

D7.3

Report on the scientific results

RIA-CL2-DEMOCRACY FAIRVILLE
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Work Package

WP7 : Project management and coordination

Lead beneficiary

CNRS

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Introduction

Fairville is a new Research and Innovation Action (RIA) in the Cluster 2 – Democracy of Horizon Europe, the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation that aims to meet EU goals and priorities on enhancing democratic governance and citizens' participation, on the safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage, and to respond to and shape multifaceted social, economic, technological and cultural transformations.

The Fairville project intends to address embedded urban inequalities and the challenge this poses to democracy in large cities and urban regions. It will do so by intervening in low-income neighborhoods that face a growing distance to the institutions and processes of representative democracy. Fairville reimagines the long-term impact of various inequalities (i.e. planning and housing, environmental, risk) on democratic participation, and will use knowledge co-production and participative democracy as strategies of spatial justice to address urban inequalities affecting cities in Europe, and two other mirror cases in Africa. Nine pilot cases (Fairville Labs), implemented in low-income urban areas, are launched worldwide to explore the capacity of co-production to tackle inequalities and reduce democratic gaps: Brussels, Berlin, London, Călărași, West Attica, Marseille, Giza and Dakar. The Fairville Labs will be places of reinvigorated local democratic engagement between four main kinds of partners: 1) civil-society organizations, CBOs and ordinary residents and users; 2) academics and researchers; 3) third party facilitators and advocacy organizations; 4) local authorities.

This report keeps track of the achievements in Fairville so far, explains the process of decision-making and common methodology of work and describes the next tasks to come.

1. WP1 - Data collection for inequalities' impact analysis on political participation and democratic quality

This note briefly describes the activities carried out in the framework of WP1 from the beginning of the project until the end of August 2023.

Objective: The goal of WP1 is to construct an initial information base to explain the impact of multiple inequalities (socio-economic, gender, disability, spatial, ethnic, etc.) on political participation, democratic quality, and stability. As well as collating existing information on the various types of inequalities (both in diachronic terms - e.g., long term trends - and spatial/territorial terms), this information base is also meant to identify the sources of these inequalities, the various intersections between them and the ways in which they are related to democratic quality.

Activities: The Work package is divided into four tasks, outlining an ideal path of research and exchange that will be completed in month 26 of the project. As per the DoA, the tasks are:

- T1.1 – Document Data collection (Months 1-6)
- T1.2 – Data collection from literature (Months 4-26)
- T1.3 – Data collection from territorial cases (Months 6-26)
- T1.4 – Overall analysis (Months 10-22).

K&I team as WP1 leader, as well as task leader of tasks T1.1, T1.2 and T1.4, coordinated the set-up, execution and fine-tuning of this work with the contribution of the project Coordination Team (CNRS) and other Fairville partners, in particular UCL (who is leader of T1.3). The teams of the Fairville labs have also contributed.

- **Task T1.1 – Document Data collection (Months 1-6)**

Purpose: To take stock of the data (as far as possible covering the last 40 years) concerning the various kinds of inequalities in Europe (and beyond), capturing inequalities of various groups (disabled, migrants, elderly, young, queer, digitally excluded, etc.) and drilling down, as possible, into a range of low-income and so-called 'left-behind areas' identifying also sources that provided data at the local level. These sub-national and local sources were sought focusing on the eight Fairville Labs areas: Berlin (DE), Brussels (BE), Călărași (RO), Dakar (SN), Giza (EG), London (GB), Marseille (FR), West Attica (EL).

Activities: The activities were carried out from Month 1 to Month 6:

- Initial and ongoing consultation with the coordination team on the approach and procedures for carrying out the work (through informal meetings, formal Fairville meetings, exchange of ideas and documentation, etc.)
- Fine-tuning the document analysis approach (type of sources to be consulted; types of information to be collected; analysis methodology; information collection grid)
- Collection of documentation available online and its collation, by filing each source into a card
- Setting-up an internal K&I online repository of the sources
- Involvement of Fairville Labs representatives for the collection of sources of statistical data and documents at the local level
- Analysis of the documents using an ad-hoc grid for international and national statistical data
- Drawing up a first draft of the Deliverable D1.1 and sending it to the partners involved for revision
- Drafting the final version of the deliverable D1.1.

Outcome: Deliverable D1.1 “Report on Document Analysis”. The outcome of the Task was the D1.1 “Report on Document Analysis”, submitted to the Commission at the end of month 6. The Deliverable represents a first tool, in the form of a reasoned and annotated repository of resources offering data relevant for the Fairville topics at both the global and the local level. It is divided into two parts.

Part One contains information on the sources collected on inequalities and political participation, both at the global and at the local level, the kind of data they provide, main interpretations and emerging trends, both on inequality and on the quality of democracy.

This part also includes some meaningful examples of "bottom-up" initiatives for promoting citizen's involvement in the management of social services; the design of urban regeneration; and the management of natural hazards in the context of the climate crisis.

In particular, upon initial examination of the detectable interpretations about inequality, it is possible to distinguish two broad areas relating to:

- The general characteristics of inequality as a phenomenon. Here some insights identified in the sources concern:

- o The complexity of the phenomena of inequality
- o The multiple impacts of inequality on people and human groups
- o The relationship between inequality and opportunities
- o Some considerations and directions regarding strategies and policies about inequality.

- Some specific aspects of the different types of inequality. Most of the interpretations reported in the sources reviewed concern aspects of inequality, such as:

- o The economic inequality (in particular, the new rise of economic inequality and inequalities in labour market)
- o Territorial and spatial dynamics and inequality (in the urban and the regional contexts)
- o Gender inequalities
- o Disability and inequality
- o Environment, climate change and inequality
- o Other issues.

Under this last heading are reported issues that appear only in few sources, but that are very relevant for Fairville interest:

- a. Technology and inequality (with particular reference to ICT impacts)
- b. Health inequalities
- c. Migration and inequality

As for the aspects related to political participation and quality of democracy, The topics or issues of political participation and democracy that are present, as data, in the sources are:

- Understandings and evaluations of democracy (the forms, levels, and degrees of democracy and their measurability)
- The principles of democracy (e.g., electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian)
- The state of democracy at the national and global level, and its evolution
- Voter turnout and its comparison on a global scale
- Participatory democracy and civil society participation
- Citizen support for democracy

Some interpretations of political participation and democracy that have been noted in the sources examined are focused on: the concept of democracy, measuring democracy, decline of democracy, decreasing of voter turnout.

Some examples of bottom-up participatory initiatives are provided too, suggested by some of the Fairville labs, e.g.:

- Parallel planning – the case of Egypt
- Self-managed citizen initiatives to secure, preserve and valorise urban green space
- Knowledge co-production
- Right to the city and citizen's mobilisations
- Citizen support networks

Part Two makes available and searchable all the resources found on the phenomena of inequality and political participation presented in Part One. It includes the list of 51 cards concerning data sources at global and national level; the list of 30 identified topics of interest, each with the reference numbers of the relevant cards; the complete repository of all 51 compiled cards; the list of 31 topics identified in the data sources and documents available at local level; the full annotated list of data sources and documents available at local level (a total of 214 resources divided by the eight Fairville labs areas).

- **Task T1.2 – Data collection from literature (Months 4-26)**

Purpose: The task entails a meta-analysis of the existing scientific literature linking inequalities and political participation that will inform the overall analysis foreseen in T1.4.

Activities: From Month 4 to Month 8 the K&I Team started the design and the implementation of the literature review, setting up an internal online repository. Currently, the K&I team is in the process of filing the resources identified, further refining the search criteria, and then increasing the resources to be included in the literature review.

- **Task 1.3 – Data collection from territorial cases (Months 6-26)**

Purpose: To collect specific information and data on inequality, democracy, and participation phenomena and trends in each one of the FAIRVILLE case studies. This also will provide inputs for the overall analysis of T1.4

Activities: The UCL team, together with K&I team started the design of the activities of the task, by drafting a first version of a Plan of T1.3 activities, and a consultation with the project co-coordinator. The activities will be carried out in each of the Fairville Labs, through the analysis of grey literature and the consultation of key informants. “Citizen-generated data” will be also included through the collection of narratives and biographies of engagement among SCI actors. Together with UCL, K&I and CNRS, all the Fairville Labs teams are involved.

- **T1.4 – Overall analysis (Months 10-22)**

Purpose: to build a first mapping of the impact of inequalities on political participation and democratic quality.

Activities: The activities of this task will start on Month 10. The Map will consist in an analysis of the results of the three previous tasks, in order to build the Map of the impact of inequalities, which will be presented in the Deliverable D1.2, the final and major outcome of the WP1. Together with K&I, CNRS and EGEB are involved in this Task.

2. WP2 - Theoretical Framework for the project - Local democracy, participation and inequality

T2.1. Theoretical framing for the project. Local democracy, participation and inequality

We starting having a work group that went through a series of readings, aimed at first finding common definitions and graping the various streams of thought on these various concepts. From then on, the Delivera 2.4 has progressed into bringing some definitions of institutional co-production and community-led co-production.

Institutional co-production is often used for public services and some colleagues of ULB specifically work on that aspect. Different parties, resources, temporalities and power relations, to give one definition ; Bovaird : “the provision of services through regular, long term relationships between professionalized service providers (in any sector) and service users or other members of the community, where all parties make substantial resource contributions”. From then on, the team suggested the difference between state-initiated co-production, referring to the large literature of co-production of public services (Ostrom, Joshi and Moore, Bovaird, see above definitions) and social movement initiated co-production (see Watson).

G. Faldi also interrogates issues such as the sustainability of service co-production during the often stated shift of co-production from bottom-up citizen initiatives (social movement) towards collaborative approaches with institutions. Going on with the genealogy of the concept, there is often some connections with community-led planning (as suggested by the Cnrs/P8 team and DPU) : co-production has to see with collaborative planning : all take an incremental, evolutionary and social learning approach to shifting actions of the state Linking this with democracy we also noticed that co-production can be substitutive (Mees) rather than deliberative

Community-driven coproduction

According to C. Benit-Gbaffou, co-production follows a cycle: from mobilisation to institutionalisation

Co-production here is defined as the processes through which inhabitants (residents or users) of a neighborhood (or area) come together to produce (define, conceptualize, construct) a common good or service in their direct environment - as an alternative, a complement, in replacement or in opposition, to state-provided urban goods and services judged insufficient, inadequate or even detrimental to the populations. Through these processes the group also constructs itself as a (local) “community” and even sometimes as a (supra local) “network” or “movement”.

Even if « pure » coproduction does not often exist, most often it performs with an array of actors, experts, universities, supports in housing production or rehabilitation schemes, upgrading, contesting top-down projects. Its current forms is quite distinct from the collective undertaking played by the self-help movement ; critical planning

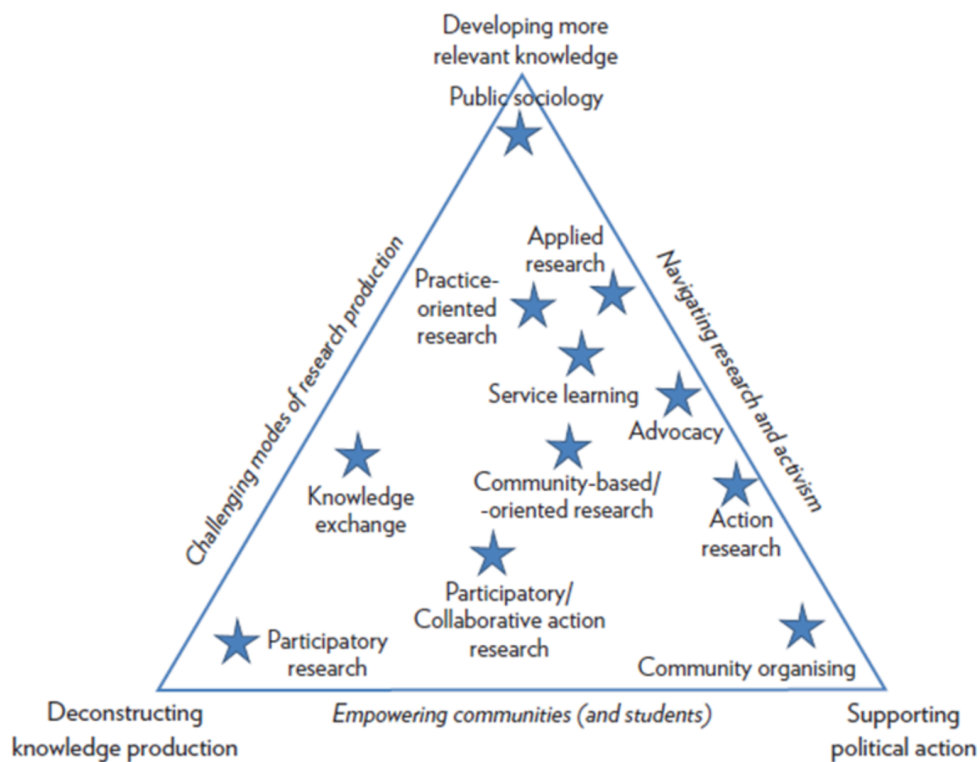
This chapter also starts of genealogy of housing and planning co-production, f.i through the ateliers populaires d’urbanisme in France.

It can be defined as “The process through which communities, engaging with professionals in planning or urban studies (academics, NGOs, engaged professionals, etc), mobilize and construct, through which they claim to participate in the planning and governance of their environment. It might also include a contribution through science or knowledge co-production”

Another dimension has been worked out here : the role of Facilitators, bringing out community claims and helping to fight epistemic injustice through citizen science or other participatory agency.

"We find first the radical participatory research works, characterized by the mobilization against the hierarchy of power and knowledge in the wake of critical epistemologies ; the collaborative and partnership-based research works, relying upon a reflexive partnership aiming at the coproduction of “actionable” knowledges (i.e. built in the action and for action) ; both functional and instrumental participatory research works most often used in biodiversity and risk governance" (Juan 2021, translation AD)

- Going back to citizen science, what is the possibility for equal legitimacy ? Not being only data-collectors but bringing our visions.



1: Forms of engaged research according to main objective

Nicole Colston has theorized the kind of collaboration needed for ensuring the future of urban sustainability initiatives, with a special interest in land use (Colston et al., 2015). One main question raised is that of the nature of data collected, with a large sum of qualitative data and also geospatial data. Political ecology provides examples of the use of these data for open access. It does question more generally the university-community nexus at play, its intentions, the logics of legitimacy and contributive inputs; but also raises issues of transparency of data in an age of vulnerabilities, discrimination and violence.

3. WP3 - “Fairville Labs” / Co-production Pilots

WP3’s two main tools

WP3 « Fairville Labs/ Co-production Pilots » is an action-oriented work package, supporting the implementation and operation of the nine Fairville Labs (FLs). For tasks T3.1 "Taking stock of ongoing co-production" and T3.2 "Launch and operation of the FLs", the first tools to be produced are:

- an operational plan,
- a stakeholders’ database.

The structure of these tools, shaped between May and August 2023, is shared among all FLs. Each Fairville Lab team completes, updates, and utilizes them according to their specific requirements.

Commonspace drafted the two tools that were presented, discussed and co-designed during the Berlin Workshop, held on 25-26 May 2023.

The operational plan

According to the Grant agreement, a common tool called « operational plan » has been set up at the launching phase of the FLs. The working document has been designed by commonspace, WP3 leader, and shared with all the partners concerned by the WP3, in order to discuss and modify it. Each FL coordination team has then fulfilled the common frame with the data concerning every specific pilot case-study.

The common frame, a working document, is divided in two sections.

Section 1 contains :

- A quick presentation of the context
- The partners and their role in the FL

- The coordination team
- The timeline and schedule of FL actions

Section 2 contains :

- The final goal of the FL and how it is defined
- The first year's goal
- The operational rules
- The collaborations, resources and tools

The stakeholders and key actors' database

This tool, Deliverable 3.1, has been renamed "Stakeholders and Key Actors' Database" to accommodate the diverse needs and aspects of all FLs.

The definition of stakeholders and key actors is intentionally comprehensive and inclusive, encompassing various levels – local, regional, national and international ones. The stakeholders and key actors are thus: any organization or individual that is currently or potentially involved in the primary challenge, issue, or problem addressed by the co-production process within the FLs (challenge-oriented perspective) and any organization or individual currently or potentially engaged in the co-production process itself (process-oriented perspective).

The database frame consists of an excel table, filled in by each FL coordination team. The table contains 39 column headings (A to AM), formulas and four example rows. It has been designed by commonspace and amended by the FL coordination teams during an iterative process, held between May and August 2023.

The iterative process

Several online support meetings took place, with all partners involved, especially the FL's leader teams. Commonsplace gathered input to finalize on the documents' frame :

- A common **online support meeting** time for all WP3 partners has been set up on the first and third Thursdays of each month to provide support for the launch and operation of Fairville Labs.
- individual online meetings have also been held with commonspace and any FL coordination team who wished to attend. The aim of these meetings was to help FL leaders use the WP3 common tools, share knowledge on the pilot case studies, work together to clarify and improve the database, anticipate their possible uses and clarify expectations on both sides
- A discussion of the **steps and methodology** has been initiated by Cnrs as task co-leader of 3.1, several intermediary documentations have been sent to the participants to help them think about the inclusion of the public (namely) at the inception phase.

These tools will be updated by each team, with local stakeholders, when possible and appropriate.

The 3.1 Taks leaders (CNRS with NSCE and APPUII) have also started to organize a **mutual learning seminar** that is currently under preparation.

4. WP4 - Co-assessing co-production benefits to reduce inequalities

During the WP3 to WP5 meeting on 08/02/23, it was addressed that, for successful evaluation, this Work Package's main concerns should be:

- (1) "How to involve all stakeholders from the beginning of WP4 (including the most marginalized citizens - under-represented, especially in evaluation processes)?"
- (2) How to coordinate efficiently the relationships between work packages?

Some tasks of WP4 (e.g., T4.1 - co-planning the evaluation) need inputs from other WPs (the need for common definitions from WP2, the need to clarify the objectives and context of each Fairville lab from WP3, to understand the focus of this evaluation on and what methods can be adopted) while needing to be engaged and sufficiently advanced before the start of the Fairville lab (WP3).

In light of these considerations, it has been established that the development of a co-evaluation method, in the current state of Fairville labs, can extend to other work packages. The actions and research in the Fairville lab will be evaluated against predefined goals and objectives, which should align with the perspectives and networks of various stakeholders, including the most marginalized individuals who are directly concerned. Because "Co-assessment should be addressed by all partners involved in Fairville labs," it remained a priority to integrate WP3 and WP2 with WP4, particularly focusing on the following points:

- The coordination or integration between work packages.
- The definition of the goals and objectives of the Fairville lab (because the labs will be partly evaluated against their defined goals).
- The (co-) definition of terms with a variety of stakeholders because these terms are fundamental in laying the basis of the practice.

WP4 has highlighted the importance of sensitivity to how goals and definitions are shared among multiple stakeholders. To advance WP4:

A questionnaire has been created to collect information on how different Fairville labs integrate evaluation in their early stages. This questionnaire induces reflexivity regarding goal and definition establishment in various cities. The survey deadline has been extended to allow Fairville labs to focus on actions and assignments for other work packages. Participants are encouraged to revisit the questionnaire to align with assessment criteria from the early stages. Notably, WP4 has not imposed additional deadlines for the successful co-definition of Fairville lab goals, recognizing the complexity of aligning various perspectives at this stage.

For these reasons, as well as for the reason that WP4 has already undergone twice a change of leader, the WP is facing some delays for tasks 4.1 and 4.2.

Additionally, a variety of challenges are occurring in the Fairville Labs which influence their capacity to involve different stakeholders in a co-assessment method:

- Differing viewpoints within municipal and institutional actors.
- Setting up an action-research dynamic that integrates first-line social workers and healthcare professionals

Other than that, each Fairville lab has recruited a dedicated researcher able to follow up the process and proceed with observations and reflexive pathes. Some of these shared issues will be further explored during the upcoming Open Citizens Meeting in November, where working tables will be organized around common themes.

One morning will be dedicated to the question: “How to define success (seen from lay citizens?)”. These sessions, involving stakeholders and citizens from all Fairville Labs, will enhance our understanding of relevant, common indicators to use in the co-assessment of our labs. They will be valuable inputs for Deliverable D4.2 – Checklist of criteria and indicators for multi-criteria co-assessment.

The task 4.1 "Report on the results of the literature review including key findings and recommendations", due in October is in progress. The first steps of the research will be discussed during the official WP4 Kick off the 10th of October. They will also be nourished later on by the results of the interview guide ‘Taking Stock of Co-Production’ and the answers from the questionnaire.

5. WP5 - Scaling co-production practices in, to and beyond the city

The work package 5 has not yet started, so there is no scientific results at this stage of the project. Nevertheless, preliminary discussions have taken place with Iceli, DPU and other international partners.

6. WP6 - Communication, Dissemination and Exploitation

Introduction

Fairville's WP6, leaded and co-led by ULB and CNRS respectively, has the objective to develop, communicate, disseminate and exploit a set of project outputs containing new co-produced knowledge supporting more democratic and less unequal societies, to strengthen and enlarge the coalitions of actors in the pilot cases, and to include local partners in a process of co-production of project outputs.

To reach these objectives, in the first reporting period of the Fairville project, the WP6 has primarily focused on the creation and implementation of its digital platform to communicate and disseminate its first results (T6.1) and on laying the strategic and operational basis, shared with all project partners, needed to implement all the following WP tasks starting from M12 (T6.2, T6.3, T6.4, T6.5, T6.6), in accordance with the grant agreement.

WP6 submitted deliverables

Two deliverables have been produced within WP6 so far. First, the project's digital interface containing a dedicated website (<https://www.fairville-eu.org/>) (D6.1), blogs (<https://www.fairville-eu.org/blog-fairville>), social networks (Linkedin, Instagram, Facebook and Youtube) and visual identity have been created by Audrey Debargue (CNRS). The first

version of the website was launched at the Paris Kick-Off meeting and additional features in the website reserved section were included in the following versions. The digital interface is accessible via standard internet search engines and the institutional websites of partners. Second, the project Output Briefing 1 (D6.2) was produced by ULB with the support of CNRS. Published in the website as a blog post, the briefing disseminates project's advancements with an easy-to-understand language in order to enlarge targeted audience. In particular, it presents the project's objectives and work packages, as well as it describes projects' outputs, steps, key questions and remarks in the period M1-M6, resulting from the Paris Kick-off meeting and the Berlin Workshop where the Fairville Labs were officially launched.

WP6's active day-to-day tasks

On a day-to-day basis, WP6 leader (ULB) and co-leader (CNRS) are responsible for the coordination of the general project communication, dissemination and exploitation strategy, co-defined with the other project partners. The key idea is that communication, dissemination and exploitation is based on the collaboration and knowledge co-production between researchers and involved actors, is appropriate to the targeted users and available in local languages when needed and is supportive for awareness raising activities and advocacy of co-production initiatives. Importantly, a dedicated part of the WP6 coordination is to ensure the appropriation and characterisation of general strategy and the outputs of WP6 within the different FairVille Labs. Indeed, WP6 outputs are not intended as communication, dissemination products per se, but as products that can support co-production/participatory processes into the FairVille Labs. In this perspective, during the two WP6 general meetings (February and June 2023) specific reflections have started on which outputs (e.g. videos, carte blanche articles, exhibitions), and in which form, can better fit into and work towards the specific goals of each Fairville Labs, in strict connection with the ongoing redaction of the Lab Operational Plans (WP3).

In the framework of the digital dissemination task (T6.1), lead by CNRS & NSCE with the support of ULB, most of the day-to-day activities took place during this project period, including website management, social media management, blog posting in English and

local language, newsletter management and output briefings. The project website, blogs and social networks are beginning to disseminate all scientific, learning and advocacy outputs that Fairville is currently producing, targeting civil societies at large, local and regional authorities and public policy-makers, independent facilitators, local associations and the scientific community. Moreover, at least one blog from each Fairville Labs has been produced and published and the first newsletter has been already sent to current subscribers.

WP6 task leaders and co-leader are currently coordinating the follow-up on these specific activities, including defining reference members for translation of specific materials (e.g. sections of the websites, blog posts, captions of exhibition materials, video subtitles, Carte Blanche co-produced articles) in local languages, and ensuring a certain frequency of blog posts and newsletters to maintain a constant flow of updates from the project, as well as the sharing of project news from other partners' networks.

Regarding the other WP6 tasks – including collaborative narrative and visual dissemination (T6.2), collaborative video dissemination (T6.4), exploitation through the creation of Experimental Fairville Centres for Participatory Democracy (T6.3) and scientific dissemination (T6.5), which will officially begin in M12, as well as the dissemination through public exhibitions (T6.5) that will start in M32 – current day-to day activities is focusing on setting all preparatory steps and the definition of precise WP6 output implementation schedule for each Fairville Labs, in accordance with the communication and dissemination strategies of each Lab Operation Plans. Preparatory activities include: i) the selection of Fairville Labs that will be involved in the co-production of Carte Blanche articles and content-based videos, and that will host the traveling exhibitions and the Experimental Fairville Centres for Participatory Democracy (besides Brussels), in accordance with the capacity of these products to support more effectively the development of the specific Fairville Lab, given the different contexts, core themes, needs, resources and process stages; ii) the creation of dedicated working groups aimed at providing general inputs and feedbacks on contents and forms of Carte Blanche article and content-based videos (e.g. description of the Lab, focus on specific concepts such as epistemic injustices, co-production, democracy), as well as at supporting content definition and selection of

materials for the Experimental Fairville Centres for Participatory Democracy and the travelling exhibitions. Finally, projects members started reflecting on possible scientific outputs (beyond the final production of the Fairville Open Book), currently mainly in reference to the conceptual advancements in WP2 (T2.1).

7. WP7 - Project management and coordination

Introduction

In order to support the achievement of the scientific objectives defined in the grant agreement, the activities of WP7 - Management consist in ensuring the scientific coordination of the project and its general management.

To this end, the scientific coordinator and the EPM ensure that data and results flow smoothly, that the work plan is respected, and that milestones are met on time (production of deliverables, reports and results). We also organize general meetings and oversee financial management.

A second important aspect of our work in WP7 is to guarantee the ethical integrity of the research and its results, in line with the expectations of the European Union.

Finally, we work daily to improve communication tools to ensure a common understanding of research objectives and the means available to carry out the research between partners.

WP7 submitted deliverables

We first produced and posted on the European portal the first deliverable of WP7 D7.1 "Ethical Chart" in the form of a report on Fairville's ethical charter, which ensures compliance with the ethical principles and requirements of humanities and social sciences research within the Fairville project.

Secondly, we have drawn up the Fairville Data Management Plan (D7.2) to guarantee the quality of the research and Horizon Europe's commitment to data access, identification and reproducibility. All partners will have access to data in all participating countries. The anonymized data collected during the project, as well as the models developed, will be made available to the public under free software, creative commons and open data licenses to enable future research to advance modeling and analysis for both the scientific community and the public (open access dataset deposited, for example, on GitHub). Wherever possible, raw data will be exchanged on external disks, where they will be encrypted and password-protected. Where this is not possible, data sets will be encrypted and exchanged via an end-to-end encrypted file exchange platform. We will set up an autonomous data management platform, in line with the European Union's commitment to digital sovereignty and the GDPR.

WP7's active day-to-day tasks

On a day-to-day basis, the Scientific Coordinator and the Project Manager are responsible for general management (T7.1) and governance throughout the project. The specific aim of this task is to ensure that methodologies, content and results are shared equitably between partners, and that the project is properly implemented. We draw up a precise action implementation schedule for each WP and task in progress (on framagenda, a free and ethical tool) and set dates for general meetings (one executive board meeting per month), in addition to any small-group meetings that concern a specific WP or task.

In addition, the scientific coordinator ensures scientific follow-up (T7.2) in relation to the various WP objectives, the work plan and the various milestones defined in the grant agreement, with the aim of avoiding any delays or failures to deliver. In support, the EPM ensures internal and external communication on the progress and deliberations of the various working groups, in close collaboration with WP6.

Finally, the WP7 managers are responsible for co-production within the consortium and for sharing progress (T7.3). With this in mind, we are already in the process of organizing our next general meeting (the mid-term check), which will take place in Marseille. At the end of



the project, we will be organizing the final conference, which will take place in parallel with the final assembly.

