RURALITIES - CLIMATE SMART, ECOSYSTEM-ENHANCING AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED RURAL EXPERTISE AND TRAINING CENTRES

D2.2 RURALITIES STRUCTURED EVIDENCE TO BUILD THE PROJECT MONITORING SYSTEM

WP2 – IMPACT: shift-driven instrument for tracking and alignment

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
SIMSES	Simplified Socio-ecological Systems
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MICS	Measuring Impact in Citizen Science
HDM	Half Double Methodology
IC	Impact Case
WP	Work Package
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMEL	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
AU	African Union
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
RURIIS	RURALITIES Incubator and Innovation Services
FINRUR	RURALITIES Funding and Innovation Services
RURCOM	RURALITIES Commons 2050 Learning Framework
IDF	Innovation & Demonstration Frameworks
RURRI	RURALITIES Responsible Research Innovation Programme
UN	United Nations
ECVET	European credit system for vocational education and training
EOT	Expected outcomes topic
EID	Expected impact destination
FNSSA	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture
PMO	Project Management Office
WHO	World Health Organization Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights Management
KIPER	Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights Management
EDUNex	Rural Scene Education Nexus
BS	Baseline
GA	Grant Agreement
2ES	Environment-Economic-Society multilayer index system
RURNex	Environmental, economic, social and societal nexus

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2 ABSTRACT

The project 'Climate smart, ecosystem-enhancing and knowledge-based rural expertise and training centres' (RURALITIES) delivers an ecosystem-enhancing and climate action driven expertise and learning framework organised in hubs e.g., the 'RURALITIES', comprising a series of innovative methodologies with the learner at its core, supported by a comprehensive network of living labs, and a blockchain-based digital platform combining the Internet and wireless technologies, to assist engage, connect and empower actors. This is done via a multi-point approach e.g., multi-actors, multi-disciplines, multi-systems, multi-scale, multi-sectors, and multilevel.

RURALITIES is rooted in the recruitment, preparation, training and coaching of 1.000+ facilitators for a variety of tasks (e.g., trainers, facilitators, role models, hub coordinators, etc.), and who play a significant role in creating the matrix and the platform upon which the learning framework is built, develops and evolves. RURALITIES proposes to ideate, implement, futureproof, validate and deliver the aforementioned expertise and learning centres via real-scale practicing in 6 simplified rural socio-ecological systems (SIMSES) e.g., demonstrators, 2 in Italy, 1 in the United- Kingdom (UK), 1 in Slovenia, 1 in Spain and 1 in Romania. RURALITIES coordinates identified actions of local, regional authorities in supports of rural innovation in regions and economic sectors where rural innovators are not yet engaged in a relevant network.

RURALITIES coordinates identified SIMSES networks promoting rural innovation solutions whilst establishing innovative multipoint 'RURALITIES Hubs' of expertise and training on rural innovation. This is done via coordinating action for the managing authorities and regional bodies influencing regional and national policy instruments in Italy, the UK, Slovenia, Spain and in Romania.

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32	BEN	MOFE	MONTEFELTRO SVILUPPO SCARL	IT
33	BEN	MUSE	MUSEUM GRAPHIA	IT
34	BEN	CDM	LA CORTE DELLA MINIERA SRL	IT
35	BEN	DEX	DESARROLLO DE ESTRATEGIAS EXTERIORES SA	ES
36	BEN	REDA	ASOCIACION RED ASTURIANA DE DESARROLLO RURAL	ES
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This protocol describes the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) System of RURALITIES, a complex, system-thinking project aimed to promote the sustainable, balanced and inclusive development of simplified socio-ecological systems (SIMSES), and to raise rural communities' awareness about climate change challenges and the potential ways to mitigate or overcome them.

Scope and purpose of the MEL System

The MEL system assists project evaluators to properly monitor and assess the project's implementation, with a focus on impact creation. Moreover, it serves as a guide for project partners to optimally structure their project documentation and informs project stakeholders on what to expect from the project's upcoming evaluations.

The system consolidates methodologies, tools, indicators, procedures, templates, and supportive documents that simplify and support the MEL experts and stakeholders to monitor project performance and impact, identify and address deviations, and ensure RURALITIES' effective execution.

Lastly, this protocol guarantees accountability and compliance, by verifying that tasks adhere to agreed-upon standards, promoting transparency and accountability among the consortium, funders and other stakeholders involved (IFRC, 2011).

Intended users of this protocol

The intended users of this document are the RURALITIES consortium, the European Commission representatives, and any MEL experts interested in this project. In addition, this protocol could be of interest for project participants and collaborators, potential investors, and other stakeholders interested in conducting similar projects and interventions.

Structure of the protocol

This protocol is structured in three parts. The *Introduction* provides information about the rationale behind this MEL framework and outlines the purpose and limitations of this document. The *RURALITIES Project Overview* chapter includes information about the project's objectives, its Action Model/Change Model schema, the project's intended key performance indicators, as well as its timeline.

'*RURALITIES MEL System*' chapter is divided in three parts, each part representing a component of the Project Monitoring System. The first part thoroughly describes the MEL system for project implementation, the second part mentions the MICS method as a component of RURALITIES monitoring system, and the third part offers a brief presentation of the 2ES Trilemma as an integral and independent part of RURALITIES project monitoring system. Finally, the protocol includes the ethical considerations guiding the project's MEL activities.

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RURALITIES Program Theory

To enhance comprehension of RURALITIES complex design, we have devised an Action Model/Change Model schema, merging the project's logic model and theory of change into one schema, as proposed by Chen (2016).

Key Performance Indicators and Timeline

The RURALITIES project spans 60 months and aims to reach 8 milestones and produce 54 project deliverables. Throughout this timeframe, numerous key performance indicators will be tracked and evaluated, especially during implementation and by project completion at month 60 (M60).
This document encloses the comprehensive list of targeted KPIs, expected outcomes, and impacts envisioned at the project level.

Part 1: The Project Implementation MEL System

- Project Monitoring Framework

In RURALITIES, monitoring aims to ensure impact creation throughout the project, focusing on creating value multiple times during the project's impact case cycles. The employed monitoring framework is hybrid, combining traditional and agile (Half Double Methodology (HDM)) monitoring approaches. The agile project monitoring prioritizes measuring impact creation and stakeholders' satisfaction.
In addition to monitoring the project's activities and outputs, we also track the implementation of the HDM within RURALITIES and its impact on the project outcomes.

- Monitoring tools and techniques

Team EQuiP will employ a triangulation of monitoring methods that include both traditional and agile tools and techniques.
Traditional monitoring methods *include tracking of deliverables and milestones, tracking of key activities, outputs and outcomes at task level (Status report),* and *tracking of KPIs*. The agile methods include *Pulse Checks, Impact Case Tracking, Impact Solution Design and the Impact Case Reports*, and *tracking of the HDM implementation in RURALITIES*.

In RURALITIES, data collection is constant, with formal reporting at the end of each IC cycle, and at M18, M24, M36, M48, M51, and M60 (through evaluation reports).

- Project Evaluation and Learning

In RURALITIES, we recognize that contextual factors influence project execution, requiring implementers to adjust the original plans to ensure impact creation and the achievement of intended outcomes. We aim to conduct Holistic Effectuality evaluations (Chen, 2015) envisioning the program and its contextual supportive factors as an integrated whole.

To assess project progress and impact, we will conduct two process evaluations (mid-term and pre-final) and an outcome evaluation, integrating benchmarking and learning approaches (Rode & Svejvig, 2021).

The process evaluations, scheduled for M36 and M48 respectively, will serve a formative purpose, facilitating ongoing learning and project adjustment. The outcome evaluation, planned for M60, will serve both summative and constructive purposes, evaluating project effectiveness, impact, and contributing factors.

Finally, by capturing valuable lessons learned, we aim to enlighten project improvement and empower stakeholders to make informed decisions about adopting (or not) the RURALITIES project/intervention in their specific contexts.

The *evaluation questions* will be formulated based on the project's Key Performance Indicators in combination with the factors influencing project implementation, including *fidelity, dose delivered/dose received, reach,* and *recruitment* (Saunders et al., 2005) and based on the evaluation approaches outlined by Rode & Svejvig (2021): *process, outcome, learning,* and *benchmarking*.
Pulse Check will also be used to evaluate stakeholders' satisfaction with the project.

Part 2: MICS

MICS stands for 'Measuring Impact in Citizen Science'. It is a comprehensive framework for assessing the benefits and contributions of citizen science, and it will be thoroughly addressed in D2.3 with due date in M24.

Part 3: The 2ES Trilemma

The monitoring framework for the 2ES Trilemma in RURALITIES concentrates on measuring impacts on resilience and sustainability across three pillars: Environment, Economics, and Society. Actions outlined include survey and research processes to understand partners' needs, the definition of 2ES indicators for progress monitoring, and the establishment of an impact assessment framework for project experiments.
This comprehensive approach aims to enable experiment owners to self-assess their rural innovation activities and measure their objectives' scope effectively.

Ethical considerations

In RURALITIES, we commit to conduct our MEL activities ethically and transparently, ensuring informed consent, confidentiality, and employment of FAIR Data Management principles, as well as accuracy, validity, and reliability of our findings.
Finally, we commit to disclose any conflicts of interest.

3 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems, also referred to as M&E Frameworks, are intended to define, select, collect, analyse and use data about projects for various purposes. In recent years, professionals tend to combine M&E and learning systems, to create a MEL (monitoring, evaluation and learning) or PMEL (planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning) system (Simister & Napier, 2019).

In RURALITIES, the main purpose of the M&E framework is to guide project stakeholders to optimally structure their project documentation, and to assist project evaluators for a proper monitoring and evaluation of the project. Furthermore, in RURALITIES, we recognize the Half Double Methodology (HDM) not only as a framework to accelerate and ensure impact creation in the project, but also as a great learning framework. By staying curious, reflective, and open to the ever-changing environment, we remain prepared to adjust plans to achieve our intended objectives and create the desired impact.
The Impact Solution Design meetings and discussions serve as platforms for documenting learnings throughout the project lifecycle.

Our findings are captured in Impact Case reports and are used internally for informed decision-making throughout the project. However, documenting learning in projects may be beneficial for all stakeholders and may be included in open-science publications. Therefore, team EQuiP together with the project management team, deems relevant and impactful to create a monitoring, evaluation and learning system for RURALITIES.

The present document focuses on creating a MEL system applicable in the context of project implementation, with a focus on impact creation. Moreover, it includes a brief presentation of the 2ES Trilemma (Environment-Economic-Society multilayer index system) and its' indicators for progress monitoring.
This deliverable does not delve into the 'Citizen Sensing monitoring system, as this will be addressed in deliverable D2.3 (with due date for M24).

4 RURALITIES – PROJECT OVERVIEW

RURALITIES Objectives

RURALITIES aims to implement a comprehensive methodology and multi-points learning framework that facilitates effective capacity building in rural communities. This involves developing a network of living labs, expertise and training centers, supported by a network of RURnex actors and community of practice, digital platforms, and citizen-led initiatives.

Through its activities, RURALITIES aims to promote the sustainable, balanced and inclusive development of simplified socio-ecological systems (SIMSES), and to raise rural communities' awareness about climate change challenges and the potential ways to mitigate or overcome them.

The project aims to address the needs of all rural actors, without specific exceptions. However, the project targets vulnerable rural people, particularly women and youth from under-represented backgrounds.

RURALITIES' Action Model/Change Model Schema

RURALITIES is a complex, system-thinking project in which a large variety of actors, activities, and actions are interplayed to achieve the desired impacts. The interlinking of multiple components increases the project's chances to create impact from micro- to macro-levels and with a large geographical coverage.

Nevertheless, this complexity can be a burden for project stakeholders, including implementers, participants, and funders, who may find it difficult to understand how all these project components are orchestrated in order to create the desired impacts.

To aid stakeholders to better understand how the project works, we created the RURALITIES action model/change model schema, which is a pragmatic synthesis' program theory that combines the logic model and the theory of change in one hybrid schema.
This schema was proposed by Chen (2016) and it outlines the action steps needed to conduct the intervention (logic model), as well as the causal processes necessary for achieving the desired outcomes (change model). While Figure 1 depicts the theoretical action model/change model schema, Figure 2a illustrates RURALITIES' tailored program theory (complete overview), while Figures 2b and 2c serve to provide a closer look at the Action Model and the Program Implementation & Change Model respectively. To overcome project's complexity, we have tried to balance the amount of information provided in this project visualization, by listing only the main components of project implementation, intervention, and expected outcomes (theory of change).

This framework will also be used to partly guide the monitoring and evaluation of the project's implementation.

Figure 1 The action model/change model schema (Chen, 2016)

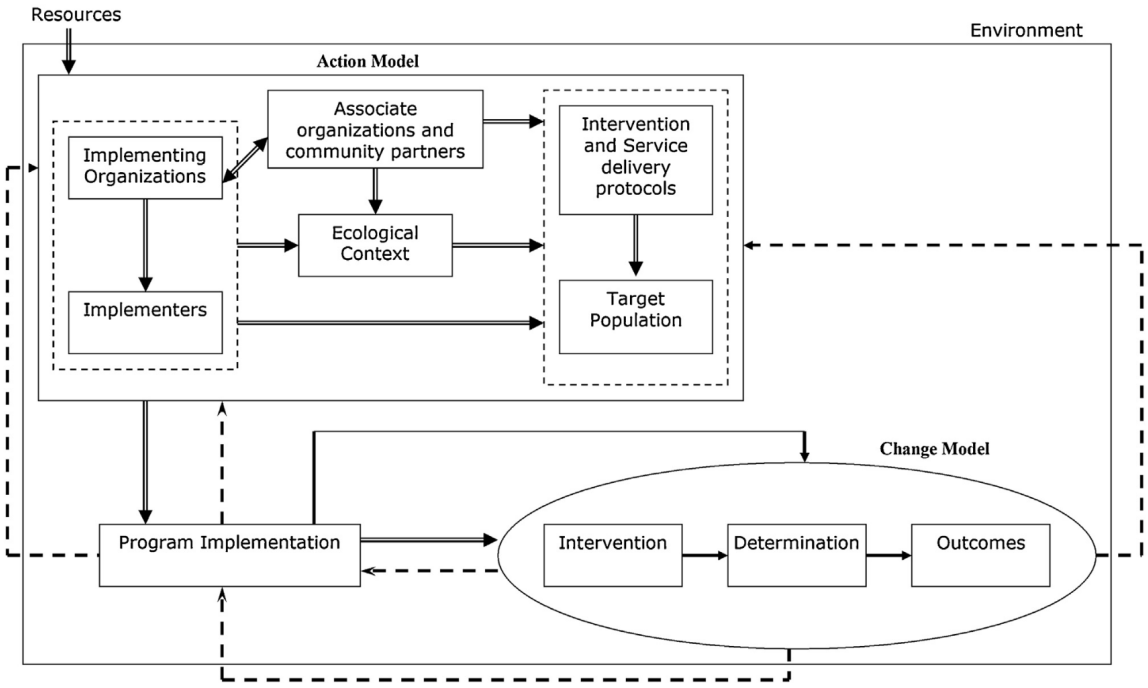

Fig. 1. The action model/change model schema.

RURALITIES' Key Performance Indicators

In RURALITIES, one way we monitor and evaluate the project's performance is using various Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

The KPIs presented in the Grant Agreement (GA), can be divided into KPIs that are estimated to be reached during the project implementation, by the end of the project, and five (5) years post project completion.
This MEL system does not outline plans for monitoring and evaluating the project post completion, due to the absence of allocated resources in RURALITIES. However, we will list these expected impacts for potential stakeholders who may wish to evaluate the RURALITIES' impact after its completion, and its' additional expected contributions.

The project's KPIs expected to be achieved during project implementation or at the project's completion are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3.
The KPIs expected to be attained 5 years post project completion are presented in Table 4.

In addition, a set of Impact KPIs are being formulated with partners when co-creating the WP-specific Impact Cases and planning the WP-specific Impact Tracking, at the beginning of each Impact Case (IC) cycle. These metrics are used to track and assess the achievement of the intended impact objectives set for the specific IC cycle and can also serve as clear indicators for adjusting plans to create impact, when data points towards that. These KPIs will be included in D2.4 (M36), D2.5 (M48), and D2.6 (M60)

Figure 2a RURALITIES' Action Model/Change Model schema – complete overview

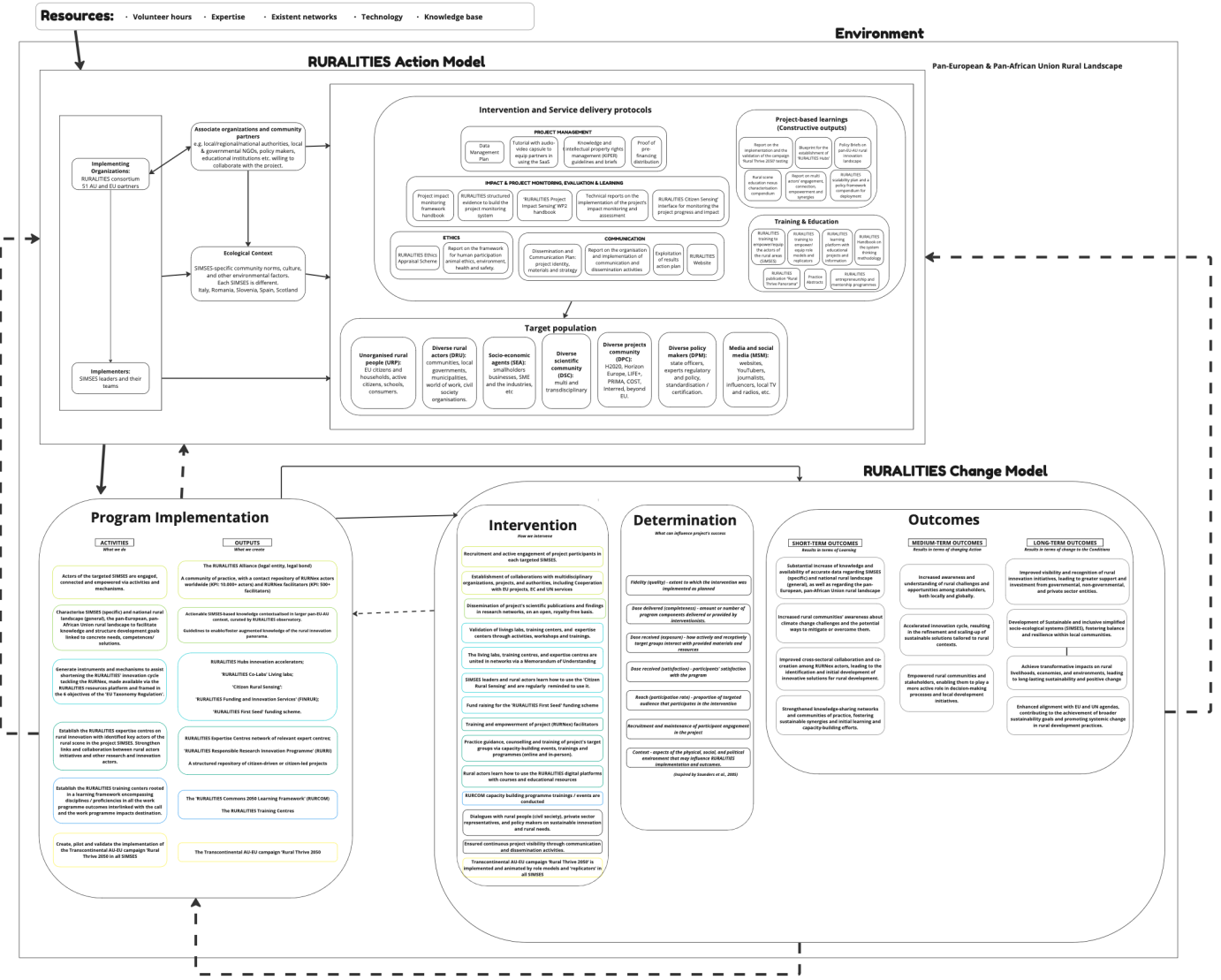

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Figure 2b RURALITIES' Action Model

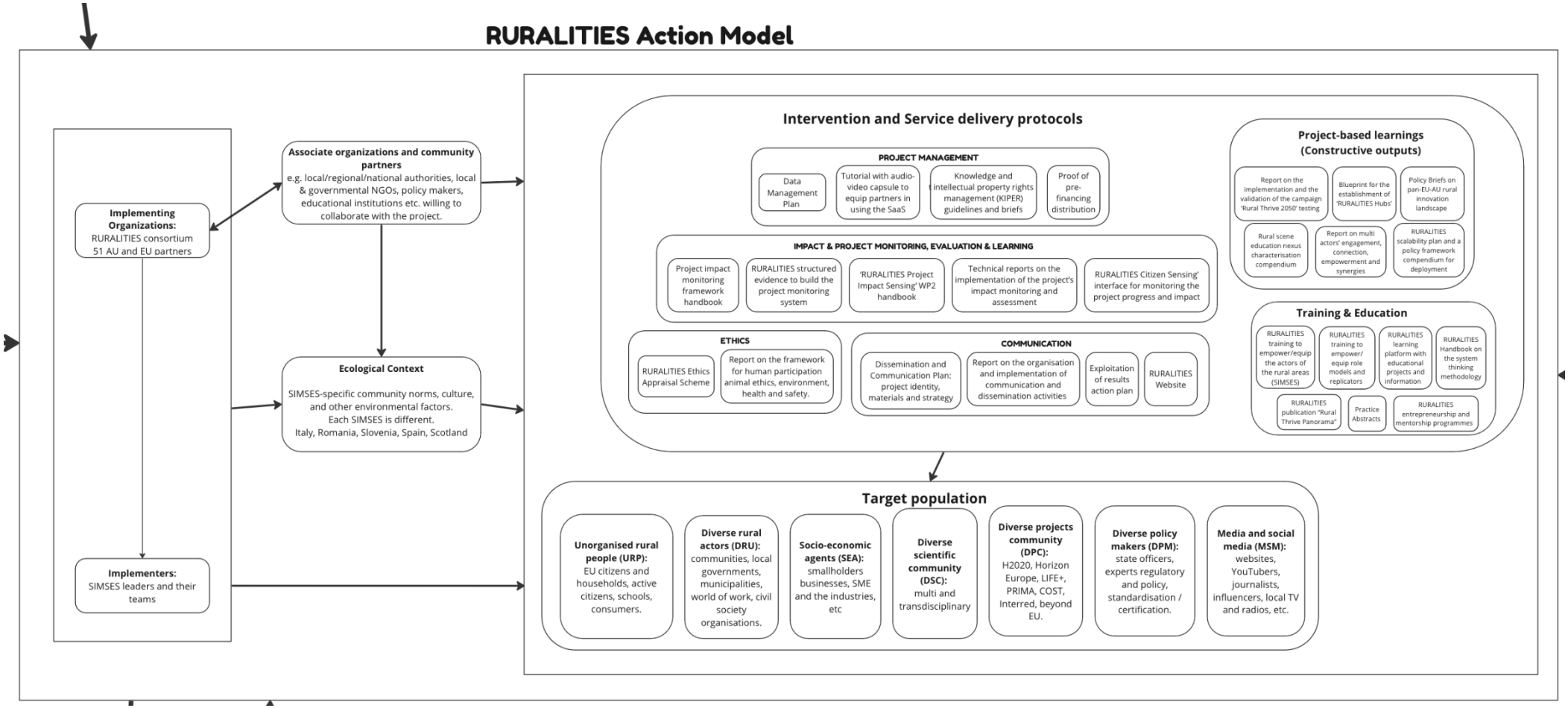

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Figure 2c RURALITIES' Program Implementation & Change Model

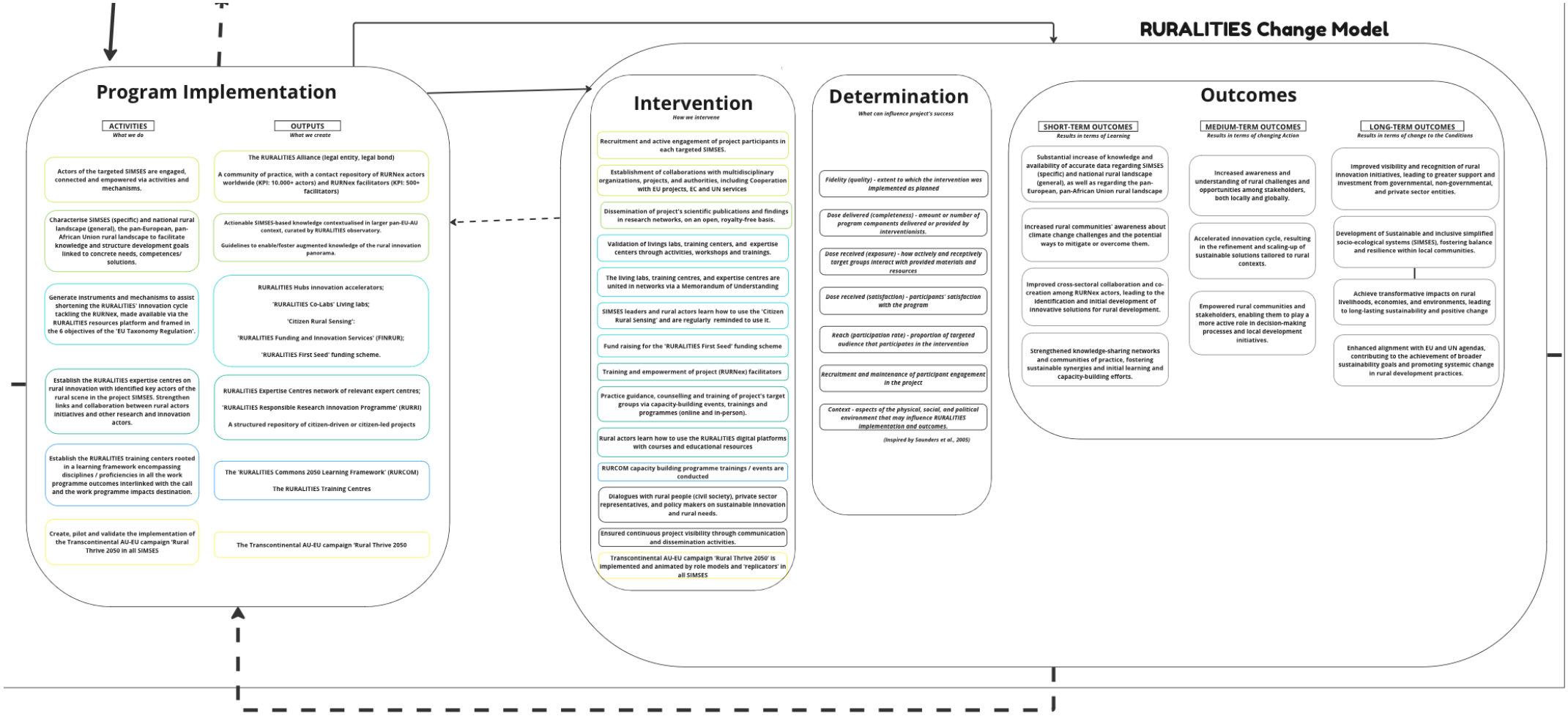

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Table 1 RURALITIES Outputs and Key Performance Indicators expected to be attained during project implementation.

Outputs	Measure / KPI	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Target *M60*
The RURALITIES Augmented Knowledge Alliance	No. of RURNex actors identified worldwide	No. of actors in the contact repository	0 (zero)	10.000
	No. of total RURNex accredited facilitators	No. of facilitators in the contact repository	0 (zero)	500+
	No. of facilitators who supervise the actors empowerment at SIMSES scale	No. of facilitators from SIMSES	0 (zero)	100+ (M18)
		No. of facilitators from all participating countries		1000+ (M60)
	D6.3. RURALITIES Network of facilitators on innovation action	No. of facilitators who assist the end-users of WP-6 instruments	0 (zero)	100+
	The RURALITIES Observatory of rural innovation is created	The RURALITIES Observatory of rural innovation	0 (zero)	1
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	The MOU is created	The MOU document	0 (zero)	1
The RURALITIES Hub', a platform and a network of multi actor of the RURNex	No. of lighthouses hubs in the participating SIMSES	No. of lighthouses hubs	0 (zero)	6 (1 per SIMSES)
	No. of pan-EU based 'followers' in Belgium, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Hungray, and Turkey	No. of pan-EU based 'followers'	0 (zero)	6
	No. of pan-AU based 'followers'	No. of pan-AU based 'followers'	0 (zero)	23
'RURALITIES Co-Labs' living labs	No. of 'RURALITIES Co-labs' living labs established	No. of 'RURALITIES Co-labs' living labs	3 (three)	6
'RURALITIES' Co-Labs' living labs network	Actors engaged in the 'Co-Labs' living labs network	No. of rural people participating in the 'Co-Labs' living labs activities	0 (zero)	1500+
		No. of civil society organisations (CS0) engaged in the living labs activities	0 (zero)	To be decided per IC cycle
System-thinking methodology for practitioners	Production of a handbook on Systems-thinking for practitioners	D6.1. RURALITIES Handbook on the systems thinking methodology	0 (zero)	1
'Citizen Rural Sensing'	RURALITIES structured evidence to build the project monitoring system is created	D2.2. RURALITIES structured evidence to build the project monitoring system	0 (zero)	1

	The 'Citizen Rural Sensing' Mobile app / interface is created	The 'Citizen Rural Sensing' Mobile app / interface	0 (zero)	1
RURALITIES Incubator and Innovation Services (RURIIS)	Development of the RURIIS program and handbook	D6.6. 'RURALITIES Incubator and Innovation Services' (RURIIS)	0 (zero)	1
'RURALITIES Funding and Innovation Services' (FINRUR)	FINRUR is demonstrated in each SIMSES	No. of SIMSES in which FINRUR is demonstrated	0 (zero)	6
'RURALITIES First Seed' funding scheme	A private capital funding scheme instrument is created	D6.7. 'RURALITIES' First Seed' funding scheme (handbook)	0 (zero)	1
	Funds raised via private channels and donors to finance AU- based projects.	Amount of funds raised	0 (zero)	Up to 5 million Euros
	Engagements with private donors to invite financing AU-based projects	Repository of invitations and engagements made	0 (zero)	1
'RURALITIES Commons 2050 Learning Framework' (RURCOM)	The learning framework is developed	The RURALITIES Commons learning framework	0 (zero)	1
	No. of RURCOM facilitators available for support of rural people along the project duration	No. of accredited RURCOM facilitators	0 (zero)	To be established
		No of RURCOM facilitators (total)	0 (zero)	To be established
	No. of RURCOM capacity building programme trainings / events conducted	No. of RURCOM capacity building programme trainings / events	0 (zero)	50+
	No. of RURCOM Training of Trainers programmes developed	No. of RURCOM Training of Trainers programmes	0 (zero)	1
RURALITIES training to empower/equip the actors of the rural areas (SIMSES)	Handbook and action plan for the implementation of actors' engagement, connection and empowerment.	D5.1. RURALITIES training to empower/equip the actors of the rural areas (SIMSES)	0 (zero)	1 (M6)
RURALITIES Hubs	Production of a digital document encompassing the definition of a roadmap, calendar and resources for the co-creation of the anticipated 'RURALITIES Hubs'	D5.2. Blueprint for the establishment of RURALITIES Hubs	0 (zero)	1 (M24)
'RURALITIES expertise centres	No. of RURALITIES expertise centers established	No. of RURALITIES expertise centers	0 (zero)	6

	Creation of a digital database of relevant expert centers situated in the SIMSES	D7.2. Network of relevant expert centers situated in the SIMSES (database)	0 (zero)	1
	Generate and supervise the empowerment of actors at SIMSES scale towards transition considering multi-scale policy agendas (from local to the SDG).	No. of SIMSES actors empowered by the project (e.g. through access to training, education, networking, etc).	0 (zero)	To be established per IC cycle
	Structured dialogue sessions convened between rural actors, policymakers, and authorities to discuss the refinement and implementation of rural development policies and strategies.	No. of structured dialogues conducted	0 (zero)	To be established per IC cycle
Practice counselling and guidance to selected innovative initiatives	Provided counseling and support to rural actors promoting innovation activities	Repository of citizen-driven or citizen-led projects that received RURALITIES support (can be included in D7.4.)	0 (zero)	1
	Generated blueprints for Innovation & Demonstration Frameworks (IDF)	Blueprints for Innovation & Demonstration Frameworks – report / document	0 (zero)	1
RURALITIES Responsible Research Innovation Programme' (RURRI)	Development of RURRI programme and handbook (this is also training material)	D7.3. RURALITIES Responsible Research Innovation Programme' (RURRI)	0 (zero)	1
	A structured repository of citizen-driven or citizen-led projects	D7.4. Structured Repository of citizen-driven or citizen-led projects	0 (zero)	1
	No. of facilitators engaged in the RURRI Programme.	No. of RURRI facilitators	0 (zero)	100+
RURALITIES training centres	No. of RURALITIES training centers established	No. of RURALITIES training centers	0 (zero)	6 (1/SIMSES)
	Creation of a digital database (network) of relevant training centers situated in the SIMSES	D8.6. RURALITIES Interdisciplinary training centres	0 (zero)	1
	No. of implemented project-based multi sectors demonstrations	No. of project-based multi sectors demonstrations per SIMSES	0 (zero)	30+ (5 per SIMSES)

A lively interface between actions supporting RURNex community-led innovation funded under EU funding schemes.	Documentation of all EU and non-EU funded initiatives that back the RURNex community-led innovation activities, mechanisms & outputs.	A repository of all EU-funded projects whose outcomes were valorised within RURALITIES	0 (zero)	1
		A platform that connects EU- funded initiatives supporting the RURNex community-led innovation activities & mechanisms	0 (zero)	1
The 'Rural Thrive 2050' AU-EU campaign	The 'RURAL Thrive 2050' campaign is tested at local level in all SIMSES	No. of role models and replicators from SIMSES involved in the campaign	0 (zero)	100 (M18)
		No. of individuals participating in the testing		Between 50.000 and 100.000 (M24)
	The 'RURAL Thrive 2050' campaign is launched	No. of events to raise awareness on rural sustainable development	0 (zero)	To be established
		No. of communication & dissemination events on project's results, key learnings, and key findings.	0 (zero)	To be established
RURALITIES publication "Rural Thrive Panorama"	The digital library is launched.	No. of 'Success Story Showcases'	0 (zero)	20+
	The eBook is created	The eBook 'Rural Thrive Panorama'	0 (zero)	1
Public Private Partnerships focused on specific identified needs.	Creation of Public Private Partnerships	Repository of Public Private Partnerships created	0 (zero)	1
Cooperation with EU projects, EC and UN services	Establishment of synergistic mechanisms with EU projects, EC and UN services	Repository of synergies with EU projects, EC and UN services	0 (zero)	1
	(Co-) Organization of engagement & networking events	No. of engagement and networking events (co-) created by RURALITIES	0 (zero)	25+
	Liaise all project actors with identified EC & UN services via high-level events.	Repository of promoted high-level events and the established liaisons	0 (zero)	1
Characterization of SIMSES (specific) and national rural landscape (general)	Crafting of a community-based scalability plan applicable to all SIMSES	A 'Community-based scalability plan applicable to all SIMSES' report / document	0 (zero)	1

Characterization of the pan-European and pan-African-Union rural landscape	Liaise with all relevant pan-EU actors of the rural scene	Repository of connections with rural pan-EU actors	0 (zero)	1
	Production of Policy Briefs on pan-EU-AU rural innovation landscape	D5.5. Policy Briefs on pan-EU-AU rural innovation landscape	0 (zero)	1
Rural scene education nexus characterization compendium	Characterisation of the rural scene education nexus (EDUNex)	D8.1. Rural scene education nexus characterisation compendium	0 (zero)	1
Multiactors onsite and online learning catalogue	Creation of a digital 'multiactors onsite and online learning' catalogue	D8.2. 'Multiactors onsite and online learning' catalogue (digital database).	0 (zero)	1
RURALITIES learning platform with educational projects and information	Creation of a series of education and training materials structured in sessions and with a format comparable to the European credit system for vocational education and training (ECVET) approach	D8.3. RURALITIES learning platform with educational projects and information	0 (zero)	1
RURALITIES entrepreneurship and mentorship programmes	Creation of 'RURALITIES Steppingstones', a detailed step-by-step guide for (candidate) entrepreneurs.	D8.4. RURALITIES entrepreneurship and mentorship programmes - handbook	0 (zero)	1
RURALITIES Scalability Plan and a policy framework compendium for deployment	Generate the learning pathways integration and deployment programme	D8.5. RURALITIES Scalability Plan and a policy framework compendium for deployment	0 (zero)	1
Increased intersectoral activities among socio-economic agents based on the delivery of expertise for project implementation at SIMSES level, and increase of interregional actions.	No. of intersectoral activities conducted at SIMSES level	% increase in intersectoral activities	To be defined	100%
	No. of interregional actions implemented	% increase in interregional actions	To be defined	50%
Increased interdisciplinary research and innovation activities at SIMSES level, and increased regional cooperation in surrounding areas, within diverse scientific communities	No. of interdisciplinary research and innovation activities at SIMSES level	% increase in interdisciplinary research and innovation activities at SIMSES level	To be defined	100%
	No. of regional cooperations in SIMSES\ surrounding areas	% increase in regional cooperation in SIMSES' surrounding areas	To be defined	50%

Increased structured synergies between various ongoing projects addressing rural challenges in a number of interdependent dimensions	No. of structured synergies between ongoing projects addressing rural challenges and RURALITIES.	% increase in structured synergies with other projects	To be defined	100%
Increased number of structured dialogues between policy-makers and a vast number of SIMSES actors and especially vulnerable groups	No. of structured dialogues between policy-makers and SIMSES actors	% increase in structured dialogues between policy-makers and SIMSES actors	To be defined	100%
Increased awareness on rural challenges, with a focus on climate action, employment and social affairs	Awareness level increase	% of increased awareness on rural challenges	To be defined	50%

Table 2 Key performance indicators for external communication

***B2O** Blended onsite online; **OL** Online; **OS** On site**; All** All audiences; Official EU channels (Cordis, Innovation Radar, etc.). **URP** Unorganised rural people; **DRU** Diverse rural actors; **SEA** Socio-economic agents; **DSC** Diverse scientific community; **DPC** Diverse projects community; **DPM** Diverse policy makers; **MSM** Media and social media.*

KPI	Participants, operations, objective (links to WP)	Audiences	Periodicity	Format
100.000+	Participants at large, networking > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	All	Continuously	B2O
10.000+	Internet single viewers (all WP)	All	Continuously	OL
5.000+	Young entrepreneurs (50% women) > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	DRU, SEA	Continuously	B2O
1.000+	Immigrants > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	URP, DRU, SEA, DSC	Continuously	B2O
1.500+	Participants in 'Co-Labs' living labs > WP – 2, WP-5 to 8	All	Continuously	B2O
300+	Miscellaneous events > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	All	Continuously	B2O
200+	Official EU channels > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	DSC, DPC, DPM	Continuously	B2O
200+	Articles and papers at large, eNewsletters > WP-2, Wp-5 to 8	SEA, DSC, DPC, DPM	Continuously	B20
100+	EU-AU funded projects > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	SEA, DSC, DPC, DPM	Continuously	B2O
100+	Social partners at large > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	DRU, SEA, DPM	Continuously	B2O
200+	Start-ups > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	DRU, SEA, DPC	Continuously	B2O
50+	Completion of 'Co-labs' living labs > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	All	Continuously	B2O
50+	Audio-videos capsules > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	All	Continuously	OL
50+	Workshops (thematic) > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	All	2/year	B2O
50+	Workshops (capacity building CBE) > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	DRU, SEA, DPM		B2O
20+	High-impact publications > WP-2, WP-5 to 8	All	1/year	OL
30+	State Officers > WP-5 to 8	DPM		B2O

Table 3 RURALITIES expected outcomes topic (EOT), their significance, and their related KPIs.

EOT no.	Expected outcomes topic (EOT)	RURALITIES KPIs	Target *By M60*	Significance
1	"Enhanced capacity of rural communities and rural people to innovate for change"	No. of rural people and/or rural communities engaged between EU-AU	100.000+	Augmented knowledge of rural communities and rural people, and causal increased capacity potential to innovate for change.
2.	"Improved skills and knowledge of rural citizens, (...), in all domains of relevance to rural life and economy"	No. of unorganised rural people engaged	10.000+	Enhanced competencies of rural people and its key actors of change.
		No. of young entrepreneurs engaged	5.000+	
		No. of women engaged	2.500+	
		No. of immigrants engaged	1.000+	
		No. of innovative ICT and nature-based start-ups engaged	200+	
		No. of capacity building events	50+	
3	"Shortening of the innovation cycle in rural communities (...), in particular for women and young people"	Same as EOT-2.	Same as EOT-2.	Enhanced innovation capabilities of rural communities and causal improvement of these capacities in the rural scene globally.
4	"Enhanced valorisation by rural communities of the results (...), funded under various programmes"	Number of EU-AU funded projects that RURALITIES clusters with	100+	Adoption of the project results by 1000+ bodies from all 3 economic sectors.
5	"Enhanced dialogue and cooperation on rural innovation worldwide, with sharing of learning resources"	Same as EOT-1, 2, 3, and 4.	Same as EOT 1 to 4.	Improved dialogue and exchange of data and experiences.
		No. of members in the RURALITIES community	100.000+	
		Number of schools in rural areas involved in RURALITIES networking activities	1.000+	

Table 4 RURALITIES expected impact destination (EID), their significance, and their related KPIs.

EID no.	Expected Impact Destination (EID)	RURALITIES KPIS	Target *M65 (post project end)*	Significance
1.	"Rural, coastal and urban areas are developed (…) and community-led innovations"	% Increase compared to EOT-1	30%	Same as EOT-1
2	"Rural, coastal and urban communities are empowered (…) women, young people, and vulnerable groups"	% increase compared to EOT-2	30%	Same as EOT-3.
3	"Rural communities are equipped with innovative (…) even in the most remote locations like mountains"	% increase compared to EOT-3	30%	Same as EOT-3.
4	"The sustainable development of coastal areas (…) economic and governance frameworks are enabled"	% increase compared to EOT-1, 2, 3 and 4	30%	Same as EOT-1, 2, 3 and 4
5	"Tourism, recreational and leisure activity development (…), recreational and leisure activity development"	% increase compared to EOT-1, 2, 3 and 4	30%	Same as EOT-1, 2, 3 and 4
6	"Urban and peri-urban communities (…), healthier, nutritious and environmental-friendly food"	% increase compared to EOT-1 to 5	30%	Same as EOT-1 to 5

Additional expected contributions:

In addition to the above-mentioned expected impacts, RURALITIES is expected to contribute to multiple EU and UN agendas, with a focus on the EU Green Deal.
This will be attained through the following project activities and features:

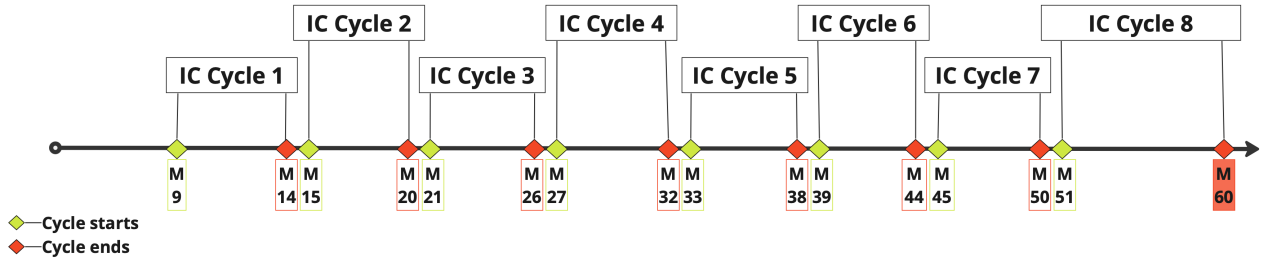
- Ensure citizens' engagement in high-level dialogues to address the European Digital Strategy, and the European Pillars of Social Rights principles.
- Develop a learning framework that promotes competitive sustainability and explores links between the Global North and South to integrate the EU 'Green Alliance and Partnerships' into global trade, a significant component of the EU Green Deal.
- The ecosystem-enhancing, biodiversity preservation and climate smart solutions developed by RURALITIES prepare rural communities to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, aligning with the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030 and the EU Bioeconomy strategy.
- Contribute to attaining various Sustainable Development Goals, especially, SDG-1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 17.
- Building upon key learnings from various partnerships such as the Partnership on Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA) and the AU-EU Research and Innovation Partnership, to foster intercontinental cooperation.
- Contribute to the European Digital Strategy, by building digital competences in rural people, and developing ecosystem-enhancing products and services combining the Internet and wireless technologies.

RURALITIES timeline

Divided in eight (8) work packages and comprising 51 project partners, the RURALITIES project is implemented over the course of 60 months. In this period, 54 deliverables will be submitted to the European Commission and eight (8) milestones will mark significant achievements in the project's implementation.
The project's Gantt Chart is provided in Appendix 1, while the lists of Milestones and Deliverables are provided in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 respectively.

As also presented in D2.1. 'Project Impact Monitoring Framework Handbook' (Cengiz, et al., 2023, p.23-24), to ensure impact creation in a timely manner, starting with Month 9 of the project, RURALITIES is implemented in eight (8) Impact Case Cycles. Each impact case cycle is 6 months long, excepting the last cycle which lasts 9 months.
The rhythm of the RURALITIES impact case cycles is presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3 RURALITIES' Impact Case Cycles



5 RURALITIES MEL SYSTEM

The RURALITIES MEL System comprises of three independent parts: The Project Implementation MEL System based on the Half Double Methodology, MICS (Measuring Impact of Citizen Science), and the 2ES Trilemma (Environment-Economic-Society multilayer index system).
Of these, the first and the third components will be elaborated upon in the following sections.

The findings of all project evaluations will be incorporated in D2.4 (M36) and D2.5.(M48), while the results of the outcome evaluation will be integrated in D2.6.(M60).

PART 1: THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MEL SYSTEM

Project Monitoring Framework

Approach

In RURALITIES, project monitoring is ongoing, with formal internal reporting at the end of each Impact Case Cycle. The primary goal of this monitoring effort is to ensure impact creation throughout the project.

We employ a hybrid monitoring approach, combining traditional project monitoring with the innovative Half Double Methodology monitoring approach.

In the traditional realm, we closely analyse the alignment between planned and actual project implementation. As such, team EQuiP meticulously monitors the progress of deliverables, milestones, and KPIs, while also tracking the advancement of tasks and subtasks within WP4 to 8, work packages which are pivotal for project outcomes.
This proactive monitoring seeks to maintain project momentum, swiftly identify any delays or risks, and promptly address issues to mitigate negative impacts. Additionally, this approach facilitates the documentation of any implemented adjustments and their enclosure into project evaluations.

The Half Double approach adopted in RURALITIES embodies agile project monitoring, prioritizing the measurement of impact creation and of stakeholders' satisfaction.
Therefore, team EQuiP monitors the work packages' progress in achieving the co-created Impact Case Objectives for the specific cycles (*Impact Tracking*) and utilizes Pulse Checks to assess internal stakeholders' satisfaction.

Also, as the Half Double Methodology is one of the methodologies that informs the design of the RURALITIES Impact Action Plan, we monitor the extent of the HDM implementation in RURALITIES and its impact on the project. Team EQuiP will monitor this situation using surveys and focus group interviews which will be conducted at M24, M36, M48, and M60.

Monitoring tools and techniques

The hybrid project monitoring approach requires the operation of various tools and techniques for project monitoring, leading to a triangulation of monitoring methods.

Traditional Tools and Techniques:

Tracking of deliverables and milestones

The status of each deliverable and milestone is tracked on an ongoing basis, with formal reporting at the end of each Impact Case Cycle, using the two templates provided in Appendices 2 and 3.

These templates, structured in the form of tables, gather information about the *milestones / deliverables name, their lead beneficiary, means of verification / type, due date, actual completion date*, and potential *comments / required actions*. In addition, the upper row provides information about the *work package* within the specific deliverables should be created, the *WP leader*, and the *reporting date.*

The data is formally collected via e-mail, by asking lead beneficiaries to complete the tables provided in Google Sheets and/or Microsoft Word, at the end of each Impact Case cycle.

Tracking of activities, outputs and outcomes at task level (Status reports)

In RURALITIES, we acknowledge the need to go beyond monitoring milestones and deliverables for effective informed decision-making, identification of risks and opportunities, and for performing timely adjustments to the project. Therefore, as part of internal reporting, team EQuiP contributes with monitoring and data collection at task level for WP4 – 8.

To streamline the data collection process, task leaders are requested to provide data by completing a standardized table at task level. Each task is divided in subtasks and complemented by a description of the subtasks or outputs. The task leaders are required to provide information about the status of the specific subtask (*Done / On track, Potential risk (team monitoring item), or Issues*) and to provide insights regarding the expected due dates and the actual completion dates, considering that some tasks or subtasks do not have a specified due date in the GA.

Finally, task leaders are encouraged to share comments about the state of the task, mentioning any barriers or required actions necessary to successfully complete the specific subtasks.
To guide task leaders in providing the data that the monitoring team is seeking, Team EQuiP may pose specific questions if deemed necessary. In response, task leaders have the option to address these questions directly in the template, or to request a meeting with the Monitoring and/or PMO team.
Similarly, if the MEL team and/or PMO determine the need for additional data or insights, they can invite the WP leader and Task leader for a meeting, to address specific matters.

The template for monitoring data collection at task level is provided in Appendix 4.

Monitoring of subtasks is essential for the success of the project, as many subtasks are interconnected across various work packages.

To ensure impact creation at project level, the monitoring and PMO teams bear the responsibility of connecting these subtasks and outputs, treating them as integral pieces of a complex puzzle. Their guidance aids partners to prioritize and adjust plans, ensuring timely results for a smoother project flow.

Tracking of Key Performance Indicators

Monitoring progress towards the project's intended KPIs is essential for project success. To ensure advancement towards these quantitative objectives, we track progress for each specific KPI throughout project implementation, with data being collected at the end of each impact case cycle and shortly before and at due dates.

To optimize data collection efficiency, we decided to use MS Excel, as this is the software that SIMSES leaders are most familiar, confident and comfortable to work with, stemming from prior experience.
To ensure project transparency for all partners, the Miro board serves as a meeting point for the RURALITIES consortium, enabling real-time tracking of project progress. As a result, WP leaders will regularly report the data collected from SIMSES leaders on KPIs progress in Miro, using the template provided in Table 5. Our embrace of visual tools further promotes project-level alignment.

While the Excel file stands for raw data, and it can be shared with all stakeholders anytime, the template presented in Miro and below offers a concise summary of all attained KPIs, consolidating efforts across SIMSES into a comprehensive project-level overview.

Table 5 Monitoring of Key Performance Indicators at project level

Key Performance Indicator	Target	Reach								
		M14	M18	M20	M26	M32	M38	M44	M50	M60
KPI-1										
KPI-2										
KPI-3										
KPI-4										
KPI-5										

Agile Strategies and Tools

Pulse Checks

The Pulse Check is a powerful tool that allows us to monitor stakeholders' satisfaction and identify potential risks to the project.
It is a six-questions survey that, in RURALITIES, is conducted on a bi-monthly basis, to explore how internal stakeholders (project partners) feel about their work in the project. The results of these Pulse Checks are compared across time, using the template provided in Table 6, and analysing both positive and average scores. The first month is taken as baseline (BS) for future comparison.

The six questions included in the Pulse Check explore key areas such as *impact creation, delivery and collaboration, enjoyment and energy, support and feedback, personal and professional development, and effective project execution and impact focus.* While the answer to these questions is provided on a Likert

scale from 1 to 5, respondents have the possibility to provide more qualitative insights by completing the field of *"Feedback, comments, or suggestions"*. These questions have been formulated by the Half Double Institute, the developers of the Half Double Methodology, and are used ad-literam in the RURALITIES project. They are presented in Figure 4.

Table 6 Impact Monitoring and Assessment Summary. A Comparative Analysis template

Average / Positive score	Month (N)	Month (N)	Month (N)	Month (N)	Month (N)	Month (N)	Month (N)	Month (N)
Q1	(BS)							
Q2	(BS)							
Q3	(BS)							
Q4	(BS)							
Q5	(BS)							
Q6	(BS)							
Average mean	(BS)							
WPs	%							

Figure 4 The Pulse Check questionnaire

The Pulse Check questionnaire:
Question 1. Are you confident that your current work is creating impact for the project?
Question 2. Do we deliver and collaborate effectively in the project?
Question 3. Are you having fun and energy working in the project?
Question 4. Are you getting the support and feedback you need?
Question 5. Are you developing personally and professionally working in the project?
Question 6. All in all; are you convinced that this project is executed more effectively and with more focus on impact than other projects?

Feedback, comments, or suggestions:

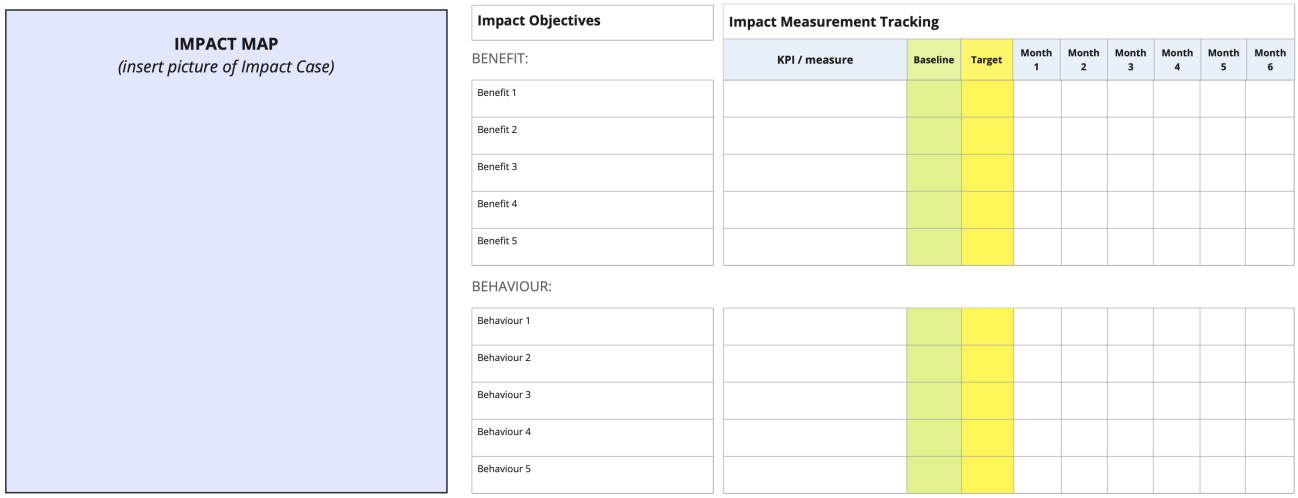
Impact Case Tracking

The Impact Case tracking is done using the template provided in Figure 5.
While the initial idea was to co-create Impact Cases at each WP level, during the project's implementation, it became clear to us that the best approach for RURALITIES is to co-create Impact Cases (and thus conduct Impact Case Tracking) only for WP1 (Management), WP2 (Impact) and WP4 (Communication).

To ensure impact creation for the remaining work packages, WP leaders, Task leaders, and SIMSES leaders apply some HDM tools and principles that enhance value creation for a specific task or WP in a specific period or cycle.

For instance, WP5 team have piloted regular, bi-weekly meetings with SIMSES leaders to improve communication and achieve specific objectives within the task T5.1. Shortly after, the success of these meetings has revealed the need and benefit of implementing permanent regular meetings with SIMSES leaders and WP leaders, leading to the establishment of a rhythm in key events in meeting with SIMSES leaders and their team.
Another example of applying the HDM without co-creating Impact Cases, is setting short-term objectives related to KPIs, such as identifying 50 out of the intended 100 role models by a specific date, ahead of the final deadline.

Figure 5 Impact Case Tracking template (tailored for RURALITIES)



IMPACT MAP
(insert picture of Impact Case)

Impact Objectives	Impact Measurement Tracking							
BENEFIT:	KPI / measure	Baseline	Target	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
Benefit 1									
Benefit 2									
Benefit 3									
Benefit 4									
Benefit 5									
BEHAVIOUR:									
Behaviour 1									
Behaviour 2									
Behaviour 3									
Behaviour 4									
Behaviour 5									

Impact Solution Design and The Impact Case Reports

At the mid and the end of every IC cycle, team EQuiP leads the Impact Solution Design workshops/meetings (as described in D2.1.), during which partners share their reflections, learnings, and hands-on experience related to their efforts in achieving the intended Impact Case objectives for the cycle.
This data, along with the Impact Case tracking, are presented in the Impact Case reports, and serve as documentation for inclusion in the evaluations.

Tracking of the Half Double Methodology implementation in RURALITIES

To monitor to what extent the implementation of RURALITIES is Half Double, using the Half Double reflective tool for local translation and other available tools, Team EQuiP will design and distribute surveys to all partners.
In addition, focus group interviews with internal stakeholders will be conducted to identify which HDM tools and principles were most applied within RURALITIES and which of these were left out, and why.

Data Collection and Data Reporting Plan

In RURALITIES, data collection is ongoing, with formal reporting at the end of each IC cycle, and at M18, M24, M36, M48, M51, and M60 (through evaluation reports). A comprehensive plan of the Data Collection and Reporting in RURALITIES is provided in Table 7.

Besides the MEL activities presented in Table 7., additional collected data may include e-mails correspondence, meeting minutes, materials reviews, events- and meetings- agendas, and any data created within and/or owned by RURALITIES

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Table 7 RURALITIES Data Collection and Data Reporting Plan

General MEL Activity	Data source (source of information)	Tools / Procedures	Timing of Data Collection	Data Analysis or Synthesis	Frequency of Reporting
Tracking of Deliverables and Milestones	Lead beneficiary / Work Package leaders	Self-reported progress in the template provided in the Google repository and via e-mail.	At the end of each IC cycle	Content Analysis	Internal: At the end of each IC cycle; External: at M36, M48, and M60.
Tracking of activities, outputs and outcomes at Task level	Task leaders	Self-reported progress in the template provided in the Google repository and via e-mail.	At the end of each IC cycle	Content Analysis	Internal: At the end of each IC cycle; External: at M36, M48, and M60.
Tracking of Key Performance Indicators	SIMSES leaders, WP leaders, Task leaders.	Data from target groups is collected by SIMSES leaders, which further report these data to the Task- and WP leaders in an Excel file. Raw data is collected via surveys, observations, attendance lists & other documentations etc.	Ongoing	Descriptive Analysis Prescriptive Analysis	Internal: Ongoing and At the end of each IC cycle; External: at M36, M48, and M60.
Impact Case Tracking	WP-specific Impact Case & Work Package leaders	Self-reported progress in the WP-specific live Impact Tracking template (in Miro)	WP leader report bi-weekly, and at the end of each IC cycle	Descriptive Analysis	At the end of each IC cycle
Impact Case Report	WP leader, WP team, and PMO	Impact Solution Design workshop	At the end of each IC cycle	Topic Summary & Diagnostic Analysis	Internal: At the end of each IC cycle; External: at M36, M48, and M60.
Pulse Check	Consortium members	The Pulse Check tool	Bi-monthly	Descriptive Analysis	Following every Pulse Check
Pulse Check Report	Pulse Check results (both raw data and descriptive analyses)	Comparative Analysis of pulse check results	Bi-monthly	Comparative Analysis and Diagnostic Analysis	Internal: bi-monthly External: M36, M48, M60
Tracking of the HDM implementation in RURALITIES	Consortium members	Survey	M24, M36, M48; M60	Descriptive Analysis Prescriptive Analysis	Internal: M24, M36, M48; M60 External: M60
	WP leader, Task leaders, SIMSES leaders	Focus Group Interview	M24, M36, M48; M60	Topic Summary	
Tracking of 2ES Pillars	Experiment owners (especially in SIMSES)	Survey	At the end of each IC cycle	Comparative analysis	Internal: At the end of each IC cycle; External: D2.4 (M36), D2.5 (M48), D2.6 (M60).

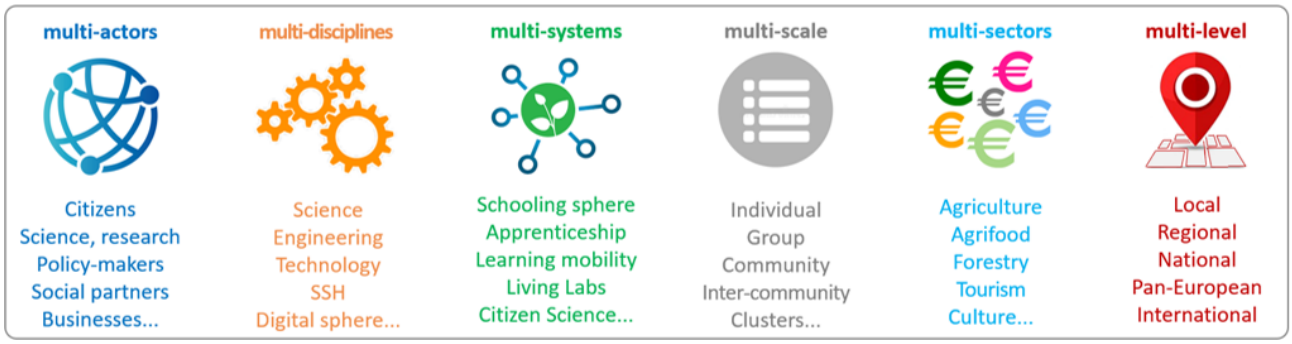
Project Evaluation and Learning

While traditional project monitoring is essential for conclusive evaluations, project monitoring using a Half Double approach is essential for ensuring impact creation and stakeholders' satisfaction, as well as for ensuring documentation for constructive evaluations.

Evaluation Theory and Approach

RURALITIES is a complex intervention based on systems thinking, encompassing multiple actors, disciplines, systems, scales, sectors, and levels, as shown in Figure 6. As a result, evaluators should examine the links and interactions between the components of the entire system, viewing the situation holistically, as a set of diverse interacting elements within an environment (Mingers & White, 2010; Chen, 2016).

Figure 6 RURALITIES multipoints learning framework (retrieved from RURALITIES GA – Part B, p4)



While systems thinking interventions have the advantage of providing more comprehensive explanations of how an intervention program works, the enormous amount of information coming from the multipoints learning framework is overwhelming for project evaluators.

To overcome difficulties with data analysis, reporting of findings, and communication results, the *pragmatic synthesis theory* will be used to inform the design of RURALITIES evaluations.

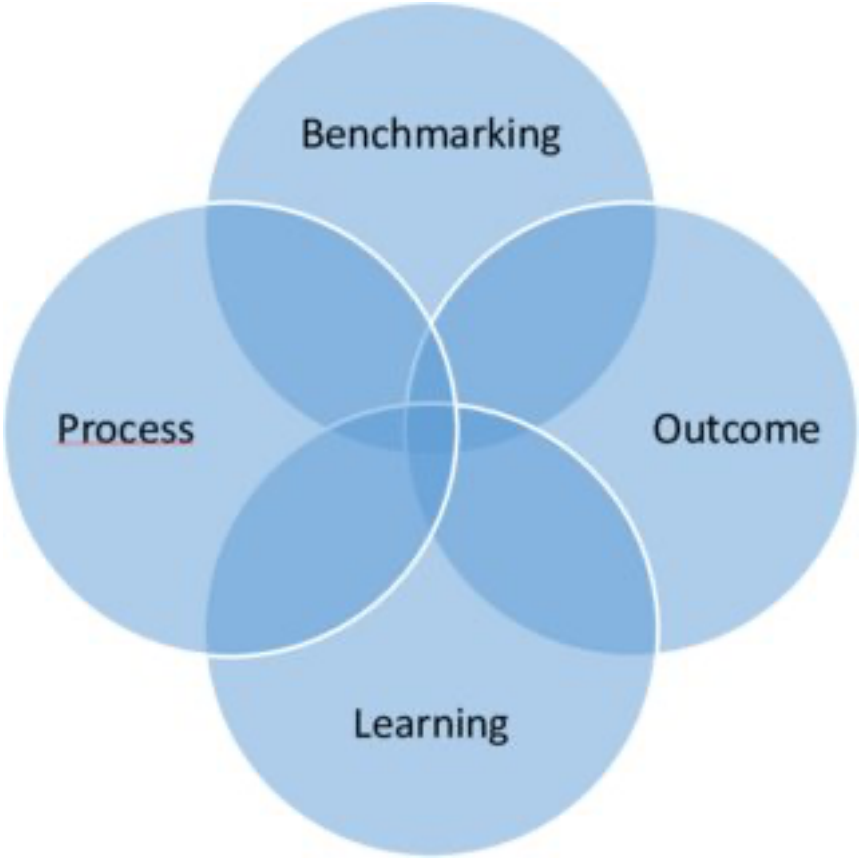
Pragmatic synthesis (Chen, 2016) acknowledges that project implementation is influenced by contextual factors, requiring adjustments to the original project plan to ensure impact creation and the achievement of intended outcomes. While all system components are interconnected, pragmatic synthesis recognizes that only some components directly and actively interact with the intervention to produce effects. Understanding these systems implies modeling the major components, connections, and interactions involved (Ibid).

Adaptation to real-world is vital for project success, with factors such as *local translation, additional interventions, social support,* and *taking advantage of environmental change or natural trends* playing key roles in supporting project effectiveness. Chen (2016; 2023) refers to these factors as '*adjuvants*', emphasizing their role in enabling the successful implementation of interventions in real-world contexts. In RURALITIES, our goal is to pursue Holistic Effectuality evaluations (Chen, 2015) where we envision the program and its contextual supportive factors (the adjuvants) as a whole. Hence, in our evaluation we will investigate the project's Joint Effects, meaning that we will assess the real-world effects resulted from

the interaction between the RURALITIES programme and the adjuvants existing in the community, leading us towards an Integrated Evaluation approach (Chen, 2015; Chen 2016).

The RURALITIES *evaluation approach* is based on the Project Evaluation Framework proposed by Rode & Svejvig (2021) and presented in Figure 7. This diagram intertwines four separate evaluation approaches, namely *process, outcome, benchmarking,* and *learning*. This illustration highlights that although these evaluation approaches are theoretically distinct, they overlap in practice and are not clearly distinguishable in reality (Ibid).

Figure 7 Project evaluation framework (Rode & Svejvig, 2021)



Types and functions of RURALITIES evaluations

The RURALITIES MEL team will conduct two process evaluations (a mid-term evaluation in M36 and a pre-final evaluation in M48) and an outcome evaluation in M60. The benchmarking and learning approaches will be embedded in these evaluations.

The two process evaluations will have formative purposes, meaning that the ongoing assessments will be used for learning purposes, so that implementers can adjust project execution along the way to ensure value creation (Saunders et al., 2005). This approach is highly supported by the Half Double Methodology, through the implementation of *Impact* tools (*Impact Cases, Impact Solution Design*, and *Pulse Checks*) (Half Double Institute, n.d.).

The outcome evaluation will serve both summative and constructive purposes. Through the summative application, we will assess the overall effectiveness and impact of RURALITIES, by considering *contextual factors, reach (participation rate), dose delivered and received, fidelity, and recruitment.* As outlined in Table 8., these six key elements play are pivotal in shaping project implementation (Saunders et al., 2005).

Table 8 Elements of a Process-Evaluation Plan, with Formative and Summative Applications (Saunders et al, 2005)

Elements of a Process-Evaluation Plan, with Formative and Summative Applications			
Component	*Purpose*	*Formative Uses*	*Summative Uses*
Fidelity (quality)	Extent to which intervention was implemented as planned.	Monitor and adjust program implementation as needed to ensure theoretical integrity and program quality.	Describe and/or quantify fidelity of intervention implementation.
Dose delivered (completeness)	Amount or number of intended units of each intervention or component delivered or provided by interventionists.	Monitor and adjust program implementation to ensure all components of intervention are delivered.	Describe and/or quantify the dose of the intervention delivered.
Dose received (exposure)	Extents to which participants actively engage with, interact with, are receptive to, and/or use materials or recommended resources; can include "initial use" and "continued use."	Monitor and take corrective action to ensure participants are receiving and/or using materials/resources.	Describe and/or quantify how much of the intervention was received.
Dose received (satisfaction)	Participant (primary and secondary audiences) satisfaction with program, interactions with staff and/or investigators.	Obtain regular feedback from primary and secondary targets and use feedback as needed for corrective action.	Describe and/or rate participant satisfaction and how feedback was used.
Reach (participation rate)	Proportion of the intended priority audience that participates in the intervention; often measured by attendance; includes documentation of barriers to participation.	Monitor numbers and characteristics of participants; ensure sufficient numbers of target population are being reached.	Quantify how much of the intended target audience participated in the intervention; describe those who participated and those who did not.
Recruitment	Procedures used to approach and attract participants at individual or organizational levels; includes maintenance of participant involvement in intervention and measurement components of study.	Monitor and document recruitment procedures to ensure protocol is followed; adjust as needed to ensure reach.	Describe recruitment procedures.
Context	Aspects of the environment that may influence intervention implementation or study outcomes; includes contamination or the extent to which the control group was exposed to the program.	Monitor aspects of the physical, social, and political environment and how they impact implementation and needed corrective action.	Describe and/or quantify aspects of the environment that affected program implementation and/or program impacts or outcomes.
NOTE: Adapted from Steckler and Linnan (2002a) and Baranowski and Stables (2000). Data was retrieved from Saunders et al. (2005).			

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Through the constructive application (Chen, 2015) we will assess not only whether the program has the desired (or another) impact but why, and based on our findings, we will provide information for improvement of this (or other) projects.
Moreover, for learning and future project improvement purposes, we will investigate which mechanisms influence the project's success or failure, and we will evaluate the extent to which the HDM has been used in the project and has contributed to value creation in RURALITIES.

The formative/constructive approach will contribute to the *project learning* and will support us with data to be included in the 'Transferability evaluation, which will be incorporated in the Outcome Evaluation (M60).
In terms of transferability evaluation, we aim to follow an *exhibited generalization approach*, which implies providing stakeholders insights into the project's feasibility, viability and effectiveness, along with guidance on how to achieve it. Ultimately, potential users are empowered to make informed decisions about adopting the intervention program in their own community, based on its applicability to their context (Chen, 2023, 1.06:11).

Learning

In RURALITIES, our aim is to document organizational learning from the project, with a focus on the valuable lessons learned, regardless the project's success rate.
Aiming to identify lessons learnt that can help develop and improve RURALITIES and other projects, team EQuiP will employ mixed-methods to capture the knowledge, experience, underlying rationale (the "know-how" and the "know-why") generated within the project, as outlined by Rode & Svejvig (2021).
These insights are highly valuable for the constructive applicability of project evaluation, and implicitly for the transferability evaluation.

Evaluation questions

The evaluation questions will be formulated based on the project's Key Performance Indicators in combination with the factors influencing project implementation as outlined by Saunders et al (2005) and detailed in Table 8 (above).

Additionally, Table 9 presents a couple of questions that will be included in the RURALITIES list of monitoring and evaluation questions, and which will be used as a source of inspiration for the development of additional, project-specific MEL questions. These questions were formulated by Schwandt (2015, p21) to aid evaluators to differentiate between the monitoring and evaluation questions.

Moreover, in our evaluations, we will also formulate questions based on the four approaches to project evaluation, namely: *process, outcome, benchmarking* and *learning*, and exemplified in Table 10.

Finally, as mentioned earlier, the six-questions Pulse Check will be used to evaluate stakeholders' satisfaction with the project.

Table 9 Example of questions for Monitoring and Evaluation of Outputs, Process and Outcomes (Schwandt, 2005.)

Coverage	Monitoring Questions Examples	Evaluation Questions Examples
Outputs (Products, Services, Deliverables, Reach)	***How many*** people or communities were reached or served? Were the targeted numbers reached?	***How adequate*** was the program reach? Did we reach *enough* people? Did we reach the *right* people?
Process (Design and Implementation)	How was the program implemented? Was implementation in accordance with design and specifications?	***How well*** was the program implemented? *Fairly, ethically, legally, culturally appropriately, professionally, efficiently?* For outreach, did we use the best avenues and methods we could have? How well did we access hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations? Did we reach those with the greatest need? Who missed out, and was that fair, ethical, just?
Outcomes (things that happen to people or communities)	**What has changed** since (and as a result of) program implementation? How much have outcomes changed relative to targets?	***How substantial and valuable*** were the outcomes? How well did they meet the most important needs and help realise the most important aspirations? Should they be considered truly impressive, mediocre, or unacceptably weak? Were they not just statistically significant, but educationally, socially, economically, and practically significant? Did they make a real difference in people's lives? Were the outcomes worth achieving given the effort and investment put into obtaining them?

Table 10 Four approaches to project evaluation, questions, and examples. (Rode & Svejvig, 2021)

Approach	Questions	Examples
Process	• How efficient is the project management? • What characterizes project management practice? • Why does an intervention (not) work?	Evaluating project management success in terms of time, cost and quality
Outcome	• How effective is the project? • What characterizes project performance indicators?	• Evaluating project success in terms of organizational and societal outcome
Benchmarking	• Which projects are superior? • What are best practices? • Which projects can apply best practices? • What is common among failed projects? • When and where does an intervention work?	• Internal benchmarking – comparing projects within the same organization, branch, portfolio or program • External benchmarking – comparing projects across organizations, trades, industries or sectors
Learning	• What happens if we challenge our assumptions? • How can we elicit proof of the contrary conclusion?	• From single-loop learning to double-loop learning • From patterning to puzzling

PART 2: MICS

The second component of RURALITIES monitoring system is MICS: Measuring Impact of Citizen Science, which to our knowledge, it is "*the most extensive and exhaustive up-to-date impact-measuring framework accessible through an online platform. It will be used to evaluate the contributions and benefits of the citizen science aspect of the project and supplement the measuring of engagement of actors within the quadruple helix in the project's activities in general*." (Cengiz et al., 2023).
The application of MICS in RURALITIES was briefly described in D2.1. (Cengiz et al., 2023) and will be thoroughly presented in the D2.3. 'RURALITIES Project Impact Sensing' handbook with due date in M24. Therefore, this monitoring approach will not be presented in this document.

PART 3: THE 2ES TRILEMMA

Regarding 2ES trilemma, this monitoring framework considers impact on resilience and sustainability of general practices in three dimensions: Environment, Economics and Society. Below we describe the actions that are being carried out in accordance with the action plan defined in D1.1:

Survey and Research process

This action has carried out the preparation of a survey and report, to understand the needs and experience of the RURALITIES partners in relation to the technologies and tools to collect, visualize, and self-evaluate experiment progress. The conclusions of this study will be published in their entirety in D2.4, but the following action points are advanced:

- Data collection process will be periodic and based on surveys towards all partners that generate experiments (experiment owners), they may be SIMSES or not.
- Monitoring and presentation of results will be structured around SIMSES, as this entity can provide objectives and individual assessment plans.
- Impact monitoring part will be done through the design of spreadsheets, in accordance with 2ES indicators. An online dashboard will also be designed with information from each SIMSES, so that they can self-evaluate the impact of their experiments, according to their objectives and the needs of the region.

2ES indicators for progress monitoring

A set of indicators will be defined to assist experiment owners to self-assess their rural innovation activities and measure the scope of their objectives. Some well-established sources will be used as sources for these indicators: A number of bodies actively contribute to delivering these indicators such as the International Labour Organization[1], World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and most of nations' governing agencies[2].
Within the 2ES framework we will classify the indicators using the following table, along with some examples in parentheses:

[1] Indicators for Rural Economy (ILO)
[2] Diet and nutrition, The Norwegian Institute of Public Health, 2020

Table 11 RURALITIES 2ES Indicators for progress monitoring

Pillars	Environment	Economic	Social
Components	Natural environment (natural resources and wildlife)	Conditions for economic well-being (income and wealth of people)	Social Well-being (quality of social life and welfare)
Potential of rural development	Territory and population (territory available to the rural population to live, to cultivate, and to perform other economic activities.)	Economic structure (health of the economic environment of the rural population)	Social communications (ability of rural population to communicate and interact with the rest of the world.)
Developing countries	Natural resources (forests and deforestation)	agricultural productivity, food production index. Membership in organizations	rural child malnutrition, rural female literacy, enrolment in primary education
Process for sustainability (capacity of the community to implement strategies)	Physical / Natural capital (electricity, transport, drinkable water).	Financial capital (population with savings, regional availability of financial institutions)	Human / Social capital (mortality rate, proximity of health centres).

Impact assessment of the project's experiments (pilots/demonstrators)

Once the self-assessment framework has been established, the self-assessment process will ensure that partners identify the following three dimensions for each indicator:

1. the **state** or level of the indicator. Example: percent of children living in the rural study area, with a primary school diploma.

2. the **dispersion** or variability of this indicator. Example: Number of rural territorial units where the percent of children living in the rural study area, with a primary school diploma, is less than one-half of the national average).

3. the **tendency** or trend of this indicator over time. Beside measurements of state and dispersion taken at a single point in time, it is often useful to have a measure of tendency over time. For many characteristics of rurality, time series data are necessary to calculate the inter-temporal rates of improvement or growth, or the average of these rates over a set period of time, to exclude short-term volatility.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

We commit to conduct our MEL activities with respect for participants, ensuring informed consent and upholding confidentiality, unless otherwise required by law.

All data collection will be conducted according to FAIR Data Management described in RURALITIES GA-Part B (p10), RURALITIES Data Management Plan, RURALITIES Ethics Appraisal Scheme, and to the Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights Management (KIPER) Guidelines and Briefs.

To certify the accuracy, validity and reliability of our data, we will employ data- and methods-triangulation. Moreover, we compel to make use of our data in a responsible and transparent manner.

Finally, we pledge to report the results of our monitoring and evaluation activities objectively and accurately, and to openly disclose conflicts of interest in the research, evaluation and dissemination process.

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7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. RURALITIES Gantt Chart per WPs

WP1.

Work Package 1. Management.
WP Leader: PEDAL

Activity duration: M1 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
T1.1. Generate the project roadmap, the management action plan and coordinate the project	**P1. PEDAL**	D1.6 (M1)																			
T1.2. Generate the data management plan	**P6. UPM**		D1.1. D1.2. (M6)										D1,4. (M36)								D1.5. (M60)
T1.3. Organise the project transnational meetings	**P1. PEDAL**																				
T1.3. Organise the project transnational meetings	**P3. CETRI**						D1,3. (M18)														

WP2.

Work Package 2. IMPACT.
WP Leader: EQuiP

Activity duration: M4 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
T2.1. Generate 'RURALITIES impact action plan'	**P12. EQuIP**				D2.1. (M12)																
T2.2. Integrate the work programme topic (outcomes) and destination (impact) monitoring setting	**P12. EQuIP**						D2.2. (M18)														
T2.3. Co-create the Citizen Sensing system part of the project monitoring framework	**P7. IRI**								D2,3. D2.7 (M24)												
T2.4. Implement a multi-layered outcomes and impacts integration and evaluation	**P6. UPM**												D2.4. (M36)				D2.5. (M48)				D2.6. (M60)

WP3.

Work Package 3. ETHICS.
WP Leader: PEDAL

Activity duration: M1 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
T3.1. 'RURALITIES Ethics Appraisal Scheme'	**P9. UNIZG**		D3.1. (M6)																		
T3.2. Framework for human participation ethics (H, requirement 1)	**P1. PEDAL**	.	D3.2. (M6)										D3.3. (M36)								
T3.3. Framework for personal data collection and process (POPD, requirement 2)	**P51 IISAC**																				
T3.4. Framework for environment ethics, health and safety	**P9. UNIZG**																				

WP4.

Work Package 4. BEACON.
WP Leader: CETRI

Activity duration: M1 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
T4.1. Create the strategy, identity and specific synergies action plan	**P3. CETRI**		D4.1. D4.8. (M6)										D4.9. (M36)								
T4.2. Implement CODES and continuously augment the project overall visibility	**P3. CETRI**						D4.4. D4.14 . (M18)						D4.10. (M36)				D4.11 (M48)	D4.15 (M51)			D.4.12. (M60)
T4.3. Gamify RURALITIES, recruit and equip role models and 'replicators'	**P14. ASPI**				D4.2 (M12)		D4.3. (M18)			D4.5 (M27)								D4.7. (M51)			
T4.4. Generate and implement exploitation of results mechanisms	**P9. UNIZG**												D4.6. (M36)								D4.13. (M60)

WP5.

Work Package 5. ALLIANCE.
WP Leader: IRI

Activity duration: M4 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
T5.1. Engage, connect and empower the actors of the SIMSES	**P7. IRI**		D5.1. (M6)																		D5.4. (M60)
T5.2. Cooperate with EU projects, EC and UN services	**P9. UNIZG**								D5.2. (M24)				D5.5. (M36)								D5.6. (M60)
T5.3 Characterise the SIMSES (specific) and national rural landscape (general)	**P13. MUNI**																				D5.3. (M60)
T5.4 Characterise the pan-European and pan-African-Union rural landscape	**P8. PART**																				

WP6.

Work Package 6. FAST-TRACK.
WP Leader: PART

Activity duration: M7 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
T6.1. System thinking methodology	**P7. IRI**						D6.1. (M18)														
T6.2. Establish the 'RURALITIES Co-Labs' living labs network	**P9. UNIZG**																	D6,2. (M51)			
T6.3. Create the 'Citizen Rural Sensing' citizen science monitoring framework	**P7. IRI**																	D6.4. D6.5. (M51)			
T6.4. FAST-TRACK Innovation Management Programme	**P8. PART**								D6.3. (M24)									D6.6. D6.7. (M51)			

WP7.

Work Package 7. EXPERTISE.
WP Leader: UNIZG

Activity duration: M24 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
T7.1. Characterise expertise and establish actionable resources	**P9. UNIZG**																				
T7.2. Identify and structure innovation projects	**P7. IRI**																	**D7.1. (M51)**			
T7.3. Practice counselling and guidance to selected initiatives	**P7. IRI**																				
T7.4. Establish RURALITIES expertise center	**P9. UNIZG**																	**D7.2. D7.3. D7.4. (M51)**			

WP8.

Work Package 8. Training.
WP Leader: ASPI

Activity duration: M24 - M60

TASK	TASK LEADER	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026				2027		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
T8.1. Establish multi-actors onsite and online learning settings	**P53. ASPI**																	**D8.1. D8.2. D8.3. D8.4. (M51)**			
T8.2. Generate structured learning pathways	**P53. ASPI**																				
T8.3. Generate the learning pathways integration and deployment programme	**P7. IRI**																	**D8.5. D8.6. (M51)**			
T8.4. Establish RURALITIES training centres	**P7. IRI**																				

APPENDIX 2. Tracking of RURALITIES Milestones

Table 12 Monitoring of the RURALITIES Milestones (MS)

Project leader: PEDAL		Project: RURALITIES				Reporting date:	
MS No.	**Milestone**	**Work Package No.**	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Means of verification**	**Due date**	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
1	Project roadmap and management action plan	WP1	1 - PEDAL	Deliverable D1.1. submitted	M6		
2	Project identity, Internet presence, materials and strategy.	WP4	3 - CETRI	Deliverable D4.1. submitted	M6		
3	RURALITIES Ethics Appraisal Scheme	WP3	9 – UNIZG	Deliverable D3.1. submitted	M6		
4	RURALITIES Project Impact Sensing	WP2	7 – IRI	Deliverable D2.3. submitted	M24		
5	RURALITIES Alliance	WP5	7 – IRI	The alliance is up and running within RURALITIES Hubs with the engagement of all actors. D5.2. submitted.	M51		
6	RURALITIES Hubs innovation accelerators	WP6	7 – IRI	The RURALITIES Hubs are up and running with the engagement of all actors. D6.2. submitted.	M51		
7	RURALITIES expertise centres	WP7	9 – UNIZG	The expertise centres are up and running within RURALITIES Hubs with the engagement of all actors. D7.2. submitted.	M51		
8	RURALITIES training centres	WP8	7 – IRI	The training centres are up and running within RURALITIES Hubs with the engagement of all actors. D8.2. submitted.	M51		

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APPENDIX 3. Tracking of RURALITIES Deliverables

Table 13 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP1. MANAGEMENT: lean-agile management and coordination ecosystem

WP leader: PEDAL	**WP1. MANAGEMENT: lean-agile management and coordination ecosystem**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date (month)**	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D1.1. Data Management Plan – initial version	1 – PEDAL	DMP – Data Management Plan	M6		
D1.2. Tutorial with audio-video capsule to equip partners in using the SaaS	6 – UPM	Document, report	M6		
D1.3. Knowledge and intellectual property rights management (KIPER) guidelines and briefs.	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M18		
D1.4. Data Management Plan – updated version	6 – UPM	DMP – Data Management Plan	M36		
D1.5. Data Management Plan – final version	6 – UPM	DMP – Data Management Plan	M60		
D1.6. Proof of pre-financing distribution	6 – PEDAL	OTHER	M1		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.

Table 14 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP2. IMPACT: shift-driven instrument for tracking and alignment

WP leader: EQuiP	**WP2: IMPACT: shift-driven instrument for tracking and alignment**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D2.1. Project impact monitoring framework handbook	12 – EQuiP	Document, report	M12		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.
D2.2. RURALITIES structured evidence to build the project monitoring system	12 – EQuiP	Document, report	M18		
D2.3. 'RURALITIES Project Impact Sensing' handbook	7 - IRI	Document, report	M24		
D2.4. Technical reports on the implementation of the project's impact monitoring and assessment, version 1	6 – UPM	Document, report	M36		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.
D2.5. Technical reports on the implementation of the project's impact monitoring and assessment, version 2	6 – UPM	Document, report	M48		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.
D2.6. Technical reports on the implementation of the project's impact monitoring and assessment, final version	6 – UPM	Document, report	M60		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.
D2.7. RURALITIES Citizen Sensing' mobile App for monitoring the project progress and impact	7 – IRI	OTHER	M24		In the amendment, it was requested to replace the terms 'mobile App' with 'digital interface'.

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Table 15 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP3. ETHICS: measures to an ethical framework

WP leader: PEDAL	**WP3. ETHICS: measures to an ethical framework**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D3.1. RURALITIES Ethics Appraisal Scheme	9 – UNIZG	Document, report	M6		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.
D3.2. Report on the framework for human participation animal ethics, environment, health and safety, initial version	49 - IISAC	Document, report	M6		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.
D3.3. Report on the framework for human participation animal ethics, environment, health and safety, updated version	49 - IISAC	Document, report	M36		SENSITIVE Dissemination Level.

Table 16 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP4. BEACON: measures to maximise impact, visibility and synergies

WP leader: CETRI	**WP4: BEACON: measures to maximise impact, visibility and synergies**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D4.1. Dissemination and Communication Plan: project identity, materials and strategy	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M6		
D4.2. RURALITIES training to empower/ equip role models and replicators	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	Document, report	M12		ASPI got bankrupt and HITRANS took over their responsibilities.
D4.3. RURALITIES role models, replicators and serious game	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	Document, report	M18		
D4.4 Report on the organisation and implementation of communication and dissemination activities - first version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M18		
D4.5. Report on the implementation and the validation of the campaign 'Rural Thrive 2050' testing	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M27		
D4.6. Exploitation of results action plan - initial version	9 - UNIZG	Document, report	M36		
D4.7. RURALITIES publication "Rural Thrive Panorama"	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	Document, report	M51		
D4.8. RURALITIES website	3 – CETRI	DEC —Websites, patent filings, videos, etc	M6		

D4.9. Dissemination and Communication Plan - updated version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M36		
D4.10. Report on the organisation and implementation of communication and dissemination activities – second version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M36		
D4.11. Report on the organisation and implementation of communication and dissemination activities – third version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M48		
D4.12. Report on the organisation and implementation of communication and dissemination activities – forth version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M60		
D4.13. Exploitation of results action plan – final version	9 – UNIZG	Document, report	M60		
D4.14. Practice Abstracts – first version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M18		
D4.15. Practice Abstracts – final version	3 – CETRI	Document, report	M51		

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Table 17 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP5. ALLIANCE: engage, connect, empower actors of the rural scene

WP leader: IRI	**WP5. ALLIANCE**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D5.1. RURALITIES training to empower/equip the actors of the rural areas (SIMSES)	7 - IRI	Document, report	M6		
D5.2. Blueprint for the establishment of 'RURALITIES Hubs'	9 - UNIZG	Document, report	M24		
D5.3. RURALITIES Augmented Knowledge Alliance	7 - IRI	OTHER	M60		
D5.4. Report on multi actors' engagement, connection, empowerment and synergies	7 -IRI	Document, report	M60		
D5.5. Policy Briefs on pan-EU-AU rural innovation landscape -first version	9 - UNIZG	Document, report	M36		
D5.6. Policy Briefs on pan-EU-AU rural innovation landscape -2nd version	9 - UNIZG	Document, report	M60		

Table 18 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP6. FAST-TRACK: ecosystem-enhancing smart innovation cycle

WP leader: PART	**WP6. FAST-TRACK: ecosystem-enhancing smart innovation cycle**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D6.1. RURALITIES Handbook on the system thinking methodology	7 - IRI	Document, report	M18		
D6.2. RURALITIES Hubs innovation accelerators	7 – IRI	OTHER	M51		
D6.3. RURALITIES Network of facilitators on innovation action	8 - PART	OTHER	M24		
D6.4. RURALITIES Co-Labs' living labs report	7 – IRI	OTHER	M51		
D6.5. RURALITIES Citizen Sensing' mobile App for monitoring the selected innovation progress and impact	7 – IRI	OTHER	M51		
D6.6. RURALITIES Incubator and Innovation Services' (RURIIS)	8 – PART	OTHER	M51		
D6.7. RURALITIES First Seed funding scheme	8 – PART	OTHER	M51		

Table 19 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP7. EXPERTISE: rural expertise for rural challenges and dynamics

WP leader: UNIZG	**WP7. EXPERTISE: rural expertise for rural challenges and dynamics**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D7.1. RURALITIES compendium of projects for rural innovation	7 – IRI	OTHER	M51		
D7.2. Network of relevant expert centers united with a Memorandum of Understanding [M51] Leader: UNIZG (P9).	9 – UNIZG	OTHER	M51		
D7.3. RURALITIES Responsible Research Innovation Programme' (RURRI)	9 – UNIZG	Document, report	M51		
D7.4. Structured repository of citizen- driven or citizen-led projects	9 – UNIZG	OTHER	M51		

Table 20 Process Monitoring of the deliverables of WP8. TRAINING: pioneering multi-points learning framework

WP leader: ASPI / HITRANS	**WP8. TRAINING: pioneering multi-points learning framework**			**Reporting date:**	
Deliverables	**Lead Beneficiary**	**Type**	**Due date** (month)	**Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
D8.1. Rural scene education nexus characterisation compendium	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	OTHER	M51		
D8.2. Multiactors onsite and online learning catalogue	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	OTHER	M51		
D8.3. RURALITIES learning platform with educational projects and information	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	OTHER	M51		
D8.4. RURALITIES entrepreneurship and mentorship programmes	51 – ASPI / 13 – HITRANS	OTHER	M51		
D8.5. RURALITIES scalability plan and a policy framework compendium for deployment	7 – IRI	OTHER	M51		
D8.6. RURALITIES interdisciplinary training centres	7 – IRI	OTHER	M51		

APPENDIX 4. Template for Tracking RURALITIES Tasks and Subtasks.

Task leader:	**Task Name (Duration period).**			**Reporting date:**	
Subtask	**Description of subtasks / outputs**	**Status** **Done / On track** **Potential Risk (Team monitoring item)** **Issues**	**Due date**	**Modified Due Date / Actual Completion Date**	**Comments / Required actions**
Subtask 1.					*Comments or Potential Questions from the M&E team.*
Subtask 2.					
Subtask 3.					
Subtask 4.					
Subtask 5.					

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