

Co-Evaluation

Participatory evaluation for Citizen Science

Gender Equality Open Calls

March 2022

Zentrum für Soziale Innovation



***Goal of this workshop:
Leave with a concrete plan for
evaluation.***



Structure of the workshop

*(preparation: <https://archive.org/details/co-act-co-evaluation-webinar-21-excerpt>
and slides here: <https://zenodo.org/record/4562898>)*

1. Short input on (participatory) research project evaluation [ZSI] 10 Min
2. Presentation of the project, including potential evaluation focus [Project representatives] 15 Min + Q&A
3. Work on evaluation plans with support from ZSI [all]



Research Evaluation

Aim	assessing the achievement of objectives
Implementation	internally / externally
Focus	research process / project results
Responsibility	project management, funders, institutions
Planning	need for careful planning and resources strategies must be ready and implemented from the start
Popular frameworks for evaluation	theory of change logic model



Evaluation of Research Projects

- scientific dimension, e.g. data quality, ...
- non-scientific effects, e.g. socio-economic effects, ...
- methodological and organisational issues:
 - appropriateness of the intervention design
 - cost and efficiency of the intervention
 - unintended effects
 - how to use the experience from this intervention to improve the design of future interventions.



Citizen Social Science

citizen science in the social sciences
or alternatively one that has a specific focus on the social aspects
of citizen science. It can involve citizens in the design and/or
conduct of social research, including engagement in some or all
research processes, such as ideation, research design, data
collection, analysis, dissemination, and impact. (Albert et al 2021)



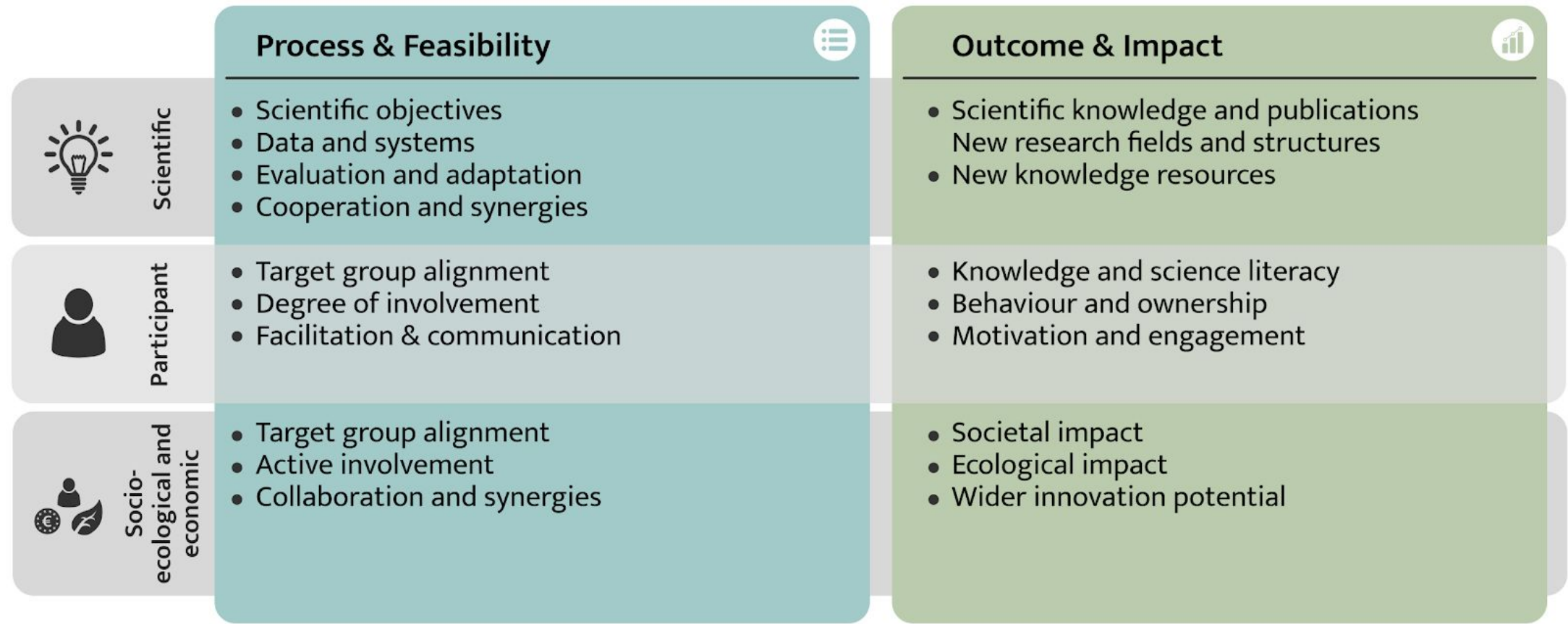
Research Evaluation in Citizen (Social) Science

- CS includes different participants with different interests and goals →
 - How to fairly and inclusively evaluate?
 - Who is a project accountable to?
- CS is a highly participatory approach
- BUT traditionally excludes participatory approaches from evaluation and impact assessment




→ explore approaches that involve participants



Evaluation Framework



Typical (Quantitative) KPIs

	Process & Feasibility	Outcome & Impact	
 Scientific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific objectives • Data and systems • Evaluation and adaptation • Cooperation and synergies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific knowledge and publications • New research fields and structures • New knowledge resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of co-authored papers # of presentations # of data sets # of scientific tools
 Participant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target group alignment • Degree of involvement • Facilitation & communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and science literacy • Behaviour and ownership • Motivation and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people engaged # of active contributions from citizens # of people continuing scientific engagement
 Socio-ecological and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target group alignment • Active involvement • Collaboration and synergies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Societal impact • Ecological impact • Wider innovation potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> engagement with policy makers # of policy briefs # of action plans

Participatory Evaluation: Collective Impact Assessment of Research Projects

- assessing the significance and reach of effects of research
- positive and negative
 - intended and unintended
- together with (all/some/any) participants**

See for further information: Reed, M.S., Ferré, M., Martin-Ortega, J., Blanche, R., Lawford-Rolfe, R., Dallimer, M., Holden J. (2021). Evaluating impact from research: A methodological framework. *Research Policy* 50 (4). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2020.104147>



Co-Evaluation: Learning from Participatory Evaluation

- participatory evaluation
- initiating the conversation on **expectations, objectives and impact already at the start of the project**
- when the research design is co-created with different stakeholders OR
- when the participation of actors is negotiated
- **involves participants in the decision on project goals and evaluation instruments**





Co-Evaluation Principles

Participant ownership	Evaluation is oriented to the needs of the participants in an inclusive and balanced way. Participants take certain actions and responsibilities for project outcomes and their assessment.
Openness and reflexivity	Participants meet to communicate and negotiate to reach a consensus on evaluation results, solve problems, and make plans for the improvement of the project, evaluation approaches, and impact measures; input should be balanced and representation should be guaranteed for all involved stakeholders
Transformation	Emphasis is on identification of lessons learned, improvement of benefits and wellbeing, for all participants.
Flexibility	Co-evaluation design is flexible and determined (to the extent possible) during the group processes. The mix of formats and methods used should reflect the project aims and potentially empower marginalised perspectives.
Documentation and transparency	Whenever possible and ethically desirable, evaluation procedures should be documented and made accessible to participants, or even the wider public.
Timing	Co-evaluation has to start as early as possible, but latest during the negotiation of research questions and design of methodology.

Main characteristics of co-evaluation, adapted from (Patton, 2008)

Co-Evaluation Steps

- co-design of evaluation strategy
- monitoring: tools for continuous observation and discussion
- interpretation: feedback cycles, adaptations, reporting and structured analysis
- valuation: assessing the value of the outcomes and lessons learned



Adapted from
<https://civitas-sunrise.eu/>



The CoAct project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under grant agreement No. 873048

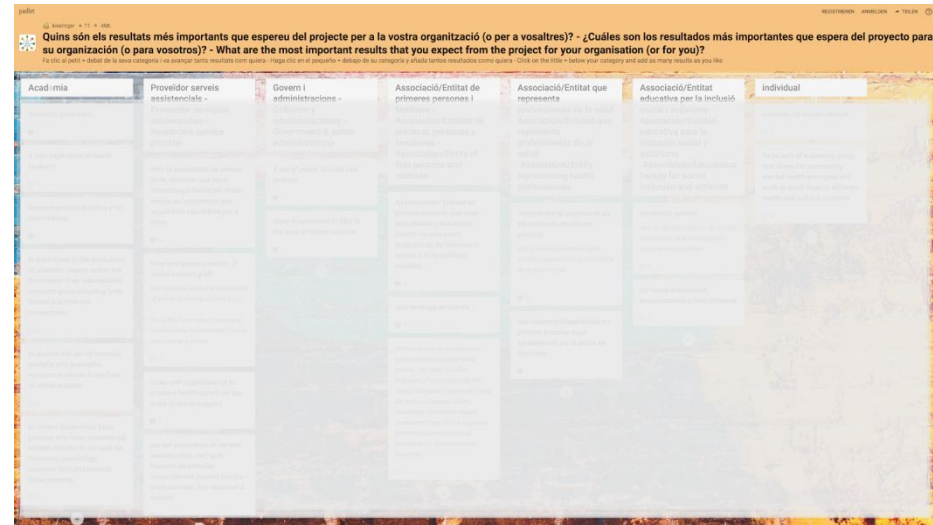
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Co-Evaluation Instruments

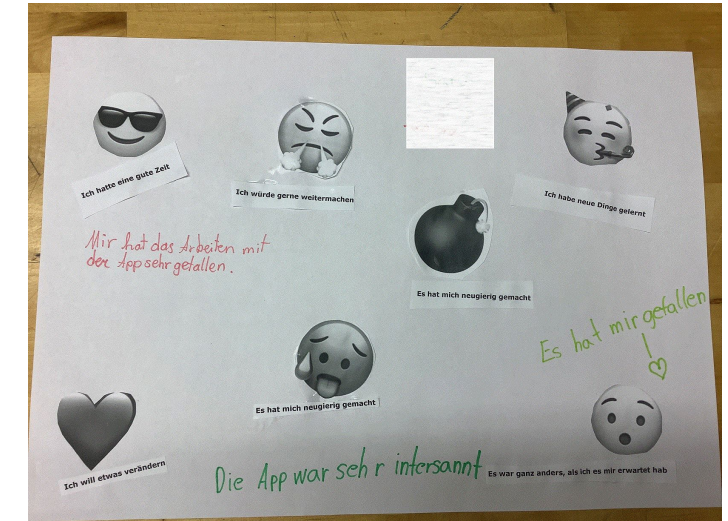
... examples



individual reflection
sheets as part of the
research diary

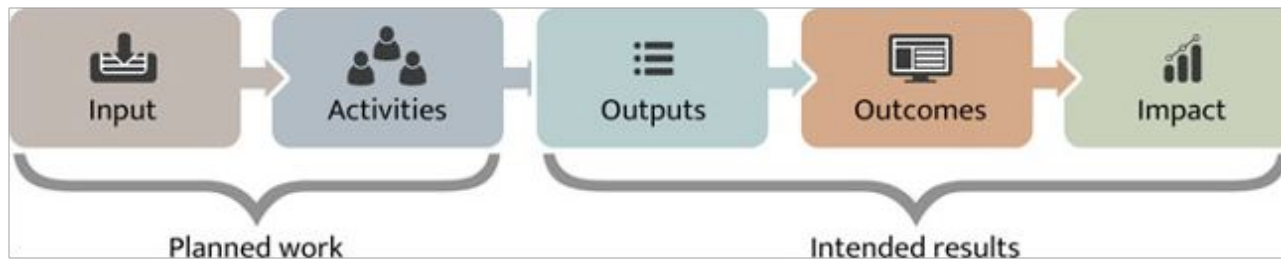


reflections on project
expectations as part of
workshops



group reflection with
young people using
emojis





Logic Model of Evaluation

What would you like to focus on?

- **Input:** resources available for project/activities
- **Activities:** actions planned to achieve desired outputs
- **Outputs:** products or services resulting from activities, such as data points collected, workshops conducted
- **Outcomes:** effects of outputs on target group, such as behaviour change, knowledge or skills
- **Impact:** long-term changes on a societal level; progress made towards high-level goals; typically achieved beyond project or programme lifetime



Part 2

Presentation of the project, including potential evaluation focus



Have a Nice Break!
See you in 10 minutes



Part 3

Evaluate what is valued for an Evaluation that matters

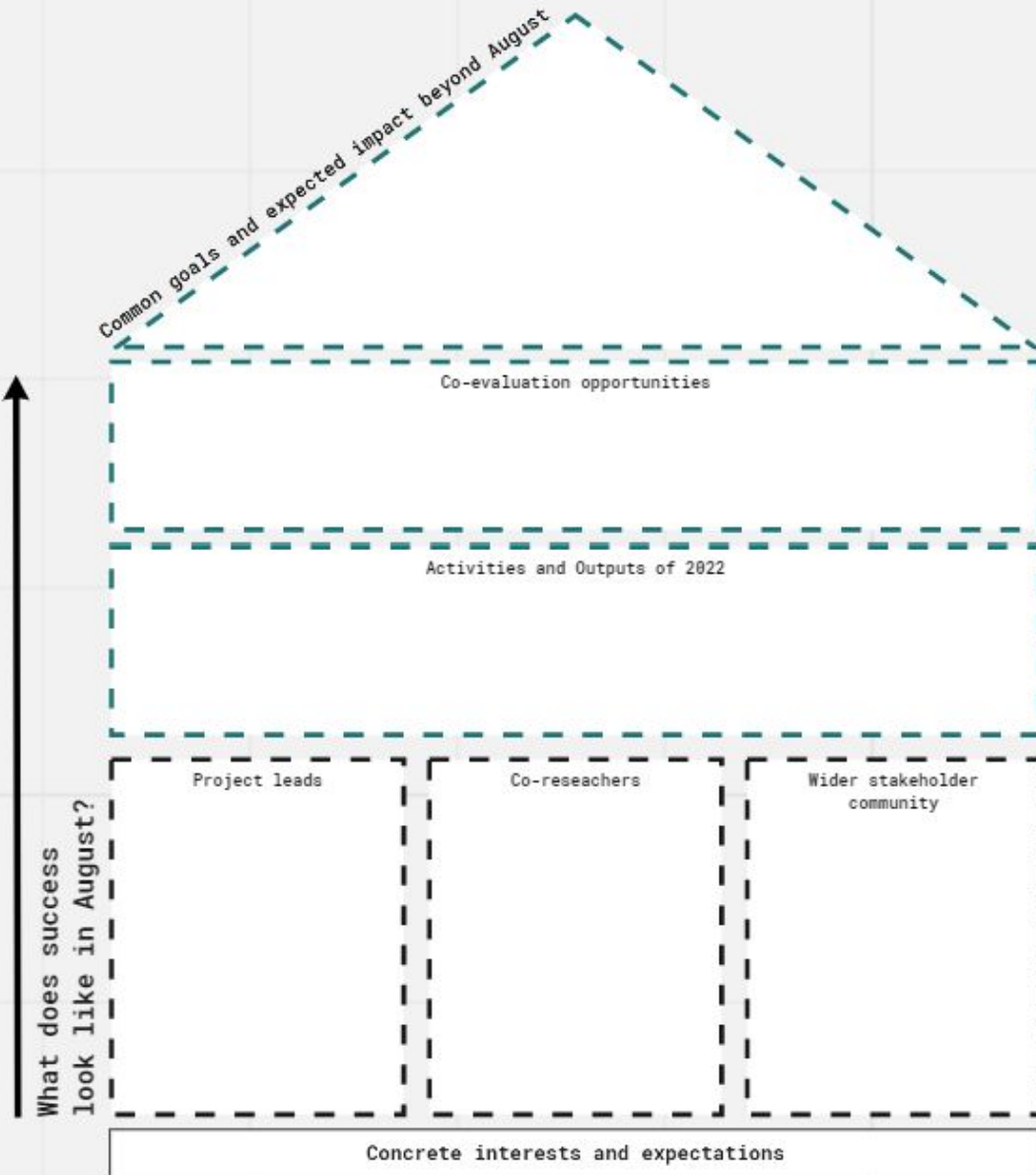


Impact Vision

Work in Miro

Design adapted from Nyangala Zolho - The Innovation Growth Lab

https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOKBAqDU=?invite_link_id=587032691627



Design adapted from Nyangala Zolho, The Innovation Growth Lab

Thanks!
coact@zsi.at

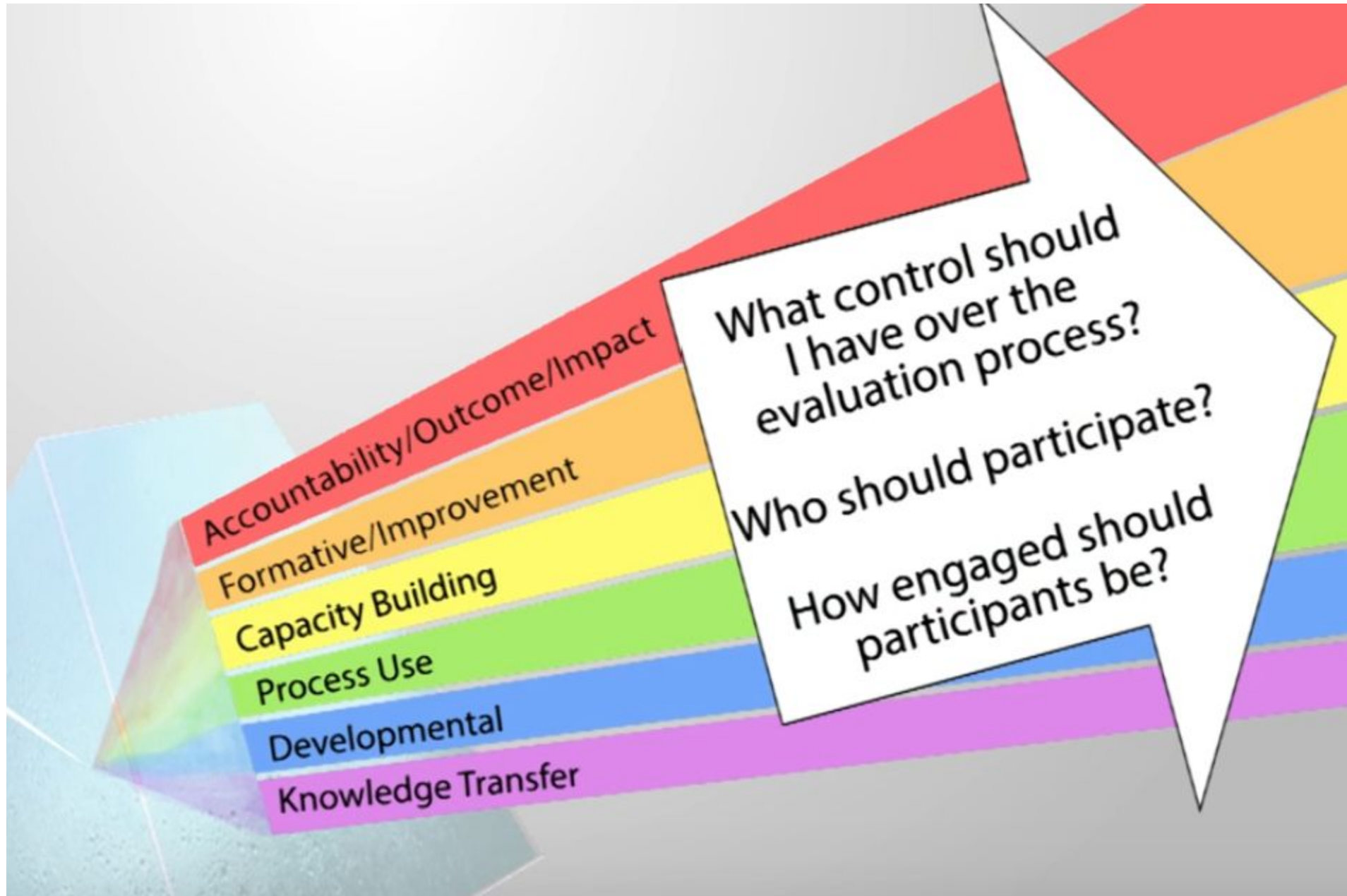


Additional optional slides

Focus on participation

Co-Evaluation Opportunities in the Citizen Science Research Cycle





***“Participation is the answer, but what
is the question?”***



In any citizen science project, researchers and project leaders are “making a promise” to the participants about the level of participation and power in decision making they are willing to share with them.

- ***Expectations and interests***
- ***Ensuring informed participation, trust and motivation***
- ***Provision of the right design and tools for informed consent, sharing of information, recognition and privacy***

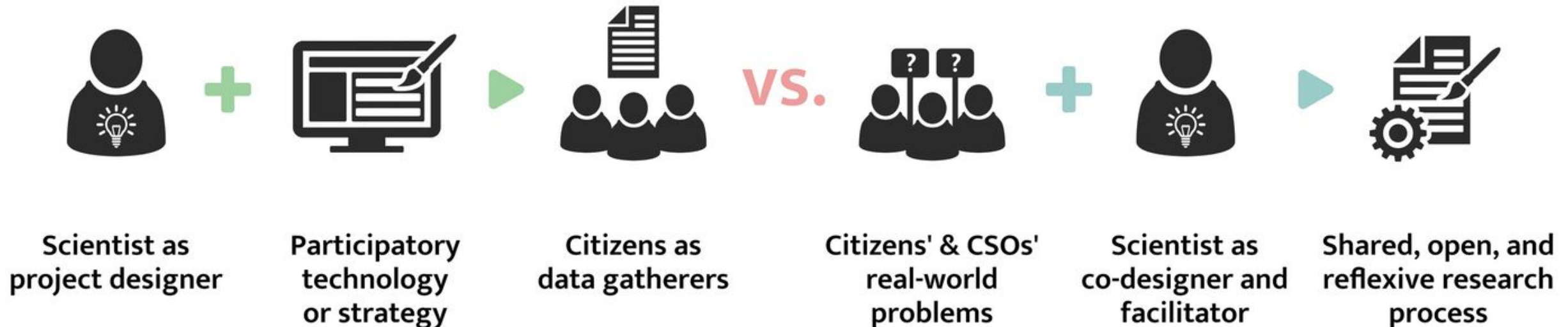
Eleta, I., Galdon Clavell, G., Righi, V., & Balestrini, M. (2019). The Promise of Participation and Decision-Making Power in Citizen Science. *Citizen Science: Theory and Practice*, 4(1), 8. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5334/cstp.171>



Types of Participation ?

Contributory citizen science
(Majority of early online citizen science projects)

Co-creation & participatory approaches
(Citizen social sciences, AR, science shops)



Senabre Hidalgo E., Perelló J., Becker F., Bonhoure I., Legris M., Cigarini A. (2021) Participation and Co-creation in Citizen Science. In: Vohland K. et al. (eds) The Science of Citizen Science. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-58278-4_11



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