recommended to continue the exploitation of the KERs post-SISCODE through inter-consortium collaboration, synergies with other initiatives or partner organisations.

The actions below are an extraction of the exploitations actions that the partners indicated in the assessment conducted prior to the development of this deliverable (Fig 15). As such, each action has the KERs which would be exploited. However, this is not meant to limit the exploitation of the KERs and some actions may include more KERs depending on the partners' approach to the action. It is considered that all the partners are committed to the exploitation of the project results beyond its closing date in order to ensure the sustainability of the results. The overall goal of the actions is to:

- To guarantee the overall continuity and sustainability of the KERs by ensuring target audiences receive and understand the concepts, function and application of the results;
- To promote the dissemination of new results that are completed after the project duration to guarantee their outreach is as wide and strong as of the KERs completed and disseminated during the project;
- To continue collaboration with partners and other initiatives realised or started during the project in order to increase the socio-economic impact of SISCODE on the co-creation ecosystem; and
- To serve as basis for the development of the SISCODE Business Model

The timeline for the implementation of the actions listed in this chapter differs as the activities are dependent on the availability of the opportunity, resources for the activities and the TRL of the KERs. For the KERs which are ready for exploitation at the time this deliverable

is developed, the exploitation actions have already begun during SISCODE and will continue immediately after the conclusion of SISCODE. For KERs, such as the manifesto and the Interactive Guidebook, the dissemination and exploitation action can only be foreseen after their completion at the end of the project starting in the final conference due from 3 to 7 May 2021. However, for the purpose of providing qualitative measurements for the monitoring and evaluation of activities, the actions are expected to be implemented in the 12 months that follow the project's final conference and sustained up to four years as has been stipulated in the Grant Agreement (No 788217). According to the Grant Agreement, all beneficiaries of the project are required to ensure the exploitation of the results (directly or indirectly) for the purpose of:

- using them in further research activities (outside the action);
- developing, creating or marketing a product or process;
- creating and providing a service; or/and
- using them in standardisation activities.

Moreover, to guide the implementation of these actions, *D6.4: SISCODE Business Model* is developed as a separate report with procedures that amalgamate the actions to form several services. The fiches below present the 11 actions and the roles of the partners in implementing them:

Action 1	Dissemination of exploitable project results
Purpose	The SISCODE KERs differ in their format and the types of content they provide. All KERs can be virtually and/or physically disseminated through social media, websites, networks, events, etc. As members of the SISCODE consortium, all partners are required to support the dissemination of the results post-SISCODE. This task was majorly overseen by WP7 during the project and all the project results were made available on the project website and social media channels were used for announcement and diffusion of results worldwide. However, as the project website will not be accessible to the public in the long-run, all partners must contribute to the continuous survival and dissemination of the tangible project results.

KERs to be exploited	All KERs
Partners' contribution to the action	<p>All partners support the action of dissemination through their channels and tools such institutional websites and social media channels, direct contact with colleagues and practitioners, events, etc.</p> <p>The tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcasing or publishing the project results on institutional or personal websites; • Using the KERs in internal or external events in the organisation to diffuse the different results indicating the benefit they have for the end-users; • Using social media channels and websites to promote the new KERs that will be published or modified after the project concludes.
Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
<p>Lack of resources to maintain the SISCODE KERs online</p> <p>Access to new or modified KERs after SISCODE ends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use already existing institutional or personal channels for the dissemination whilst keeping the communication accurate, formal and professional • Contact the coordinator, EC participant's portal or CORDIS to access the results that are published post-SISCODE

Action 2	Implementation of training and capacity building workshops
Purpose	<p>These multiplier events are organised for the purpose of exploiting the KERs in new types of activities or in training sessions aimed at building capacities within organisation and networks to apply KERs in their initiatives. These are relevant as this would ensure full exploitation of the KERs and transfer of knowledge from SISCODE to relevant stakeholders through direct and personal means. The partners are encouraged to organise these events or select the most suitable events according to their needs and interests. However, it is essential that the partners take part in these actions to ensure the continuity of SISCODE legacy (e.g., design methodologies and methods, co-creation approach and model to develop co-creation journey / pilots).</p>
KERs to be exploited	All KERs
Partners' contribution to the action	<p>The partners with capacity to organise and implement activities through virtual and/or physical means should implement at least one event in the foreseen time frame for the exploitation of one or more KERs. The actions can be executed internally within one's organisation or externally. Similarly, the actions can also be implemented through collective efforts between the partners or externals. This action focuses more on the SISCODE labs as by the nature of their work, they tend to be in more direct contact with stakeholders on a regular basis. Other partners such as the networks (ENoLL, IAAC and ESCITE) have the most access and capacity to execute this action as they have elevated access to practitioners and labs in their networks. However, research institutes and consultancy organisations such as SPI and POLIMI can also organise internal training sessions that would further embed the institutionalisation of co-creation at a micro level.</p>

Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Lack of thorough knowledge of the different KERs	The partners are advised to visit the KERs for revision. As some of the KERs are highly theoretical and content-intensives (new knowledge) or complex (new tools), it is advised that partners collaborate with the developers of the KERs to co-implement the training sessions.

Action 3	Fostering synergies with different initiatives
Purpose	These are partnerships, alliances and synergies created during the SISCODE project that should be further exploited for the sustainability of the KERs but also for the work of SISCODE labs and partners within the co-creation ecosystem. These synergies were fostered by different partners at different times of the project such as relations among the co-creation labs created during their co-creation journeys, the labs' relations with their stakeholders and potential supporters, the partners' alignment of objectives and activities with other SwafS projects and the new communities created through the CoRRI Forum. Although not all the alliances and relationships are aligned with each other and cannot be exploited by the partners equally, they are valuable to exploit the KERs through partner-specific approaches.
KERs to be exploited	KER 6 and KER 12
Partners' contribution to the action	This action requires all partners to plan their own approaches and how to best employ the expertise and networks to achieve this.

Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Losing connections or communication with the partners and alliances after the conclusion of projects and activities	<p>Identify the projects and contacts you would like to exploit and find the link to that project or initiative through your own organisation or the SISCODE partners.</p> <p>Use the link to connect with other projects and keep in constant communication with them.</p>

Action 4	Implementation of permanent virtual access points to KERs
Purpose	Four of the SISCODE KERs, namely CoRRI Forum, Tips and Tricks, the Digital Learning Hub and Interactive Guidebook are online platforms/tools. As the SISCODE project website will close soon after the conclusion of the project, it has been decided that these KERs will be maintained online. The partners responsible for the implementation of these actions are already predetermined as the tasks fall under specific WPs. However, the dissemination and exploitation of the KERs will still remain as the responsibility of the whole consortium and thus, should be supported.
KERs to be exploited	KER 8, KER 9, KER 10 and KER 11
Partners' contribution to the action	The leaders of the tasks in WP4 (DDC), WP5 (POLIMI), WP6 (SPI) and WP7 (ESCITE) are responsible for securing this action. However, all the partners that are involved in the implementation of the tasks should continue to put full effort in the completion of the KERs, especially in respect to KER 9 as the tool is co-produced by multiple partners and will only be completed post-SISCODE. All partners should also support the diffusion and dissemination of the KERs after they have acquired their new formats and/or addresses.

Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Delays in the implementation of the KERs	Communication between the project partners must continue as it has been done during the project until the KERs have been executed. All the partners are responsible to check if the KERs are ready and should be exploited.
Partners might need to explore KER 9 and understand how it works before exploiting it with external stakeholders	KER 9 is developed under WP5 and thus, the partners developing the KER can organise a short meeting to present the output to the partners after its completion. They should also remain available after the guidebook is live to address any issues or doubts that the partners might have.

Action 5	Publish results in scientific and non-scientific publications
Purpose	These are tasks that fall mainly on the partners that have the capacity to produce scientific and non-scientific publications. These publications might not be solely about the KERs themselves but use the KERs as evidence or source of information for the context of the research. This is greatly relevant to validate the KERs, especially the deliverables with case studies/biographies and assessment and monitoring methodologies or the SISCODE co-creation journey model and tools. Referencing the KERs in scientific journals would raise their value and the potential that they would be reapplied or developed further.
KERs to be exploited	KER 1, KER 2, KER 3, KER 6, KER 7, KER 8, KER 11, KER 13 and KER 14
Partners' contribution to the action	This action mostly pertains to academic institutions and individual partners with the capability to publish certified documents that incorporate the SISCODE KERs. The partners linked to academia such as IAAC, POLIMI, TUDO,

	SGD, UCL, Thess-AHALL should employ KERs in every possible opportunity in academic papers and publications. However, for non-scientific publications, all partners should take the opportunity to publish about KERs and their applications, journeys, objectives and benefits in local or national news pieces such as magazines, newsletters, etc.
Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Scientific journals are usually viewed by researchers and academics.	The publishers should make an acknowledgement of the SISCODE partners/labs when publications include the work from SISCODE or the KERs. This would give more credibility and visibility to the labs and their work, giving them a reason to exploit it in their own communities as well.

Action 6	Completion and dissemination of new KERs
Purpose	This action is linked to Action 4 with respect to KER 9 and KER13. As a result, the key developers of the KERs have the responsibility to complete the KERs with the expected quality and inform the partners of any accounts. All partners are expected to contribute to the dissemination and exploitation of the KERs.
KERs to be exploited	KER 9 and KER 13
Partners' contribution to the action	The leaders of tasks in WP5 (POLIMI) and WP7 (DDC) are responsible for securing this action. However, all the partners that are involved in the implementation of the tasks should continue to put full effort in the completion of the KERs. All partners should also support the diffusion and dissemination of the KERs once they have been finalised.

Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Delays in the implementation of the KERs	Communication between the project partners must continue as it has been done during the project until the KERs have been executed. All the partners are responsible to check if the KERs are ready and should be exploited.
Partners will need to explore the KERs to understand best way to exploit them	<p>The Interactive Guidebook is developed under WP5 and thus, the partners developing the KER can organise a short meeting to present the output to the partners after its completion. They should also remain available after the guidebook goes live to address any issues or doubts that the partners might have.</p> <p>The developers of the manifesto should also disseminate the KER accordingly and ensure all the partners are aware of its availability.</p>

Action 7	Development of informative and training materials
Purpose	These are materials developed by the partners to conduct training exercises using the KERs and/or extracted knowledge from them. These are developed by the partners based on the needs and requirements for the exercise and the type of target audiences.
KERs to be exploited	KER 1, KER2, KER 3, KER 4, KER 5, KER 6, KER 8, KER 9, KER 10, KER 11, KER 12 and KER 14
Partners' contribution to the action	<p>This action can be linked to Actions 2, 8, 10 and 11. These materials are developed depending on the needs of the partners and their target audiences.</p> <p>All partners are required to develop their own set of materials but co-production between partners is encouraged.</p>

Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Lack of sufficient content or understanding of the KERs	The partners are advised to visit the KERs for revision. As some of the KERs are highly theoretical and content-saturated (New knowledge) or complex (New tools), it is advised that partners collaborate with the developers of the KERs to co-implement the training sessions.

Action 8	Contribute to the sustainability and exploitation of CoRRI
Purpose	CoRRI Forum is a community of practice that will continue to engage project partners and stakeholders to exploit not only the results of SISCODE but other relevant EU projects as well. CoRRI needs to have a dedicated team that will ensure the implementation of its activities post-SISCODE. Hence, CoRRI's exploitability is dependent on the contributions and commitment of its stakeholders who will contribute and benefit from its activities post-SISCODE. The sustainability action plan for CoRRI is in progress and will be co-designed for the first 12 months before the project final conference.
KERs to be exploited	KER 12
Partners' contribution to the action	The sustainability of CoRRI is dependent on the contribution of all partners as members/co-implementers of the forum or active recruiters of new stakeholders. All partners are required to contribute to the sustainability of CoRRI either as ambassadors, action plan developers, organisers of events, experts or recruiters. The implementation of CoRRI is led by the leader of WP6 (SPI), who is responsible for assigning tasks to partners and overseeing the process.
Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations

Lack of reliable commitment from partners and external stakeholders	<p>All partners support the action in good faith through their own means and thus, reduce overloading of responsibilities to a selected few.</p> <p>Find a way CoRRI can benefit not only the partners at a personal level but also their organisations and networks. Involve relevant stakeholders in CoRRI as co-implementers and co-owners of the initiative.</p>
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Action 9	Conduct consultancy and other services (e.g., lecture)
Purpose	These are services designed and implemented by the partners with the capacity to do so. These services will be used for consultancy work through workshops and educational activities as capacity building exercises to transfer knowledge and expertise to other practitioners, researchers and other stakeholders.
KERs to be exploited	KER1, KER2, KER3, KER 4, KER7, KER 8, KER 9 and KER 11
Partners' contribution to the action	These activities are dependent on the knowledge and expertise of the partners that would implement it. However, especially for the labs that applied the co-creation journeys and produced prototypes, it is advisable to utilise the knowledge through consultancy and training actions at local or regional or national levels. This action should be supported by the developers of the KERs whenever required.
Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Lack of resources to implement the consultancy services	This task can be implemented as a volunteering action by the organisation of the partners. In addition, the organising partners can also seek support from other SISCODE partners by contacting them directly when needed.

Action 10	Apply knowledge and information in other EU projects
Purpose	This action is designed to support the transfer of knowledge, skills, information and best practices from SISCODE to other projects and initiatives that could benefit from it. It is also an exercise to support Action 3 which encourages the formation and sustenance of synergies with other initiatives. This can be implemented through collective actions of partners or separate actions based on the projects the partners are involved in.
KERs to be exploited	All KERs
Partners' contribution to the action	This action can be linked to other actions such as Actions 2, 3, 9 and 11. This action is implemented through each partner's volition and capacity. This action is also dependent on the type of other EU project in which the partners are involved. However, efforts should be made by all partners to integrate the results of SISCODE into other projects whenever relevant and involve other SISCODE partners to support the integration if possible.
Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Partners do not have a common access point for all the KERs	<p>The KERs will be made available in different forms and formats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KERs 1, 2, 7 and 11 are available on CORDIS • KERs 8 and 9 are online platforms • KER 14 is available on the POK and EU Academy platforms • KERs 3, 4 and 10 are integrated into the Interactive Guidebook • KERs 5 and 13 will be on the project website until its closure • KER 6 is integrated to KER 12, an informal community of practice and can be followed through the WP6 leader

Action 11	Jointly implement activities (workshops, webinars, info-sessions)
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Purpose	These are activities based on common interest and will of partners to continue collaboration post-SISCODE.
KERs to be exploited	All KERs
Partners' contribution to the action	This action can be linked to other actions such as Actions 2, 3 and 8. Comparably, this action is implemented through each partner's interest and capacity. Partners can utilise each other's expertise and knowledge to exploit more than one KER through joint activities. It is vital that the partners with interest to implement joint activities (e.g., ENoLL and ThessAHALL) contact more SISCODE partners to co-host and share expertise in order to magnify the impact of the actions.
Barriers to exploitation	Recommendations
Lack of communication and alignment of actions/resources between the partners	The partner can use CoRRI, informal or personal communication platforms to exchange ideas and formulate action plans. Partners with similar objectives can plan the first activities they can co-create with others before the SISCODE closes and concretise the action plan in order to fix the event and commitments.

6. Business model, monitoring and evaluation

The D6.1 is contributing to the construction of the *D6.4: SISCODE Business Model* that is developed under *task 6.4 Codesign of the business models and the exploitation networks*. D6.4 aims to:

- integrate exploitation actions developed in D6.1 into the service-based business models;
- develop service-based business models to secure the sustainability and scaling of the co-creation methodologies, methods and tools developed (i.e., SISCODE legacy¹⁷);
- analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of service design and delivery; and
- develop a set of recommendations to overcome risks to the successful implementation of the services.

For the successful implementation of the exploitation strategy post-SISCODE, monitoring and assessment of the exploitation actions will be implemented through several channels. This will allow the identification of obstacles or limitations in the implementation of the strategy and seek support for the implementers wherever possible. As the leader of WP6, SPI will monitor the implementation of the exploitation actions. In order to conduct the monitoring and support actions accordingly, the partners are required to carry out the following.

- Perform the exploitation actions according to the final exploitation plan;
- Participate in the final consortium meeting arranged by the project coordinator (April 2021) to concede on the exploitation strategy plan actions;
- Register the implementation of the actions in the reporting Excel file which will be provided to all partners before the closing date of the project;

¹⁷ During the implementation of the WP6, main features of the SISCODE legacy were distinguished: i) the know-how on sensitisation and building of the individual and collective capacities in co-creation practice and development of co-creation journeys (i.e. pilots/prototyping); ii) repository and know-how on the application of design methods and tools for the purpose of co-creation and its four phases; iii) community of researchers, practitioners, policy makers, citizens and entrepreneurs that have shown interest in and/or already used RRI and co-creation practice in research and innovation (i.e., CoRRI Forum).

- Save evidence of the actions that are implemented due to the obligations on the exploitation detailed in the Grant Agreement.

In order to measure the success in the implementation of the exploitation plan, the following Key Performance Indicators (KPI) will be taken into account (Tab 03):

TAB 03 - KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR POST-SISCO CODE ACTIONS

Qualitative Indicator	Source and methodology	Target at the end of the project	Target 1 year
MOOC	POK	345 participants	500
Number of participants in the CoRRI Forum	Registry of attendees on Zoom	121 participants ¹⁸	250
Number of activities conducted by the CoRRI Forum	Action plan regularly updated with numbered activities	13 events	27
Number of services for partners to provide post-SISCO CODE	Analysis of the partners' individual plans	N/A	5
Number of collaborations in international initiatives and working groups	List of relevant initiatives identified and proof of contact	4 initiatives ¹⁹	5
Number of synergies with other EU RRI-related projects	List of relevant initiatives identified and proof of contact	28 projects	35
Number of publications in journals & sector specific magazines	Internal records	13	15

¹⁸ Participants of the CoRRI Forum workshop in Day 4 of the SISCO CODE final conference are not taken into account

¹⁹ This includes 4 initiatives such as the ecosystem of RRI-related SwafS projects; SwafS-14 group, Horizon Results Booster; and CoRRI.

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