MAJON DI FASCEGN

ISTITUTO CULTURALE LADINO
SAN GIOVANNI DI FASSA/SÈN JAN (TN)

Verbale di deliberazione
del Consiglio di Amministrazione
n. **30**

O G G E T T O :
Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement - Digitalizzazione del patrimonio culturale delle comunità minoritarie per l'equità e l'impegno rinnovato (DIGICHer): approvazione della partecipazione dell'Istituto Culturale ladino al progetto in qualità di partner, approvazione e autorizzazione alla sottoscrizione del "Piano per la parità di genere";

Il giorno **26.09.2023** ad ore **17.30**
presso la sede dell'Istituto in San Giovanni di Fassa/Sèn Jan,
in seguito a convocazione disposta con avviso ai consiglieri, si è riunito

IL CONSIGLIO DI AMMINISTRAZIONE

in seduta ORDINARIA sotto la presidenza della
PRESIDENTE **LARA BATTISTI**

Presenti:
FRANCESCO DELLANTONIO (vicepresidente)
MATTEO PLONER
SILVIA MURER
CARLO DELUCA

Assenti giustificati: **MARICA RIZ**
Assiste: la Direttore amministrativo, dott.ssa Marianna Defrancesco

LA DIRETTRICE DELL'ISTITUTO **dott.ssa**

ISTITUT CULTURAL LADIN
SAN GIOVANNI DI FASSA/SÈN JAN (TN)

Verbal de deliberazion
del Consei de Aministrazion
*n. **30***

S E T R A T A :
Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement - Digitalisazion de l'arpejon culturèla de la comunitèdes de mendranza per l'equità e l empegn renovà (DIGICHer): aproazion de la partezipazion del Istitut Cultural Ladin al projet desche partner, aproazion e autorisazion a la sotscrizion del "Piano per la parità di genere";

*Ai **26.09.2023** da les **17.30***
te senta del Istitut a San Giovanni di Fassa /Sèn Jan
do convocazion manèda con avis ai conseieres, se à binà

L CONSEI DE AMINISTRAZION

te na sescion ORDENÈRA sot la presidenza de la
*PRESIDENTA **LARA BATTISTI***

Prejenc:
FRANCESCO DELLANTONIO (vizepresident)
MATTEO PLONER
SILVIA MURER
CARLO DELUCA

*Assenc giustifiché: **MARICA RIZ***
L é prejent: la Diretora aministrativa, dotora Marianna Defrancesco

*LA DIRETORA DEL ISTITUT **d.ra SABRINA***

SABRINA RASOM, che svolge le funzioni di Segretario.
La Presidente, constatato il numero legale degli intervenuti, dichiara aperta la seduta.

La Direttrice ricorda ai presenti che l'Istituto Ladino è stato invitato a partecipare come partner al bando EU: "HORIZON CL22023 Heritage 01-03 RE-VISITING THE DIGITISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: WHAT, HOW AND WHY?", il cui tema principale riguarda gli usi innovativi delle metodologie e delle strategie di digitalizzazione, evidenziando quanto sia importante preservare la memoria e i valori delle minoranze nell'UE per le generazioni passate, presenti e future, soffermandosi nel contempo anche sugli aspetti etici della condivisione dei patrimoni culturali e sui valori ad essi intrinseci.

Il consorzio interdisciplinare DIGICHer, istituito tra i partecipanti alla proposta di progetto, vede come partner: Vilniaus Gedimino Technikos Universitetas (coordinatore) Stichting Europeana (beneficiario), Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena (beneficiario), Lapin Yliopisto – University of Lapland (beneficiario), Istituto Italiano di Studi germanici (beneficiario), Kansallisarkisto – Finnarchiv (beneficiario), Stiching Jewish Heritage Network (beneficiario), Istituto Culturale Ladino (beneficiario) Viesoji Istaiga Lietuvos Inovaciju Centras (beneficiario).

Il progetto "Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement" (Digitalizzazione del patrimonio culturale delle comunità minoritarie per l'equità e l'impegno rinnovato), che ha avuto esito positivo e che prevede che una parte dei fondi di finanziamento vengano trasferiti all'Istituto Ladino per gli interventi di sua competenza, porterà a diverse azioni e risultati che aumenteranno il coinvolgimento delle minoranze nella digitalizzazione e nell'utilizzo dei loro beni culturali, contribuendo a un settore culturale più reattivo e democratico, le cui attività digitali riflettono la pluralità delle visioni del mondo delle minoranze in Europa. Il patrimonio delle minoranze sarà rappresentato in modo da rispettare i valori delle minoranze, garantendo una migliore comprensione e un maggiore coinvolgimento con le collezioni del patrimonio delle minoranze da parte del grande

***RASOM**, desche Secretèra.*

La Presidenta, zertà l numer legal di entervegnui, la declarea orida la sescion.

La Diretora ge recorda ai prejenc che l Istitut Ladin l é stat envià a tor pèrt desche partner al avis EU "HORIZON CL22023 Heritage 01-03 RE-VISITING THE DIGITISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: WHAT, HOW AND WHY?", con argument prinzipèl la inovazions de sistemes e strategies de digitalisazion, uzan fora tant emportant che l é conserver la memoria e i valores de la mendranzes te la UE per la generazions passèdes, dal dì d'anche e del davegnir, con atenzion particolèra ai aspec etiches de la condivijion de l'arpejon culturèla e di valores conleé.

L consorzie interdisciplinèr DIGICHer, metù su anter i partezipanc a la proponeta de projet l veit desche partner: Vilniaus Gedimino Technikos Universitetas (coordenador) Stichting Europeana (benefizièr), Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena (benefizièr), Lapin Yliopisto – University of Lapland (benefizièr), Istituto Italiano di Studi germanici (benefizièr), Kansallisarkisto – Finnarchiv (benefizièr), Stiching Jewish Heritage Network (benefizièr), Istituto Culturale Ladino (benefizièr) Viesoji Istaiga Lietuvos Inovaciju Centras (benefizièr).

L projet "Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement" (Digitalisazion de l'arpejon culturèla de la comunitèdes de mendranza per l'equità e l empegn renovà), che à abù ejit pojitif e che l perveit che na pèrt di fons de finanziament la ge vae al Istitut Ladin per i entervenc de sia competenza, l portarà a desvaliva azions e rejultac che smaorarà la prejenza de la mendranzes te la digitalisazion e te la doura de sie bens culturèi, didan a meter adum n setor culturèl più vif e democratich che con sia ativitè digitèles l respeia la pluralità de la vijions del mond de la mendranzes tel Europa. L'arpejon de la mendranzes la vegnarà raprejentèda a na moda da respetèr i valores de la mendranzes, arseguran na maor compenjion e vejinanza al regoi de l'arpejon de la mendranzes da man del gran publich e di

pubblico e degli utenti professionali del patrimonio, portando a istituzioni culturali europee più resilienti con un'offerta pluralistica che attiri audience diversificate del futuro.

All'interno del progetto verranno condotti tre casi pilota con le comunità sami, le comunità ebraiche e la comunità ladina. L'Istituto Ladino e il Museo Ladino avranno come obiettivo principale per i prossimi anni quello di mappare e meglio organizzare i numerosi strumenti digitali messi a disposizione degli utenti e di inserirli in un contesto culturale, sociale ed economico, contesto condiviso e soprattutto visibile e riconoscibile come parte di una missione unica di conservazione e salvaguardia di questo patrimonio attraverso le più moderne tecnologie nel rispetto dei valori e delle visioni di questa minoranza. I possibili compiti su cui lavorare per raggiungere gli obiettivi sopra menzionati e che il partner intende perseguire in DIGICHer sono:

1) mappatura dei diversi strumenti e azioni esistenti;

2) creazione di una piattaforma dedicata e riconoscibile che raccolga il patrimonio digitale per migliorarne l'accessibilità e l'usabilità;

3) digitalizzazione di altro materiale;

4) ideazione e sviluppo di nuovi strumenti digitali per condividere e rendere fruibile il patrimonio linguistico e culturale anche in ambito economico e sociale;

5) studio degli aspetti giuridici ed etici della condivisione di questo patrimonio, tenendo presente che i rappresentanti delle minoranze dovranno essere costantemente coinvolti, per non creare un divario tra stakeholder e ricercatori.

Per poter procedere alla sottoscrizione della convenzione, attualmente in fase di preparazione e prevista per il 12 novembre 2023, è obbligo per gli enti pubblici, gli organismi di ricerca e gli istituti di istruzione superiore e secondaria dotarsi di un piano per la parità di genere che recepisca le raccomandazioni dell'Istituto Europeo per l'Uguaglianza di Genere (EIGE), quale criterio di ammissibilità, in mancanza del quale le

utenc profescionèi, ge dajan dutun maor rejilienza a la istituzions culturèes co na perferida pluralistica che sie de enteress per l gran publich tel davegnir.

Deleite del projet vegnarà portà inant trei caji pilota co la comunitèdes sami, la comunitèdes judieres e la comunità ladina. L Istitut Ladin e l Museo Ladin arà desche obietif prinzipèl per i egn che vegn chel de mapèr e endrezèr miec i desvalives strumenc digitèi metui a la leta di utenc e de ge troèr lèrga te n contest culturèl, sozièl e economich, contest spartì e soraldut da poder veder e sobito recognoscer desche pèrt de na miscion unica de conservazion e stravardament de chesta arpejon tres la più moderna tecnologies tel respet di valores e de la vijions de chesta mendranza. I doveres possiboi da se tor su per arjonjer i obietives jà scric e che l partner en costion à chela de arjoner te DIGICHer l é:

1) mapatura di desvalives strumenc e azions jà en esser;

2) creazion de na piataforma dedichèda e sorida, che bine a una l'arpejon digitèla per didèr e miorèr sia doura;

3) digitalisazion de auter materièl;

4) ideazion e svelup de neves strumenc digitèi per condivider e durèr l'arpejon linguistica e culturèla ence tel ambit economich e sozièl;

5) studie di aspec giuridiches e etiches de la condivijion de chesta arpejon, tegnan a ment che i raprejentanc de la mendranzes cognarà semper esser touc en conscidrazion per no lascèr spartì i stakeholder dai enrescidores.

Per poder jir inant a la sotscrizion de la convenzion che à da vegnir enjignèda e la sarà vertia per i 12 de november 2023, l é de obligh per i enc publiches, i organismes de enrescida e i istituc de istruzion de scola auta de se endotèr de n pian per la parità de omegn e femenes che tole su la racomanazions del Istitut European per la valivanza anter omegn e femenes (EIGE), desche criterie per tor pèrt al avis, zenza chel

organizzazioni non sono autorizzate a presentare proposte di sovvenzione.

la organisazions no vegn autorisèdes a portèr dant domanes de sovenzion.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione

L Consei de aministrazion

vista la legge provinciale 14 agosto 1975, n. 29, istitutiva dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino e l'allegato Statuto dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino, da ultimo modificato con deliberazione della Giunta provinciale deliberazione 23 febbraio 2017, n. 290;

vedù la lege provinzièla dai 14 de aost 1975, nr 29, che à metù su l Istitut Cultural Ladin e l enjontà Statut del Istitut Cultural Ladin, mudà da ultima con deliberazion de la Jonta provinzièla dai 23 de firé 2017, nr 290;

ritenuto che l'iniziativa possa essere considerata di prestigio per l'ente e che le finalità perseguite e esplicitate nel progetto in oggetto potranno portare giovamento alla minoranza ladina e alle altre realtà minoritarie, poiché concorrono alla conservazione e salvaguardia del patrimonio culturale, incoraggiando nel contempo la conoscenza della minoranza anche al di fuori della realtà territoriale locale, provinciale e regionale, in linea pertanto con le finalità statutario di questo ente;

ritegnù che la scomenzadiva posse ge dèr nonzech al ent e che la finalitèdes scrites tel projet en costion les posse ge portèr joament a la mendranza ladina e a l'autra realitèdes de mendranza, ajache les deida a tegnir su e defener l'arpejon culturèla, engaissan dutun la voa de cognoscer la mendranza ence al de fora de la realtà teritorièla de val, de provinzia e de region, en linea donca co la finalitèdes de statut de chest ent;

verificato che, ai sensi dell'art. 21, comma 4 punto e) del Regolamento in materia di bilancio e organizzazione amministrativa dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino compete al Consiglio di amministrazione "approvare le convenzioni, le intese e gli accordi con altre amministrazioni, a eccezione di quelli relativi allo svolgimento di attività di gestione";

verificà che, aldò del art. 21, coma 4 pont e) del Regolament en materia de bilanz e organisazion aministrativa del Istitut Cultural Ladin, ge pervegn al Consei de aministrazion "aproèr la convenzions, la entenudes e la cordanzes con autra aministrazions, fora che chi relatives a l'atività de gestion";

dopo attenta discussione e apprezzamento dell'iniziativa, a voti unanimi, espressi nelle forme di legge

do fona discuscion e aprejiament de la scomenzadiva, con stimes a una, dates te la formes de lege

delibera

deliberea

1. di approvare la partecipazione dell'Istituto Culturale ladino in qualità di partner al progetto EU: "Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement - Digitalizzazione del patrimonio culturale delle comunità minoritarie per l'equità e l'impegno rinnovato (DIGICHer)", nei contenuti riportati nell'allegata proposta che costituisce parte integrante e sostanziale del presente provvedimento;

1. *de aproèr la partezipazion del Istitut Cultural ladin desche partner al projet EU: Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement – Digitalisazion de l'arpejon cultrèla de la comunitèdes de mendranza per l'equità e l empegn renovà (DIGICHer), ti contegnui de la proponeta enjontèda, che fèsc pèrt desche integrazion de chest provediment;*

2. di approvare il "Piano per la parità di genere" dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino, redatto secondo le raccomandazioni dell'Istituto Europeo per l'Uguaglianza di Genere (EIGE), allegato e parte integrante della presente deliberazione;

3. di nominare la Direttrice, dott.ssa Sabrina Rasom, Responsabile del progetto di cui al punto 1);

4. di incaricare la Direttrice ad espletare, tutti gli interventi necessari per dare seguito a quanto previsto dal progetto.

Allegati:
- 1PROPOSAL DIGICHer-HORIZON part B;
- 2PROPOSAL DIGICHer-HORIZON

- Piano per l'uguaglianza di genere dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino

2. de aproèr l "Piano per la parità di genere" del Istitut Cultural Ladin, scrit aldò de la racomanazions del Istitut European per la Valivanza anter omegn e femenes (EIGE), enjontà e pèrt de integrazion de chesta deliberazion;

3. de nominèr la Diretora, dotora Sabrina Rasom responsabola del projet scrit tel pont 1);

4. de enciarièr la Diretora a portèr inant duc i entervenc che besegnea per portèr a compiment l projec medemo.

Enjontes:
- *1PROPOSAL DIGICHer-HORIZON part B;*
- *2PROPOSAL DIGICHer-HORIZON*

- *Piano per l'uguaglianza di genere dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino*

Adunanza chiusa ad ore 20.40.	*Adunanza fenida da les 20.40.*
Verbale letto, approvato e sottoscritto.	*Verbal let, aproà e sotscrit.*
LA PRESIDENTE/*LA PRESIDENTA* avv./*av.* Lara Battisti *(f.to digitalmente)*	LA DIRETTRICE/*LA DIRETORA* dott.ssa/*d.ra* Sabrina Rasom *(f.to digitalmente)*

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Parere POSITIVO in ordine alla regolarità tecnico - amministrativa dell'atto, ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'articolo 5 della Legge provinciale 3 aprile 1997 n. 7.	*Parer POJITIF en cont de regolarità tecnich – aministrativa del at, aldò e per i efec del articol 5 de la Lege provinzièla dai 3 de oril 1997 nr 7.*

San Giovanni di Fassa/*Sèn Jan*, 26.09.2023

f.to LA DIRETTRICE/*LA DIRETORA*
dott.ssa/*d.ra* Sabrina Rasom
(f.to digitalmente)

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VISTO DI REGOLARITÀ CONTABILE	***VISUM DE REGOLARITÀ DI CONTS***
BILANCIO FINANZIARIO GESTIONALE 2023-2025	BILANZ FINANZIÈL GESTIONÈL 2023-2025
Ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'articolo 56 della Legge provinciale 14 settembre 1979, n. 7, e nel rispetto del paragrafo n. 16 (Principio di competenza finanziaria) dell'allegato 1 del D Lgs. 118/2011, si attesta la copertura finanziaria della spesa nonché la sua corretta quantificazione e imputazione al bilancio finanziario – gestionale 2023-2025.	*Aldò e per i efec del art. 56 de la Lege provinzièla dai 14 de setember 1979, nr 7, e tel respet del paragraf n. 16 (Prinzip de competenza finanzièla) de la enjonta 1 del D. Lgs. 118/2011, vegn atestà che l cost finanzièl l é corì, l é stimà aldò e imputà al bilanz finanzièl – gestionèl 2023-2025.*

San Giovanni di Fassa/*Sèn Jan*,

IL DIRETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO/*LA DIRETORA AMINISTRATIVA*
- dott.ssa/d.ra Marianna Defrancesco -

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Copia conforme all'originale, in carta libera per uso amministrativo.	*Copia aldò del originèl su papier libero per doura aministrativa.*

San Giovanni di Fassa/*Sèn Jan*,

LA DIRETTRICE/*LA DIRETORA*
- dott.ssa/*d.ra* Sabrina Rasom –

Allegato alla del. n. 30 dd. 26.09.2023
Enjontà a la del. nr 30 dai 26.09.2023

PIANO PER L'UGUAGLIANZA DI GENERE

dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino “majon di fascegn”

2023-2025

MAJON DI FASCEGN

Questa versione del Piano per l'Uguaglianza di Genere
dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino "majon di fascegn"
è stata pubblicata nel mese di settembre 2023

INDICE

Introduzione

La parità di genere è uno straordinario motore di crescita e uno dei capisaldi più rilevanti e urgenti dell'agenda di sviluppo e progresso dei Paesi. Le Nazioni Unite hanno indicato la *Gender Equality* come uno dei *17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* per il 2030 e l'Unione Europea ha promosso uno *Strategic Engagement* sulla *Gender Equality* per il triennio 2016-19 e una nuova Strategia europea per la parità di genere 2020-2025.

Strategia per la parità di genere dell'Unione europea

Come dichiarato nella comunicazione: *Un'Unione dell'uguaglianza: la strategia per la parità di genere 2020-2025 del 5 marzo 2020*, la strategia dell'Unione europea per la parità di genere realizza l'impegno della Presidente della Commissione europea Ursula von der Leyen di realizzare «*un'Unione dell'Uguaglianza*».
La strategia presenta obiettivi politici e azioni per compiere progressi significativi entro il 2025 verso un'Europa unita e con parità di genere. L'obiettivo è un'Unione in cui donne e uomini, ragazze e ragazzi, in tutta la loro diversità, siano liberi di perseguire il percorso di vita che hanno scelto, abbiano pari opportunità di prosperare e possano partecipare in egual misura alla società europea e guidarla.
Negli ultimi decenni l'UE ha compiuto progressi significativi in materia di uguaglianza di genere.
Questo è il risultato di una legislazione mirata alla parità di trattamento, del cosiddetto '*mainstreaming di genere'*, ovvero l'integrazione della prospettiva di genere in tutte le altre politiche, e di misure specifiche per la promozione delle donne.

Gli obiettivi chiave sono:

- porre fine alla violenza di genere;
- sfidare gli stereotipi di genere;
- colmare i divari di genere nel mercato del lavoro;
- raggiungere la parità di partecipazione nei diversi settori dell'economia;
- affrontare il divario retributivo e pensionistico tra i sessi;
- colmare il divario di genere nell'assistenza e raggiungere l'equilibrio tra i sessi nelprocesso decisionale e nella politica.

Possono certamente intendersi a tal proposito tendenze incoraggianti l'aumento del numero di donne nel mercato del lavoro e i loro progressi nel garantire una migliore istruzione e formazione; tuttavia, i divari di genere permangono e nel mercato del lavoro le donne sono ancora sovrarappresentate nei settori meno retribuiti e sottorappresentate nelle posizioni decisionali.

Strategia per la parità di genere nel contesto nazionale

Per la prima volta l'Italia si è impegnata nella definizione della *Strategia Nazionale per promuovere le Pari Opportunità e la Parità di Genere*. La strategia nazionale si inserisce nel solco tracciato dalla strategia UE ed è basata su una visione di lungo termine e può rappresentare lo schema di valori, la direzione delle politiche e il punto di arrivo in termini di parità di genere.

Per la definizione di *Strategia nazionale*, che si inserisce tra i riferimenti per l'attuazione del PNRR e per la riforma del Family Act, è stato attivato un percorso ampio e partecipato, che ha consentito di acquisire e integrare, valorizzandoli, i contributi di idee delle Amministrazioni centrali, delle Regioni, degli Enti Territoriali, così come delle parti sociali e delle principali realtà associative attive nella promozione della parità di genere.

La Strategia prende le mosse da un'analisi della situazione italiana in termini di parità, in comparazione con gli altri Paesi dell'Unione Europea e ha tenuto conto sia dei contesti culturali e legislativi più simili ai nostri, sia delle realtà più avanzate riguardo la parità di genere.
I dati presi a riferimento per l'analisi provengono, principalmente, dal *Gender Equality Index,* costruito dall'Istituto Europeo per l'Uguaglianza di Genere (EIGE) che attribuisce a ogni Paese un punteggio complessivo a sintesi della performance dello stesso nei principali domini.
L'Italia risulta oggi al 14° posto in Europa per parità di genere, con un punteggio del *Gender Equality Index* inferiore alla media europea e ben lontano dai primi tre Paesi della classifica (Svezia, Danimarca e Francia), nonostante abbia compiuto il progresso più importante tra tutti i paesi dell'Unione Europea negli ultimi anni, con un incremento di oltre 10 punti in 7 anni.

L'Istituto Culturale Ladino “majon di fascegn”

Obiettivi

L’Istituto Culturale Ladino è ente strumentale di diritto pubblico della Provincia autonoma di Trento, previsto dalla L.P. 16 giugno 2006, n. 3, Allegato A (“Agenzie ed enti strumentali della Provincia – articoli 32 e 33”). Ha natura di ente pubblico non economico, istituito con legge provinciale 14 agosto 1975, n. 29 e ss.mm al fine di contribuire alla conservazione, alla tutela e alla valorizzazione della cultura, delle tradizioni, della lingua e di quanto concorre a costituire la civiltà ladina nel Trentino.
L’articolazione dell’istituto deriva dallo “Statuto dell’Istituto Culturale Ladino” approvato con legge provinciale 14 agosto 1975, n. 29 e ss.mm.

Struttura organizzativa

Sono organi dell'Istituto:

a) Il Consiglio di Amministrazione: 
nominato dalla Giunta Provinciale e composto da due rappresentanti della Giunta provinciale, di cui uno con funzioni di presidente, da due rappresentanti del Comun General de Fascia, di cui uno della eventuale minoranza, proposti dal Consei General, dal Presidente della commissione culturale o da un membro della stessa da lui delegato e da un rappresentante della Regione autonoma Trentino-Alto Adige. Svolge le funzioni di governo, di indirizzo generale e amministrativo dell'istituto e di verifica e controllo sull'andamento delle attività

b) La Commissione Culturale**:** 
organo consultivo nominato dal Consiglio di Amministrazione e composto da un professore universitario, docente in discipline linguistiche, antropologiche o storiche, da uno studioso della cultura ladina, da un rappresentante del mondo della Scuola, da tre rappresentanti di associazioni culturali ladine aventi per scopo statutario finalità rispondenti a quelle dell'istituto e dal Direttore dell'Istituto. Ha compiti di consulenza tecnico scientifica, propone i programmi dell'attività culturale dell'istituto e vigila sulla loro attuazione

c) Il Direttore: 
ha un incarico di natura dirigenziale, assicura la gestione, è responsabile delle risorse finanziarie e strumentali e provvede alla direzione ed al coordinamento del personale dell'istituto

d) Il revisore dei conti: 
nominato dalla Giunta Provinciale, dura in carica per il periodo corrispondente a quello del Consiglio di Amministrazione, ha il controllo sulla gestione finanziaria. La Giunta Provinciale definisce le direttive e esercita il controllo attraverso l'approvazione del bilancio preventivo, del conto consuntivo, del programma triennale delle attività, dei regolamenti concernenti l'organizzazione dell'Istituto.

Sotto il profilo dell'organizzazione amministrativa, l'Istituto è articolato in:

a) Direzione
   che costituisce l'unità fondamentale della struttura organizzativa dell'Istituto. Alla Direzione è preposto un Direttore con incarico di natura dirigenziale, nominato dal Consiglio di Amministrazione secondo procedure rispettivamente concorsuali/selettive mediante avviso pubblico.

b) Ufficio amministrativo
   che costituisce un'articolazione strutturale interna alla Direzione. All'Ufficio è preposto un Direttore d'ufficio.

e in settori, che fanno riferimento alle competenze specifiche in cui è articolata l'attività dell'Ente:

a) Conservazione e Museo
b) Servizi educativi e didattica
c) Servizi linguistici, culturali e editoria
d) Biblioteca e documentazione/archivi
e) Comunicazione e promozione

Organigramma

La pianta organica dell'Istituto è composta da 13 unità (1 Dirigente, 1 Direttore d'ufficio, 3 funzionari, 1 collaboratore culturale, 6 assistenti e 1 operaio qualificato).
L'organico è inoltre integrato da figure di collaboratori, incaricati dall'Istituto con contratti occasionali, per lo svolgimento di particolari mansioni (progetti di ricerca linguistica, didattico/educativi, etc.)

Figure professionali/qualifiche	Categoria	Livello	Dotazione organica	Posti coperti
Dirigente			1	
Direttore d'ufficio			1	
Funzionario - indirizzo storico/culturale	D	Base	1	
Funzionario - indirizzo linguistico	D	Base	1	
Funzionario - indirizzo amministrativo/contabile	D	Base	1	
Collaboratore culturale	C	Evoluto	1	
Assistente - indirizzo amministrativo/contabile	C	Base	2	
Assistente culturale	C	Base	2	
Assistente culturale - indirizzo informatico	C	Base	1	
Assistente culturale - indirizzo turistico/linguistico	C	Base	1	
Manutentore operaio qualificato - 18 ore settimanali	B	Base	1	

Piano per l'Uguaglianza di Genere dell'ICL (*Gender Equality Plan - GEP*)

I GEP sono, attualmente, il principale strumento per influenzare un cambiamento istituzionale virtuoso.
A tale proposito il Piano per l'Uguaglianza di Genere (*Gender Equality Plan - GEP)* dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino è il documento programmatico, pubblicato sul sito web dell'istituzione e comunicato attivamente all'interno dell'istituzione, che espone l'insieme di responsabilità, obiettivi, impegni da perseguire e le azioni da mettere in campo al fine di:

- valorizzare la piena partecipazione di tutte le persone che lavorano e studiano nell'Istituto;
- promuovere le pari opportunità all'interno dell'organizzazione;
- ridurre le asimmetrie di genere e favorire la cultura del rispetto ed il contrasto alle discriminazioni.

Il GEP rappresenta uno degli strumenti tesi al mutamento culturale all'interno dell'Istituto, con la volontà di continuare a costruire un ambiente di lavoro e di apprendimento inclusivo in cui si percepisca equità di trattamento e assenza di situazioni discriminanti, che trasmetta a tutta la comunità fiducia, senso di appartenenza, condivisione degli obiettivi e, di conseguenza, possibilità di crescita.

Inoltre, attraverso il presente documento, l'Istituto Culturale Ladino intende affrontare le disuguaglianze e gli squilibri di genere sviluppando un approccio inclusivo che tenga conto delle interazioni tra disuguaglianze di genere e altre forme di discriminazione basate, ad esempio, sull'etnia, la disabilità, l'orientamento sessuale, l'identità di genere od origine sociale.

Il Piano è da intendersi come uno strumento flessibile che tiene conto delle peculiarità e del modello organizzativo dell'Istituto.

Quanto si prospetta nel presente documento intende sia conferire continuità e coerenza a politiche già intraprese in passato e tuttora in corso, sia valutare e avanzare nuovi obiettivi e misure. Le iniziative nei settori di azione individuate si inquadrano nell'arco temporale 2023-2025 e saranno soggette a revisioni periodiche tramite l'utilizzo di indicatori per il monitoraggio e l'aggiornamento.

Settori di azione

Nel contesto specifico dell'organizzazione dell'ente, sono stati individuati cinque settori specifici come raccomandati e secondo le linee guida ufficiali dettate dall'*European Institute for Gender Equality* e dalla *CRUI*:

1. Equilibrio tra vita privata e professionale e cultura organizzativa
2. Equilibrio di genere nella leadership e nel processo decisionale
3. Parità di genere nelle assunzioni e nell'avanzamento di carriera
4. Integrazione della dimensione di genere nei contenuti della ricerca, della didattica e dei servizi
5. Misure contro la violenza di genere, comprese le molestie sessuali

Per attuare una politica di parità di genere sono necessari due livelli di approccio: da un lato assistere la dirigenza ad affrontare le disuguaglianze di genere e dall'altro sostenere i cambiamenti strutturali a favore della parità di genere.

Nella volontà di rimuovere le barriere esistenti alla parità di genere e più specificamente all'equità, alla diversità e all'inclusione, compresi i fattori che limitano la parità e la progressione individuale, l'ICL considera il proprio GEP come la totalità di azioni e condotte finalizzate precipuamente a:

- Condurre valutazioni d'impatto/verifiche delle procedure e delle pratiche per identificare eventuali pregiudizi di genere;
- Identificare e implementare strategie innovative per correggere eventuali pregiudizi;
- Definire obiettivi e monitorare i progressi attraverso indicatori.

Tutte le azioni sono presentate in base ai cinque settori sopra menzionati, che sono interconnessi; le attività coinvolgono l'intera organizzazione e i decisori, ma possono anche includere attività di comunicazione e formazione sull'uguaglianza di genere che si concentrano su argomenti specifici o sono rivolte a gruppi specifici.

1. Equilibrio tra vita privata e professionale e cultura organizzativa

1.1 Promuovere l'equilibrio tra lavoro e vita privata come migliore approccio al lavoro

Perché: il raggiungimento dell'equilibrio tra lavoro e vita privata può portare a significativi miglioramenti della produttività, a un minor rischio di *burnout* e a un maggior senso di benessere.
Obiettivi: comunicare la procedura di lavoro agile/smart working interno per consentire a tutti i dipendenti idonei di beneficiarne e sensibilizzarli sul diritto alla 'disconnessione'.
Come: lanciando azioni di comunicazione sul contratto di lavoro agile. Organizzando riunioni e seminari solo in orari che consentano di conciliare vita privata e lavoro. Organizzando conferenze che evidenzino i benefici di mantenere un buon equilibrio tra lavoro e vita privata.
Indicatori: Numero di dipendenti che beneficiano dello lavoro agile/smart working. Numero di conferenze organizzate su questo tema.
Risultati: miglioramento dell'organizzazione del lavoro e maggiore consapevolezza da parte di tutto il personale dei benefici di un migliore equilibrio tra lavoro e vita privata.

1. 2 Promuovere accordi per facilitare la genitorialità

Perché: per incoraggiare una migliore distribuzione delle interruzioni di carriera tra madri e padri.
Obiettivi: aumentare l'equità di genere sul posto di lavoro.
Come: offrendo colloqui di sostegno alla genitorialità.
Indicatori: Numero di padri che usufruiscono del congedo di paternità.
Risultati: i programmi di congedo di paternità sono più conosciuti e apprezzati (grazie alle azioni di comunicazione attuate). Facilitare la continuità dell'allattamento al seno dopo il congedo di maternità per le madri che lo scelgono.

1.3 Comunicare meglio le regole per la proroga dei contratti a tempo determinato e delle posizioni di team leader in caso di interruzione della carriera

Perché: è importante che tutti i membri del personale siano informati sulla possibilità di prorogare i contratti a tempo determinato e le posizioni di team leader in caso di interruzione della carriera (congedo di maternità, paternità, ecc.).
Obiettivi: affermare il sostegno dell'ICL al personale che necessita di interruzioni di carriera. Consentire a tutto il personale di essere a conoscenza del sistema esistente in modo da poterne usufruire se necessario.
Come: avviando azioni di comunicazione sulla procedura esistente che

regola la proroga dei contratti a tempo determinato e delle posizioni di team leader in caso di interruzione della carriera.
Indicatori: numero di comunicazioni sul tema.
Risultati: riduzione dell'impatto dell'interruzione e possibile proroga dei contratti che consente di portare a termine i lavori di ricerca avviati.

1.4 Integrare le questioni di genere nelle procedure e nei regolamenti interni

Perché: le procedure interne sono documenti operativi che descrivono il modus operandi dell'IISG, in base ai diversi ruoli. Procedure chiare e aggiornate promuovono la trasparenza e la responsabilità.
Obiettivi: fornire un riconoscimento istituzionale del principio di non discriminazione.
Come: effettuando un'analisi approfondita delle procedure interne. Eventuale revisione del Codice etico e delle procedure di assunzione.
Indicatori: numero di procedure pertinenti modificate per includere le questioni di uguaglianza di genere.
Risultati: rafforzamento dell'impegno dell'ICL nella promozione dell'uguaglianza di genere, e ulteriori incentivi per le buone pratiche.

2. Equilibrio di genere nella leadership e nel processo decisionale

Perché: per raggiungere l'uguaglianza e l'inclusione sul posto di lavoro è fondamentale identificare, incoraggiare e diffondere le buone pratiche e facilitarne l'appropriazione. L'accesso alle posizioni di responsabilità è ancora sbilanciato tra donne e uomini, soprattutto negli organi decisionali. Tuttavia, è stato riscontrato che la parità tra uomini e donne aumenta la produttività della ricerca e il pool di talenti all'interno di un'organizzazione.
Obiettivi: colmare il divario di genere negli organi di governo. Sviluppare una cultura aziendale che promuova la diversità, l'equità e l'inclusione. Incoraggiare iniziative volontarie come la creazione di gruppi di risorse per i dipendenti.
Come: creando una guida alle buone prassi con raccomandazioni per sensibilizzare i comitati di selezione a un'assunzione non discriminatoria. E garantendo una rappresentanza paritaria di ciascun genere negli organi di governo e organizzando sessioni di formazione obbligatoria sui pregiudizi inconsci per i membri dei comitati di selezione. Nominando punti focali di genere nei comitati di selezione. Organizzare conferenze che mettano in evidenza i benefici di diversità, equità e inclusione.

Indicatori: Numero di donne in posizioni di governance. Numero di referenti nominati.
Risultati: a lungo termine, un maggior numero di donne in posizioni di responsabilità.

3. Parità di genere nelle assunzioni e nell'avanzamento di carriera

3.1 Monitoraggio interno dei dati e degli indicatori relativi al genere

Perché: la raccolta di dati disaggregati per genere consentirebbe di valutare gli impatti quantitativi dell'attuazione delle diverse azioni e di promuovere la progressione di carriera di ciascun dipendente.
Obiettivi: monitorare la distribuzione di genere per le diverse azioni (ad esempio, assunzione, promozione, finanziamento, pubblicazione, ecc.) nelle diverse categorie di personale e adottare misure correttive, se necessario. Sottolineare l'impegno dell'Istituto a reclutare/promuovere un maggior numero di donne/uomini.
Come: creando una banca dati che sintetizzi i dati disaggregati su tutte le categorie di personale. Questo documento sarà gestito dalla Direzione Amministrativa..
Indicatori: aggiornamento e monitoraggio annuale degli indicatori forniti dal database.
Risultati: ulteriore supporto per proporre azioni correttive.

3.2 Sostenere l'avanzamento di carriera delle donne

Perché: aumentare la diversità e sviluppare un più ampio bacino di talenti all'interno dell'ICL, poiché le donne possono incontrare maggiori difficoltà nella loro progressione di carriera. Sebbene la situazione stia cambiando, è necessario sostenere ulteriormente le donne nell'avanzamento di carriera.
Obiettivi: colmare il divario tra i sessi nella progressione di carriera fornendo pari accesso alle promozioni per uomini e donne.
Come: garantendo un numero minimo di candidati di sesso femminile nelle domande di promozione, in particolare per i dirigenti e stabilendo criteri di valutazione/promozione trasparenti e non distorti. Nominando referenti di 'parità' negli organismi di valutazione. Avvio di interviste interne per comprendere gli eventuali ostacoli esistenti alla candidatura per la promozione.
Indicatori: numero di candidature femminili per la promozione. Esistenza di

criteri imparziali e trasparenti per la promozione. Numero di referenti designati. Numero di persone intervistate sugli eventuali ostacoli alla richiesta di promozione.
Risultati: aumento del numero di donne che fanno domanda di promozione, comprese le donne con figli a carico. Aumento della diversità all'interno dell'ICL.

4. Integrazione della dimensione di genere nei contenuti della ricerca, della didattica e dei servizi

4.1 Organizzazione di un gruppo di lavoro permanente

Perché: la creazione di un Gruppo di lavoro permanente è necessario per riunire il personale scientifico e amministrativo a riflettere collettivamente su obiettivi specifici, scambiare idee e identificare bisogni e sfide. Il lavoro di un Gruppo di lavoro permanente può portare allo sviluppo di strategie e azioni in materia di equità e inclusione, a nuove forme di cooperazione e allo scambio di una pluralità di prospettive.
Obiettivi: costruire una comunità di pratica per condividere esperienze, sviluppare conoscenze, rafforzare il know-how.
Come: lavorando su temi diversi per costruire relazioni, imparare, sviluppare le migliori pratiche e identificare le aree di intervento.
Indicatori: numero di eventi (online/faccia a faccia) organizzati dal Gruppo di lavoro permanente.
Risultati: favorire la collaborazione e promuovere le buone pratiche per incoraggiare un'attuazione più ampia, che contribuisca a una migliore comprensione dell'uguaglianza di genere, dell'equità e dell'inclusione.

4.2 Verso la parità tra i membri dei comitati di valutazione e promozione

Perché: nonostante i crescenti sforzi per migliorare l'uguaglianza di genere nel mondo accademico e della ricerca, i pregiudizi inconsci interessano ancora molti settori della ricerca. Negli ultimi due decenni, gli studi hanno dimostrato che la discriminazione nei confronti delle donne persiste nel reclutamento, con conseguente assenza delle donne in posizioni di responsabilità scientifica.
Obiettivi: evolvere il nostro processo di *peer review* e garantire che il comitato di valutazione sia paritario.
Come: adottando uno statuto che stabilisca che tutti i comitati di valutazione debbano essere paritari. I membri della commissione di valutazione ricevono

un'adeguata formazione sui pregiudizi inconsci per renderli consapevoli dell'impatto di questi pregiudizi sul processo decisionale e di come affrontarli nelle riunioni di valutazione.
Indicatori: introduzione di una carta con informazioni sull'uguaglianza di genere nella ricerca e nella ricerca e composizione equilibrata di un comitato di valutazione. Numero membri dei comitati di valutazione formati.
Risultati: comitati di valutazione equilibrati dal punto di vista del genere con chiare raccomandazioni per i valutatori.

4.3 integrare la dimensione di genere nella progettazione di progetti di ricerca e innovazione

Perché: l'integrazione della dimensione di genere nella progettazione di un progetto di ricerca può essere una fonte di innovazione e portare a una ricerca di qualità utile per la comunità scientifica e non solo. Tuttavia è un aspetto spesso trascurato sia nella realizzazione degli studi che nei rapporti scientifici, così come nella comunicazione scientifica in generale. Di conseguenza, i risultati di alcuni progetti di ricerca possono essere limitati e incompleti, riducendo la loro applicazione nel mondo della ricerca.
Obiettivi: aumentare la consapevolezza delle differenze di sesso e di genere nella ricerca. Tutti i professionisti coinvolti nella ricerca dovrebbero esserne consapevoli e tenere conto delle differenze di genere nella fase di progettazione della ricerca.
Come: introducendo un riferimento specifico al «genere nelle attività di ricerca». Sensibilizzazione nel campo delle innovazioni di genere.
Indicatori: numero di formazioni organizzate e numero di partecipanti coinvolti, valutazione delle questioni di genere incluse nelle attività di ricerca. Numero di progetti di ricerca che tengono conto della diversità di genere
Risultati: maggiore consapevolezza delle differenze di sesso e di genere nella ricerca, ambiente di ricerca più innovativo e inclusivo.

5. Misure contro la violenza di genere, comprese le molestie sessuali

Perché: la violenza di genere e le molestie sessuali sono questioni complesse che possono verificarsi in tutti gli ambienti di lavoro. È importante sostenere le vittime per rendere più facile la loro espressione e spiegare i meccanismi in atto per identificare e correggere queste situazioni.
Obiettivi: spiegare e diffondere i principi definiti dalla legge italiana e applicati all'interno dell'ICL.
Come: offrendo una formazione obbligatoria di sensibilizzazione a tutto il

personale su comportamenti sessisti che a volte possono sfociare in molestie sessuali. Indicando la legge, le sanzioni e le misure disciplinari previste in caso di cattiva condotta, nonché gli strumenti attualmente in vigore e le persone da contattare in caso di necessità. Fornendo supporto psicologico alle vittime.
Indicatori: numero di segnalazioni e azioni intraprese. Numero di persone che hanno ricevuto una formazione sull'argomento.
Risultati: rafforzamento della possibilità di denunciare e del diritto di esprimere sofferenza e disaccordo. Sradicare la violenza sessuale e di genere all'interno.

Conclusioni

Il Piano per l'Uguaglianza di Genere dell'Istituto Culturale Ladino non rappresenta una semplice risposta ad un vincolo dettato dagli schemi di finanziamento europei ma si propone come strumento con cui l'Istituto si impegna responsabilmente a perseguire i propri obiettivi istituzionali, attraverso la piena partecipazione di tutte le persone che lavorano e studiano al suo interno, favorendo le pari opportunità e valorizzando le differenze, nello specifico quelle di genere.
Le iniziative proposte, seppure categorizzate in settori di intervento distinti, vanno interpretate come le tessere di un puzzle che compongono un quadro più ampio e sistemati co, coerente con gli obiettivi strategici dell'istituto.

in generale, il piano rappresenta un approccio riflessivo che porta al cambiamento istituzionale, inteso come un processo di miglioramento continuo che si combina con altre iniziative istituzionali e che viene costantemente monitorato. Questo monitoraggio prevede anche un approccio partecipativo, attraverso discussioni sugli sviluppi e miglioramenti in piccoli gruppi o gruppi di lavoro all'interno dell'ICL.

Dopo un anno verrà effettuata una prima valutazione intermedia del GEP, al fine di garantire, con l'aiuto degli indicatori individuati, che gli obiettivi siano stati raggiunti e di individuare possibili miglioramenti. Questo monitoraggio iniziale consentirà di determinare i potenziali cambiamenti da adottare nelle azioni intraprese in modo che siano più efficaci e raggiungano gli obiettivi prefissati. Fornirà inoltre gli elementi necessari per la revisione del piano per il periodo successivo.

Parte integrante alla deliberazione del Consiglio di Amministrazione n. 30 del 26 settembre 2023
Pèrt de integrazion a la deliberazion del Consei de Aministrazion nr 30 dai 26 de setember 2023

San Giovanni di Fassa, *Sèn Jan ai* 26.09.2023

La Direttrice / *La Diretora*
- dott.sa/ *d.ra* Sabrina Rasom -
(f.to digitalmente)

la Presidente / *la Presidenta*
- avv. / *av.* Lara Battisti –
(f.to digitalmente)

Proposal template Part B: technical description
Title of the Proposal:
Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement
(DIGICHer, pronounced as *DIGICARE*)

List of participants

Participant No. *	Participant organisation name	Country
1 COO	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	LT
2 BEN	STICHTING EUROPEANA	NL
3 BEN	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	GE
4 BEN	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	FI
5 BEN	Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici	IT
6 BEN	KANSALLISARKISTO	FI
7 BEN	STICHTING Jewish Heritage Network	NL
8 BEN	Istituto Culturale Ladino	IT
9 BEN	VIESOJI ISTAIGA LIETUVOS INOVACIJU CENTRAS	LT
10 Associate Partner	Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD)	BE
11 Associate Partner	Time Machine	AT

1. Excellence

1.1. Objectives and Ambition

'Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement' (DIGICHer) aims *to re-visit and provide new understandings on the key legal and policy, socio-economic and technological factors that drive the digitisation of minorities' cultural heritage (CH) in order to develop a novel validated scalable framework, designed via user-centric approaches, to promote equitable, diverse and inclusive practices. Building on such a framework, the project provides research and knowledge-based recommendations for policy and decision makers, as well as CH institutions, for mainstreaming equity, diversity and inclusiveness of minority groups through participation and engagement in CH digitisation processes. It also delivers methodologies for decision support to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term.*

Our ambition will be elaborated through pilots from three representative minority groups in Europe, namely the *Sámi*, the *Jewish* people and the *Ladin* people. In addition, we will engage in co-creation activities also with *representatives of other minorities* in the EU, such as the *Karelians*, the *Ingrians* or the *Romani* people. Specifically, we will engage with the *Sàmi* communities, as well as the *Karelians*, the *Ingrians* or the *Romani* through the *National Archives* partner as well as via our associate partner *Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity in Europe*, the *Jewish communities* through our partner *Jewish Heritage Network* (JHN) and the *Ladin community* through our partner the *Ladin Cultural Institute "majon di fascegn" and Ladin Museum of Fassa Valley*. The DIGICHer validated framework will be co-designed with these minorities' representatives and the CH institutions participating in the project. In designing the framework, we will apply (and further study) user-centric approaches (i.e., design thinking and service design, legal design and citizen science) and rely on a set of law and policies, socio-economic and technological related criteria as these are key drivers of CH digitisation processes. *Through this conceptually novel validated user-centric framework and related evidence-based recommendations, DIGICHer seeks to support the European CH sector to become more digitally adept, capable to reap the benefits and capitalise fully on the opportunities of digital CH by fostering practices for production, management, sharing, and (re-)use of digital CH of minorities in a manner that is value and context respectful, and ethically-empowered.* Long-term, this will enable preservation, maintenance and renewal of digital CH in a way that appropriately reflects its intended content and promotes digital practices in accordance with European values, decreasing the risk of content misuse, increasing re-use opportunities, and promoting equity, diversity and inclusion in European digital CH, contributing to a more responsive and democratic cultural sector, whose digital activities reflect the plurality of European worldviews. The selected minorities cases are particularly representative for the aim of the project because the level of representation in the digitisation processes of CH of some of these groups have already initiated (see e.g., the case of the Saami people and the recently developed Nuohtti portal https://nuohtti.com/Content/about?lng=en-gb with embedded ethical guidelines). Although

much work still needs to be done to translate these activities into sustainable long-term practices, these cases are especially powerful because they show that embedding values and ethics in digitisation and usage of CH is not only possible, but it is also a crucial strategy for ensuring that the correct content of the digital objects created is reflected, thus boosting opportunities for future re-use and re-creation so that long-term durability is guaranteed. *Cause if we **CHer**, we can, and we shall.*

The project will address four key research questions and objectives to fulfil the call's expected outcomes, as below:

Outcome #1: Increased critical understanding of the potential, opportunities, barriers and risks of digitising cultural heritage.

RQ1: What are the major gaps, path-dependencies and obstacles, and what the opportunities, for the current law and policy, socio-economic, and technological structures in the EU to endorse the values, ethics and views of minority groups in the digitisation and usage of their own CH?

Objective 1: DIGICHer aims to increase understanding via systematically and analytically revisit the historical path-dependencies and key criteria for decision-making that led us to the currently 'centralized' types of legal and policy, socio-economic, as well as technical structures which are driving the production, management and distribution of digital CH. The goal is to highlight shortcomings, assess suitability and study alternatives for a framework that would better promote equity, inclusion and diversity of digital cultural content (WP1, WP2, WP3 and WP4).

Outcome #2: Validated framework(s) that support the cultural heritage sector to make best use of their digital assets, in order to reap the full benefits of the digital transition and avoid the pitfalls.

RQ2: How can we use user-centric methods to co-create an inclusive and durable framework for holistic and circular audience engagement and participation in the context of digital CH of minorities?

Objective 2: DIGICHer aims to apply user-centric approaches (such as, design thinking and service design, legal design and citizen science) to engage in co-design and co-creation with the minorities representatives as well as the CH institutions partners, to develop, test and validate a framework - based on the research conducted on the law and policy, socio-economic and technical factors - that is capable of supporting equal, diverse and inclusive decision-making processes for digital CH of minorities.

Outcome #3: Research and knowledge-based recommendations and/or method(s) on how the European cultural heritage sector can better manage digitisation of their collections, including setting priorities, ensuring the correct context is reflected on the digital objects created, and guaranteeing their long-term durability.

RQ3: What are the policies and procedures that best promote joint actions and participation of all stakeholders (including minorities, CH institutions, as well as end users) in the digitisation and usage of CH, which promote the appropriate representation of minorities' digital CH in terms of medium, content, and context?

Objective 3: DIGICHer will first conduct in-depth research and analysis of both the current approaches implemented in research and innovation as well as the practices used in the CH sector in terms of digitisation and usage of minorities' CH (WP1). Second, the project aims to unveil specific details on the challenges and opportunities that key drivers such as law and policy, socio-economic and technological factors offer in terms of digital CH of minorities to identify criteria to be used to develop more workable alternatives for equity, diversity and inclusion (WP2, WP3 and WP4). Third, these research results will be used as the basis for co-designing and co-creating with the minorities and the CH institutions in the project a framework for more equitable, diverse and inclusive practices in digital CH of minorities (WP5). *Forth, DIGICHer will develop evidence-based recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institutions for more equal, diverse, and inclusive practices for digital CH of minorities in the EU, ensuring that appropriate content and context is reflected, this way guaranteeing their long-term durability.* (WP6)

Outcome #4: Significant contributions to help European cultural heritage institutions become more digitally adept, capable of capitalising fully on the opportunities of digital cultural heritage.

RQ4: What are the governance structures, decision-making process and organizational practices that the CH sector can adopt for the production, management, and distribution of digitised CH in order to capitalise fully the opportunities of digital CH while enhancing equity, diversity and inclusion?

Objective 4: The project will also deliver methodologies for decision support for future citizen's engagement based on qualitative and quantitative criteria to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term. (WP6) Overall, the combination of our scalable tested and validated framework, the research and knowledge-based recommendations and the monitoring performance methodology for future actions will have great potential on supporting the European CH institutions - and the CH sector in general – to transit towards practices for digitisation and usage of minorities' CH that are more equal, diverse and inclusive. This will increase availability as well as reuse possibilities for digital CH of minorities, thus untapping opportunities for the EU CH institutions that have currently not been fully capitalised and overall leading to a more resilient CH sector in the EU. In order to enable the above objectives, DIGICHer will go beyond the current SOTA and increase both the technical as societal readiness of different tools and services to a mature level as indicated in Table 1.a.

Table 1.a. Positioning DIGICHer according to Technology Readiness Level (TRL) & Societal Readiness Level (SRL)

Output datasets, software, or model	Current TRL, SRL	Targeted TRL, SRL
Methodological guidelines and manual for setting-up and facilitating co-creation process in digitisation of cultural heritage with minorities engagement	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL6, SRL6
Methodology for citizen-collaborative future scenario building to digitisation of cultural heritage with minorities engagement	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL8, SRL7
Decision support tool for technological aspects	TRL4, SRL 4	TRL6, SRL6
Decision support tool for socio-economic and end-users related aspects	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL6, SRL6
Integrated framework	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL7, SRL6
Minimal viable product	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL4, SRL4
Full demonstrator	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL5, SRL5

1.1.1. State of the Art, Identified Gaps and DIGICHer Responses

As presented in several EU and global policies, cultural heritage (CH) shall be protected, preserved, maintained and promoted. For instance, the UN Sustainable Development Goals puts culture at the center, asking the important question of *how culture can flourish while contributing to enhancing the other goals of the framework*. Besides prosperity, in fact, CH represents the core of our identity and values as human being – and in the EU, as Europeans. Indeed, *CH is an important element of identity for both Indigenous and minority communities and individuals*.

It's no wonder that the potential brought by the digital revolution has been seen as a great opportunity in the CH sector and, as such, it has been incentivized aggressively in the EU through various projects and activities. This digitisation tsunami has brought several advances in terms of research and innovations in technologies, legislation and policies frameworks, socio-economic, end-users and educational processes, as well as methods for community engagement, as well as cooperation strategies and infrastructures built at both national and EU level. *Yet, through its transformation in terms of medium, digitisation triggers crucial challenges in terms of both representation and content of exhibition, which become particularly pressing in the context of minorities' CH. Such challenges, in turn, reduce the effective participation and inclusion of minorities (as foreseen in SDG10.2 and SDG 16.7), hindering equitable representations of diverse values in digitisation and usage, and ultimately leading to increased risks of misuse of digital CH.* This crucial issue has yet to be properly addressed in research and practices in the EU CH sector - and thus calls for a thorough revisiting exercise.

a. Research and Innovation on Digital Technologies

Considerable research has been conducted on digital technologies that have been proven essential for preserving, maintaining and promoting CH. Technologies like 3D modelling have been proven particularly prominent for this purpose, and, as such, have been studied in several EU research projects (e.g. ViMM, VIGIE, 5Dculture, EIT KIC CCIS, Europeana Tender and Time Machine), national level projects (e.g. the German national research infrastructures NFDI4Culture and NFDI4Memory, the German workgroup for digital reconstruction Arbeitsgruppe Digitale Rekonstruktion des Digital Humanities im deutschsprachigen Raum e.V.; DFG Network for 3D reconstruction of architectural history) and in various publications, e.g. research supported by EC (Pritchard et al, 2021) and scientific publications (Klinke 2018, Kuroczynski, Bell et al. 2019, Kuroczyński, Pfarr-Harfst et al. 2019, Muenster 2022, Muenster, Apollonio et al.). On the innovation side, technologies for digitising CH have been targeted by numerous funding as well as R&D actions (Ulutas Aydogan, Münster et al. 2021). Moreover, crises like the COVID-19 global pandemic, the first military conflict in the European area in almost 80 years, as well as the increasingly palpable consequences of the environmental degradation, are all phenomena that have greatly affected the CH sector, triggering many innovations (Verwayen, H. (2020)).

Gap: Digital heritage is an important research area in the EU and connects to a large variety of disciplines, purposes, objects and cultural specifics. Although some literature shows some gaps for e.g. that the area currently misses adequate tools and frameworks to monitor and utilize project results in a convergent, diverse and inclusive way, *there is currently lack of a holistic understanding of the pitfalls and opportunities of the existing law and policy, socio-economic, as well as technological structures in terms of promoting equity, inclusion, participation of all stakeholders of the digital CH ecosystem. This lack of wholistic systematic knowledge makes it difficult to enable appropriate policy decisions.*

b. Legislation and Policy

Another tool that has been driving developments in digital CH has been law and policies. On this regard, the EC has consistently underscored that public sector information should remain in the public domain also once digitised. For instance, the Open Data Directive (2019/1024) regulating the opening and the re-use of digital datasets released by EU Public Sector bodies, states that documents from libraries, museums and archives 'shall be re-usable', and promotes availability in open, machine-readable formats together with metadata, and the use of open standards. Article 14 of the Digital Single Market Directive (2019/790) requests that reproductions of public domain materials remain in the public domain. The Commission Recommendation of 10 November 2021 on a common European data space for CH also reiterate the positive impact that the dissemination and reuse of digital CH can have. Moreover, the upcoming Data Act (COM/2022/68 final) complementing the Data Governance Act (2022/868), establishes minimum standards for opening, reusing, preserving, exploiting and fairly accessing digital CH resources. When we look at all these issues from the point of view of minorities, thought, research has pointed out that the use and re-use of their CH in line with open data related policies as well as in relation to intellectual property rights presents several pitfalls (Ballardini, R., Härkönen, H., & Kestilä, I. (2021); Hossain, K., & Ballardini, R. 2021) that deserve closer attention (Fiorentini, Hausler & Jakubowski 2021, 102).

Gap: Although the EU has declared that the rights of members belonging to minorities should be respected by the EU (Article3(3) of the Treaty of the EU and Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU), *to date the protection of digital CH of minorities falls short of several of the emerging international human rights standards on CH, such as right of self-determination* (Xanthaki 2019, 270). Not only these policies in favour of 'openness' might clash with other EU laws (e.g. copyright) that place restrictions on the possibility of opening digital CH in all cases, but *they are especially problematic when it comes to digital CH of minorities, because the open policy might come across as incompatible with their own principles and values to share* (e.g. fear of misuse of digital objects out of their context and the use of public domain material to generate income unfairly). *This mistrust might lead to reluctance to share by these communities, decreasing availability of this material and consequently reducing opportunities of re-use.* In addition, reports and other official policy documents consistently highlight *the need for greater legal clarity around IPR, ethics and digital reproductions of minorities' CH, where lot of open questions still remain* (Wallace & Euler 2020).

c. Socio-Economic and End-Users Factors

Various social empirical methods have been used to evaluate, quantify, and qualify stakeholders' participation and engagement in digitising CH. Most of these approaches focus on qualitative analysis, e.g. by expert boards or surveys. For example, the EPOCH network of excellence (2004–2008) employed focus group discussions and perspectives

on digital 3D techniques in cultural heritage studies (Arnold and Geser 2008); the VIA project organized a series of workshops and questionnaire-based surveys to investigate visualization in archaeology in the UK (Gibbons 2012); the Enumerate project has performed bi-annual monitoring of digitisation activities of CH institutions within the EU – primarily museums and archives (Stroeker and Vogels 2012, Stroeker and Vogels 2014); the RICHES project from FP7 and ROCK from H2020 work on social, economic and end-users aspects in CH and its digitisation. Several associations surveyed the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for cultural institutions and their digital transition (NeMo 2021). With regards to the scholarly area of digital heritage, Hicks et al. (Hicks 2006) stated that publication and research habits are widely spread between single disciplines in the (digital) humanities. Moreover, information habits of visual digital humanities scholars are the focus of various studies. Since older investigations found large differences in information behaviour between scholars in different disciplines (Tenopir and King 2008), nowadays, many scholars in art history and architecture rely heavily on digital information and perform visual search strategies (Beaudoin and Brady 2011, Münster, Kamposiori et al. 2018). With regard to users and related learning in relation to digital technologies for humanities and heritage, online training programs have produced important documents such as the **"**Digital Europe: Draft Orientations for the preparation of the work programme(s) 2021-2022" (2019). In June 2018, the EC proposed the creation of a Digital Europe programme, a new funding instrument dedicated to digitisation within the EU's next budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-27. The Digital Europe program is going to support the digital transformation of CH institutions by deploying innovative and emerging technologies in advanced digitisation technologies. Priority actions will include strengthening the current Europeana platform "to broaden access to, and preservation of, cultural content", development of "supporting a network of competence centres for advanced digitisation of CH to assist CH institutions in adopting and making innovative use of digital technologies", contributing the cultural heritage sector to upskill, developing "very specific skills [...] and knowledge". Thus, this also include elements of users-focused learning and awareness raising.

Gap: Notwithstanding the efforts, *a lack of knowledge and workable processes, for how to navigate in disbalance of power when decisions on the management, usage and resource distribution in the area of the digitisation of CH especially when related to vulnerable groups like minorities in an ethical and inclusive way is observed. The increasingly perceived need to develop learning methods to raise awareness on the issues and to develop new socially innovative methods of engagement and interaction to enable sharing of knowledge and co-creation amongst all stakeholders calls for a thorough revision.*

d. Communities Engagement and Participation

To promote engagement for cultural diversity, the EU has developed numerous projects, some that also involve minority communities (e.g. Creative Europe, AthenaPlus) e.g. within the framework of the European Strategy for Cultural Heritage (Damala, Roussou & Charitos, 2013). Currently, the EU is making significant efforts to promote the participation of minority communities in its cultural projects in order to enhance the EU's cultural and linguistic diversity and promote social cohesion. The involvement of minorities in EU-sponsored digital cultural valorisation projects is currently a significant issue for several reasons (Taes, Hülsenbeck & Mastora, 2019). Firstly, it enables the promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity of communities, helping to preserve and spread their traditions, and fostering collaboration networks and knowledge exchange among different communities, contributing to greater mutual understanding. Additionally, effective involvement (González-Blanco & Álvarez, 2020) can contribute to reducing discrimination and social exclusion of these communities. Through participation, communities can acquire more skills and develop greater awareness of their cultural roots and their importance to the entire European society. However, problems with the level and methods of participation and involvement of these communities, and related ethical issues, have emerged clearly (Fiorentini, Hausler & Jakubowski, 2021; Hausler & Xanthaki, 2018).

Gap: Despite these efforts, many challenges remain. In some cases, *minority communities are not adequately represented in cultural policies and programs, and do not always have access to the necessary resources to actively participate in projects*. Similarly, *issues related to the "return back to the communities" is not only cultural, but also economic and social – this is still a prominent problem with CH digitisation processes.* Furthermore, *minority communities are not always aware of the programs and opportunities available to them, and therefore do not participate fully and effectively* in digitisation projects. There is also a *lack of specific resources and skills to promote minority participation* in the definition and enhancement of cultural assets. Often, these interventions of *digitisation are imposed from above (i.e. 'centralised')*, which inadvertently create a *problem of alienation* of the community from its own digitalised CH. *There is an urgent need for careful and innovative project design*, starting from adequate training and leading to effective communication, to solve the ethical pitfalls that arise in the relationship between communities and CH digitisation.

e. Cooperation, Infrastructures and Strategies

Cooperation among EU countries has also been a tool greatly promoted to enhance preservation, maintenance and promotion of digital CH. In 2010 The Joint Programming Initiative in Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPI CH) was launched. It was aimed at ensuring coordination between Member States to help achieve the EU Research Area (ERA) in the field of CH and it has developed a common Strategic Research Agenda. From 2017 it has launched new funding opportunities under the calls 'Digital Heritage' and 'Heritage in Changing Environments'. CULTURALBASE was set up as Social Platform on Cultural Heritage and European Identities between 2015 and 2017 aimed at identifying and analysing the main debates and controversies around CH. In the last years, most of the countries (in most cases at Ministerial level) have started a Digital Innovation process internally to CH institutions, producing "national digitisation plans" or guidelines. Moreover, cooperation has been sought via investing towards creating EU level Infrastructure, e.g.: 1) The Europeana provides data repositories and aggregation e.g. for heritage data. Europeana is leading the deployment of the European common data space for cultural heritage, one of the 14 data spaces; 2) The European Cloud for Cultural Heritage (ECCCH) (Brunet and et al. 2022) will develop a toolset for cultural institutions; 3) The European Open Science Cloud EOSC provides a set of core services to store and share research data; 4) Various VREs that deal with 3D data, e.g. E-RIHS for heritage science, ARIADNE+ for archaeological data. Also national level infrastructures have been created, e.g. for general heritage data (as domain-specific national research infrastructures in Germany https://nfdi4culture.de/) or for specific types as 3D heritage data in Sweden http://swedigarch.se/ or France (Tournon-Valiente, Baillet et al. 2022), or Germany https://dfg-viewer.de/dfg-3d-viewer. Few cooperation strategies in the context of minorities' CH have also seen some development at the national level. For e.g., the Sámi Parliament in Finland has developed a procedure for seeking the free, prior, and informed consent of the Sámi people for research projects dealing with Sámi CH and traditional knowledge. Moreover, ethical guidelines for using and re-using Sámi CH are being developed.

Gap: *There is a clear gap in the context of joint actions that mainstream ethics, inclusion and participation in both the processes for digitising and using minorities CH. Not only many Members States of countries where minorities are present have not taken much proactive measures in this respect, but also at the EU level the situation is under-developed, fragmented and uneven. The impact and reach of the existing cooperation actions particularly into small and medium developed regions is low and both competences and resources in these regions are still missing to enable this linking.*

Table 1.b. DIGICHer Advances to STOA

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Challenge for DIGICHer	The DIGICHer Response
a. Research & Innovation on digitisation technologies: Lack of knowledge and methods for a holistic understanding of the pitfalls and opportunities of the existing law and policy, socio-economic, as well as technological structures in terms of promoting equity, diversity and participation of minorities in digital CH ecosystems, which makes it difficult to trigger policy actions.	DIGICHer systematises existing knowledge on this topic through literature review and ML to shed light over key driving factors that influence equitable, diverse and inclusive practices for digital CH of minorities, and pinpoint to specific legal and policy, socio-economic and technological criteria in need to be further developed. This includes developing big data analysis-based tools that support the policy and decision makers to monitor CH digitisation for better management and usage, to provide input for informed sound decisions and monitor their impact. ☐ *WP1* ☐ *WP4*
b. Legal and policy structures: While there is an extensive amount of different legal and policy instruments regulating the production and use of digital CH, the legal treatment of digitisation and usage of minorities' CH lacks adequate consideration in terms of ethics, inclusion and cohesion both with regard to open data related policies as well as in relation to intellectual property rights.	DIGICHer will produce new knowledge on how current EU IPR legislation, open data laws and digitisation policies affect strategies for protecting and accessing digital CH of minorities in the EU, highlighting the diversity and ethical considerations relating to minorities with novel methods such as legal design. We will define a set of criteria for legal and ethical strategies for the appropriate governance and regulation of the digitisation and usage of minorities' CH. ☐ *WP1* ☐ *WP4*
c. Socio-economic and end-user factors: Both a comprehensive overview about educational programs in Europe and aligned capacity building efforts taking	DIGICHer provides new knowledge on how to keep the balance of participation of all the stakeholders when decisions are discussed and made in relation to digitisation and usage of minorities' CH in ethical, equitable and inclusive way. The social, economic, cultural, and educational aspects are to

diversity and cultural plurality into account are missing.	be considered. Moreover, DIGICHer establishes frameworks to raise awareness and to develop new socially innovative methods of engagement and interaction to support diversity management on long durée. ☐ *WP3* ☐ *WP4*
d. Communities engagement: There is an urgent need for careful and innovative project design, starting from adequate training and leading to effective communication, to solve the ethical pitfalls that arise in the relationship between communities and CH digitisation processes and management.	DIGICHer will develop a validated framework co-designed and co-created in dialogue with minorities' representatives and the CH institutions in the project for a full and effective participation of minority communities in digitisation and usage of their CH. The framework will be built from the research results and criteria for how to navigate the pitfalls and boost the opportunities linked to the key drivers studied, namely law and policy, socio-economic and technical factors. ☐ *WP5*
e. Cooperation, Infrastructures & Strategies: There is a gap in the context of joint actions and strategies that mainstream ethics, diversity and participation in both the digitising and usage related practices of minorities' CH. Evidence-based recommendations for driving the change are missing.	DIGICHer develops research and knowledge-based recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institutions in the EU based on the validated framework, to drive a transition towards more equitable, diverse and inclusive practices in the digitising and usage minorities' CH. It also develops a methodology for monitoring performance and usage of digital CH of minorities by the CH institutions applicable also after the project ends. Moreover, DIGICHer monitors and connects regional and EU level infrastructures to provide a joint cooperative framework for stakeholders' engagement and participation. ☐ *WP6* ☐ *WP7*

1.2 Methodology

DIGICHer's methodology composes diverse methodological clusters linked to the various discipline based and WP specific methods, all of which are needed to carrying out the project's aims and achieve the expected outcomes. Although different, all these methods are underpinned by co-creation and Participatory Action Research (PAR), as well as user-centric approaches as design thinking and citizen science. PAR is a research methodology that actively involves stakeholders in the decision-making process regarding the research project and resulting actions (McIntyre, 2007; McTaggart, 1991). It is a bottom-up approach that aims to identify existing problems and develop shared solutions. PAR is used overall the project to build comprehensive sets of data, methods, service and policy recommendations to create insights, and to address the project's specific research questions and objectives. This choice is triggered by the project's main hypothesis: the fact that presentations and participation of minority cultures in digitization and management of CH have not always been reflexive enough in the past. User-centric approaches will enable us to consider and empower minorities' voices at all stages of decision making, to achieve a balanced inclusive framework where the interests of the various stakeholders can be considered. Importantly, 'heritage ethics' will underpin our methodological approaches. Heritage ethics refers to upholding ethical considerations for using the cultural heritage of peoples. The project aims to employ a balanced view that considers the rights of societies to have access to heritage (Hall, 2004). The existing institutional guidelines and laws in Europe will be used alongside previously obtained and informed ethical approaches and consent by individuals, communities and organizations to participate in conducting the research. The multicriteria analysis, focus groups and other methods will be used to ensure a structured and equal participation of all the stakeholders as well and consent monitoring during the whole co-creation process.

In addressing Objective 1 we will first engage into scoping review, combined with focused groups as helix stakeholders (WP1).

Scoping review are exploratory research methods that systematically map the literature on a topic by identifying key concepts, theories and sources of evidence that inform practice in the field. This will be the primary method used in WP1 to map the current situation of the digitisation of CH in Europe especially from the viewpoint of minority groups' CH. Moreover, we will use *focus groups*, a method that involves a group of people in a structured debate on the proposed solution or research results (Morgan, 2012; Sim&Waterfield, 2019; Smithson, 2000). This will allow us to obtain feedback on specific aspects related to the historical path dependencies that brought us to the current legal, socio-economic and technical structures also delving into the motivations and perceptions of quadruple helix stakeholders (government, industry, university and civil society) involved in the process, and collecting information on any problems or issues not previously detected in literature. The use of this method will ensure equitable and active engagement of minorities' groups giving them voices that have often been overlooked during the process in the past.

Challenges and responses: Scoping review meets the challenge of a lack of systematised and standardised scientific

and analytical literature collection and therefore the accessibility of the knowledge that already exists is limited. Several systematic review methods will be used to have the most possible systematised knowledge. The challenge that focus groups and other methods that require direct involvement of participants meet are 1) different preparation of stakeholders to participate in the research and a risk that representatives from stakeholders (especially form minorities groups) do not represent the whole picture. Special preparation of participants will be considered to respond to the first challenge. The scientific methods will be used to ensure the validity of the representation in the focus groups in all the stages: data collection, processing and analysis.

In order to unveil a more prominent role for ethics, diversity and participation in law and policy related to digitisation and usage of minorities' CH (Objective 1 and 3), we will use legal doctrinal study, theoretical surveys, problem solving methodologies from legal informatics as well as Legal Design (LD) approaches (WP2).

First *legal doctrinal study* will be used to map the relevant legal and policy framework applicable to minorities' participation in digital cultural representation governance, and to map the relevant IPR legal frameworks and practices. The legal doctrinal study is a discipline which produces information about the law [describes the law] and systematizes the legal norms (Aarnio, 2011). The usual aim of this type of description is 'to present the law in a certain field (e.g. in international human rights law) in a way that is as neutral and consistent as possible, in order to inform the reader how it actually reads' (Smits, 2012). In other words, legal doctrinal study aims to show, how should law be interpreted. The existing materials (produced by legislatures, courts and others) are described in order to make them easier to understand, and this way making their outcomes more predictable. The method thus makes it easier also to criticize existing materials and to analyse their impact. The legal doctrinal study will be used in the WP2 by analysing relevant legal sources (such as copyright laws and court cases) in order to shed light over the question: how does this legal framework operate at the moment? As one of the main benefits of this method is the creation of a unified system, which allows legal scholars to discuss with each other in the same language, similarly in relation to WP2 it is important to first describe the content of the research before stepping into further analysis. This method will aid to identify and develop legal concepts relevant for the objectives of the project and further work phases. Second**,** we will apply *problem solving methodologies from legal informatics* to explore both the opportunities that the open data related frameworks offer to minorities' CH. Legal informatics is a discipline familiar with future scenario analysis and aimed at exploiting technology to the maximum extent possible, while minimising the legal, ethical, social and economic risks (Ulutas Aydogan, S., Münster, S., Girardi, D., 2022). The methodology is based upon a mixed multidisciplinary, international and comparative approach. Therefore, qualitative and quantitative research methods are both implemented and applied. An ex-ante and proactive analysis and assessment of matters, whether they are legal, ethical, economic or technological, contribute to determining and preventing risks and barriers, and subsequently to exploiting opportunities. (Legal Informatics as Science of Legal Methods, 2023 - Proceeding of the 26 International Legal Informatics Symposium, in Jusletter IT 23. February 2023). Due to its multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity, legal informatics will help us in WP2 to provide a common holistic approach to the digital lifecycle of digital CH datasets and will be used in terms of providing the general framework for digitisation, online accessibility and digital preservation of CH resources. Finally, the legal and policy research will rely on *legal design* (LD) approaches - LD being the application of human-centered design to the world of law, to make legal systems and services more human-centered, usable, and satisfying (Corrales, Haapio, Hagan and Dooherty Eds., 2022). LD will be particularly useful in engaging with minorities' groups, as it has in its core the capacity for inclusive groups building and testing new improvements to the system as well as flexible exploratory methods of piloting. LD is particularly suitable for launching "new policy reforms, technology interventions, and service and visual designs that can improve the legal system, through a commitment to a wider participatory public involvement" (Corrales, Haapio, Hagan and Dooherty Eds., 2022, pp. 17). Within WP2, LD methods will complement and develop the findings formulated through legal doctrinal method and legal informatics as it will enable us involving the stakeholders in the process of determining what shortcomings and gaps exist within the current legal framework and how should these be negotiated. This way, LD methods will aid also in formulating legislative and policy recommendations specifically from the perspective of improving the minorities position in terms of digital CH (WP6).

Challenges and responses: In terms of legal doctrinal method, the possible challenges relate to fact that this type of approach might prove to be too narrow. In terms of LD methods, the challenge is involving the stakeholders effectively in legal and policy developments. This involvement is central for the successful application of the method and at the same time, something that is not completely under control of the research team. Generally, a challenge that is common for all of the mentioned legal methods is being aware of the ethical implications of the research conducted

in the context of minorities. For example, the doctrinal study of the law is usually assumed to be a 'neutral' method. However, also legal doctrinal method requires making of multiple research choices, which are affected by the position of the researcher. The challenge remains in being aware of these ethical commitments as well as the normative consequences of this type of research. These challenges will be tackled by first, complementing the doctrinal study with legal informatics and LD methods in order to bring also empirical element to the research. This way, the findings of the doctrinal phase will be further developed and contextualised with legal informatics and LD methods and especially the input of the minority groups. Second, what comes to effective involvement of the communities, WP2 will work in close cooperation with WP5 responsible for piloting in order to ensure that enough data is produced for the analysis. Finally, WP2 will strictly follow the ethical framework and monitoring of the project (Task 8.3) in order to reflect on the research decisions made.

While addressing the socio-economic factors affecting CH digitisation in search of a better place for minorities' voices (Objective 1 and 3) we will primarily rely on Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method (WP3)

Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) is a powerful approach to ensuring more equal and informed participation of all the stakeholders including minorities. This can be done by identifying, analysing and comparing the different criteria for deciding the most suitable digital solution for any particular project – such as cost, feasibility, user-friendliness, aesthetics, copyright issues and archival standards as well as engagement level, minorities groups interests, influence on societal processes, historic memory value and others (Della Spina, 2020; Ferretti et al., 2014). Criteria selection is essential for the success of any digitisation project, as it should be tailored to the specific needs of the decision of digitising of CH. The MCDM approach allows stakeholders to participate in the co-creation process in a more informative way. The stakeholders can rate each criterion on a scale of importance, and these scores are then used to guide a more equal participation. By considering the criteria ratings of each criterion, the whole project can be evaluated, and the best solution can be chosen. MCDM approach is used not only during the co-creation process but also for monitoring the impact. By evaluating the selected criteria over time, stakeholders can identify problems in the digitisation process and adjust process accordingly. Secondly, the *analytic hierarchy process (AHP) method* will be used to obtain the results. AHP is a structured decision-making approach that helps to break down complex decisions into an organised hierarchy of priorities. It uses a weighted point system to compare and evaluate multiple options in order to identify which one is most suitable for a given situation. As it was mentioned before, the AHP method will be used for expert evaluation purposes in order to create a priority line of criteria.

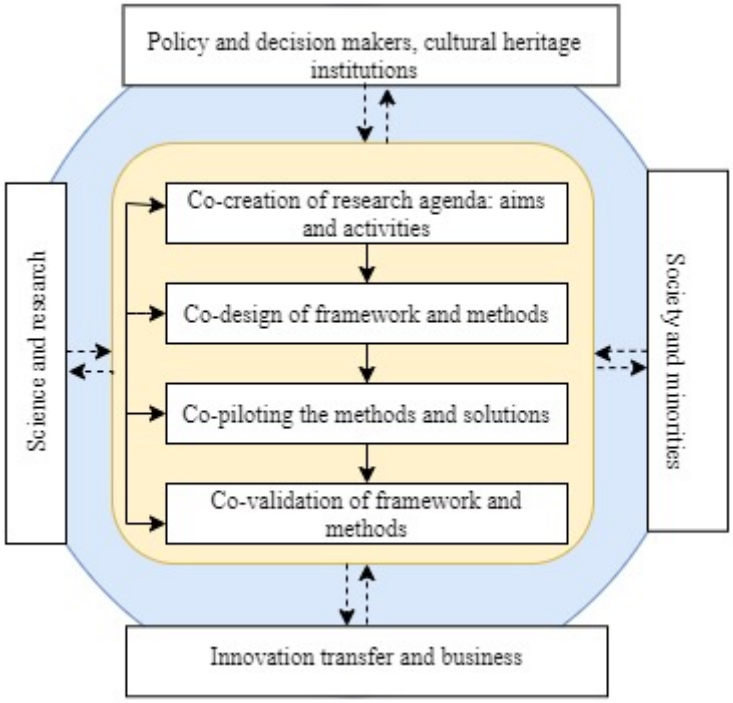
Challenges and responses: The challenge that methods can meet is different levels of readiness by experts in different countries and also some experts with citizen and minorities representatives without scientific background. The consistency will be ensured by having preparation activities and making sure the guidelines to experts and researchers are prepared in a user-friendly manner and follow the citizen science requirements.

In addressing the technological pitfalls (Objectives 1 and 3) related to mainstreaming ethics and values in digitising and usage of minorities' CH we will rely on Natural Language Processes (NLP) and Scientometrics (WP4).

Natural Language Processes (NLP) is an interdisciplinary subfield of linguistics, computer science, and artificial intelligence (AI) concerned with the interactions between computers and human language, in particular how to program computers to process and analyse large amounts of natural language data (Indurkhya & Damerau, 2010). *Scientometrics* is a sub-field of informetrics which concerns itself with measuring and analysing scholarly literature. The use of large-scale topic mining and text analysis is relatively new in innovation research and primarily used in prototypic settings (Münster, Utescher, & Ulutas-Aydogan, 2021). The used approaches are technically well established and investigated. In DIGICHer we combine an already successfully prototyped methodology comprising topic modelling and named entity recognition with statistical pattern recognition technologies to track large scale amounts of text as e.g. research publications and policy documents.

Challenges and responses: Input data for large scale analysis in DIGICHer may contain corrupted datasets: Dataset building contains multiple stages of data cleaning to eliminate e.g. code errors or control characters and to enhance the data quality. In case of results of high relevance, a manual sample-based quality check will be performed. The AI-based classification of topics via perceptron is limited explainable: Data-driven results retrieved via this classifier serve as initial evidence. In case of high relevance findings, a qualitative assessment will be performed to assess the reliability of the findings.

Figure 1. Co-creation approach in DIGICHer



The part of the research that addresses Objective 2 and Objective 4 will rely on a set of methodologies from design thinking, service design and citizen science (WP5).

Design thinking is a problem-solving methodology that focuses on understanding the user, generating ideas (Kolko, 2015; Plattner, Meinel & Leifer, 2011). Generally speaking, design tools are considered as thinking instruments useful for identifying good practices and effective strategies for developing, supporting, and verifying the effectiveness of a project, ensuring compliance with identified parameters and achieving the objective (Brown, 2009; Kim, & Kim, 2012). In addition, design tools allow for the resolution of a complex problem through creativity, suggesting and defining the process of strategies and methodologies to be adopted to achieve the desired goal. In DIGICHer a framework will be developed consisting of design tools capable of integrating all the different needs and problems that arise in developing a plan for digitising minorities CH, capable of implementing and simultaneously verifying the co-presence of all the necessary criteria in ethical (accessibility, identity, representativeness, inclusiveness), economic (community impact, sustainability), cultural (quality, valorisation, preservation), and technological (reliability, innovativeness, usability) aspects. Moreover, methodologies such as *participatory action research (PAR)* (i.e. a methodology that actively involves stakeholders in the decision-making process regarding the research project and resulting actions), *community intervention methodology* (i.e. a methodology that focuses on developing specific interventions to solve community problems, defining specific community problems and designing interventions to address them), *community mapping* (i.e. a technique that uses maps and diagrams to represent data collected on the community, that can be used to identify existing problems, community resources, and relationships among various elements), participatory evaluation (which involves community members in defining indicators and evaluating research results. This approach ensures that research results are relevant and useful to the community) and *interdisciplinary collaboration* (i.e. community-based research often involves researchers from different disciplines, allowing for a more in-depth and comprehensive understanding of issues that concern the community) are used specifically in the pilot tests carried out at the identified reference partners. *Design thinking models* will also be used for the final verification phase of the entire framework's functioning, with the aim of making it open and implementable primarily by reference communities, but also by all the participating subjects in the digitisation process. The main design methodologies for verifying through design tools will include: (1) *User testing*: involvement of end users in testing prototypes to verify usability, functionality, and user satisfaction; (2) *Prototyping*: creating prototypes allows verifying the technical feasibility of proposed solutions and obtaining timely feedback on research results; (3) *Usability testing:* to verify the usability and accessibility of digital products, users are invited to complete specific tasks while researchers observe and collect feedback; (4) *A/B testing*: this methodology involves testing two different versions of a product or solution to determine which one is more effective or preferred by users; (5) *Surveys*: this methodology is used to collect quantitative data and obtain feedback from research participants to evaluate the validity and relevance of the results obtained; and (6) *Focus groups*.

This part of the research will also make especial use of *citizen science* (CS) methodologies - citizen science being defined as the participation of non-professional scientists in the scientific process. However, it is important to note that different organisations use different reference points and criteria to define citizen science and focus on different contexts (Hacklay et al., 2021). Citizen science is seen as a key driver to facilitate and sustainably promote a more inclusive society by innovating to address key societal challenges (Robinson et al., 2018). Engaging a specific interest group is a significant challenge, given that the motivation is not necessarily shared by the participants, groups might include a people with poor digital skills or even limited relevant resources to access the tools and materials

provided (DESI, 2019). Moreover, very often, the tools used to engage the public do not include these groups, thus negating the expected impact and reinforcing social barriers and exclusion. CS can effectively serve policymaking initiatives and processes by providing evidence and useful insights to ensure compliance with legislation in a transparent and participatory manner, and it can also serve the public by enabling them to address specific societal issues that directly affect citizens and to influence decision-making on these issues at national and EU level (Strasser et al., 2018). Ensuring citizen engagement in the CH is a complex and multi-layered problem that requires contributions from diverse cultural, sociological, psychological, and behavioural perspectives. To address this challenge, the empowerment of citizens will be activated through 'Open Science' and 'Citizen Science' approaches in order to co-identify and co-create solutions with key stakeholders, especially minorities. Following a horizontal approach and a distributed expertise model, participants can be considered as competent in-the-field experts and therefore able to produce socially robust knowledge. CS can be a powerful practice for both the inclusion of minorities and the design of new evidence-based policies supported by the participation of citizens. In the project, in order to enact co-creation in citizen social science, it is key to establish a process and associated tools that combine materials and instructions, in order to facilitate the participatory design of projects. An abundance of methods, tools, toolboxes, databases and online repositories are currently already available for participatory design-enabled innovation. Many of them are adapted to CS.

Pilot cases:

In the process of co-creation with the minorities communities three pilot cases will be conducted, specifically with the Sámi communities, the Jewish communities and the Ladin community.

Pilot case 1 (Sámi communities): The partner National Archives (NAF) have knowledge of digital archiving and public engagement, as well as digitisation of minorities CH. The Sámi Archives, that ensure preservation and promotion of Sámi CH, are an organizational part of the NAF; thus, the NAF has solid connections and collaborations with the Sámi communities. The NAF has been engaged already in several projects about digitisation of Sámi cultural heritage, one in particular including ethical aspects: the project DigiSámiArchives, funded by EU Interreg Nord programme, and led by the University of Lapland (ULAP), where the Nuohtti search portal for Sámi archival materials was created and published in January 2023. In addition, an ethical guideline for the use of archival materials was developed in the project. Thus, the NAF will provide knowledge in the DIGICHer project that was created within this and some earlier projects concerning digitisation of Sámi CH and ethical issues. Moreover, in its pilot, NAF will map, digitise and enhance the usability of archival material concerning an ethnic minority, targeting 1-2 of the following minorities in Finland: Sámi, Karelians, Ingrians, Jewish or Romani. The pilot will consist of the following tasks: 1) Mapping archival material concerning the selected minority in the National Archives; 2) Creating identification tools to mark the identified material in National Archive's digital service Astia; 3) Choosing a representative part of the material for digitising; 4) Digitising material; 5) Enhancing the accessibility and usability of digitised material. The insights of the research conducted in DIGICHer in terms of law and policy, socio-economic and technical criteria will be fed in all the stages of the pilot. The perspectives and knowledge of the selected ethnic minorities will be an integer part of this process, as all the tasks will be executed together with representatives from the group. In addition to close cooperation, a larger part of the minority group will be integrated by inviting them to participate in crowdsourcing and volunteer digitising. Enhancing the accessibility and usability of digitised material will include using technologies such as handwritten text recognition and optical character recognition. The pilot will result in a framework of cooperation with minority groups concerning archival material and its digitising practices. Results also include tools for identifying and marking archival materials that concern minorities as well as means to utilize machine learning technologies in helping minority groups get their voice heard in the archives.

Pilot case 2 (Jewish communities):

Jewish museums and other cultural heritage organizations in Europe are typically woven into the social, organizational, communication, and regulatory fabric of their respective states, regions, and cities. Consequently, they face the same characteristics and challenges as other heritage digitization initiatives in Europe. Nevertheless, there are specificities that apply to Jewish heritage organizations.

They often maintain strong and rich relationships with leading heritage organizations in Israel, such as the National Library or the Central Archive of the Jewish people in Jerusalem, which deal with the history and culture of Jewish people. These collaborations usually involve sharing responsibilities, with funding and operational responsibilities lying on the bigger and better equipped Israeli counterparts, and content responsibilities on European peers. Such joint projects add an important international dimension to the digitization work of Jewish museums but also present additional issues to manage - in copyright, project

management, policies, and sometimes politics. Moreover, Israel is currently running an ambitious national program in digital transformation. Due to many professional, personal, and content links between the Israeli heritage sector and Jewish museums in Europe, the museums typically seek to maintain working relationships with these programs and get involved in them as well. The audiences of Jewish museums in Europe are diverse, ranging from local and national visitors to European, Israeli, and international visitors interested in Jewish culture. Catering to these diverse audiences requires refined prioritization.

Pilot case 3 (Ladin community):

The Ladin Cultural Institute "majon di fascegn" - Museo Ladin de Fascia aims to preserve and give value and future to the Ladin linguistic and CH of this minority community. This entity works in 3 main research fields: linguistic infrastructures for the standardization of the Ladin language; Ladin library and archives; and ethnographic conservation (Museum). In the last 2 decades, this institution has been working on the digitalisation of all its patrimony in the mentioned fields. The activities of the Ladin Cultural Institute and the Ladin Museum in the field of digitalization are developed in synergy with other entities working for the safeguard of Ladin and paying attention to the needs of the local and touristic demand, considering that Fassa Valley, where the Institute and the Museum are located, has a massive touristic economy with which the cultural heritage has to constantly face. As main goal for the coming years, the Ladin Cultural Institute, Ladin Museum and the other entities working in synergy with them will need to map and better organize the several digital tools made available for users and to place them in a cultural, social and economic context that is shared and especially visible and recognizable as part of a unique mission of preservation and safeguarding of this heritage through the most modern technologies by respecting the values and visions of this minority. The possible tasks in which to work in order to reach the aforementioned aims and that the partner aims to pursue in DIGICHer are: 1) mapping of the several existing tools and actions; 2) creating a devoted recognizable platform gathering the digital patrimony in order to enhance its accessibility and usability; 3) digitizing other material; 4) conceiving and developing new digital tools to share and make available the linguistic and CH also in the economic and social field; 5) working on the legal and ethical aspects of sharing this heritage, keeping in mind that the minority's representatives will have to be constantly involved, in order not to create a gap between stakeholders and researchers.

Challenges and responses: Research based on design thinking, citizen science and PAR present several challenges at different levels. First, in terms of ethics and fair involvement, citizen participation in scientific research can raise ethical issues regarding privacy, confidentiality, and data security, and it is necessary to respect ethical protocols and protect the rights of participants. Moreover, challenges related to the inclusion of people with different ethnicities, cultures, socio-economic levels, and education can also arise. Second, in terms of data quality: citizen participation increases the number of people involved in the collection of scientific data, but it can also lead to a variety of levels of experience and expertise. The challenge is to ensure that the collected data is reliable and of high quality. Third, in terms of access to technology and research results, while citizen participation nowadays requires the availability of technology, many people still do not have access to those and, therefore, risk being excluded not only from participation but also from the use of results. Each possible obstacle must be addressed through effective communication, training, and flexibility. It is essential to provide comprehensive training to participants on research methodology, data collection protocols, and the use of necessary technologies. Adequate training of participating citizens can help ensure the quality of collected data. Similarly, it is necessary to work to involve a diverse range of participants, reaching out to communities that might otherwise be excluded from participation. This can involve, in the first place, involving community leaders, organizing events in accessible public places, and translating materials into different languages. Moreover, discussing ethical and equity issues in research should be done in comparison with all stakeholders, effectively communicating research results to participants and all involved parties. This can help ensure that the results are used to make real changes and motivate future participation.

The knowledge and research-based recommendations that will enable achieving especially Objective 3 and 4 will use thematic analysis method, while data-driven approaches will be used to develop a methodology for future monitoring (WP6).

Thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data (Braun & Clarke 2006). However, it also interprets various aspects of the research topic, exploring explicit and implicit meanings within the data. With this method, the existing policy papers, ethical guidelines and data from WP1-5 will be analysed in order to answer RQ3 and RQ4, and achieve objectives 3 and 4. This approach aids to analyse what over-arching themes can be constructed from the data with the focus on this specific research questions. The common themes

(repeated ideas, topics, or ways of putting things) will be further analysed in order to point out gaps and shortcomings in existing practices, as well as themes considered important in the current situation, and, this way, the method will support the formulation of the recommendations. In addition, the Digital Co-Creation Index will be used to ensure a *Data-driven* approach to develop a methodology for future monitoring. *Digital Co-creation Index* is a methodological framework, which allows a multi-aspect evaluation of co-creative transformation: sociocultural contexts, stakeholder engagement, diverse needs of communities, incentives for participation and cooperation capabilities (Mačiulienė, 2018). This Co- Creation Index, co-developed by VILNIUS TECH, is also a part of the international projects C3PLACES and CLIMAS. In DIGICHer it is planned and operated using frameworks that empower citizens, policy makers and planners to be equally engaged in the data-based decision-making process when it comes to better manage and use digitisation of CH with a focus of minorities. The Digital Cocreation Index will also be adapted and deployed for assessing the activities in the pilots and to co-create the framework to better manage and use digitisation of cultural heritage especially when the minorities groups are involved.

Challenges and responses: The challenges of thematic analysis relate mainly to the ways in which the analysis is carried out in practice. Certain pitfalls in this regard include a failure to actually analyse the data, e.g. by using the data collection questions (such as from an interview schedule) as the themes that are reported. In that case, no actual analysis has occurred. The analysis might also be weak or unconvincing, meaning that the themes do not appear to work, there is too much overlap between themes, or the themes are not internally coherent and consistent. In a case of an unfounded analysis, the claims cannot be supported by the data, or, in the worst case, the data extracts presented suggest another analysis or even contradict the claims (Braun & Clarke, 2006). These potential pitfalls will be tackled by making the research decision clear and explicit. The theory and method need to be applied rigorously by devising a systematic method to carry out the research (Reicher & Taylor, 2005). The method's flexibility also makes it possible to change the course during the research, if it turns out that the initial research questions do not correspond to the data.

1.2.1. Project methodology and the 'do no significant harm' principle

The project main ambition itself obeys and fosters the 'do no further harm' principle by developing a framework to promote equity, diversity and inclusion through participation and engagement in the digitization and usage of minorities' CH. Moreover, the project and its methodology implement **heritage ethics** to guide the research, its methods, development and dissemination. This approach will be in line with truth and reconciliation processes of e.g. the Indigenous Sámi peoples as well as similar processes related to the other minority groups partners in the project.

1.2.2. National or international research and innovation activities

DIGICHer will use the research results and apply novel cultural heritage knowledge from across Europe in its research that result from various previous projects. First, the project will build on the research by two Interreg Nord-funded projects *Muittut, muitalusat - the story of the Sámi by the Sámi* (2020-2022) and *Digital Access to the Sámi Heritage Archives* (2018-2021) that research and implement heritage and archival activities with Sámi communities to preserve their culture. The *Celtic Languages and Cultural Identity* project (2005-2007) has published an Encyclopaedia and Atlas in the form of internet resources for researchers into Celtic history and culture, which presents a good starting point for the DIGICHer analysis (https://www.wales.ac.uk/en/CentreforAdvancedWelshCelticStudies/ResearchProjects/CompletedProjects/TheCelticLanguagesandCulturalIdentity/IntroductiontotheProject.aspx). Moreover, the Ladin Cultural Institute "majon di fascegn" and Ladin Museum of Fassa Valley has published the *Ladin Media Library* consisting of a Platform for gaining knowledge and diffusion of the Ladin language. The tool provided by the platform is called TALL, an online Dictionary aimed at the Automated processing of the Ladin language. The *PERICLES project* (2018-2021) sought to preserve and sustainably governing cultural heritage and landscapes in European coastal and maritime regions (https://www.pericles-heritage.eu) and the *ARCHES project* (2016-2019) sought to create more inclusive cultural environments particularly for those with differences and difficulties associated with perception, memory, cognition and communication (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/693229). In addition, the *REACH (RE-designing Access to Cultural Heritage for a wider participation in preservation, (re-)use and management of European culture)* project (2017-2020) https://www.reach-culture.eu, which provided a social Platform, a sustainable space for meeting, discussion and collaboration between stakeholders within the field of CH will be relevant for DIGICHer. The *GIFT project* (2017-2019), https://pro.europeana.eu/project/the-gift-project will also be relevant as it was an Europeana research and innovation programme that brought together museum professionals, world-renowned artists, designers, and researchers to help museums create hybrid experiences that combine the physical and digital to create personal

encounters with CH. *V4Design* (2018-2021) https://pro.europeana.eu/project/the-gift-project was a Europeana project integrating digital CH into the daily creative workflow of designers and architects. In addition, the *European Interoperable Database (EID)* https://www.rescult-project.eu/european-interoperable-database/, the key outcome of the *RESCULT (ResCult Increasing Resilience of Cultural heritage)* project, will be important as it runs as a supporting decision tool for the safeguarding of cultural assets. It represents a composite tool designed to support emergency operators, authorities and decision-maker in protecting cultural heritage against natural hazards. DIGICHer will also build on some studies conducted on the CCIs, such as *AMASS* (2020-2023), that investigates the impact of the arts in mitigating societal challenges and developed innovate digital and arts-based approaches to enhance open policy poly-making processes and *CREADIS3 - Smart Specialization Creative Districts* (2017-2021) that addressed innovation and development through non-technological forms of innovation, as well as economic, social and environmental challenges, through connections between the technological and creative cultural sectors.

Moreover, DIGICHer will seek synergies with large-scale EU initiatives in the area of CH, such as the *Time Machine* project (2019-2020) https://www.timemachine.eu/ funded under Horizon 2020, that developed large-scale digitisation of CH and computing infrastructure, mapping millennia of European historical and geographical evolution, the *European common data space for cultural heritage* and, when launched, the *European Collaborative Cloud*, where the consortium member Europeana Foundation is leading the deployment (see Section 2).

1.2.3. Interdisciplinarity

The DIGICHer project is transdisciplinary by its concept and design. Each step will utilize interdisciplinary perspectives via the systemic review that involve both SSH and STEAM related terminology and methodology; design thinking citizen science methods of engagement research will involve experts from a wide variety of SSH and STEAM disciplines as well as policy actors. The project is realized by a multidisciplinary research consortium that conducts scientific research in close collaboration with a broad stakeholder network, bringing together the main actors in digital technology and digital fairness, law, policies and ethics, community outreach, cultural heritage and cultural institutions with the researchers, public administration, and minorities groups and innovation support. DIGICHer will adopt an interdisciplinary approach to address the urgent need for action to mainstream ethics and minorities' perspectives in processes of digitisation and usage of CH. It includes concepts, methods and analytical tools from several disciplines such as Creative Cultural Studies, Computer science, Digital humanities, Economics and Management, Social Innovation, Social and Service Design, as well as Law and Policy. The motivation for adopting cross-genre and interdisciplinary approaches is to enhance out of the box methodologies and enable the development of multi-disciplinary methods that will investigate, analyse and evaluate how the diversity of European culture can be reflected through digital technologies to preserve, disseminate and re-use valuable resources. Workshops will engage stakeholders - including minorities and groups that tend to less active - in a transdisciplinary manner, and reflect upon specific digitisation of CH from an inclusive perspective by developing knowledge that is both interdisciplinary (involving multiple disciplinary perspectives) but also create knowledge that is with and for society and socially robust. During workshops a number and variety of facilitative methods will be utilized, such as dialogic conversation, visioning, and co-creation, to stir reflection about social desirability of specific initiatives on digitisation of CH and also trigger discussion on and offer findings to better integrate justice principles and practices of individual participants and their context as well as how to change these towards a more desirable future. Participatory co-creation methods will involve diverse stakeholders, testing will be analysed by traditional social science mixed methods: quantitative e.g. analysis of quantifiable social, economic as well as qualitative modes, such as interviews or content analysis. Other SSH data collecting methods such as semi-structured interview, and focus groups will be used during the co-creation and design thinking process. Macro-data will be analysed for estimating the socio-economic, usage of technologies expected impacts of DIGICHer. The success of the policy making responses are highly dependent on the usage of data and knowledge between the stakeholders to ensure equitable and consensual participation of all stakeholders engaging those who are more vulnerable and have less access to representation of their interests. The policies and decisions are highly dependent on social variables such as social acceptance of technology by the stakeholders and end-user groups, social lifestyles, collective memory and development policies and the overall management of digitisation and economy.

1.2.4. Gender Dimension

Gender equality in science is a key priority of the European Commission and Gender equality concerns all parts of HE. Non-discrimination and equality are core elements of international human rights. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being is entitled to all rights and freedoms 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property,

birth or other status'. Making use of all talents and creating equal opportunities for men and women is not only a matter of fairness, but it is also an issue of economic efficiency. Embracing gender equality will contribute to EU competitiveness and to growth and job creation. Gender equality in science is a key priority of the European Commission and Gender equality concerns all parts of HE. Non-discrimination and equality are core elements of international human rights. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being is entitled to all rights and freedoms 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status'. Making use of all talents and creating equal opportunities for men and women is not only a matter of fairness, but it is also an issue of economic efficiency. Embracing gender equality will contribute to EU competitiveness and to growth and job creation. The project engages with gender equality in three dimensions: staffing and labor practices, prevention of gender harassment and other abusive practices, and gender mainstreaming in substantive research.

First, in terms of **staffing**, the project's leadership reflects gender balance; in particular, its coordinator is a woman, as are the principal investigators in several of the partner institutions. Moreover, as recruitment commences, strong emphasis will be placed on promoting equality between research participants and researchers, considering both gender and diversity of researchers, both in junior and senior scholars' recruitment. In terms of **labour practices**, the project will build on each partners' policies to promote equal participation of female and LGBTQI+ members of the Consortium, exercising the rights inherent in fatherhood, motherhood or the combination of professional and family lives. Participation of women and LGBTQI+ staff during the course of the project is ensured by providing equal access and opportunities by complying with all recommendations, directives rules and initiatives of the European Parliament on reconciling professional and family life, primarily the EP Resolution on Reconciling professional, family and private lives 2003/2129(INI) and other Directives, such as: 92/85/EEC; 96/34/EC; and Articles 136, 137(1), and 141(3) of the Treaty.

Second, in terms of **gender harassment and other abusive practices**, the project coordinator will build on the policies of each partner institutions, and implement a common strategy that adopts the best gender practices of partner institutions, and adopts them as a common code of project governance for all partner institutions, including open and transparency communication policies. To that effect, the project will follow an open communication structure that supports equal participation of researchers, policy makers, experts and representatives of minority groups in the research. We will also consider gender-specific ways of dealing with technological tools, knowledge and information products and their development by supporting Article 141(3) of the EC Treaty.

Finally, in terms **of substantive research**, the project involves an exploration of processes of cultural representation through digitization that require a heightened gender sensitivity. Moreover, the project also includes a process of co-creation with minority groups and organizations, which will also include gendered dynamics that need to be read through a gendered lens. To that effect, the project includes as part of its substantive work both a map of strategies of participation in the digitization of cultural heritage (which includes tackling exclusion on the basis of gender) and an inclusive methodology of co-creation of policy that includes appropriate spaces for women and LGBTQI+ voices. The project seeks, in that sense, to contribute to the **mainstreaming of gender** in the digitization of minority cultural heritage, in its the policy, technological and socio-economic dimensions.

1.2.5 Data management and management of other research outputs

The project consortium will carry out different practices to ensure an open cooperative work approach, as well as the systematic exchange of knowledge, methodologies, model and tools developed, following the HE guidelines. The project open science principles are presented below, justifying how appropriate they are as an integral part of project methodology including early and open sharing of research and Open access to data. This project partners are committed to the Open Access Approach (OAA). Data sources comprise both EU data and exemplary national / regional data from the case study regions, including EU Open Data Portal (1,3 Mio figures on cultural heritage), EU CORDIS (125 Mio datasets for all FP5-8 projects and FP8 (H2020) publications), arXif (30,100 articles tagged computing and humanities or heritage), Core.ac.uk (19,900 research articles on cultural heritage and 6 Mio policy documents on EU FPs 5-9 and national level), National open data access points e.g. www.govdata.de, https://www.avoindata.fi/en, https://dati.trentino.it/. ***Open access*** refers to the principles of openness and transparency underline all research activities within the project to foster sharing and collaboration as early as possible, and throughout all research phases. Open and transparent practices will be implemented in line with the open science policy in HE, encouraging the use of the Open Research Europe (ORE) publishing platform and the open repository for research objects (OpenAire). In addition, all project results, reports, dissemination materials, publications, presentations, research datasets will be made available through the project website and page, whenever possible, according to the guidelines for open access in HE provided by the EC. Following OA policies of key publishers,

partners have budgeted minor publication costs to allow for limited payments for OA. The consortium will provide green OA wherever feasible. Green OA will allow authors to deposit a Preprint, a potentially revised author version or, where possible, a final peer-reviewed publisher's version (Registered reports) of their publication at an institutional or subject repository that allows public access. Most of these materials will also be freely available on the project website as accessible PDF files. Similarly, the project software tools will be released with suitable open-source licenses, while the text and media content developed in the project shall be released under appropriate Creative Commons licenses. This will also enable visually impaired people to have an access to the text. ***Types of Data to be collected*** includes secondary data (digitized culture and heritage archives and materials; as well as born digital materials) and collected, recorded and digitised data (digitally recorded video, voice and photo data). ***Reproducibility of research outputs*** refers to increasing the reproducibility of research outputs. Open-source software will be used when possible, and for storing data and results, existing infrastructure will be harnessed. Clarity of citation of data sources and the use of Digital Object Identifier numbers (DOIs) will maximize the potential for reuse academic publications. ***Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement:*** The project will adopt recommended practices, as relevant for achieving the project objectives through the engagement of key stakeholders in the project. The strategy will be inspired on and adapted from the social innovation approach (WP5) and communication and dissemination (WP7). ***European Open Science Portal:*** This portal, and Open Europe, will be used for open and green publication and dissemination. Several options will be made available to allow data sharing between partners and externally in compliance with the ***General Data Protection Regulation*** (GDPR) principles, including a federated information sharing approach. With regards to ***data management***, it is worthy to remark that a portion of the relevant data for the project comes from existing data sets of the Public Authorities and stakeholders involved in the project. Whenever possible, additional data sets will be made available as open data or through open services. However, several collected data sets, in particular those concerning personal information, cannot be made available outside the project. In this case, an evaluation will be performed to assess if, after suitable aggregation and anonymization, data can be made available to external stakeholders; publication will occur only when deemed culturally appropriate with the explicit informed consent from participants and after a careful investigation on privacy issues. Open Research data will be aligned with the ***Data Management Plan*** (DMP) (D8.2 in M3 and updated in M18), will ensure rapid identification of mechanisms and pipelines for sharing knowledge at the earliest stage and ensure decision makers receive synthesized evidence in a timely way. The project will deposit the data on diverse, yet trusted repositories (e.g., OpenAire, GitHub, *Topotheque* – Time Machine Europe) as soon as they will be ready according to the DMP, ensure the deposition and access to publications and research data. Issues of access will be refined in the DMP, which will provide a broad analysis of the data that will be generated, processed and/or stored by partners using existing platforms such as institutional secure login data storage facilities, and open-source data storage facilities mentioned earlier. The DMP template of the EC[1] will provide a description of the methods to be used in terms of making data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. The deliverable will also provide: a) an explanation about the allocation of resources, including the short/medium-term strategy and long-term strategy that assures FAIR generated data will be preserved and accessible after the end of the project; bi) a detailed description of the provisions for ensuring data security, and c) an identification of legal and/or ethics issues on data sharing. In this respect we also evaluate the feasibility of the implementation of the CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) principles for Indigenous Data Governance. These principles are indented by GIDA (Global Indigenous Data Alliance) as a complement of the FAIR principles encouraging open and other data movements to consider both people and purpose in their advocacy and pursuits. Concrete data management propositions are also addressed (e.g. Ethics-by-design, Ethic Impact Assessment, adoption of Ethical Canvas, Data Stewardship policy) for how to strike a fair balance between the various interests at stake relying on different regulatory means towards a revised and modern open data policy for minorities' CH.

2. Impact

2.1 Project's pathways towards impact

DIGICHer will contribute to all expected outcomes of the call in the following ways:

Outcome #1: Increased critical understanding of the potential, opportunities, barriers and risks of digitising cultural heritage.

Through investigation and mapping of the current landscape of digitisation in Europe from minorities' heritage point of view, the project will provide a comprehensive overview of existing gaps and current best practices and trends related to the legal and policy, socio-economic and technological aspects of the digitisation and usage of the minority heritage collections. The project will further contribute with a systematic and evidence-based analysis of the current challenges and opportunities related to the ethical representation of minority heritage in digital cultural collections as well as during the digitisation, sharing and reuse of these digital objects.

Outcome #2: Research and knowledge-based recommendations and/or method(s) on how the European cultural heritage sector can better manage digitisation of their collections, including setting priorities, ensuring the correct context is reflected on the digital objects created, and guaranteeing their long-term durability.

The project will revisit the implications for law and policy, socio-economic and technological drivers and barriers for digitisation of minorities CH and deliver prototypes of monitoring and decision support tools to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity, to provide input for informed decisions with regard to digitisation of CH and monitor their impact. In addition, based on the collected research data and the findings and insights delivered during the pilot phase with partner minority communities, the project will develop a set of recommendations for the key project stakeholders, including i) recommendations for policy and decision-makers to support (legislatively, financially, balancing the power) digitisation and ethical representation of minority heritage online, ii) recommendations for CH institutions on ethical representation of and engagement with minority heritage, and iii) guidelines for minority communities to support and streamline the process of digitisation of their heritage. The recommendations and guidelines will be translated in the languages of the minority groups participating in the project to enable their easier adoption and usage.

Outcome #3: Validated framework(s) that support the cultural heritage sector to make best use of their digital assets, in order to reap the full benefits of the digital transition and avoid the pitfalls.

The project will contribute a methodology for cultural institutions for co-creating inclusive frameworks for the digitisation of minority heritage, in a process that involves minority organizations. Moreover, it will provide law and policy and socio-economic recommendations and technological tools for cultural institutions for equitable, diverse and inclusive digitisation of minority heritage. To do so, the project will map the gaps and challenges for appropriate minority representation in digitisation, and envisage a pilot phase that engages the key actors in the process, namely the identified minorities and the CH institutions as holders of the digital collections and involve them in the entire process of design, development, implementation and verification, using methods such as service design, design thinking, citizen science, co-creation, and community-based research. This framework will be complemented by novel methodological guidelines for setting-up and facilitating collaborative participation activities in order to enhance the engagement of the key stakeholders in the digitisation and usage of minority heritage.

Outcome #4: Significant contributions to help European cultural heritage institutions become more digitally adept, capable of capitalising fully on the opportunities of digital cultural heritage.

In addition to developing recommendations based on the validated framework, the project will create a monitoring performance methodology for future citizen's engagement using data methodologies based on qualitative and quantitative criteria to assess the usage/performance of the digitisation of CH in respect to minorities' CH. This combination will have great potential for supporting a transition towards practices for digitisation of minorities' CH that are more equitable, diverse and inclusive. This will increase availability as well as reuse possibilities for digitised minorities' heritage, thus untapping opportunities for the European cultural institutions that have currently not been fully capitalised, overall making them and the whole European heritage sector more resilient.
Moreover, for a wider impact, the DIGICHer project will also seek synergies with large-scale EU initiatives in the area of CH, such as the **European common data space for CH** and, when launched, the **European Collaborative Cloud**. The consortium member Europeana Foundation is leading the deployment of the European common data space for CH and will ensure that DIGICHer will build up on its existing knowledge, activities and network, in particular the Europeana publishing and licensing frameworks, data governance work plans, the activities of the

Europeana impact and copyright communities and the latest developments with regard to diversity and inclusion. On the other hand, the DIGICHer project outcomes will contribute to the further development of the above-mentioned frameworks and will directly support the members of **Europeana Network Association** and the wider CH sector in their work to ensure better access, quality and reuse of digital cultural collections. The wider impact of the project will be also supported through liaison with the European Collaborative Cloud in particular with regard to the areas of data standards and frameworks and capacity building with regard to inclusive digitisation. In addition, **ATHENA Network** https://athenauni.eu/ (VILNIUS TECH is a member) supported by the EC will provide a platform of 41 European Universities that cooperate to shape the digital transformation of societies through interdisciplinary approaches. The impact will be spread also involving the Universities in Kiyv and Lviv (Ukraine) that are also members of the ATHENA network. The **Crowdhelix Ltd.** https://crowdhelix.com/ (VILNIUS TECH and ULAP are members) will create a platform to share project findings among more than 11 000 targeted researchers, academics in Europe and globally. The **World Trade Organizations Chairs network** (ULAP member) will be an instrument to the diffusion of the projects research results with other universities and with WTO policy makers. The **ICCAL-Latin American Legal Clinics networks** (ULAP member) will contribute to the diffusion with Indigenous organization in Latin America. ULAP is also a member of the **Arctic 5** https://arcticfive.org/ which is a partnership framework working on issues relevant to the Arctic – CH is one of the raising topics within the framework. In the specific field of IPR we are also well connected with major international organizations such as the **WIPO**, the **EUIPO** and the **EPO** and we will be able to engage with them to disseminate the results of DIGICHer. The **World Commerce and Contracting Association** and the **Law and Management researcher network** (ULAP member), organizations connecting researchers and contracting practitioners, will be great venues for disseminate and create impact with industries especially in relation to legal design issues.

2.1.1. Expected Impact and Key Target Audience

Through its actions and outcomes DIGICHer will achieve the following impacts:

Social impact: DIGICHer actions and outcomes - from pilots to framework, methodologies and guidelines - will in the long run contribute to increased minority community involvement in CH processes and activities (from digitisation to engagement). Moreover, it will contribute to a more responsive and democratic cultural sector, whose digital activities reflect the plurality of minority worldviews present in Europe. As a result, minority heritage will be represented in a way which respects minorities' values and conveys their voice, thus, ensuring better understanding and enhanced engagement with minority heritage collections by the general public and professional heritage users and, overall, leading to a more equitable, diverse and tolerant society, and to resilient European cultural institutions with a pluralistic offer that is appealing to a diverse future generation of audiences.

Economic impact: The increased community involvement and commitment combined with the inspired appreciation for minority heritage will help unlocking economic opportunities. Minorities will feel more confident in sharing their heritage when they know their values are respected and accordingly reflected in the process of digitisation and reuse. This will support digitisation processes and improve the quality of the heritage collections which would, in return, facilitate collaborations between minority communities, cultural institutions and creative players and will enable the development of new projects, products and services. Such process will, in turn, broaden the appeal of European cultural institutions, catering to a diverse and digitally-savvy audience that values a plural gaze in cultural representation.

Scientific impact: The DIGICHer project intervenes primarily in three scientific fields: first, it will contribute in the development of co-creation methodologies involving participants from diverging world-views, for the purpose of creating legal, socio-economic and technological frameworks that are policy relevant – a contribution that is potentially relevant outside the digital heritage domain. The project will make such contribution through scientific publications and other knowledge diffusion platforms that describe and reflect on the methodology developed and piloted in the project. Second, the project will contribute knowledge on the interphase between digitisation and minority rights and cultural representations, bringing to bear the project's output through scientific publications and other means of knowledge diffusion for better engagement and participation in relation to the digitisation of minority heritage. Third, it intervenes in the field of governance of digital CH, putting forward novel theoretical frameworks for equitable, diverse and inclusive governance and decision-making models of digital CH of minorities, and, possibly, other underrepresented groups.

Political impact: The DIGICHer recommendations will help stakeholders to get a better understanding of the needs of minority communities with regard to their heritage online representation as well as of possible ways to achieve ethical and inclusive digitisation of this heritage at scale. In particular, the take up of the DIGICHer outcomes

might mobilise policy goodwill towards improved regulations for digitisation (and its funding) of minority CH on local, regional, national and EU level, as well as provide with an example to follow at the global level.

Table 2.a. DIGICHer expected impacts

No	Impact
I1	Give visibility to the project and increase understanding and support from the public authorities, cultural heritage institutions, scientific community, policymakers, minorities groups and society at large
I2	Attract potential users of the integrated framework with a toolbox – including public authorities, cultural heritage institutions, researchers, experts, policymakers, etc.
I3	Ensure co creation of knowledge and results with relevant communities involved
I4	Ensure adoption of research outputs, solutions and policy recommendations and uptake of the results by decision makers, cultural heritage institutions, minorities groups, educational institutions, civil associations, citizen and the scientific community
I5	Spread knowledge by making the project results openly available and searchable under fair conditions in Europe and globally

2.1.2. Key Target Audiences

The target audiences (TA) will be engaged both in the co-creation activities of the projects as well as for dissemination, communication and exploitation purposes during the project. Each target group has its own interest and interests will be considered: the research itself, learning about the findings, willingness to spread a work wider and some will be affected by the results. Each group has different experiences and competences to participate in the processes like planned and this possible disbalance will also be considered.

Table 2.b. List of key target audiences

No	Key target audience
TA1	Local and regional authorities, national/international associations
TA2	Research and Innovation communities: Universities, academia and research organizations, educational institutions
TA3	Policy makers in the areas of cultural heritage and social innovation across Europe, Decision makers at EU level, managing authorities and intermediate bodies, stakeholders of Smart Specialisation Strategies, Digital Cultural Heritage, European Commission, ESF, ERDF Representations, EIT Culture and Creativity, Digital Europe, Erasmus+ Offices
TA4	Groups representing minorities communities, social partners, citizen, civil society
TA5	Cultural heritage institutions, people working in, with and around cultural heritage from across Europe (including cultural heritage professionals, and particularly those responsible for or likely to use or reuse cultural heritage content from minorities communities)
TA6	Advisory Board and relevant project representatives
TA7	General public with interest to engage and reuse digital cultural collections, in particular the ones of underrepresented communities

The way these categories of targets will be addressed and the Impacts we intend to pursue with them are outlined in the draft plan for Communication and Dissemination below.

2.2. Measures to maximise impact - Dissemination, exploitation and communication

A set of different measures will be taken to maximise the following impacts of the project. The Impacts will be pursued by setting up and regularly monitoring and updating a strategy & plan for communication and dissemination and an outline of the related activities is provided in the draft plan for Communication and Dissemination below. Dissemination, exploitation and communication activities will be carried out in WP7.

2.2.1. Objectives

Dissemination, communication and exploitation activities will have three main objectives, depending on the nature of the activity and relevant audiences targeted to:

1. Raise awareness of the project amongst key target audiences;
2. Promote active engagement from key target audiences with relevant project outputs and outcomes;

3. Develop viable plans for the exploitation of the project results and outcomes beyond the project end;
4. Increase impact through strengthening partnerships among stakeholders including policy makers, researchers, minorities and innovation support institutions;
5. Increase impact through close cooperation with relevant Horizon Europe, Horizon 2020 and Digital Europe funded projects.

2.2.2. Strategy and tactics

The dissemination and communication plan will finalise communication objectives, devise a strategic approach to reach those objectives, create more detailed tactical plans to implement the strategy, and agree KPIs to track efficacy of the activities. The plan will include also project branding and detail activities to raise awareness and increase engagement with the project. All communication activities will help support the objective of raising awareness of the project, whilst distinct plans will be made to promote specific outputs and outcomes that we want our audiences to engage with, including agreeing target audiences, agreeing key channels to reach these audiences, agreeing appropriate messaging for each (including benefits to the target audience and clear calls to action), creating simple user journeys, finalising collateral to support promotion (imagery/branding etc), researching and contacting relevant networks across Europe to target and targeting relevant events to present and to promote the project to key audiences. The combined experience, expertise and widespread network of our consortium will be used to make sure that we reach maximum impact with all key actors. A fully integrated communication, dissemination, and exploitation plan, involving all partners will be developed and implemented since the early stages of the project, to ensure its impact is swift and timely, and continues beyond the life of the project. Communication, dissemination and exploitation will be supported by Europeana and Time machine, our collaborating networks and associations, and Advisory Board. Time machine and the Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity participating as associated partners will offer support to ensure applicability and transferability of research results. The Advisory Board will support the project offering links and opportunities for interactions with other previous and ongoing related projects (incl. projects under the European Collaborative Could for Cultural Heritage), and supporting the project activities offering feedback and suggestions, especially through the revision of project deliverables.

2.2.3. Draft plan for communication and dissemination

To ensure a timely start of the dissemination activities, the plan will be implemented since the beginning of the project (M4) and updated at M18, to ensure its adaptation to the spreading of the first results of the project, and continuously during the project development. The plan will set out the target audience and ensure that the project reaches them with engaging, impactful messaging. The following table presents a preliminary dissemination plan.

Table 2.c. DIGICHer preliminary dissemination plan with outcome-impact chain

Type of activity	Month	Key target audience	Outcome	Impact
Coordinated visual identity, logo and logotype, and templates. First templates of general brochure and other dedicated communication material. Dissemination pack to the partners during the project.	M6	TA1, TA2, TA4, TA5, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1
Dissemination and communication activities will be organised regularly during the project to raise awareness and support minorities, communicate and engage with stakeholders.	M6-M36	TA1, TA4, TA5	O1, O2, O3, O4	I2, I4, I5
Scientific communication (presentations and publications) for international conferences and peer-reviewed scientific journals.	M12-M36	TA2, TA3, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I5
Social media channels, LinkedIn® and others, together with blog platforms, websites of the partners and newsletters. These channels will be set-up to ensure targeting of content to relevant stakeholder groups and target audience.	M2-M36	TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6, TA7	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I3
Stories about hot topics from the project and early interventions to be published on the project webpages and distributed via all its social media channels, partners websites, partnership and networks.	M12-M36	TA1, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6, TA7	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I3, I5

A final public event will target the participation of EC officials, policy makers, main players of the different economic sectors and with the minority communities. The events will be organised to allow the bidirectional communication between project and stakeholders.	M36	TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I4, I5
Infographics / Visual Maps will be developed to accompany all the contents produced to easily visualise and communicate the most relevant outcomes generated during the project and for making them more accessible to people less involved in similar activities.	M6-M36	TA4, TA5, TA7	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I4
Activities together with the related projects funded by Horizon Europe or Horizon 2020 and projects funded under the European Collaborative Could for Cultural Heritage and Digital Europe	M2-M36	TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I5

Measurable indicators for Communication and Dissemination Activities
Identification of measures will help to monitor the progress of how well dissemination and communication strategy is achieving objectives set. A monitoring tool will include a set of the most important KPIs for dissemination, communication and exploitation of the results, a tool will be kept updated regularly. Table "A set of KPIs for dissemination and communication" presents KPIs distributed over the project months in relation with the measures presented in the Table "DIGICHer preliminary dissemination plan with outcome-impact chain".

Table 2.d. A set of KPIs for dissemination and communication

Key Performance Indicators for Dissemination & Communication	M1-M12	M13-M24	M25-M36	Overall
Number of large public events organized for external audiences			1	1
Number of external events attended representing the project	4	6	5	15
Posts representing DIGICHer on social media channels, LinkedIn®, in the websites of partners	30	50	50	130
Stories from different stakeholders' engagement activities	5	6	6	17
News and other editorial from the project published	4	4	8	16
Number of scientific publications in peer-review journals		2	4	6
Number of scientific presentations in international conferences & workshops		2	3	5
Number of general press/magazine articles published	1	1	3	5
Number of press releases delivered to traditional media		5	5	10
Number of unique visitors to the project webpages (based on Google Analytics)	500	1000	1000	2500
Number of material downloads	10	30	100	140

2.2.4. Exploitation strategy
A successful exploitation strategy contributes to create a better acceptance among stakeholders, wider partnerships based on equal participation and support the CH sector with better mechanisms to engage minorities, citizen and stakeholders in the process to better manage digitisation and usage of their collections. During the project a set of specific actions will be undertaken to ensure a comprehensive and effective exploitation of project results and outcomes, in particular: an articulated Exploitation Plan and an Exploitation Agreement establishing IPR and clear commercial routes with which project results and knowhow will be exploited in the defined market and providing commercial opportunities for all involved parties. The exploitation strategy will also involve the capacity building section which will be implemented through Lithuanian Innovation Center, Europeana. Time machine and networks of partners. An Exploitation Workshop will be held in the advanced phase of the project. This will serve as a platform to all the partners to share the exploitation strategy as well as discuss and agree together, the opportunity to discuss will ensure equal participation and full alignment of intents and partner engagement. Exploitation activities will start as early in the project as it will be possible and will follow an Exploitation path which will evolve with the evolution of the project. The Exploitation path is organised in 3 phases: (1) Initial phase (M9): initial mapping of project results,

preliminary regulatory and market analysis; (2) Mid phase (M24): analysis and initial exploitation plan, validation of plan with stakeholders, exploitation workshop; (3) Final phase (M30): finalization of exploitable results, ROI analysis, exploitation agreement among partners.

Partners' exploitation plan

The DIGICHer partners made some preparation work and developed preliminary exploitation plans according to their typology of institution and possibility to access their partnering networks. This preparation will ensure full impact for the project. Preliminary directions for the exploitation plans are presented below and will be updated during the project lifecycle.

Table 2.e. DIGICHer Partner exploitations plan

Type of Partner	Exploitation plan
Local public authorities	Use applicable results responding to their mandate on digitisation of CH especially being in a close relation with minorities groups. In particular, the innovative integrated framework with tools for engaging minorities and stakeholders. Use lessons learnt and recommendations to be more capable to better manage and use digital CH involving the communities and citizens.
Cultural heritage institutions	The integrated framework with decision support tools for them the better knowledge and data based manage digitisation of CH, better understand possible pitfalls and opportunities, have tools to for ensuring ethical equal engagement of stakeholders to ensure correct context and avoid misuse, also higher trust in support from innovation support institutions.
Institutions and NGO representing minorities groups	Use applicable results and in particular the extended knowledge and tools to empower the minorities groups (*Sámi, Jewish, Ladin*) and the civil society in participating in the processes of management and use of digitised CH.
Regional and National Authorities	Improve the interactions with local public authorities and share relevant knowledge and experience for better political decision making.
International organisations	The integrated framework with tools will assist to support CH institutions and policy makers to make more ethical decisions employing knowledge-based recommendations and methods.
Research and academic institutions	Knowledge and data-based tools on how to research on the issues that include vulnerable issues like cultural heritage (also intangible) and groups like minorities, how to better provide assistance through RRI and increased knowledge and collected data to CH sector, study the impact at the social, economic and behavioural levels, scientific publication, new research collaborations and integration in existing curricula in education of all levels.
Innovation support institutions	The validated integrated framework with tools will be used to guide the European CH sector including museums, archives and also business, film industry, and other to better manage avid pitfalls and misuse.

2.3 Summary

KEY ELEMENT OF THE IMPACT SECTION

Specific Needs	Expected Results	D & E & C Measures
• Need for better understanding and reflection of the needs and ethics of minority communities in the practices of digitisation,	• **Recommendations for CHIs** on ethical representation of and engagement with minority heritage	**Dissemination:** online project presence, social media engagement, promotional campaigns, webinars, videos, blogs, podcasts, infographics, final conference

safeguarding and reuse of their heritage ● Need to support and guide CHIs in ethical representation of minority heritage in their digital collections	● **Guidelines for minority communities** ● **Recommendations for policy and makers** to support (legislatively, financially, balancing the power) digitisation and ethical representation of minority heritage online ● **Guidelines for general public** on engagement and reuse of digital minority heritage ● **User support tool** to guide decision-making with regard to digitisation of cultural heritage ● **Validated framework** for digitisation of minority heritage, based on design tools and citizen science methods	**Exploitation:** exploitation and sustainability planning, policy recommendations, framework and methodology documentation, scientific publications **Communication:** interviews with representatives of pilot minority groups, participation in outreach events

Target Groups	Outcomes	Impacts
● **Cultural heritage institutions (CHIs)** as key actor in digitisation, sharing and display of cultural heritage collections online ● **Minority communities** - various groups with specific and often underrepresented heritage online ● **Policy makers & governmental bodies** responsible and/or very involved in the development and implementation of regulations regarding digitisation on a local, regional, national and European level. These include municipalities, regional and national agencies as well as expert groups on EU level on data digitisation, culture, social innovation. ● **General public** with interest to engage and reuse digital cultural collections, in particular the ones of underrepresented communities.	● **Increased critical understanding** of the potential, opportunities, barriers and risks of digitising cultural heritage. ● **Research and knowledge-based recommendations** and/or method(s) on how the European cultural heritage sector can better manage digitisation of their collections, including setting priorities, ensuring the correct context is reflected on the digital objects created, and guaranteeing their long-term durability. ● **Validated framework and methods** that support the cultural heritage sector to make best use of their digital assets, in order to reap the full benefits of the digital transition and avoid the pitfalls. ● **Easy access to knowledge and tools** to help European cultural heritage institutions become more digitally adept, capable of capitalising fully on the opportunities of digital cultural heritage.	**Social impact** ● Increased minority community involvement and commitment, leading to a more inclusive, diverse and tolerant society ● More inclusive and ethical representation of minority heritage collections online ● Better understanding and enhanced engagement with minority heritage collections by the general public and professional users **Economic impact** ● A wider reuse of digitised minority heritage collections due to their increased availability and ethical representation **Scientific impact** ● Methodological advances related to the digitisation of minority heritage **Political** • Improved regulations for digitisation of (minority) cultural heritage which might lead to more and diverse funding for digitisation processes on local, regional, national and EU level

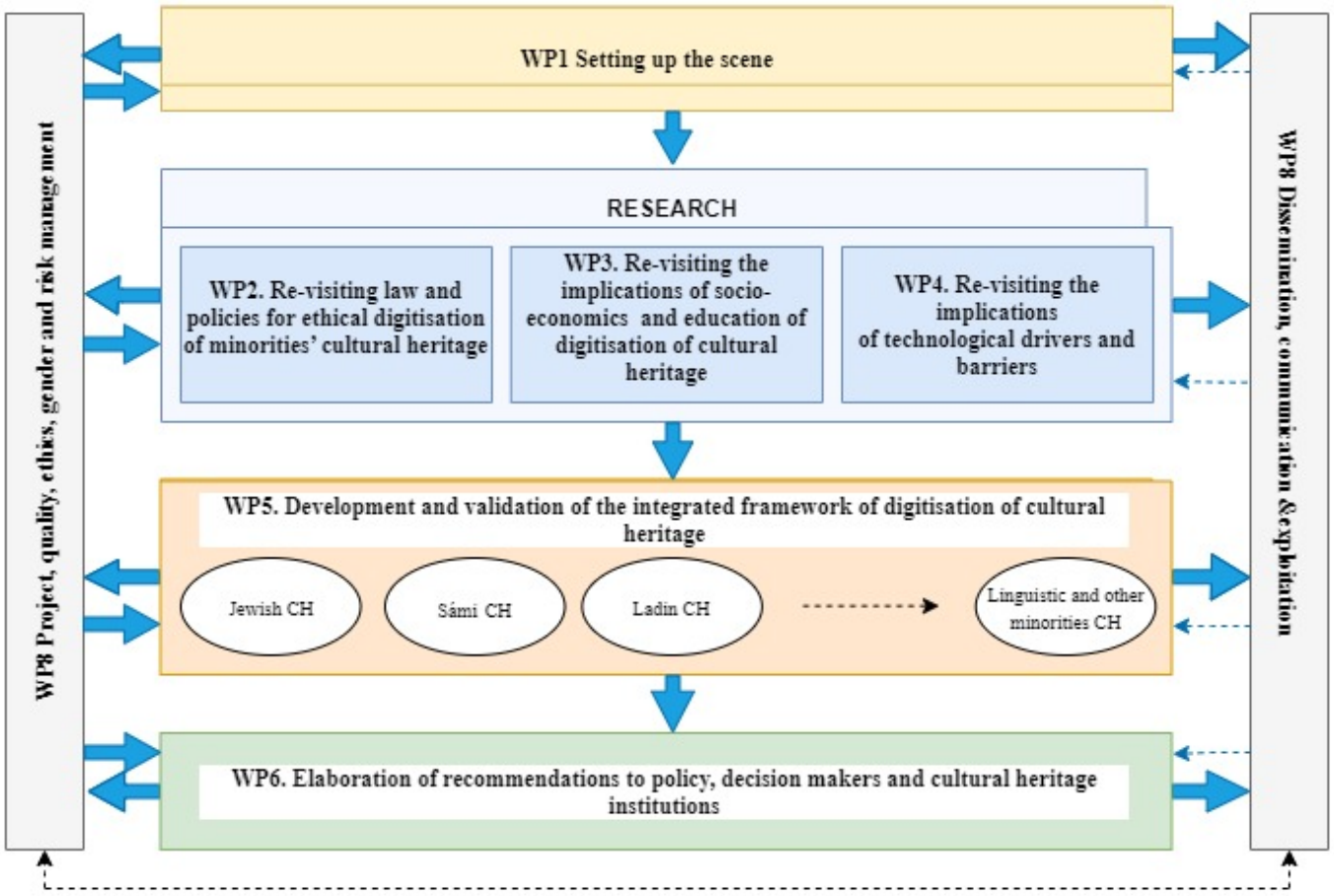
3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation

3.1 Work plan and resources

The work plan of DIGICHer is structured in 8 interlinked Work Packages that will run for a duration of 36 months. A brief overview of the work plan is provided in **Figure 2.** *The workplan of DIGICHer*.

The DIGICHer workplan meets all the objective of the call via *r*e-visiting and providing new understanding on the key law and policy, socio-economic and technological factors governing digitisation processes of minorities' cultural heritage and develop a novel validated scalable framework, designed via user-centric approaches, to promote equitable, diverse and inclusive practices. To this end, the project conducts pilots with three representative minority groups in the EU: the *Sámi*, the *Jewish* and the *Ladin* people. Building on such a framework, the project provides research and knowledge-based recommendations for policy and decision makers, as well as CH institutions, and delivers methodologies for decision support to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term. Through such a framework and recommendations, DIGICHer seeks to promote practices of digitisation in accordance with European values, fostering full use of the digital CH in Europe.

Figure 2. *The workplan of DIGICHer*



The work plan of WP1 sets the scene behind the landscape and strategies used up till now in the digitisation of CH, with the special focus on minorities. On that basis, DIGICHer sheds light over the current gaps for an equitable, diverse and inclusive processes for minorities' CH digitisation and usage. Thereafter, WP2, 3 and 4 go into details of specific drivers that are identified both as crucial and in need to be shaped to mainstream equity and diversity in the law and policy (WP2), socio-economic (WP3) and technology (WP4) dimensions. In the legal and policy aspects, the workplan of WP2 identifies and produces a wholistic map of the central legal and ethical strategies for the appropriate governance and regulation of the digitisation of minorities' CH, focusing on decision-making processes, IPR protection, and data governance. In the socio-economic side, WP3 addresses the need to elaborate on data and evidence-based criteria in socio-economic, end users and education related factors and develop methodical guidelines

and scenarios to better manage and use digital CH focusing on the minority communities. In complement, in the technological dimension, WP4 addresses the need to include values and ethics in the technological drivers and criteria into the recommendations for the policy and decision makers. WP5 then brings together the results and criteria stemming from the research in WP2, WP3 and WP4 to develop a novel scalable framework (including also novel methodological guidelines and three pilots with minorities groups), designed through user-centric approaches, for equitable, diverse and inclusive decision-making processes of digital CH, with focus on minorities' heritage. This framework is co-design, co-created, tested and validated together with our partners from minorities representatives and CH institutions in the piloting environments and co-creation actions. WP6 formulates recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institution – incl. also guidelines for minority communities to support and streamline the process of digitisation of their heritage - based on the validated framework from WP5, and works on the long-term monitoring and evaluation of the results. WP7 entails the design and implementation of the DIGICHer activities and outcomes for broad stakeholders' engagement, dissemination, awareness raising, communication and capacity building. In addition, it coordinates synergies and actions with relevant projects, initiatives and networks within and outside of the EU. WP8 entails the project activities planning, coordination and control, and ensures meeting the requirements on quality, ethics and gender. Management activities are handling the administrative, scientific, technical, financial and legal aspects of the project as well as of the meaningful ethically-respectful management of data collected and/or generated over the duration of DIGICHer. Also, WP8 includes selection, planning the activities, and engagement of the Advisory Board.

Table 3.1a: List of work packages

WP No	Work Package Title	Lead Participant No	Lead Participant Short Name	Person-Months	Start Month	End month
WP1	Setting-up the scene: landscape and pitfalls of the digitisation of CH	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	Uni Jena	52	1	16
WP2	Re-visiting law and policies for ethical digitisation of minorities' CH	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	ULAP	32	1	28
WP3	Re-visiting the implications of the socio-economics and education of digitisation of CH	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	VILNIUS TECH	70	1	30
WP4	Re-visiting the implications of the technological drivers and barriers	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	Uni Jena	48	1	23
WP5	Development and validation of the integrated framework of the digitisation of CH	Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici	IISG	145	1	36
WP6	Elaboration of the recommendations on the validated framework for policy and decision makers and CH institutions	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	ULAP	51	1	36
WP7	Communication, dissemination and exploitation	STICHTING EUROPEANA	EUROPEANA	70	1	36
WP8	Project, quality, ethics, gender and risk management	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	VILNIUS TECH	52	1	36

Table 3.1b. Description of work packages

WP number	1	Lead beneficiary	Uni JENA

WP title	Setting-up the scene: landscape and pitfalls of the digitisation of cultural heritage		
Start month	M 1	End month	M14

Objectives
This WP aims at mapping the current situation of the digitisation of CH in Europe especially from the viewpoint of minority groups' heritage. The aim is to identify and further analyse both good and poor practices concerning digitisation and usage of minorities' CH. Moreover, this WP aims to map the requirements and motivations of quadruple helix stakeholders (government, industry, university and civil society) for active engagement of minorities in the use and production of digital CH.

Task 1.1. Mapping the current landscape of the digitisation of CH and identifying good practices in Europe and globally (Lead JENA, partners All, M1 – M14)
Task aims to receive a comprehensive understanding of the current situation of the digitisation of CH. The steps: (i) identification of the research design; (ii) the research to map the landscape in partnership with other participants, who all offer information concerning their own local/national situation; (iii) after large-scale mapping, the research will focus on deeper analysis of both European and international representative examples of the digitisation of minorities' CH. Successes and pitfalls will be identified and analysed. The mapping done here will be further used in T1.2 and T3.1. A landscape of the digitisation of CH from the viewpoint of minority groups as well as analysis on good and poor practices concerning will be presented.
D1.1 Report on landscape and practices (JENA, R, PU, M12).

Task 1.2. Defining the quadruple helix stakeholders' ecosystem of digitisation of CH (Lead VILNIUSTECH, partners All, M3 – M16).
Task targets to receive better understanding of the interrelations of the quadruple helix stakeholders (including CH institutions and communities, business, European, national and local level policy and decision makers, business, and science institutions) of the digitisation of CH. Task steps: (i) identifying actors within the quadruple helix stakeholders who are relevant in the field of digitisation of CH; (ii) map the requirements and motivations for equal engagement of minorities and all the quadruple helix members. This is done by conducting research on identified cases where minorities have been actively engaged and by comparing these with cases where minority groups' engagement has not succeeded. The research draws from the mapping done in T1.1. The analysed results will act as basis for further analysis done in T2.1 and T3.2
D1.2. Report on the quadruple helix stakeholders' ecosystem (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M14)

WP number	2	Lead beneficiary	ULAP
WP title	Re-visiting law and policies for ethical digitisation of minorities' cultural heritage		
Start month	M 1	End month	M 28

Objectives
This WP will focus specifically on the role of law and policy frameworks governing digitisation and usage minorities' CH. We apply legal dogmatic and normative methods driven by legal design approaches, to re-visit the legal and policy landscape through the lenses of ethics. Specifically, we will scrutinise three core law and policy clusters in the digitisation process of CH, where current (state) laws might be in conflict with minorities' customary law and/or values - and vice versa, namely: 1) decision-making processes, 2) IPR legislation and 3) open data legislation and policy.

Task 2.1. Minorities' participation in decision-making processes of CH digitisation (lead: ULAP; partners: Europeana, Istituto Culturale Ladin (M1-M14).
As CH institutions manage collections of digitised CHs, respect of European values in digitising processes is determined in large part by the distribution of decision-making power. With the ultimate goal of encouraging stronger and better participation of minority communities in decisions concerning their heritage, we will: (i) research approaches and best practices for minorities' participation in cultural representation governance through a survey. The team will also utilise scoping review methods to map current workflow, decision-making models, and practices at CH institutions with a potential incidence in minorities' CH digitisation, identifying

organizational dynamics that might hinder community's voice in the digitisation of minorities' CH. On that basis - and building also on the insights of the mapping results from WP1 and the survey with stakeholders undertaken in WP3-, we will (ii) produce a map of possible models for participatory approaches for minority voices. That map will be the starting point to formulate guidelines for cultural institutions that reflect structures of governance, decision-making processes, and open review practices, that allow participation by the minorities whose CH is digitised. Testing and verification of these proposed alternatives in the pilots (WP5) will be conducted, in order to select the most viable options for the recommendations in WP6. Inputs from WP1 and WP3 will be used.
D2.1 Map of best practices of governance models for minority participation (ULAP, R, PU, M12)

Task 2.2. Balancing protection and sharing with IPR through ethics (lead: ULAP, partners: Europeana, JHN, M10-M20)
Task aims to produce new knowledge on how current EU IPR legislation affects strategies for protecting and accessing digital CH of minorities. The overview provided in WP1 and the results from the stakeholders' surveys (WP1 and WP3) will enable to shed light on key points in need to be analysed in more details – such as those related to how the IPR system affect the existence or lack of recognition of minorities' rights and perspectives in processes for e.g. acquiring permissions, making available such material, facilitating further uses and adaptations and copying such material via licensing standards. By focusing on the practices of the CH Institutions involved in the project, as well as Europeana's models of operate with national aggregators, we will shed light over the potential barriers for the fulfilment of the CH institution's public interest mission that might stem. First, applicable EU legislation on IPR (especially on copyright), existing case law on the topic and selected examples of licensing agreements are analysed by way of legal doctrinal study describe the normative content of the law and how licensing operates in practice. Input from WP3 and WP4 in relation to the stakeholders' behaviour will be crucial to gain insight knowledge of the ways in which IPR rules allow possibilities for using and reusing minorities' CH materials in practice. Second, we will engage in co-creation approaches with the minorities' representatives to highlight the potential clashes between IPR legislation currently in-force and views of minorities (with WP5) relying on legal design methods, and on these bases develop alternative solutions for how to reconciliate practices of IPR protection and access in a way that is also respectful of the ethics of the minorities at stake (in WP6). Input from WP1, WP3 and WP4 will be used. The task will shed light over and produce a holistic understanding of areas where IPR law and minorities' values are currently in contrast, pinpointing criteria in IP law that are necessary to be considered in order to develop more inclusive and diverse solutions.
D2.2. Report on analysis of the EU IPR legislation and case law on digitisation processes of minorities' cultural heritage, integrated with minorities' perspectives (ULAP, R, PU, M18)

Task 2.3. Reconciling open data policies with ethical reuse (lead: Europeana; partners: ULAP, JHN (M18 - M28).
More access to data from the public sector, and less barriers for its reuse are, according to the EU Commission, a priority to be pursued. Yet, open access and open data also represent a source of tension among minorities and their CH, as there are concerns about ethical issues when data becomes more widely available and when it is available under terms that do not limit its reuse in any way (e.g. data sovereignty, ownership, control, access, collection, storing and custody). Although solutions are being developed – like the CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics) principles that have been proposed by the Global Indigenous Data Alliance as a way forward to better tailor and complement the general FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles – these are still in their infancy and are not applied around the EU in a harmonised way. Through this task we will identify the concerns that open data-related legislation and policies raise for the digitisation and management of minorities' CH, but also the opportunities that the open data related laws and policies offer to minorities' CH in terms of e.g. preservation, dissemination and renewal. We will assess the suitability of solutions like the CARE principles in terms of considering ethics of minorities in the OD context, in order to develop proposals applicable and harmonisable at EU level for how to strike a fair balance between the various interests at stake. The findings will facilitate work in WP5 and 6 to validate and recommend processes, mechanisms or standards that reconcile open data with ethical reuse. Input from task WP1, WP3, WP4 to this task. The task will provide information about existing solutions to specific challenges that have been developed and successfully implemented to in the context of minorities' digital CH by using law, policy and/or practical approaches, and that can inspire future approaches in the practices and management of CH digitisation.
D2.3. Report on the existing legal, policy and practical solutions reconciling open data practices with ethics (Europeana, R, PU, M24)

WP number	WP3	Lead beneficiary	VILNIUS TECH
WP title	Research on the socio-economic, end-users and education fields of digitisation of cultural heritage		
Start month	M 2	End month	M 36

Objectives
Aiming to better manage and use the digitisation of CH of minority communities, prepare the methodical design and tools which facilitate to analyse and model future scenarios based on criteria related to the socio-economics, end-users, and education in the digitisation of CH.

Task 3.1. Analysis of the socio-economics and end-users related processes of the digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: All, M2 – M16).
Task 3.1 targets to re-visit the social, economic and end-users related implications of digitisation of CH. The task will consist of the following steps: (i) the overview of EU funding and regulations for the digitisation of CH especially minorities CH; (ii) General economic and social ratios representing the digitisation of CH current situation and obtained results will include financial resources, past investments, employment, accessibility, level of digitisation, technology acceptance by different stakeholders groups, etc. (iii) As not all the necessary data will be obtained in quantitative form, criteria for the multi-criteria assessment will be identified, and qualitative methodology applied. All partners will contribute to the data collection and the identification of criteria. Outputs of this task will be used in T3.3., while input from WP1 and WP2.
D3.1. Report on the systematic analysis of the socio-economic and end-users related identified criteria (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M14)

Task 3.2. Analysis of the education in the area of digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: Jena, M1 – M16)
Task 3.2 targets to map current educational programs and frameworks in the field of Digital Heritage to derive (i) a structured overview, (ii) best practice examples and (iii) a methodical framework. The task uses literature review and statistical analysis and an online survey amongst professionals in digital heritage worldwide. The latter bases on a survey panel compiled and maintained at FSU Jena from participant information in major conferences (Munster, 2019). Task steps comprise to (1) setup a classification framework (e.g. defining assessment criteria, methods, data sources); (2) a mapping study on European scale for both, higher education courses and postgradual classification offers; (3) the review of competency standards and the deriving of recommendations on Heritage Digitisation including the CH of the minority communities and (4) the development and description of a workflow to analyse / maintain mapping of educational offers to be included in WP6. Outputs will be used in T3.3 and WP6 to support policy and decision makers to identify and track upcoming topics in order to better address policy actions. Inputs from WP1 will be used.
D3.2. Report on the analysis in the education field in the digitisation in the cultural heritage (Jena, R, PU, M12)

Task 3.3. Modelling of the scenarios of the management and usage the digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: All, M6– M30).
Task targets to carry out the pioneer scenario modelling how to better manage the digitisation of CH including the usage of the digitalised CH of the minority communities. Task will: 1) use expert survey using multi-criteria assessment organised based on the identified criteria and the workflows from T3.1 and T3.2 and partners' contribution to cover the required number of qualified experts for representative research. 2) After analysing the results of the expert survey, and drawing on the results of a quantitative study (T3.1), the alternatives will be modelled and possible scenarios for the digitisation of CH developed. The research results based on the multi-criteria analysis in the fields related to socio-economic situation, end-users and education to ensure a better management of the digitisation of CH of minority groups will be presented. Input from this task to WP6. Input from task 3.1 and task 3.2 to this task.
D3.3. Report on the scenarios of the management and usage the digitisation of cultural heritage (VILNIUS TECH, PU, M24)

Task 3.4. Methodology guidelines on facilitation co-creation and stakeholder engagement in digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: Uni Jena, ULAP, IISG, LIC, M2-M24).

Task aims to develop methodological guidelines on how to set-up and facilitate co-creation and citizen engagement process (input from WP2, WP3, WP4) and to enhance the engagement of stakeholders, citizens, end-users and minority groups to participate in the usage and management of digitisation of CH. The guidelines include two components: (1) a guide to organise the collaborative participation and citizen engagement-based activities; and (2) guidelines how to facilitate collaborative participation methodologies when starting from the collaborative learning will continue searching for common ground in the face of dilemmas related to the question. For both components, roundtables with a 7-10 persons for testing guidelines will be organised. The guidelines will also present participatory rules with particular attention to readdress the current citizens' selection mechanisms that tend to be excluded in different collaborative participation decision making activities such as ethnic minorities, women, people with lower accessibility, etc. Outputs will be used in WP5 and WP6. Input from T1.2, 2.2, 3.3, 4.3 will be used.
D3.4. Methodology guidelines on facilitation co-creation and stakeholders engagement in digitisation of cultural heritage (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M20).

WP number	WP4	Lead beneficiary	Uni JENA
WP title	Re-visiting the implications of the technological drivers and barriers		
Start month	M 2	End	M 36

Objectives
To develop big data analysis-based tools that support the policy and decision makers to monitor the field of digitisation of CH with (especially from minorities' CH point of view) with specific regards to a better management and usage of it, to provide input for informed sound decisions and monitor their impact. Tool development target TRL4. Specific tools comprise: 1) a web-based multi-source search for projects, institutions and persons active in digital cultural heritage to support a mapping and scouting for specific competencies and results (T4.1), 2) the development of a topic analysis tool to identify relevant and emerging topic areas relating to digitisation of cultural heritage (T4.2) and the methodological guidelines to support policy and decision makers to use the developed tools with a special focus on digitisation of the minorities cultural heritage (T4.3).

Task 4.1 Multi-source search of projects and actors (Lead: Uni JENA, partners: VILNIUS TECH, M1-12).
Task aims to develop a web-based facetted search interface to search for relevant projects, topic areas and institutions in the field of digital CH with a possibility for the CH of minorities groups. The tool will enable policy and decision makers and digitisation management bodies to identify projects and institutions, identify the groups of "owners" of the CH such as minorities groups conduct targeted actions. Specific features beyond extant tools like EU CORDIS Dashboard are the data fusion of publications and project data on full text documents via language processing (e.g. to extract named entities) and the inclusion of both, EU and national/regional data. The task follows the CRIPS-DM data analysis process (Wirth and Hipp, 2000). It comprises (1) requirements analysis, including (a) problem understanding, review and (b) preparation of dataset, including, data cleaning and NLP framework integration and (c) the review of extant theories and contribution to a joint theoretical model; (2) a minimal viable product (MVP) from (d) data analytics pipeline (e.g. retrieval of person & institutional references via Named Entity Recognition (NER), modelling of data scheme, testing); and (e) a database (setup, topology, initial data population) and (f) a user browser-based GUI to enable the facetted search (web-design, frontend development) and (g) functional testing (model testing, parameter fine-tuning, evaluating the results against success criteria / unused data). In (3) the full-scale demonstrator development phase the tool testing in WP6 is supported, including (h) 1st level support, bug-fixing, (i) inclusion of further datasets and the (j) documentation. Outcome will be used inT4.2 and WP6. Inputs from WP2 and WP3 are used.
D 4.1 Requirements analysis (Uni Jena, R, SEN, M9)

Task 4.2 Development of topic mining and analysis tool. (Lead: Uni Jena, M6-24)
Task aims to develop and adapt a web-based tool to monitor relevant topics in digital CH and their temporal evolvement to support decision makers to better address policy actions. Specific features beyond extant tools are language processing to identify latent concepts (e.g. to identify similar research even in case of different keywords), Time series analysis (Zeileis et al. 2017) to track temporal developments, unsupervised and supervised learning to enable statistical classifiers (e.g. to identify patterns of successful topics at early stage (Munster, Utescher et al, 2021) Data sources comprise both, EU data, and exemplary national / regional data

from the case study regions, including EU Open Data Portal (1,3 Mio figures on cultural heritage), EU CORDIS (125 Mio datasets for all FP5-8 projects and FP8(H2020) publications), arXif (30,100 articles tagged computing and humanities or heritage), Core.ac.uk (19,900 research articles on cultural heritage and 6 Mio policy documents on EU FPs 5-9 and national level), National open data access points: e.g., www.govdata.de , www.govdata.co.uk, and others. Similarly, to T4.1 process the task follows the CRIPS-DM data analysis process.
D 4.2 Report on the Minimal viable product (Jena, R, SEN, M19)

Task 4.3 Development of a tool – a full scale demonstrator (Lead: Uni Jena, M6-24)
Task aims to develop and adapt a web-based tool to have a full-scale demonstrator. Similarly, to T4.1 process the task follows the CRIPS-DM data analysis process. In (3) the full-scale demonstrator development phase the tool testing in WP6 is supported, including (h) 1st level support, bug-fixing, (i) inclusion of further datasets and the (j) documentation. The full-scale demonstrators comprise of the software prototypes, datasets and incorporate the amendments within / after the demonstrtionsOutcome of this task will be a full-scale demonstrator.
D 4.3 Full scale demonstrator (Jena, R, SEN, M30)

T 4.4 Development of the decision support tool based on previous findings (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, M6-36)
Task aims to develop decision support tool guidelines to facilitate the process of the stakeholders to better manage the digitisation of cultural heritage using the tools created in T4.1 and T4.2. The challenge of this task is seen as a disbalance of power when using big data analysis among different stakeholders. The decision support tool includes the following: 1) the decision-making design which engages big data analysis and all the stakeholders including the minorities groups; 2) the decision support set of indicators based on big data analysis with possible scenarios integrating citizen, minorities and all the stakeholder interests.
Outcome will be tested in WP5 and used in WP6. Inputs from WP1, WP2, WP3 will be used.
D4.4. Report on the decision support tool (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M34)

WP number	5	Lead beneficiary	IISG (Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici)
WP title	Development and validation of the integrated framework of the digitisation of cultural heritage		
Start month	M 2	End month	M 36

Objectives
Development, experimentation and validation of a framework, based on design tools, to support and ensure ethical criteria in policy-making processes for the digitisation of CH of minorities in the EU. Conduct pilot tests of the framework with project partners representatives of minorities and cultural institutions, involving them in the entire process of design, development, implementation and verification, using methods such as citizen science, co-creation, and community-based research.

Task 5.1. Identification of design tools and development of the integrated framework (Lead: IISG, partners: Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istitut Cultural Ladin, NPLD, VILNIUS TECH, Lapland, M10-M24).
Task aims to initiate the formation of a framework that ensures the interests of all parties involved are considered in CH digitisation processes. The minority groups of the Sámi, the Jewish and the Ladin will be involved as well as the stakeholders identified in WP1 and WP3. The framework will consist of specific design tools selected from those developed using design research methods and based on design thinking and service design. The properties of the framework must be applicability, scalability, and sustainability, so that its use can be replicated over time in different contexts, e.g. in multiple minority communities in the EU.
On the evaluation of pitfalls and critical issues (from WP1) in the digitisation processes of CH the task 1) identify design strategy deficits: it provides a design-based investigation of selected projects received from WP1 and the methodologies employed there, and evaluates them against ethical deficits and shortcomings in their overall profiles. All activities are carried out together with the partners minority communities in accordance with the co-design principles characteristic of design-based methodologies. On 2) the identification of existing deficiencies (from WP2, WP3, and WP4) verified design tools are used to overcome pitfalls: design tools are considered as thinking instruments used to identify good practices and effective strategies for developing, supporting, and verifying the effectiveness of a project, ensure compliance with identified parameters and achieve the objective. In addition, design tools allow to solve complex problem through creativity, suggesting and defining the process

of strategies and methodologies. On 3) developing a framework consisting of design tools that integrate different needs of a digitisation plan, the task implements and simultaneously verify the co-presence of all the necessary criteria in ethical (accessibility, identity, representativeness, inclusiveness), economic (community impact, sustainability), cultural (quality, valorisation, preservation), and technological (reliability, innovativeness, usability) aspects. Output will be used in T5.2 and T7.1. Input from tasks 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.4, 4.3 will be used.
Result of the task is identification of a set of effective design tools, in contrast to the deficits found in current and prevalent digitisation strategies, capable of supporting the design of the integrated framework for digitisation of CH of minorities in preparation for the testing phase.
D5.1 Report on the integrated framework (IISG, R, PU, M19)

Task 5.2. Pilot testing (Lead: IISG, partners: Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istitut Cultural Ladin, NPLD, , VILNIUS TECH, Lapland M14-M24).
Task targets to field-test the validity of the developed integrated framework supporting the digitisation process of CH belonging to minorities in the EU and internationally.
The pilot testing will be carried out together with the minority representatives (Sámi, Jewish, Ladin) in cooperation with the project partners. According to the integrated framework developed in accordance with the schemes and strategies identified by the design tools, the methodologies used will mainly be based on co-creation and community-based research methods: participatory action research (PAR), community intervention methodology, community mapping, participatory evaluation, interdisciplinary collaboration, and others. The engagement of stakeholders will include the CH institution as well as the cultural and creative industries (CCI), particularly those integrating new digital technologies aiming to overcome the critical issues identified in current forms of digitisation. The contribution of innovative technologies will be provided through collaboration and involvement of CCI directly and closely connected to the minority community considered. The use of innovative and diversified digitisation technologies is necessary on several levels: to enhance CH with methods that can guarantee usability and accessibility; to engage people and the creativity of the community; to offer effective feedback and use in line with ethical recommendations; to facilitate the engagement of everyone, from individuals to the community as a whole. Output will be used in T5.3 and T7.2. Input from T5.2 will be used.
Results of the task is conclusion of the pilot tests and collection of data for the implementation and validation of the framework.
D5.2 Report on the tested integrated framework and piloting activities (IISG, R, PU, M24)

Task 5.3. Validation of the integrated framework (Lead: IISG, partners: Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istitut Cultural Ladin, NPLD, , VILNIUS TECH, Lapland M15-M36).
Task targets to check the effectiveness of integrated framework, and their adherence to the reference principles and criteria (ethical, economic, cultural, technological). The effectiveness control of the developed integrated framework occurs at every stage of the experiment, starting from the pilot tests, mainly through continuous comparison with all the involved parties, starting from communities and cultural institutions, both regarding the effectiveness of the tools deployed and the results achieved. The post-effectiveness verification of the developed framework will be carried out using user-centric design thinking methodologies to involve minority communities and cultural heritage institutions' representatives as well as other stakeholders through structured feedback, verifying compliance with all the criteria defined during the design phase. The usability and accessibility of digital products will be validated through the users who are invited to complete specific tasks while researchers observe and collect feedback. The validation of technologies, in particular, is carried out through a series of checks: quality assessment, metadata validation, content validation, usability testing, accessibility testing, and preservation testing. As a result of the task the integrated framework will be validated. Outputs will be used in WP6 and WP7. Input from T5.2 will be used.
D5.3 Final report on the validation of the integrated framework (IISG, R, PU, M30)

WP number	WP6	Lead beneficiary	ULAP
WP title	Elaboration of the recommendations on the validated framework for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions		
Start month	M16	End month	M36

Objectives

Based on the validated framework derived from the criteria and data collected in the research (WP5), we will select the most viable options to develop recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institutions to provide meaningful support on how digitisation of minorities' CH can best be managed, as well as on how such digitised CH can best be used in an ethically sound manner so that diversity and inclusiveness of minorities in EU is fostered. Moreover, the WP develops a method for supporting policy and decision makers to monitor the effects of the recommendations after the project ends, especially in terms of long-term citizens' engagement. The development of the recommendations will rely mostly on thematic analysis method while the monitoring framework on qualitative and quantitative criteria.

Task 6.1. Elaboration of the recommendations to policy and decision makers as well as cultural heritage institutions (Lead: ULAP, partners: All, M22-36).
Task targets to create the recommendations with implementation strategies targeted to policy and decision-makers, as well as to CH institutions, based on outcomes from the research (WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4) and validated framework (WP5), including a set of guidelines for how to support the development of equitable, diverse and inclusive processes for minorities' heritage digitisation and usage. Moreover, this task will produce guidelines for minority communities to support and streamline the process of digitisation of their heritage. The recommendations and guidelines will be translated in all the languages of the minority communities involved in the project. Input from WP5 will be used.
D6.1 Recommendations for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions in the EU (ULAP, R, PU, M34)

Task 6.2: Evaluation framework to monitor the usage of digitisation of the CH of minorities (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: All, M16-30).
Task targets to create a data-driven methodology on the monitoring of the performance for digitisation of minorities' CH based on qualitative and quantitative criteria. The methodology will be based on Digital Co-Creation Index by adapting relevant KPIs brought as outcomes from WP2, WP3, WP4. It will serve as a support for policy decision making after the project end for different individual initiatives of the digitisation of CH (for minorities) and, more in general, for policymakers in terms of long-term – citizens engagement. The methodology will be used in Task 6.3.
D6.2 Methodology on monitoring of the usage and performance of the digitisation of cultural heritage of minorities (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M27)

Task 6.3. Analysis of the performance using the created evaluation framework (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, Partners: All, M28-36).
Tasks targets to apply the methodology of the monitoring that is created in T6.2. All the criteria and KPIs identified in the WP 2, WP 3, WP4 and tested in WP5 will be used as a final step of the integrated framework (WP5). Data collection is based on expert evaluation, and scenario analysis made as an input to the recommendations to the policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions. Outcomes will be used in T6.1. Inputs from WP2, WP3, WP4 will be used.
D6.2 – Report on the performance analysis using the created framework (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M30)

WP number	7	Lead beneficiary	EUROPEANA
WP title	Communication, dissemination and exploitation		
Start month	M1	End month	M36

Objectives
This WP will plan and organise various activities to raise awareness of the project and engage with project outcomes and outputs from key target audiences. It will also explore and develop viable avenues for exploitation of the project results and thus ensure their sustainability beyond the project.

Task 7.1 Dissemination and communication plan (Lead: EUROPEANA, partners: all, M1 – M36)
This task will finalise communication objectives, devise a strategic approach to reach those objectives, and create more detailed tactical plans to implement the strategy, including detailing target audiences, key messages, key

promotion channels and promotional/communication activities to raise awareness and increase engagement with the project. The plan will include KPIs to measure efficacy of promotional activities and to report on in the *Report on dissemination, communication and exploitation activities* due in M34. Europeana Foundation will develop this plan, all partners will input into it with their proposed activities and channels, and act as internal reviewers.
D7.1 Dissemination and communication plan (EF, R, PU, M4)
D7.4 Interim report on Dissemination, communication and exploitation (EF, R, PU, M18)
D7.5 Final report on Dissemination, communication and exploitation (EF, R, PU, M34)

Task 7.2. Dissemination and communication activities (Lead: EUROPEANA, Partners: all, M1 - M36)
Task targets to organise a complex of communication and dissemination activities in achieving the goals of the communication and dissemination. A mixture of approaches to raise awareness and engagement in the stakeholders and project target groups, including branding, promotional channels, social media, news articles and blogs, relevant conferences. The events including the Europeana annual conference and relevant partner events, and activities with networks and partners, including the Europeana Copyright community, Europeana Aggregator Forum, relevant Diversity & Inclusion groups will be organised. The concrete activities with their target audiences, messages, channels, timelines will be finalised in the dissemination and communication plan (M4) in T7.1. All partners will contribute to promote, communicate and disseminate the project outputs and outcomes. All partners will record their promotional activities, including data to track against the KPIs, to include in the interim (D7.4) and the final (D7.5) reports of the dissemination, communication and exploitation as well as to the *Report on dissemination and communication activities* due in M34.
D7.2 Report on dissemination and communication activities (EUROPEANA, R, PU, M34)

Task. 7.3 Sustainability and exploitation plan (Lead: LIC, Partners: all, M1-36)
Task targets to develop viable plans for the sustainability of the project results beyond the project end. These will include plans for dissemination and adoption of the developed policy recommendations and framework by the key stakeholders, long-term availability and use of the created training materials as well as exploitation and scale-up plans for other project outcomes, such as tools. The Exploitation path is organised in 3 phases: (1) Initial phase (M9): initial mapping of project results, preliminary regulatory and market analysis; (2) Mid phase (M24): analysis and initial exploitation plan, validation of plan with stakeholders, exploitation workshop; (3) Final phase (M30): finalisation of exploitable results, exploitation agreement among partners.
The after-project period usage of innovation and capacity building will be covered in the sustainability and exploitation plan.
D7.3. Sustainability and exploitation plan (LIC, R, SEN, M4)

WP number	8	Lead	VILNIUS TECH
WP title	Project, quality, data, ethics and risk management		
Start month	M1	End month	M36

Objectives
To ensure the effective administration, management, ethics and gender aspects of the project. This incorporates duties covering all aspects of coordinating the joint efforts of the consortium during the execution of the project, ensuring the smooth progress of the work plan and the fulfilment of the consortium's contractual obligations, and ensuring the consistency between project work plan and financial guidelines

Task 8.1. Project and quality management handbook (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: all, M1-36).
Task focuses on coordinating the actions of the consortium, the co-design process as a whole and the participant stakeholders. It closely monitors the project progress and the successful implementation of the work plan and takes care of communication between partners and the European Commission and project officers.
Under the supervision of the Project Coordinator (PC), the Project Management Office (PMO) will prepare early in the project a “Management and Quality Plan” (M3), supporting the scheduling and monitoring of project activities. The management plan will include a monitoring and evaluation system to keep track in the

achievement of results and progress towards impact pathway. Additionally, this task undertakes the financial and administrative sub-tasks of the project.
In order to assist fruitful collaboration, there will be regular project meetings to assess progress and take decisions of strategic nature. Six (6) project meetings are foreseen to ensure both detailed project planning and assessment of work progress and to maximise project's impact: (i) 1st Meeting (Kick - off): Detailed project planning (especially for the first months of the project) and work allocation. (ii) 2nd - 5th Meeting: Progress review and work-planning for the next period. (iii) 7th Meeting: Final meeting to ensure smooth project completion. A short report (meeting minutes) will be elaborated and distributed to all partners by the PMO after each meeting. To keep travel costs low, project meetings will be combined (when possible) with project activities and events and/or in conjunction with (potential) review meetings with the EC. The PC will chair all project meetings, whereas the PMO will be responsible for all the preparations and the organisation aspects related to project meetings. If possible minority groups representatives and associate partners will participate in the meetings.
Reporting includes the preparation of: (i) the periodic internal progress and final reports (within the consortium); and (ii) the periodic external progress and final reports (to the EC). With respect to internal reporting: Every six months a short progress report will be prepared by each project partner / WP Leader to summarise the work progress achieved and the costs incurred in the respective period. The external reporting to the EC (M18 and M36) will include (i) the periodic activity reports, (ii) the periodic management reports, and (iii) the final reports. All aspects related to project reporting will be led by the PC in close cooperation and support by the PMO.
Partner roles: VILNIUS TECH will act the Project Coordinator (PC) undertaking all the respective roles and responsibilities, including the communication with the EC. Project management group including WP leaders will run the Project Management Office (PMO) undertaking all day-to-day administrative assistance to the PC (incl. project meetings organisation and reporting). ULAP will work in support of and under the direct management of the PC and according to the provisions of the "Management and Quality Plan". All partners will appoint a representative in the project Steering Committee, participate in meetings and be responsible for providing all the necessary documentation for internal and external reporting. In M18 and M36 the interim and final reports will be prepared and will integrate the implementation of project management, quality plan, data management, ethics and gender equality plans. Partners responsible for the quality plan, data management, ethics monitoring, gender equality will prepare their respective parts for the interim and final reports. All the partners will contribute accordingly.
D8.1 Project, quality, data and ethics management handbook (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M3)
D8.7 Initial report on project, quality, data and ethics management (VILNIUS TECH, R, CONFIDENTIAL, M18)
D8.8 Final report on project, quality, data and ethics management (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M34)

Task 8.2. Data management (Lead: ULAP, partners: VILNIUS TECH, All, M1-M36) The project's Data Management Plan (DMP) will be formulated (in line with the EC Guidelines on FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) Data Management in HE, and with careful consideration to the CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) principles for Indigenous Data Governance from the early stages of the project (to be updated on M18 and M36 with interim report on M18 with D1.6, D1.7), describing the data management life cycle of the data to be collected, processed and/or generated by the project and laying out the approach for their sound and fair management. It will evolve during the lifespan of the project as a living document and provide details on the data (schemas, datasets, etc.) as well as their management (what type of data, how the data will be collected, shared, handled, preserved, what kind of metadata and standards will be applied, etc.), ensuring that all aspects of data handling, treatment, reporting and access are clear to partners. All aspects related to data management will be led by the PC in close cooperation and support by the PMO.
D8.2 Data management plan (ULAP, DMP, CONFIDENTIAL, M3)

Task 8.3. Ethics management (Lead: Uni Lapland, partners: all, M1-M6).
The consortium partner ULAP will act as ethics supervisor ensuring that all activities and deliverables comply with the HE, national and institutional ethics requirements. The Steering committee will perform ethics and data protection internal audits to ensure compliance with the ethics requirements Ethics monitoring plan will be released on M6. Copies of opinions by ethics committees and/ or competent authorities (if required under national legislation) will be kept in archives. The confirmation by the partner institutions that Data Protection Officer is appointed and the contacts. A description of the measures that will be implemented to safeguard the

rights and freedoms of the data subjects and research participants, prevention of unauthorized access to personal data or equipment will be included into the plan.
D8.3 Ethics monitoring plan (ULAP, R, CONFIDENTIAL, M6)

Task 8.4. Gender sensitivity and equality monitoring (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: ALL, M1 - M36).
The management of DIGICHER reflects the recommendations of the Horizon Europe Expert Group on Gendered Innovation to foster the effective integration of the gender dimension into Research and Innovation as described in Section 1.2. Gender dimension of research and gender balance across the project's research team, advisory boards and committees will be monitored to ensure women and men are equally represented. At the start of the project there are a balance between females and males and new recruitment will aim to maintain a 50/50 balance. The gender issues will be covered by keeping a gender sensitive language in the processes of the project including research, deliverables, communication, dissemination and management, ensuring equal voice in the meetings and decision-making process.
D8.4 Gender sensitivity and equality plan (VILNIUS TECH, OTHER, PU, M6)

Task 8.5. Advisory Board engagement (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: all, M1-M36).
Task will set-up and manage the operation of the Advisory Board (AB), comprised of a multi-stakeholder roster of relevant experts (cultural heritage experts, RRI experts, experts in public engagement, etc.). The AB will act as a consultation body for the project, providing us with strategic guidance in key stages of the project, revising deliverables related to the milestones, as well as extent the reach of our consortium to stakeholder communities. Moreover, AB members support the replication and uptake of our activities, by acting as project ambassadors who will inform and invite their networks to benefit from them when they are available. The identification of potential AB members will start on M1. Each partner will identify suitable relevant stakeholders from their own network (minimum 2 potential members identified and suggested by each partner). Potential AB members suggested by partners will be assessed against specific criteria. (e.g. expertise, stakeholder group, etc.) before being selected and approached for participation (evidenced via declaration of acceptance). Specific terms of reference will be developed to provide the basis for the activities of the AB which will be included in the report on the project Advisory Board terms of reference and composition. The engagement of AB will be coordinated during the project process organizing the meetings to discuss project progress, necessary amendments if needed and possible engagement of AB members to expand the communication, dissemination and exploitation as well as increase the impact of the project achievements.
D8.5 Terms of references for Advisory Board composition and plan for engagement (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M6)
D8.6 Report for Advisory Board engagement (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M34)

Table 3.1c: List of Deliverables

Number	Deliverable name	Short description	WP	Short name of lead participant	Type	Dissemination level	Delivery date (in months)
D1.1	Report on landscape and practices	Report on landscape and practices includes the research design, the landscape of the digitisation of cultural heritage from the viewpoint of minority groups as well as analysis on good and poor practices, success stories and pitfalls in Europe and globally	WP1	Uni JENA	R	PU	M12
D1.2	Report on requirements and motivations	Report on the quadruple helix stakeholders' ecosystem include the stakeholder ecosystem and mapping of the requirements and motivations.	WP1	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M14
D2.1	Map for minority	Map of best practices of governance models for minority participation includes a map of	WP2	ULAP	R	PU	M14

	participation models in current practices	best practices of governance models for minority participation, which will be the starting point to formulate guidelines for cultural institutions that reflect structures of governance, decision-making processes, and open review practices, that allow participation by the minorities in digitisation processes of their cultural heritage.					
D2.2	Report on EU IPR legislation and case law on digitisation processes of minorities' CH, integrated with minorities' perspectives	Report on analysis of the EU IPR legislation and case law on digitisation processes of minorities' cultural heritage, integrated with minorities' perspectives	WP2	ULAP	R	PU	M18
D2.3	Report on the existing legal, technological, policy and practical solutions reconciling open data practices with ethics	Report on the existing legal, technological, policy and practical solutions reconciling open data practices with ethics	WP2	European a	R	PU	M24
D3.1	Report on the systematic analysis of the socio-economic and end-user related identified criteria	Report on the systematic analysis of the socio-economic and end-user related identified criteria will include an introduction of the identified criteria of socio-economic situation in the digitisation of cultural heritage, end-users and communities and suggestions of processes to analyse education in the digitisation of cultural heritage.	WP3	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M14
D3.2	Report on the analysis in the education field in the digitisation in the cultural heritage	Report on the analysis in the education field in the digitisation in the cultural heritage will include an introduction of the methodology design and protocol, clusters of education related criteria and suggestions of workflows to analyse education in the digitisation of cultural heritage	WP3	Jena	R	PU	M12
D3.3	Report on the scenarios based on socio-economic, end-user and education related criteria	Report on the scenarios of the management and usage the digitisation of cultural heritage will include a methodology of how to run an expert survey based on multi-criteria analysis, the possible scenarios for the workflows and processes, and to better manage digitisation of cultural heritage, including use of the digitalised cultural heritage of the minorities.	WP3	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M24
D3.4	Methodological guidelines on facilitation co-creation and	Methodology guidelines on facilitation co-creation and stakeholders engagement in digitisation of cultural heritage will present the methodological guidelines and will	WP3	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M20

	citizen engagement processes with the stakeholders and minority communities	consist of the process of guidelines development design, two components of the guidelines: a guide to organize organise the collaborative participation and citizen engagement based activities and a guide oriented to generate a facilitation methodology; material from the roundtables learnings from the testing and methodological guidelines and manual.					
D 4.1	Requirements analysis	The report will introduce the requirements and will describe datasets, methods and requirements for the software development.	WP4	Universit y JENA	R	SE N	M9
D4.2	Report on a Minimal viable product	Report on minimal viable product includes testable prototypes with minimal functionality.	WP4	Universit y JENA	R	SE N	M19
D4.3	Report on a full-scale demonstrator	The full-scale demonstrators comprise of the software prototypes, datasets and incorporate the amendments within / after the demonstrations	WP4	Universit y JENA	R	SE N	M30
D4.4	Report on the decision support tool for technological implications	Report on the decision support tool for technological implications will include the presentation of the decision-making design and decision support set of indicators with analysis for usage to stakeholders.	WP4	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M34
D5.1	Report on the integrated framework and design tools	Report on the integrated framework and design tools will include the presentation of the integrated framework, the selection of design tools, methodology on training and initiation of minority communities into the basics of design-based project development and the exploration and initial evaluation of past, present, or potentially ongoing digitisation projects within the reference minority communities.	WP5	IISG	R	PU	M19
D5.2	Report on the tested integrated framework and piloting activities	Report on the tested integrated framework and piloting activities useful for supporting the planning of ethically consistent digitisation projects of minority cultural heritage within the reference community data collected during the pilot tests, with a description of the cases addressed.	WP5	IISG	R	PU	M24
D5.3	Report on the validation of the integrated framework	Final report on the validation of the integrated framework includes the description and visualization of the validation process, the outcomes and findings for the recommendations for policy and decision makers will be formulated.	WP5	IISG	R	PU	M30
D6.1	Recommendatio ns for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions	Recommendations for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions will include recommendations with guidelines based on the validated integrated framework (comprising of legal, socio-economic and technical criteria) to drive policy and decision makes and cultural heritage	WP6	ULAP	R	PU	M34

		institutions towards practices that foster better equality, diversity and inclusiveness of the digital cultural heritage sector in the EU.					
D6.2	Methodology on monitoring of the usage and performance of the digitisation of cultural heritage of minorities	Methodology on monitoring of the usage and performance of the digitisation of cultural heritage of minorities	WP6	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M27
D6.3	Report on the performance analysis using the created framework	Report on the performance analysis using the created framework includes the findings of the analysis and guidelines how to use the evaluation framework in the recommendations.	WP6	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M30
D7.1	Dissemination and communication plan	Communication and dissemination plan will present the strategy and actions plan with respect to communication, dissemination as well as stakeholders' engagement. The report will also include specific qualitative and quantitative targets to be met by the respective activities of the project and will be integrated with the results chain indicating results and impact.	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	PU	M4
D7.2	Report on dissemination and communication activities	Report on dissemination and communication activities will present and summarise the dissemination and communication activities of the project, will include the visualisations, programmes, feedbacks.	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	PU	M34
D7.3	Sustainability and exploitation plan	Sustainability and exploitation plan will outline concrete steps to ensure the adoption and long-term use of the project outcomes after the end of the project.	WP7	LIC	R	SEN	M4
D7.4	Interim report on dissemination, communication and exploitation	Interim report on communication, dissemination and exploitation plan will provide the summary, description and materials from the communication, dissemination and exploitation activities achieved during the period between M1 and M18; present the identified pitfalls and successes and the project progress against comparison with the targets set in the D7.1, introduce the updated communication, dissemination and exploitation plan for the period M19-M36.	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	SEN	M18
D7.5	Final report on dissemination, communication and exploitation	Final report on Dissemination, communication and exploitation will provide the summary, description and materials from the communication, dissemination and exploitation activities achieved during the period M19-M36 specifically and the overall project. The report will present the project achievements	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	PU	M34

		in comparison with the targets set in the D7.1 and D7.3.					
D8.1	Project quality, data and ethics management handbook	Project quality, data and ethics management handbook contains general operational information: reference to HE rules, roles and responsibilities (e.g. description of the main consortium bodies); reporting processes, planning and protocols for communication within and outside the consortium; document templates for internal reports and deliverables; a quality management plan, a risks and issues management plan, GANTT table, the description of a monitoring and evaluation system; processes for the management of change requests as well as conflict resolution.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M3
D8.2	Data management plan	Data management plan will present the plan of implementation, address the relevant aspects of making data FAIR, include what data the project will generate, whether and how it will be made accessible for verification and re-use, and how it is curated, preserved and archived	WP8	ULAP	R	DMP	M6
D8.3	Ethics monitoring plan	Ethics monitoring plan will include the procedures and criteria to identify research participants, the informed consent procedures for the participation of humans as well as data processing, templates of the informed consent forms and information sheets in the languages of participants.	WP8	ULAP	R	OTHER	M6
D8.4	Gender sensitivity and equality monitoring	Gender sensitivity and equality plan will involve all the partners to develop the gender sensitivity and equality plan following the requirements of HE Expert Group on Gendered Innovation.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M6
D8.5	Terms of references for Advisory Board composition and plan for engagement	Report on DIGICHER Advisory Board terms of reference and composition and engagement into communication and dissemination plan implementation will provide the overview of scope, structure, operation, management and expected contribution of the Advisory Board; terms of reference prepared to serve as the basis for the activities of the advisory Board; a list of Advisory Board members and a plan of their engagement into the awareness raising, dissemination, other stakeholders' engagement and exploitation of the project results.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	SEN	M6
D8.6	Report for Advisory Board engagement	Report on DIGICHER Advisory Board engagement will provide the results of the AB engagement. The report will include the overview of their operation including minutes and their engagement into the awareness raising, dissemination, other	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M34

		stakeholders' engagement and exploitation of the project results as well as their contribution to the impact of the project following the results chain and also changes.					
D8.7	Initial report on project, quality, data and ethics management	Initial report on project, quality, data and ethics management Interim report on project quality, data management, ethics, and gender equality plan implementation. The interim report will review the 18 months progress of the following plans: project management handbook (D1.1), data management (D1.2), ethics monitoring (D1.3) and gender equality (D1.4), provide the amendments and changes in all four plans if needed for the project months 19-36.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M18
D8.8	Final report project, quality, data and ethics management	Final report on project quality, data management, ethics and gender equality plan implementation will review the implementation the following plans: project management handbook (D1.1), data management (D8.2), ethics monitoring (D8.3) and gender equality (D8.4).	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M34

Table 3.1d: List of milestones

Milestone number	Milestone name	Related WP)	Due date (in month)	Means of verification
1	Project implementation plans agreed	WP7, WP8	6	Decisions regarding the project implementation agreed and documentation completed, documentation for project management, communication and dissemination completed. Key deliverables: D7.1, D7.3, D8.1, D8.2, D8.3, D8.4
2	Landscape for the digitisation of cultural heritage set	WP1	12	Mapping of landscape of the digitisation of cultural heritage including the minorities completed Key deliverables: D1.1, D1.2, D1.3
3	Criteria for the analysis of the digitisation of cultural heritage identified	WP2, WP3, WP4	24	Criteria for the analysis of the digitisation of cultural heritage are collected, identified and tested and the modelling of scenarios for the workflows and processes based on the criteria is pioneered. Key deliverables: D2.1, D2.2, D3.3, D4.1, D4.2, D4.3
4	Developed integrated framework and tools are tested, calibrated and validated	WP5	28	Developed framework and tools will be tested, calibrated and validated during the piloting. After together with the minority communities the framework and tools will be adjusted according to the feedback and validated for the recommendations for the policy makers. Key deliverables: D5.1, D5.2, D5.3, D3.4
5	Piloting activities implemented	WP5	34	Piloting activities bring the feedback to the developed integrated framework and tools. Key deliverables: D5.1, D5.2, D5.3
6	Project impact created and awareness raised	WP6, WP7	34	Generalization of results, recommendation for policy makers, engagement activities bring more impact to different parts of the ecosystem of the digitisation of the cultural heritage

				Key deliverables: D6.1, D6.3, D7.1, D7.2, D7.3

Table 3.1e. Critical risks and mitigation measures

Description of risk (likelihood / severity): Low/Medium/High)	**WP involved**	**Proposed risk-mitigation measures**
No access to data for setting up the landscape (M/M)	WP1	To minimize the risk, the cooperation among the partners will be enhanced to ensure the guidance and access to the data. Data will be accessed not only from the official databases (CORDIS, EUROSTAT, etc.) but also from the national statistics and national and internal databases - to the extent possible in respect of IPR restrictions on datasets collected in other projects.
Low participation of stakeholders, end-users and minorities in the research, with the consequence that the validation activities might not represent their views (L/M)	WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5,	The project will rely on the partners network and existing initiatives and actions, where they are already active. Partner institutions reflecting the needs of the minority cultural heritage and representing minority communities will ensure enhanced access to the communities.
The identified mechanisms and tools for minority communities and stakeholder's engagement are not universal or transferrable easily (L/M)	WP5	The methodological guidelines of the framework will include the aspect of transferability and different pilot partners will be able to monitor accordingly. The testing and validation process will be able to adjust the mechanisms and tools.
The initial concept for the framework too complex to support the processes of equity and engagement of minorities and stakeholders (L/H)	WP5	The user-centred co-design and co-creation approach is used to identify the needs, co-creation of the tools with the end-users and stakeholders, which will reduce the possibility of misunderstanding and increase fitting with everyone's practices.
Difficulty to access to socio-economic and other reliable comparable data of digitisation of cultural heritage especially in relation to the minority communities (M/M)	WP3	Primary data will be collected to add to existing data sets. The scenarios will be based on different levels of accessibility of the data. A thorough planning of all data collection activities in WP3 ensures that access to relevant data is as complete as possible.
Low involvement of policy and decision makers (M/M)	WP6	The partners will use the networks from previous research and quadruple-helix cooperation initiatives to involve active national and EU level policy and decision makers in different levels of public governance.
Proper audience is not reached (M/H)	WP7	The communication, dissemination and exploitation plan will provide guidance for a close monitoring of all communication and dissemination activities to be able to adjust the communication channels and strategies timely.
Ongoing dissemination may take more effort and resources than planned. (L/H)	WP7	The project coordinator with the communication, dissemination and exploitation will continuously monitor and update the use of resources. Also, any opportunities for shared dissemination with other related projects will be exploited.
Low commitment, availability of project partner(s) (M/H)	WP8	Regular progress monitoring will enable quick identification of such a risk and mitigate effects by re-planning schedule or replacement of critical under-performance
Communication problems between partners or work packages can cause delays in the project. (M/M)	WP8	Project handbook will include the guidelines and procedures for internal communication. Project management office will set procedures for the day-to-day management administration and communication. WP and task leaders will detect communications problems at immediate levels.

Change in key staffing during the project (M/L)	WP8	All project members are required to backup the personnel competencies. Project handbook and other guidelines will support the rotation of personnel if it happens.

Table 3.1f: Summary of staff effort

	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8	Total PMs
VILNIUS TECH	12	3	31	8	13	14	15	24	120
EUROPEANA	3	6	4	1	2	4	17	5	42
UNI JENA	13	0	12	35	4	3	3	2	72
ULAP	11	16	8	3	14	16	8	6	82
IISG	2	3	4	1	60	3	6	3	82
FINNARCHIV	1	1	3	0	22	1	3	3	34
JHN	2	2	3	0	14	1	4	3	29
Ladin	1	1	2	0	10	1	2	3	20
LIC	7	0	3	0	6	8	12	3	39
Total PMs	52	32	70	48	145	51	70	52	520

Table 3.1h: 'Purchase costs' items (travel and subsistence, equipment and other goods, works and services)

Participant Number/Short Name		
	Cost (€)	**Justification**
Travel and subsistence	12000	7 partners meetings + 2-3 dissemination meetings x 2 ppl
Equipment		
Other goods, works and services	8000	Piloting with minorities related costs, like rent of facilities, equipment, facilitation, catering
Remaining purchase costs (<15% of pers. Costs)		
Total	20000	

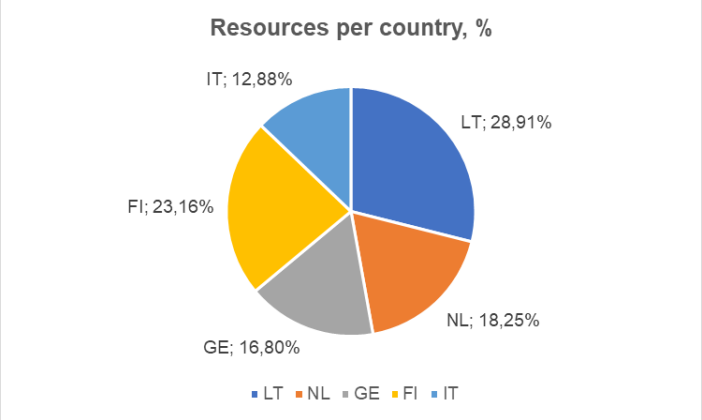
3. 2 Capacity of participants and consortium as a whole

DIGICHer consortium is composed of 4 research partners (VILNIUS TECH, Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena, University of Lapland and Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici), 3 institutions representing minority groups (Jewish Heritage Network, Istituto Culturale Ladino and Finnish National Archives), 1 European level non-profit organisation (EUROPEANA) and 1 public innovation support organisation (Lithuanian Innovation Center). 3 partners represent at least one minority group where pilot cases will be conducted. 1 associated partner covers one additional pilot case for the linguistic minorities (NPLD - Network to promote Linguistic Diversity). Europeana, NPLD and Time machine (associate partner) will form a base for dissemination of project, while the Lithuanian Innovation Center together with them will serve as an exploitation platform for further sustainability of the project outcomes.

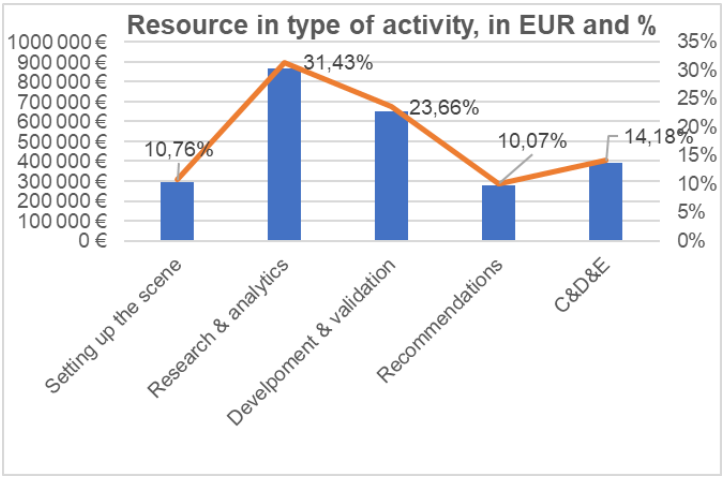
VILNIUS TECH will bring cutting-edge expertise in socio-economic issues of digitisation and on citizen science approaches, especially through the *Citizen Science hub*, located at the Faculty of Creative Industries, which aims to raise awareness on CS, strengthen networking and develop new CS methodologies, structures and guidelines. **Uni Lapland**, a leading expert in Arctic and northern change, incl. northern societies (e.g. Indigenous peoples), will bring knowledge on the role of law and policies in techno-socio-economic changes, especially through the expertise and wide networks of the research group *Law, Technology and Design Thinking*. **FSU Jena**, will be contribute with their long-standing knowledge on humans in changing social environments in relation to digital of cultural heritage, and their *Service Centre Research and Transfer* will support technology transfer, stimulating commercialisation of research results, together with the **LIC**. **IISG** and its wide international network on literature, linguistics, philosophy, history, film will provide the design thinking understanding needed to enhance participation and representation of minorities in digitisation of CH. The **Europeana Foundation**, currently leading the deployment of the common European Data Space for Cultural Heritage to accelerate the digital transformation of the CH sector, will allow understanding of current practices, and will enable feeding research results directly into ongoing major EU projects in the context of digital CH, together with our associate partner **TMO**, which is the leading international organisation for cooperation in technology, science and cultural heritage. **JHN**, **Ladin Cultural Institutes** and **FINNARCHIV**, together with **NPLD** as associate partner, will bring knowledge on digital heritage content of the minorities' CH their

represent, and will be crucial to create links and connections with the minorities communities and CH institutions they represent. Overall, this combo will enable opening the way for scientific and technological progress to become a powerful ally to safeguarding the diversity of each local identity.

Research and academic organisations comprise 66,89% of the resources of the project; Public institutions – 12.35% and NGO – 20.76%.



The resources are distributed between participating countries according to the involvement and no country receives the bigger part of funding. Lithuania is allocated with 28.91% being a coordinator country and involving two institutions: research coordinator and public innovation support, Finland – 23.16% involving two institutions: research and piloting, Germany – 16.8% involving a research institution, Netherlands – 18.25% and Italy – 12.88%, involving two institutions: research and piloting.



Resources per type of activity in the project and WP are distributed in a balanced way. Setting up the scene (WP1) is allocated 52 PMs (297380 EUR, 10.76%), research and analytics activities (WP2, WP3 and WP4) are allocated 150 PMs (868420 EUR, 31.43%), development and validation activities (WP5) – 145 PMs (653630 EUR, 23.66%), elaboration of recommendations to policy makers – 51 PMs (278330 EUR, 10.07%), communication, dissemination and exploitation activities (WP7) – 70 PMs (370035 EUR, 14.18%) and project management (WP8) – 52 PMs (273295 EUR, 9.89%).

The consortium includes key partners from all the disciplines needed to achieve the projects' goals. First, the group hold solid expertise and representation on minority cultural heritage issues, ethical and inclusivity aspects in digitisation processes of CH (Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istituto Culturale Ladino). Second, we have long-standing knowledge and expertise in legal and policy issues on decision-making processes, IPRs, data governance and inclusive regulations and policies including also the protection of vulnerable groups such as minorities (ULAP, JHN, Europeana). Third, we have long-standing expertise and knowledge on socio-economic issues related to CH digitisation (VILNIUS TECH) as well as on digital humanities and digital technologies in the heritage context (Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena). Fourth, we are top experts on user-centric approach and practices through citizen science and design thinking (VILNIUS TECH, IISG) that will be used during the whole process transdisciplinary to ensure equity, diversity and inclusiveness of minorities groups at all stages of the process through effecting engagement and participation. Fifth, we have excellent expertise and capacity for ensuring effective and targeted dissemination actions (Europeana, as well as the associated partners NPLD and Time machine), as well as exploiting the project outcomes long-term (Lithuanian Innovation Center). Moreover, the consortium, including partners and associated partners, will be supported by an effective and meaningful Advisory Board that will represent both decision makers and minorities representatives to keep the power and participation of vulnerable minority groups in the process.

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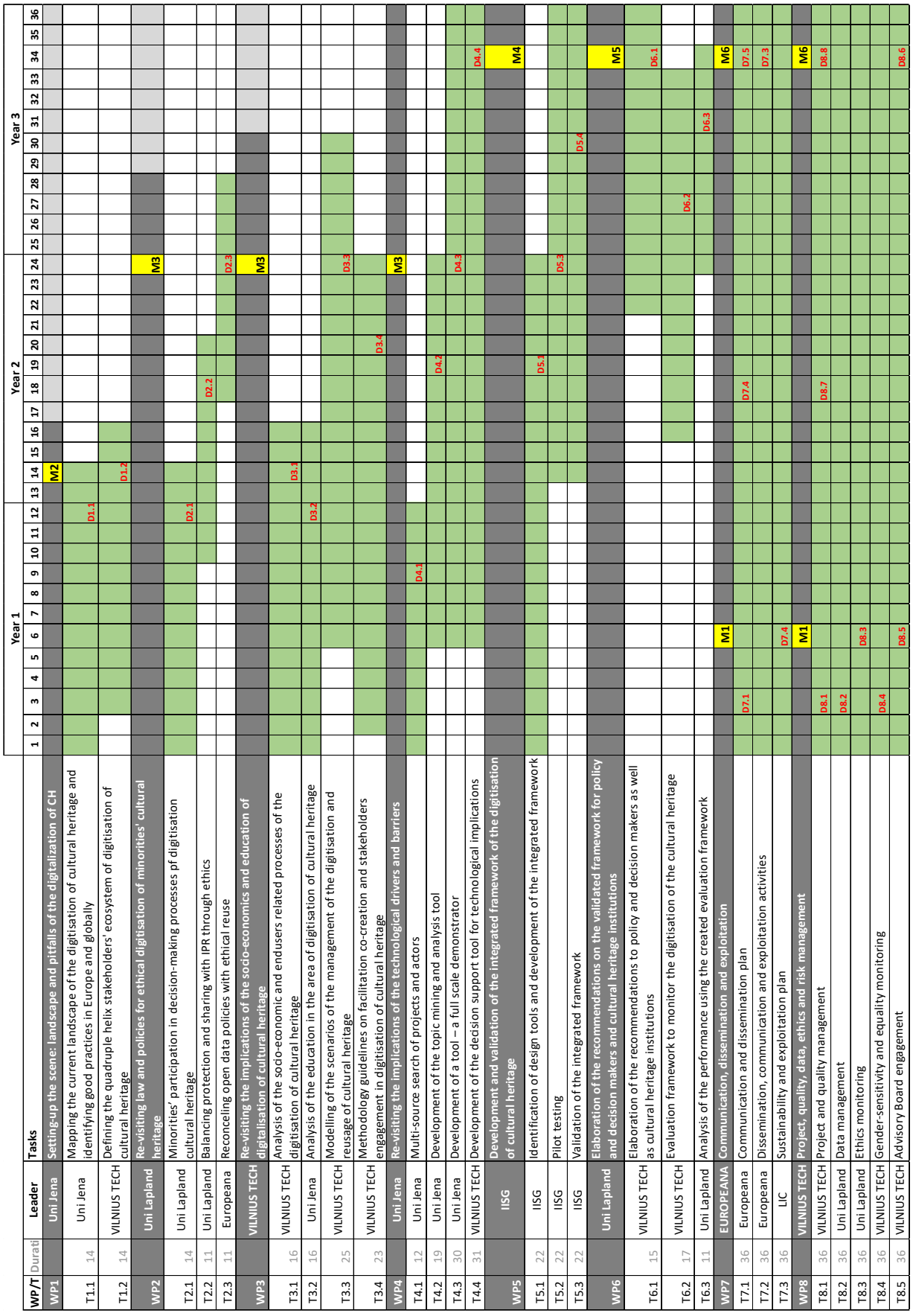

Figure 3. GANTT for DIGICHer.

Call: HORIZON-CL2-2023-HERITAGE-01

(Research and innovation on cultural heritage and CCIs - 2023)

Topic: HORIZON-CL2-2023-HERITAGE-01-03

Type of Action: HORIZON-RIA

Proposal number: 101132481

Proposal acronym: DIGICHer

Type of Model Grant Agreement: HORIZON Action Grant Budget-Based

Table of contents

Proposal ID **101132481**

Acronym **DIGICHer**

1 - General information

Fields marked * are mandatory to fill.

Topic	HORIZON-CL2-2023-HERITAGE-01-03	Type of Action	HORIZON-RIA
Call	HORIZON-CL2-2023-HERITAGE-01	Type of Model Grant Agreement	HORIZON-AG

Acronym DIGICHer

Proposal title Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement

Note that for technical reasons, the following characters are not accepted in the Proposal Title and will be removed: < > " &

Duration in months 36

Fixed keyword 1 Information science (social aspects)

Free keywords *digitisation, cultural heritage, minority groups, indigenous minorities, engagement, digital heritage, citizen science, intangible*

Abstract *

Cultural heritage (CH) digitisation brought great opportunities to preserve, maintain and promote it. Yet, it also triggers challenges in terms of representation and content exhibition. This becomes particularly pressing in the context of CH of minorities. Overall, this reduces participation and inclusion of minorities, hindering equitable representations of diverse values in digitisation, leading to increased risks of misuse of digital CH. DIGICHer tackles these challenges by providing new understanding on key legal and policy, socio-economic and technological factors governing digitisation of minorities' CH. Following the citizen science and co-creation approach DIGICHer develops a novel scalable framework and methods to promote equitable, diverse and inclusive practices, verified via user-centric approaches through pilots with three minority groups in the EU: the Sámi, the Jewish and the Ladin people with a further exploitation in other minorities groups. On these bases, it develops recommendations for policy and decision makers, as well as CH institutions, and delivers methods for decision support to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term.
The DIGICHer interdisciplinary consortium will lead to several actions and outcomes that will increase minorities' involvement in the digitisation and usage of their CH, contributing to a more responsive and democratic cultural sector, whose digital activities reflect the plurality of minorities' worldviews in Europe. Minority heritage will be represented in a way which respects minorities' values, ensuring better understanding and enhanced engagement with minority heritage collections by the general public and professional heritage users, leading to more resilient European cultural institutions with a pluralistic offer that is appealing to a diverse future generation of audiences.

Remaining characters 98

Has this proposal (or a very similar one) been submitted in the past 2 years in response to a call for proposals under any EU programme, including the current call? ○ Yes ◉ No

Please give the proposal reference or contract number.
Previously submitted proposals should be with either 6 or 9 digits.

Administrative forms

Proposal ID **101132481**

Acronym **DIGICHer**

Declarations

Field(s) marked * are mandatory to fill.

1) We declare to have the explicit consent of all applicants on their participation and on the content of this proposal. *	☒
2) We confirm that the information contained in this proposal is correct and complete and that none of the project activities have started before the proposal was submitted (unless explicitly authorised in the call conditions). *	☒
3) We declare: - to be fully compliant with the eligibility criteria set out in the call - not to be subject to any exclusion grounds under the EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046 - to have the financial and operational capacity to carry out the proposed project. *	☒
4) We acknowledge that all communication will be made through the Funding & Tenders Portal electronic exchange system and that access and use of this system is subject to the Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions. *	☒
5) We have read, understood and accepted the Funding & Tenders Portal Terms & Conditions and Privacy Statement that set out the conditions of use of the Portal and the scope, purposes, retention periods, etc. for the processing of personal data of all data subjects whose data we communicate for the purpose of the application, evaluation, award and subsequent management of our grant, prizes and contracts (including financial transactions and audits). *	☒
6) We declare that the proposal complies with ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity as set out in the ALLEA European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, as well as applicable international and national law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights and its Supplementary Protocols. Appropriate procedures, policies and structures are in place to foster responsible research practices, to prevent questionable research practices and research misconduct, and to handle allegations of breaches of the principles and standards in the Code of Conduct. *	☒
7) We declare that the proposal has an exclusive focus on civil applications (activities intended to be used in military application or aiming to serve military purposes cannot be funded). If the project involves dual-use items in the sense of Regulation 2021/821, or other items for which authorisation is required, we confirm that we will comply with the applicable regulatory framework (e.g. obtain export/import licences before these items are used). *	☒
8) We confirm that the activities proposed do not - aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes; - intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed), or - intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer. - lead to the destruction of human embryos (for example, for obtaining stem cells) These activities are excluded from funding. *	☒
9) We confirm that for activities carried out outside the Union, the same activities would have been allowed in at least one EU Member State. *	☒

The coordinator is only responsible for the information relating to their own organisation. Each applicant remains responsible for the information declared for their organisation. If the proposal is retained for EU funding, they will all be required to sign a declaration of honour.

False statements or incorrect information may lead to administrative sanctions under the EU Financial Regulation.

2 - Participants

List of participating organisations

#	Participating Organisation Legal Name	Country	Role	Action
1	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	LT	Coordinator	
2	STICHTING EUROPEANA	NL	Partner	
3	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	Germany	Partner	
4	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	FI	Partner	
5	Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici	Italy	Partner	
6	KANSALLISARKISTO	Finland	Partner	
7	STICHTING JEWISH HERITAGE NETWORK	Netherlands	Partner	
8	Istituto Culturale Ladino	IT	Partner	
9	VIESOJI ISTAIGA LIETUVOS INOVACIJU CENTRAS	Lithuania	Partner	
10	Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD)	Belgium	Associated	
11	TIME MACHINE ORGANISATION (TMO)- ORGANISATION FU	Austria	Associated	

Organisation data

PIC	Legal name
999647857	*VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS*

Short name: VILNIUS TECH

Address

Street	SAULETEKIO AL 11
Town	VILNIUS
Postcode	LT-10223
Country	Lithuania
Webpage	www.vilniustech.lt

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	yes
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	24/09/1997 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Administrative forms

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name	The Faculty of Creative Industries	☐ not applicable
	☐ Same as proposing organisation's address	
Street	Trakų g. 1	
Town	Vilnius	
Postcode	01132	
Country	Lithuania	

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title: Dr

Gender: (•) Woman ( ) Man ( ) Non Binary

First name*: **Kristina**

Last name*: **Kovaite**

E-Mail*: **kristina.kovaite@vilniustech.lt**

Position in org.: Vice-dean

Department: The Faculty of Creative Industries

☐ Same as organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street: Traku str 1

Town: Vilnius

Post code: 01132

Country: Lithuania

Website: www.vilniustech.lt

Phone: +37068621812

Phone 2: *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Prof	Aelita	Skarzauskiene	Woman	Lithuania	aelita.skarzauskiene@vilniustech.lt	Category A Top grade re	Leading	0000-0003-1606-0676	Orcid ID
Dr	Monika	Maciuliene	Woman	Lithuania	monika.maciuliene@vilniustech.lt	Category A Top grade re	Team member	0000-0002-8527-7468	Orcid ID
Dr	Kristina	Kovaite	Woman	Lithuania	kristina.kovaite@vilniustech.lt	Category B Senior resea	Team member	0000-0003-4362-8001	Orcid ID
Mr	Paulius	Sumakaris	Man	Lithuania	paulius.sumakaris@vilniustech.lt	Category D First stage r	Team member	0000-0002-0460-2143	Orcid ID
Prof	Viktorija	Skvarciany	Woman	Lithuania	viktorija.skvarciany@vilniustech.lt	Category B Senior resea	Team member	0000-0001-6272-1127	Orcid ID
Prof	Indre	Lapinskaite	Woman	Lithuania	indre.lapinskaite@vilniustech.lt	Category B Senior resea	Team member	0000-0001-8022-4124	Orcid ID

Administrative forms

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☒
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☒
Co-definition of research and market needs	☒
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☒
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☒
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☒
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	*Skaržauskienė, A., & Mačiulienė, M. (2021). Citizen science addressing challenges of sustainability. Sustainability, 13(24), 1-11. doi:10.3390/su132413980 [DOAJ; Scopus; Social Sciences Citation Index (Web of Science); INSPEC; Science Citation Index Expanded (Web of Science)] [IF: 3,889; Q2 (2021, Clarivate JCR SSCI); IF: 3,889; AIF: 6,732; Q2 (2021, Clarivate JCR SCIE)] [CiteScore: 5,00; SNIP: 1,310; SJR: 0,664; Q1 (2021, Scopus Source)*
Publication	*Skaržauskienė, A., & Mačiulienė, M. (2019). Assessment of digital co-creation for public open spaces: methodological guidelines. Informatics, 6(3), 1-10. doi:10.3390/informatics6030039 [DOAJ; Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science); Scopus]*
Publication	*Mačiulienė, M., & Skaržauskienė, A. (2020). Sustainable urban innovations: digital co-creation in European living labs. Kybernetes, 00(00), 1-18. doi:10.1108/K-07-2019-0514 [Zentralblatt MATH (zbMATH); EI Compendex Plus; Academic Search Complete; Scopus; Mathematical Reviews; BIOSIS Previews; INSPEC; EMERALD; Science Citation Index Expanded (Web of Science)] [kvartilis: Q3 (2018, InCites JCR SCIE)] [CiteScore: 1,71, SNIP: 0,750, SJR: 0,338, Q2 (2018, Scopus Sources)]*
Publication	*Mačiulienė, M., Skaržauskienė, A., & Botteldooren, D. (2018). Developing a digital co-creation assessment methodology. Contemporary economics, 12(4), 399-408. doi:10.5709/ce.1897-9254.285 [DOAJ; ERIH Plus; Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science); Scopus] [CiteScore: 0,85, SNIP: 0,476, SJR: 0,215, Q2 (2018, Scopus Sources)]*
Publication	*Kovaitė, K., Šūmakaris, P., & Korsakienė, R. (2022). Sustainability in creative and cultural industries: a bibliometric analysis. Creativity studies, 15(1), 278-298. doi:10.3846/cs.2022.16565 [Dimensions; DOAJ; Scopus; Gale's Academic OneFile; ProQuest Central] [CiteScore: 1,00, SNIP: 0,349, SJR: 0,179, Q1 (2020, Scopus Sources)]*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
CLIMAS - HE	*CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience (2023-2025) supports a transformation to climate resilience by offering an innovative problem-oriented climate adoption Toolbox, co-created with stakeholders by applying a values-based approach, design thinking methods and citizen science. The Toolbox will anticipate possible tensions, points of controversy and dilemmas vis-a-vis the adaptation to resilience - therefore enabling empowerment and engagement*
ROCK - H2020	*Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural heritage in creative and Knowledge cities (2017-2020) aims to develop an innovative, collaborative and circular systemic approach for regeneration and adaptive reuse of historic city centres. Implementing a repertoire of successful heritage-led regeneration initiatives, it will test the replicability of the spatial approach and of successful models addressing sustainability.*
INCENTIVE H2020 Swafs	*Establishing Citizen Science Hubs in European Research Performing and Funding Organisations (2021-2024) to drive institutional change and ground Responsible Research and Innovation in society. https://incentive-project.eu/ Results will contribute to the proposed project with the developed methodology and good practices of citizens and stakeholders' involvement in science and established Citizen Science hub at the university.*
C3PLACES - Urban Europe	*C3PLACES Using ICT for Co-Creation of inclusive public Places (2019-2021) aims at developing strategies and tools to increase the quality of public open spaces through ICT by influencing positively co-creation and social cohesion effects and more specifically at advancing knowledge on the interactions among public spaces - urban design - urban sociology - behaviour research as well as ICT. Results will contribute with methodologies and good practices of co-creation in urban issues.*

EU-Citizen.Science - H2020	*The EU-Citizen.Science project (2019-2022) is supporting the development of citizen science across Europe by creating a central platform for sharing knowledge, initiating action and supporting mutual learning. The EU-Citizen.Science project is building the central platform for citizen science in Europe. Project results will contribute with useful resources about citizen science, including tools and guidelines, best practices and training modules.*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	**Short description (Max 300 characters)**
Laboratory	*VILNIUS TECH Creativity and Innovation Center "LinkMenų fabrikas" is the infrastructure for studies, research, experimental development and innovations for citizen and academia*
Laboratory	*VILNIUS TECH offices and meeting spaces and Laboratory of Creative Industries are available for project activities*

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? (•) Yes ( ) No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

Administrative forms

PIC	Legal name
998263958	*STICHTING EUROPEANA*

Short name: STICHTING EUROPEANA

Address

Street	PRINS WILLEM ALEXANDERHOF 5
Town	DEN HAAG
Postcode	2595 BE
Country	Netherlands
Webpage	www.europeana.eu

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	no
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	02/03/2022	- yes
SME self-assessment	31/12/2020	- yes
SME validation	11/11/2008	- yes

Administrative forms

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title _____ Gender ◉ Woman ○ Man ○ Non Binary

First name* **Milena** Last name* **Popova**

E-Mail* **milena.popova@europeana.eu**

Position in org. Programme & Business Development Manager

Department STICHTING EUROPEANA ☒ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street PRINS WILLEM ALEXANDERHOF 5

Town DEN HAAG Post code 2595 BE

Country Netherlands

Website *Please enter website*

Phone *+xxx xxxxxxxxx* *Phone 2* *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Mrs	Ariadna	Matas	Woman	Spain	ariadna.matas@europeana.eu	Category D First stage r	Team member		
Mrs	Julia	Fallon	Woman	United Kingdom	julia.fallon@europeana.eu	Category D First stage r	Team member		
Mr	Nicholas	Jarrett	Man	United Kingdom	nicholas.jarrett@europeana.eu	Category D First stage r	Team member		
Mr	Antoine	Isaac	Man	France	antoine.isaac@europeana.eu	Category C Recognised	Team member		
Mrs	Fiona	Mowat	Woman	United Kingdom	fiona.mowat@europeana.eu	Category C Recognised	Team member		

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☒
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☒
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☐
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	*Europeana Licensing Framework standardises and harmonises rights. Comprised of four elements, the Licensing Framework aims to bring clarity to a complex area, and make transparent the relationship between end users and the institutions that provide data. https://pro.europeana.eu/page/europeana-licensing-framework*
Publication	*Europeana Publishing Framework standardised the measurement of content delivery and sharing. Allows to guide data providers on how the quality of the metadata and content you provide affects how we can surface, showcase and promote it on the Europeana website and beyond. It also reflects how others can view, share and work with it. https://pro.europeana.eu/post/publishing-framework*
Publication	*The Europeana Public Domain Charter is a policy document that highlights the importance of the public domain by establishing Europeana's views for a healthy public domain and recommendations for preserving its function. https://pro.europeana.eu/post/the-europeana-public-domain-charter*
Publication	*Public Domain Usage Guidelines encourage respectful and ethical reuse of digital cultural heritage that is in the public domain. https://www.europeana.eu/en/rights/public-domain-usage-guidelines*
Other achievement	*Rightstatement.org are a set of 12 simple, standardised and internationally interoperable terms which can be used by cultural heritage institutions to inform their users of the copyright status of works and other reuse conditions in their digital collections.*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Common European data space for cultural heritage	*A new flagship initiative of the European Commission to accelerate the digital transformation of Europe's cultural sector. Europeana Foundation leads the work to deploy the data space, which is build on the Europeana Digital Service Infrastructure (Europeana DSI) and the Europeana Strategy 2020-2025. https://pro.europeana.eu/page/data-space-deployment*
Europeana DSI	*The Europeana Digital Service Infrastructure was funded under CEF Telecom programme. Europeana Foundation was tasked by the European Union to operate the Europeana digital service infrastructure (DSI) and provide online access to Europe's digital cultural heritage from mid-2015 to mid-2022. Europeana DSI had 4 operational cycles: Europeana DSI, Europeana DSI-2, Europeana DSI-3 and Europeana DSI-4. https://pro.europeana.eu/page/europeana-dsi*
InDICEs	*InDICEs was a project funded under Horizon 2020. The project aimed to empower policy-makers in the Cultural and Creatives Industries (CCI) to fully understand the social and economic impact in their sectors and address the need for innovative reuse of cultural assets. The project formulated a set of policy recommendations and develop novel solutions and business models to overcome bottlenecks in the creative reuse and consumptions of cultural assets.*
De-Bias	*De-Bias is a project funded under Digital Europe programme. The project aims to to promote a more inclusive and up-to-date approach to describing cultural collections. The project will foster conversations with minoritised communities and involve them in the co-creation of a vocabulary that allows for self-expressive metadata. https://pro.europeana.eu/project/de-bias*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Europeana Pro	*Europeana Pro, is a platform that offers expertise, tools, policies and more to help cultural heritage professionals embrace digital change and encourage partnerships that foster innovation. Europeana Pro has 25K visitors monthly.*
Europeana.eu	*Europeana.eu contains more than 50 million cultural heritage records, from which 25 million are openly licenced and directly accessible objects allowing its reuse in education, research, creative industries and the general public. This website has a dedicated space for educators, students or parents*

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? ○ Yes ◉ No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
999868726	*FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA*

Short name: UNIVERSITY OF JENA

Address

Street	FURSTENGRABEN 1
Town	JENA
Postcode	07743
Country	Germany
Webpage	www.uni-jena.de

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	yes
Research organisation	yes

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	29/04/2014 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name	Digital Humanities	☐ not applicable
	☐ Same as proposing organisation's address	
Street	Leutragraben 1	
Town	Jena	
Postcode	07743	
Country	Germany	

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title: Prof.

Gender: ○ Woman ◉ Man ○ Non Binary

First name*: **Sander**

Last name*: **Münster**

E-Mail*: **sander.muenster@uni-jena.de**

Position in org.: Jun.-Prof. of Digital Humanities

Department: FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA

☒ Same as organisation name

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street: Leutragraben 1

Town: Jena

Post code: 07743

Country: Germany

Website: https://www.gw.uni-jena.de/en/faculty/juniorprofessur-fuer-digita

Phone: *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Phone 2: *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Jana	Dümmler	jana.duemmler@uni-jena.de	+xxx xxxxxxxxx

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Prof	Sander	Muenster	Man	Germany	sander.muenster@uni-jena.de	Category B Senior resea	Leading	0000-0001-9344-912X	Orcid ID
Dr	Katrin	Fritsche	Woman	Kazakhstan	katrin.fritsche@uni-jena.de	Category B Senior resea	Team member		

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☐
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☐
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☐
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☒
Technology developer	☒
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☐
Prototyping and demonstration	☒
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	*Münster, S. (2019). "Digital Cultural Heritage as Scholarly Field – Topics, Researchers and Perspectives from a bibliometric point of view." Journal of Computing and Cultural Heritage 12(3): 22–49.*
Publication	*Münster, S., R. Utescher and S. Ulutas-Aydogan (2021). "Digital Topics on Cultural Heritage quantified." Built Heritage.*
Publication	*Time Machine FET-FLAGSHIP-CSA (2020). Time Machine: Big Data of the Past for the Future of Europe. A proposal to the European Commission for a Large-Scale Research Initiative. Brussels*
Publication	*Münster, S., F. I. Apollonio, P. Bell, P. Kuroczynski, I. Di Lenardo, F. Rinaudo and R. Tamborrino (2019). "Digital Cultural Heritage Meets Digital Humanities." The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences XLII-2/W15: 813-820.*
Publication	*Ulutas Aydogan, S., S. Münster, D. Girardi, M. Palmirani and F. Vitali (2021). A Framework to Support Digital Humanities and Cultural Heritage Studies Research, Cham, Springer International Publishing.*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Time Machine	*(H2020-FET-Flag, WP lead "Innovation and Outreach"): The TMO is aiming to collect and utilise the big data of the past in order to develop and implement pioneering new digitalisation technologies using artificial intelligence (AI). The TMO arose from a FET Flagship CSA project which ran between March 2019 to February 2020 and developed a detailed roadmap for a Large Scale Research Initiative. TMO operates or is involved in ~20 projects on various scale to realize this roadmap.*
EIT Culture & Creativity SUGA	*(HEU-KIC, Member elect of AP10 and SB selection committee) The starting EIT KIC CCIS is proposed to provide an innovation framework with a strong link to digital technologies for creative and cultural industries. DHI Accelerator provides a corresponding testbed for sustainable financing and funding schemes specifically for interregional scale and therefore provides input and synergies for successful financing and support schemes for CCI in Europe on regional and interregional scale.*
EU S3-partnership for Virtual and Smart Tourism	*(EU-S3, Coordinator) The partnership comprises 53 stakeholders from 7 regions and was mandated by the EC in 2021 to better align innovation activities and value chains and to develop innovation structures for cross-regional ventures.*
C4Education	*(EU-CE Innovation Labs, Coordinator) C4Education now aims to develop a marketplace for digital tools for digital heritage. This includes a collection of digital applications for the interested public, such as museum applications, city guides or virtual exhibitions, as well as the development of a strategy for long-term usability and commercialization.*
Virtual Multimodal Museum	*(H2020-CULT-COOP-8-2016, TG lead "International Partnering") brings together Europe and the world's leading public and private sector organisations working on Vir-tual Museums and in the wider sector of Digital Cultural Heritage, to support high uality policy devel-opment, decision making and the use of technical advances. Sander Münster was chairing the taskgroup "International Partnering". www.vi-mm.eu*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? (•) Yes ( ) No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
998208474	*LAPIN YLIOPISTO*

Short name: UNIVERSITY OF LAPLAND

Address

Street	PL 122
Town	ROVANIEMI
Postcode	96101
Country	Finland
Webpage	www.ulapland.fi

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	yes
Research organisation	yes

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	10/01/2022 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

Department 1

Department name	Faculty of Law	☐ not applicable
	☒ Same as proposing organisation's address	
Street	PL 122	
Town	ROVANIEMI	
Postcode	96101	
Country	Finland	

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title Prof.

Gender ◉ Woman ○ Man ○ Non Binary

First name* **Rosa**

Last name* **Ballardini**

E-Mail* **rosa.ballardini@ulapland.fi**

Position in org. Professor, Vice Dean

Department Faculty of Law

☐ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street PL 122

Town ROVANIEMI

Post code 96101

Country Finland

Website www.ulapland.fi

Phone +358 40 189 8816

Phone 2 *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Satu	Pesola	satu.pesola@ulapland.fi	+358 40 484 4399
Alf	Josefsen	alf.josefsen@ulapland.fi	+358406598047
Pierre-Andre	Forest	pierre-andre.forest@ulapland.fi	+358 40 057 3712
Dino	Girardi	dino.girardi@ulapland.fi	+xxx xxxxxxxxx
Rene	Uruena	rene.uruena@ulapland.fi	+358 40 120 9615
Iiris	Kestilä	iiris.kestila@ulapland.fi	+358 44 474 4388

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Prof	Rosa	Ballardini	Woman	Italy	rosa.ballardini@ulapland.fi	Category A Top grade re	Leading	0000-0002-7662-9281	Orcid ID
Prof	Rene	Uruena	Man	Colombia	rene.uruena@ulapland.fi	Category A Top grade re	Team member	0000-0002-4551-3198	Orcid ID
Ms	Iiris	Kestilä	Woman	Finland	iris.kestila@ulapland.fi	Category D First stage r	Team member	0000-0002-1557-0335	Orcid ID
Mr	Dino	Girardi	Man	Italy	dino.girardi@ulapland.fi	Category D First stage r	Team member	0000-0003-2492-2010	Orcid ID

Administrative forms

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☒
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☐
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☒
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☒
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☒
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	*Kestilä, Iiris: Sámi Cultural Heritage and Legal Frameworks: An Overview of Copyright and Archive Laws in Finland, Sweden and Norway in AIDA, Arctic Indigenous Design Archives - árdna sámáidahttit duojáriid ja dáiddariid priváhta arkiivvaid. Sámi allaskuvla, p. 173-190 (Dieđut 1/2022)*
Publication	*Ballardini, R., Härkönen, H., & Kestilä, I. (2021). Intellectual property rights and indigenous dress heritage: towards more social planning types of practices via user-centric approaches. In M. Corrales Compagnucci, H. Haapio, M. Hagan, & M. Doherty (Eds.), Legal Design: Integrating Business, Design and Legal Thinking with Technology (pp. 82-106). Edward Elgar. https://doi.org/10.4337/9781839107269*
Publication	*Hossain, K., & Ballardini, R. (2021). Protecting Indigenous Traditional Knowledge Through a Holistic Principle-Based Approach. Nordic Journal of Human Rights, 39(1), 51-72. https://doi.org/10.1080/18918131.2021.1947449*
Publication	*Ulutas Aydogan, S., Münster, S., Girardi, D., Palmirani, M., Vitali, F. (2021). A Framework to Support Digital Humanities and Cultural Heritage Studies Research. In: Niebling, F., Münster, S., Messemer, H. (eds) Research and Education in Urban History in the Age of Digital Libraries. UHDL 2019. Communications in Computer and Information Science, vol 1501. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-93186-5_11*
Publication	*Urueña R., (2021), Virtue in Algorithms?: Law and Ethics in Algorithmic Governance. In G. Vasconcelos Vilaça & M. Varaki (Eds.), Ethical Leadership in International Organizations: Concepts, Narratives, Judgment, and Assessment (pp. 131–59). Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108641715.005*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
SHARE	*Shaping, fixing and making markets via IPR: regulating sustainable innovation ecosystems (SHARE) (2020-2024), funded by Academy of Finland, explores the emerging need for embedding 'strong' environmental sustainability in the IPR regulation of the innovation ecosystem of sustainable technologies, to develop a comprehensive academic study for how Europe could lead the transformation towards a more sustainable market economy. Link: https://www.helsinki.fi/en/projects/shareinnoproject*
TRUST	*PromoTing Sustainable PRactices for Digitalizing IndigenoUS CulTural Heritage - Global North and South Juxtaposed (TRUST) (2022-2025), funded by ULap strategic funding, strengthens research in the Global North and South by concentrating on interdisciplinary groups from law, education and arts studying best practices for digitalizing Indigenous cultural heritage ethically. Link: https://research.ulapland.fi/en/projects/promoting-sustainable-practices-for-digitalizing-indigenous-cultu*
INCLUSION	*Indigenous Cultures in Evolution: Governing Rights and Responsibilities through Sustainable Law and Ethics (INCLUSION) (2022-2024), funded by Team Finland Knowledge, aims at strengthening cooperation between the participating HEIs to promote education and learning on the law and ethical issues at the crossroad of the regulation of Indigenous peoples' rights to their culture. Link: https://research.ulapland.fi/en/projects/indigenous-cultures-in-evolution-governing-rights-and-responsibil*
Digital Access to the Sámi Heritage Archives	*Digital Access to the Sámi Heritage Archives project (2018-2021), funded by Interreg Nord Programme developed a search portal for Sámi cultural heritage from different European digital archives, enabling easier study of archived information independently from its location, together with Sámi communities. Link: https://digisamiarchives.org/*

From Global Rights to Local Practices	*From Global Rights to Local Practices: Constitutional Reform and Participation in Latin America project (2017-2019), funded by Governance and Justice, developed actionable policy proposals to create spaces and of participation for Indigenous groups in Latin America, support local democratic transformations, feeding into international policy debates on participation. Link: https://www.idrc.ca/en/project/global-rights-local-practices-constitutional-reform-and-participation-latin-america*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	**Short description (Max 300 characters)**

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? (•) Yes ( ) No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
883156192	*Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici*

Short name: Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici

Address

Street	Via Calandrelli 25
Town	ROMA
Postcode	00153
Country	Italy
Webpage	https://www.studigermanici.it/

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	yes

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	17/02/2023 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title Prof.

Gender ○ Woman ◉ Man ○ Non Binary

First name* **Renato**

Last name* **Troncon**

E-Mail* **renato.troncon@unitn.it**

Position in org. Senior researcher

Department Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici

☒ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street Via Calandrelli 25

Town ROMA

Post code 00153

Country Italy

Website *Please enter website*

Phone +39 3931376074

Phone 2 *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Other contact persons

First Name	Last Name	E-mail	Phone
Luca	Crescenzi	crescenzi@studigermanici.it	+39 348 192 1946
Bruno	Berni	berni@studigermanici.it	+39 347 612 7439
Stefano	Franchini	franchini@studigermanici.it	+39 349 611 3794
Eleonora	Delongis	delongis@studigermanici.it	+39 334 295 2562
Matteo	Cova	matteo.cova@unitn.it	+39 338 833 8181

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Prof	Renato	Troncon	Man	Italy	renato.troncon@unitn.it	Category A Top grade re	Leading	0000-0002-3728-214X	Orcid ID
Dr	Bruno	Berni	Man	Italy	berni@studigermanici.it	Category A Top grade re	Team member	0000-0003-4752-3696	Orcid ID
Dr	Eleonora	De Longis	Woman	Italy	delongis@studigermanici.it	Category C Recognised	Team member	0009-0000-4082-992X	Orcid ID
Dr	Matteo	Cova	Man	Italy	matteo.cova@unitn.it	Category C Recognised	Team member	0000-0001-8809-5929	Orcid ID
Dr	Luca	Baraldi	Man	Italy	baraldi.luca@gmail.com	Category C Recognised	Team member	0000-0003-4625-2863	Orcid ID

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☒
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☒
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☒
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☒
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	*Publications of SICIT project (Observatory on the State of Information and Communication between Italy and Germany) led by IISG. All publications are open access at the following link: https://www.studigermanici.it/attivita-editoriale/osservatorio-sicit/fascicoli/*
Publication	*TRONCON R., PASSARELLA B., Italian Copyright. Il fascino discreto dei sudtirolesi di lingua italiana, Fotografia di Giorgio Lotti, Presentazione di Philippe Daverio, Bolzano, Il Brennero-Der Brenner, 2003, 220 ill. b/n e col., 270 pp.*
Publication	*TRONCON R., Politiche culturali e politiche di rinascita linguistica per le comunità di minoranza linguistica storica, in Lingua madre, Trento, Provincia autonoma di Trento, 2005.*
Publication	*TRONCON R., Design by community, in LEM. Culture e Minoranze in Europa - Minorities' Civilisation - Minderheiten und Kutur in Europa, Trento, Nuova Serie, 2005, v. 2.*
Publication	*TRONCON R., Un "designer" per la cultura delle comunità di minoranza linguistica/ Ein designer fuer die Kultur von Sprachminderheiten, in LEM. Culture e Minoranze in Europa - Minorities' Civilisation - Minderheiten und Kultur in Europa, Trento, Nuova Serie, 2006, vol. 3.*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
SICIT/SICIN (IISG)	*In the projects SICIT (Observatory on the State of Information and Communication between Italy and Germany) and SICIN (Observatory on the State of Information and Communication between Italy and Northern Europe) the collection of data about the cultural and political exchange between Italy, Germany and the Northern Europe is made with digital tools in the newspapers of those countries. Scholars from different disciplines are able to have a platform for information and research.*
Bi.G. Digit. (IISG)	*The Bi.G. Digit. (Biblioteca Germanistica Digitalizzata) makes a large collection of works on the history of German and Nordic thought, literature and culture available for research in digital format. The digitisation is done with a view to a more articulated and in-depth digitisalisation involving semantic annotation tools and perhaps collaborative and social editions.*
DiScEPT (IISG)	*DiScEPT (Digital Scholarly Editions Platform and aligned Translations) is a project to develop a sustainable digital platform for the production and publication of multilingual digital scientific editions (DSE): it will have to integrate digital publishing tools and services with tools that can flank various versions of a text or entire corpora by aligning translations of a text in various languages. The project includes parts of computational philology, since it will make use of AI tools.*
Historical linguistic minorities project	*Project led by Prof. Renato Troncon at the University of Trento. The project aimed to develop organic cultural policy actions for the involvement, revival and enhancement of linguistic minority communities in the Trentino-Alto Adige/South Tyrol regional territory, with a focus on their tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The project is developed in cooperation with the Autonomous Province of Trento and the Regional Affairs Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome).*
Cultural and Creative Industries in Trentino (Pro	*Project led by Prof. Renato Troncon at the University of Trento. The project aims at developing the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIs) in the Trentino (IT) region, in collaboration with the main stakeholders in the CCIs sector. The project integrates a new design format, called Design for Cultural and Creative industries, i.e. a set of tools able to ensure successful prospects for initiatives that may be taken in the field of CCIs by scholars and researchers, designers, investors.*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? (•) Yes ( ) No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
987460001	*KANSALLISARKISTO*

Short name: FINNARCHIV

Address

Street	RAUHANKATU 17
Town	HELSINKI
Postcode	00171
Country	Finland
Webpage	www.arkisto.fi

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	01/10/1994 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title: Mrs

Gender: (•) Woman ( ) Man ( ) Non Binary

First name*: **Sanna**

Last name*: **Joska**

E-Mail*: **sanna.joska@kansallisarkisto.fi**

Position in org.: Research officer

Department: KANSALLISARKISTO

☒ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street: RAUHANKATU 17

Town: HELSINKI

Post code: 00171

Country: Finland

Website: *Please enter website*

Phone: *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Phone 2: *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Mrs	Sanna	Joska	Woman	Finland	sanna.joska@kansallisarkisto.fi	Category D First stage r	Team member		

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☐
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☐
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☒
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Other achievement	*Nuohtti – Search portal for Sámi archival materials*
Publication	*Ethical guidelines for ethical use of archival materials relating to Sámi cultural heritage*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Digital Access to the Sámi Heritage Archives -proj	*Improving the accessibility of the Sami cultural heritage through design and use of digital technology and mapping out the Sami document collections that are stored in European archives*
Arctic Indigenous Design Archives	*Receiving and conserving the Duojár archives and striving to improve their accessibility with sustainable methods.*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? (•) Yes ( ) No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
906711284	*STICHTING JEWISH HERITAGE NETWORK*

Short name: Stichting Jewish Heritage Network

Address

Street	AMSTELVEENSEWEG 994B
Town	AMSTERDAM
Postcode	1081 JS
Country	Netherlands
Webpage	www.jhn.ngo

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	no
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	31/12/2021	- yes
SME self-assessment	31/12/2021	- yes
SME validation	unknown	

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title Mr

Gender ○ Woman ◉ Man ○ Non Binary

First name* **Pavel**

Last name* **Kats**

E-Mail* **pavel@jhn.ngo**

Position in org. Founder and Executive Director

Department STICHTING JEWISH HERITAGE NETWORK

☒ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street AMSTELVEENSEWEG 994B

Town AMSTERDAM

Post code 1081 JS

Country Netherlands

Website *Please enter website*

Phone +31 6 104 65 204

Phone 2 *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☐
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☒
Co-definition of research and market needs	☐
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☒
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☐
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Dataset	*Judaica Europeana and Judaica Europeana 2.0, along with several supporting technological projects, have successfully aggregated a rich dataset of Jewish heritage materials from over 30 sources worldwide. The dataset includes a diverse range of materials, such as books, photographs, and postcards, and is accessible via both an interactive portal for online visitors and an API for third-party developers. Ongoing efforts to develop the dataset further involve attracting new sources and institutions*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Judaica Europeana 2.0	*Judaica Europeana 2.0 (2019 - 2022) was a project aimed at digitizing and providing online access to Jewish heritage collections from across Europe. It is a continuation of the original Judaica Europeana project, which was launched in 2010 as part of the European Commission's Digital Agenda for Europe.*
Yahad.net	*Yahad.net is a digital platform created by the Jewish Heritage Network to facilitate virtual Jewish encounters, particularly during Passover. It offers over 50 haggadot in various languages and allows participants to follow the seder at their own pace while interacting with others. Yahad.net also functions as a tool for synagogues and communal groups, allowing them to invite up to 1,000 participant screens to their seder. The platform was created in response to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, an*
J-Ark	*J-Ark (2020 - 2023) is a project developing a preservation platform designed for small and medium Jewish archives and connecting the common European data space for cultural heritage, the European Commission's eArchiving and eTranslation services. It integrates the RODA software developed by KEEP Solutions, providing a powerful, open-source long-term preservation solution tailored to the needs of Jewish archives.*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? ○ Yes ◉ No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
882794673	*Istituto Culturale Ladino*

Short name: Istituto Culturale Ladino

Address

Street	Strada de la Pieif 7
Town	San Giovanni di Fassa
Postcode	38036
Country	Italy
Webpage	www.istladin.net

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	07/03/2023 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title: Mrs

Gender: (•) Woman ( ) Man ( ) Non Binary

First name*: **Sabrina**

Last name*: **Rasom**

E-Mail*: **direttore@istladin.net**

Position in org.: Direttore generale

Department: Istituto Culturale Ladino

☒ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street: Strada de la Pieif 7

Town: San Giovanni di Fassa

Post code: 38036

Country: Italy

Website: *Please enter website*

Phone: +39 0462 764267

Phone 2: *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☒
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☐
Civil society representative	☒
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☐
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? ○ Yes ◉ No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
999456476	*VIESOJI ISTAIGA LIETUVOS INOVACIJU CENTRAS*

Short name: LIC

Address

Street	T. Sevcenkos 13
Town	VILNIUS
Postcode	LT-03223
Country	Lithuania
Webpage	www.lic.lt

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	no

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	31/12/2021	- no
SME self-assessment	31/12/2021	- no
SME validation	unknown	

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Main contact person

This will be the person the EU services will contact concerning this proposal (e.g. for additional information, invitation to hearings, sending of evaluation results, convocation to start grant preparation). The data in blue is read-only. Details (name, first name and e-mail) of Main Contact persons should be edited in the step "Participants" of the submission wizard.

Title Dr

Gender ◯ Woman ◉ Man ◯ Non Binary

First name* **Mantas**

Last name* **Vilys**

E-Mail* **m.vilys@lic.lt**

Position in org. director

Department VIESOJI ISTAIGA LIETUVOS INOVACIJU CENTRAS ☒ Same as organisation name

☒ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street T. Sevcenkos 13

Town VILNIUS

Post code LT-03223

Country Lithuania

Website www.lic.lt

Phone *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Phone 2 *+xxx xxxxxxxxx*

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Dr	Mantas	Vilys	Man	Lithuania	m.vilys@lic.lt	Category B Senior resea	Leading	0000-0003-3460-9108	Orcid ID

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☐
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☒
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☒
Research performer	☐
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☒
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☒
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Service	*Business Incubation Centre of CERN technology (BIC) in Lithuania. LIC acts as coordinator of Lithuanian BIC of CERN technologies that assist entrepreneurs and small technology businesses bringing CERN technologies and expertise to the market. This service offers funding, business support and technical assistance to entrepreneurs and small high-tech companies seeking to accelerate their innovative business concepts in high energy physics technologies.*
Service	*Cluster excellence centre in Lithuania. Together with key stakeholders for innovation in Lithuania specialized support to clusters is provided with the goal to support growth and integration into global value chains*
Service	*Female tech-entrepreneurial programme tailored to create business solutions for specific challenges in agrifood. The programme is designed for women regardless of their age, family situation, or experience in the business. The ultimate goal is to overcome the existing gender gap in the agrifood sector with a special focus on less innovative European regions: promoting inclusivity and diversity among business founders, and increasing female-founded start-ups.*
Service	*National acceleration programme for R&D intensive/deep-tech start-ups. From competition and awards for the most innovative business idea to wide spectrum of innovation advisory services has been delivered to participants of the programme. Partnerships with EU acceleration programs have been established, Lithuanian innovative startups have been supported in taking advantage of EU acceleration programs*
Service	*Coordination and delivery of Enterprise Europe Network services in Lithuania. Supporting SMEs in innovation and internationalization*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Enterprise Europe Network Lithuania	*The overall objective of the project is to provide growth oriented integrated business and innovation support services in Lithuania, thus contributing to the competitiveness, sustainability and innovative capacity of the Community with the particular attention to the Lithuanian SMEs, start-ups needs that seek to exploit new opportunities in the Single Market, but also in third countries*
SME Coach LT 2020-21 (H2020)	*The aim of the project is to increase effectiveness and efficiency of investment in R&D and Innovation by enhancing innovation management capacity of the Lithuanian startups as beneficiaries of the EIC Pilot schemes EIC Accelerator pilot (SME Instrument), Fast Track to Innovation (FTI) and Future and emerging technologies (FET-Open) under H2020 and startups with significant innovation activities and a high potential for internationalisation.*
InoSpurtas (national funds)	*The aim of this project: to increase innovation capabilities of R&D intensive/deep-tech start-ups and promote them to develop new innovative products by providing innovation consulting and innovation support services*
Start Easy (Interreg Europe)	*START EASY is an initiative implemented together with partners from all corners of Europe (BE, ES, FR, IT, LT, LV, PL), which endeavours to create the best conditions for growth of start-ups. The project improve policy making & deliver smart tools that enable a conducive environment for business to start easy & quickly, boosting business startup activity & competitiveness in Europe*
InReady (H2020)	*To assist the start-ups, project partners designed a new service to facilitate investment readiness utilizing a new webtool for checking the company's readiness and proposing an action plan for improvements*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? (•) Yes ( ) No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
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- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
913333280	*Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD)*

Short name: NPLD

Address

Street	Rue de la Pépinière, 1
Town	Brussels
Postcode	1000
Country	Belgium
Webpage	www.npld.eu

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	yes
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	yes
Secondary or Higher education establishment	unknown
Research organisation	unknown

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is unknown (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	unknown
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
Mr	Vicent	Fenollar Sastre	Man	Spain	Vicent.fenollar@npld.eu				

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☐
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☐
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☐
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☐
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)
Publication	*Accesibility for Regional or Minority Languages to EU programmes. A practical assessment.https://www.npld.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/ NPLD_2021_report_KuipersSchukking.pdf*
Publication	*Analysing the EU Agreements with Spain and the UK on the use of Regional or Minority Languages. A practical assessment.https://www.npld.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/ NPLD_2021_report_PonsWeese_1604.pdf*
Publication	*High School reform and territorial language teaching in France https://www.npld.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/06-Focus-Report_EN-1.pdf*
Publication	*Zornotzako Barnetegia. Dedicated to Basque language acquisition among adults for the last 25 years https://www.npld.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/4-Focus-Report_FINAL.pdf*
Publication	*Report on the language immersion system in Catalonia, the Basque Country and the Balearic Islands: facts & figures. This report offers an overview of the so-called language immersion programmes in three different regions: Catalonia, the Basque Country and the Balearic Islands. It provides concrete information on language skills obtained by students in these three territories. The document includes facts and figures showing that all students, irrespective of language of origin, obtain similar res*

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)
NPLD-Coppieters Campus	*The NPLD-Coppieters Campus is organised by the NPLD and the Coppieters Foundation. It aims to be a meeting place for reflection and exchange of ideas among governments, policy makers, practitioners, researchers and experts from all over Europe working in the field of language policy and planning for Constitutional, Regional and Small-State Languages across Europe. Three editions of the Campus have been held so far: Udine-ITALY (2018), Donostia-SPAIN (2019), Palma Mallorca-SPAIN (2021). Next Cam*
European Charter Classrooms Activities project (EC	*The aim is to raise awareness about European linguistic diversity and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by implementing the educational guide in secondary schools. The pilot programme (2019- 2021) consisted of different phases: translation of the educational guide and the creation of a website into the project languages, selection of schools, kick-off meeting, preparation of teaching units and their practical implementation, participation in a video competition and a school*
European Day of Languages	*On the European Day of Languages the NPLD organises an array of events. In recent years, the NPLD has worked closely with Unit B2. Schools & Multilingualism (DG Education) in the organisation of the EC celebration of that day. Besides, the NPLD organises annually a Networking Breakfast together with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages Division of the Council of Europe. The government members of the NPLD and the representatives of the States in which our languages are spoken h*
International Mother Language Day	*On the occasion of International Mother Language Day, the NPLD launches a video production containing a small sample of oral traditions that contribute to the preservation and transmission of the most endangered languages of Europe.*
Conference	*The NPLD organises several events such as conferences, seminars, round tables, throughout the year to raise awareness of the importance of preserving and promoting the endangered languages of Europe.*

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? ○ Yes ◉ No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

PIC	Legal name
895853783	*TIME MACHINE ORGANISATION (TMO)- ORGANISATION FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT IN TECHNOLOGIE UND WISSENSCHAFT UND*

Short name: TMO

Address

Street	SPACES CENTRAL STATION GERTRUDE-FROHLIC
Town	WIEN
Postcode	1100
Country	Austria
Webpage	www.timemachine.eu

Specific Legal Statuses

Legal person	yes
Public body	no
Non-profit	yes
International organisation	no
Secondary or Higher education establishment	no
Research organisation	yes

SME Data

Based on the below details from the Participant Registry the organisation is not an SME (small- and medium-sized enterprise) for the call.

SME self-declared status	25/11/2022 - no
SME self-assessment	unknown
SME validation	unknown

Departments carrying out the proposed work

No department involved

Department name *Name of the department/institute carrying out the work.* ☒ not applicable

☐ Same as proposing organisation's address

Street *Please enter street name and number.*

Town *Please enter the name of the town.*

Postcode *Area code.*

Country *Please select a country*

Links with other participants

Type of link	Participant

Researchers involved in the proposal

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career Stage	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier

Administrative forms

Role of participating organisation in the project

Project management	☐
Communication, dissemination and engagement	☒
Provision of research and technology infrastructure	☐
Co-definition of research and market needs	☒
Civil society representative	☐
Policy maker or regulator, incl. standardisation body	☐
Research performer	☐
Technology developer	☐
Testing/validation of approaches and ideas	☐
Prototyping and demonstration	☐
IPR management incl. technology transfer	☐
Public procurer of results	☐
Private buyer of results	☐
Finance provider (public or private)	☐
Education and training	☐
Contributions from the social sciences or/and the humanities	☐
Other If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 50)	☐

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description (Max 500 characters)

List of up to 5 most relevant previous projects or activities, connected to the subject of this proposal.

Name of Project or Activity	Short description (Max 500 characters)

Description of any significant infrastructure and/or any major items of technical equipment, relevant to the proposed work.

Name of infrastructure of equipment	Short description (Max 300 characters)

Gender Equality Plan

Does the organization have a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) covering the elements listed below? ○ Yes ◉ No

Minimum process-related requirements (building blocks) for a GEP

- **Publication:** formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management
- **Dedicated resources:** commitment of human resources and gender expertise to implement it.
- **Data collection and monitoring:** sex/gender disaggregated data on personnel (and students for establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.
- **Training:** Awareness raising/trainings on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.
- **Content-wise, recommended areas** to be **covered** and addressed via concrete measures and targets are:
    - work-life balance and organisational culture;
    - gender balance in leadership and decision-making;
    - gender equality in recruitment and career progression;
    - integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content;
    - measures against gender-based violence including sexual harassment.

3 - Budget

No.	Name of beneficiary	Country	Role	Personnel costs/€	Subcontracting costs/€	Purchase costs - Travel and substistence /€	Purchase costs - Equipment/€	Purchase costs - Other goods, works and services/€	Internally invoiced goods and services/€ (Unit costs-usual accounting practices)	Indirect costs/€	Total eligible costs	Funding rate	Maximum EU contribution to eligible costs	Requested EU contribution to eligible costs/€	Max grant amount	Income generated by the action	Financial contributions	Own resources	Total estimated income
1	Vilniaus Gedimino Technikos	LT	Coordinator	600 000	0	22 000	0	60 000	0	170 500.00	852 500.00	100	852 500.00	852 500.00	852 500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	852 500.00
2	Stichting Europeana	NL	Partner	298 200	0	10 500	0	26 500	0	83 800.00	419 000.00	100	419 000.00	419 000.00	419 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	419 000.00
3	Friedrich-schiller-universitat	DE	Partner	482 760	0	14 400	0	27 000	0	131 040.00	655 200.00	100	655 200.00	655 200.00	655 200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	655 200.00
4	Lapin Yliopisto	FI	Partner	486 260	0	30 000	0	41 000	0	139 315.00	696 575.00	100	696 575.00	696 575.00	696 575.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	696 575.00
5	Istituto Italiano Di Studi	IT	Partner	287 000	0	16 000	0	20 500	0	80 875.00	404 375.00	100	404 375.00	404 375.00	404 375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	404 375.00
6	Kansallisarkisto	FI	Partner	145 180	0	12 000	0	8 000	0	41 295.00	206 475.00	100	206 475.00	206 475.00	206 475.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206 475.00
7	Stichting Jewish Heritage	NL	Partner	210 250	0	14 000	0	10 000	0	58 562.50	292 812.50	100	292 812.50	292 812.50	292 812.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	292 812.50
8	Istituto Culturale Ladino	IT	Partner	58 300	0	12 000	0	8 000	0	19 575.00	97 875.00	100	97 875.00	97 875.00	97 875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97 875.00
9	Viesoji Istaiga Lietuvos Inovaciju	LT	Partner	195 000	0	15 000	0	10 000	0	55 000.00	275 000.00	100	275 000.00	275 000.00	275 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	275 000.00
10	Network To Promote Linguistic	BE	Associated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Proposal ID **101132481**

Acronym **DIGICHer**

11	Time Machine Organisation (Tmo)-	AT	Associated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			TOTAL	2 762 950	0	145 900	0	211 000	0	779 962.50	3 899 812.50		3 899 812.50	3 899 812.50	3 899 812.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 899 812.50

4 - Ethics & security

Ethics Issues Table

1. Human Embryonic Stem Cells and Human Embryos			Page
Does this activity involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve the use of human embryos?	○ Yes	◉ No	
2. Humans			**Page**
Does this activity involve human participants?	◉ Yes	○ No	14-15
Are they volunteers for non medical studies (e.g. social or human sciences research)?	◉ Yes	○ No	14-15
Are they healthy volunteers for medical studies?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Are they patients for medical studies?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Are they potentially vulnerable individuals or groups?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Are they children/minors?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Are they other persons unable to give informed consent?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve interventions (physical also including imaging technology, behavioural treatments, etc.) on the study participants?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve conducting a clinical study as defined by the Clinical Trial Regulation (EU 536/2014)? (using pharmaceuticals, biologicals, radiopharmaceuticals, or advanced therapy medicinal products)	○ Yes	◉ No	
3. Human Cells / Tissues (not covered by section 1)			**Page**
Does this activity involve the use of human cells or tissues?	○ Yes	◉ No	
4. Personal Data			**Page**
Does this activity involve processing of personal data?	◉ Yes	○ No	14-15
Does it involve the processing of special categories of personal data (e.g.: genetic, biometric and health data, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical beliefs)?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does it involve profiling, systematic monitoring of individuals, or processing of large scale of special categories of data or intrusive methods of data processing (such as, surveillance, geolocation tracking etc.)?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve further processing of previously collected personal data (including use of preexisting data sets or sources, merging existing data sets)?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Is it planned to export personal data from the EU to non-EU countries? Specify the type of personal data and countries involved	○ Yes	◉ No	
Is it planned to import personal data from non-EU countries into the EU or from a non-EU country to another non-EU country? Specify the type of personal data and countries involved	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve the processing of personal data related to criminal convictions or offences?	○ Yes	◉ No	
5. Animals			**Page**
Does this activity involve animals?	○ Yes	◉ No	
6. Non-EU Countries			**Page**

Proposal ID **101132481**

Acronym **DIGICHer**

Will some of the activities be carried out in non-EU countries?	◯ Yes	◉ No	
In case non-EU countries are involved, do the activities undertaken in these countries raise potential ethics issues?	◯ Yes	◉ No	
It is planned to use local resources (e.g. animal and/or human tissue samples, genetic material, live animals, human remains, materials of historical value, endangered fauna or flora samples, etc.)?	◯ Yes	◉ No	
Is it planned to import any material (other than data) from non-EU countries into the EU or from a non-EU country to another non-EU country? For data imports, see section 4.	◯ Yes	◉ No	
Is it planned to export any material (other than data) from the EU to non-EU countries? For data exports, see section 4.	◯ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve low and/or lower middle income countries, (if yes, detail the benefit-sharing actions planned in the self-assessment)	◯ Yes	◉ No	
Could the situation in the country put the individuals taking part in the activity at risk?	◯ Yes	◉ No	

7. Environment, Health and Safety			Page
Does this activity involve the use of substances or processes that may cause harm to the environment, to animals or plants.(during the implementation of the activity or further to the use of the results, as a possible impact) ?	◯ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity deal with endangered fauna and/or flora / protected areas?	◯ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve the use of substances or processes that may cause harm to humans, including those performing the activity.(during the implementation of the activity or further to the use of the results, as a possible impact) ?	◯ Yes	◉ No	

8. Artificial Intelligence			Page
Does this activity involve the development, deployment and/or use of Artificial Intelligence? (if yes, detail in the self-assessment whether that could raise ethical concerns related to human rights and values and detail how this will be addressed).	◯ Yes	◉ No	

9. Other Ethics Issues			Page
Are there any other ethics issues that should be taken into consideration?	◯ Yes	◉ No	

I confirm that I have taken into account all ethics issues above and that, if any ethics issues apply, I will complete the ethics self-assessment as described in the guidelines How to Complete your Ethics Self-Assessment ☒

Ethics Self-Assessment

Ethical dimension of the objectives, methodology and likely impact

As described in previous sections, a number of workshops (WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5) and pilots (WP5) will be performed in the form of co-creation and dialogue in different locations (WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5). The workshops and piloting activities will gather professionals, minority groups representatives, and citizens from the involved cities, but also participants from the general public outside the DIGICARE consortium who will be invited to take part. These participants from the public are not selected according to any type of criteria, but rather invitations will be sent out to citizens of the city or an area of a city, and the participation is open to anyone. The invitations are shared widely using existing mailing lists, and social media pages to ensure maximum participation. In order to participate in the workshops, it will be necessary to register to the online interface. The identifier will be an email address and a social media-like handle, neither of which are validated. There is no need to give any other personal information regarding name, age, gender, etc. No personally identifiable data is provided in the workshop outputs and all data will be licensed as public data. However, to avoid any misunderstanding, a disclaimer will be added to the registration form for the DIGICARE workshops and other activities, clarifying that the input provided will be used for the continued development of the project. The participants will be properly informed about the objectives of the performance, as well as how the information will be collected from them and used to improve the project outcomes and impact. The data gathered will be used only for use in the DIGICARE project and reporting to the EC, reports will use anonymous systemized information and no personal data will be published.
The data collected in WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP5 will be managed according to the “Guidelines on Data Management in Horizon 2020” and according to the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable) of the European code of conduct for research integrity. The data collected will not be of a personal or sensitive nature, but rather it is a matter of aggregated data, such as rates of disease, rates of the population at risk in a designated area, etc., which is not invasive. The Project Coordinator will have the overall responsibility for the ethical management of the project, supported by the Executive Board (EB), due to its strategic role. Any issues that may arise in relation to ethics will be reported to the Coordinator for final decisions.
DIGICARE consortium is committed to performing the project in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 ("GDPR") and any implementing local legislation (collectively referred to as the "EU Data Protection Legislation"). To this end, the partners will ensure that no Personal Data (as such term is defined in the GDPR) will be shared between the partners unless (i) it has been fully anonymized prior to the data sharing, or (2) the specific partners who have elected to exchange or otherwise process Personal Data, have entered into separate data processing agreement and have determined what operational measures should be taken prior to such Personal Data exchange or processing, all in accordance with the EU Data Protection Legislation. Accordingly, in order to ensure compliance with the GDPR provisions, the consortium partners have agreed to include the following clause in the Consortium Agreement: Personal Data a) The Parties may share the Personal Data of individuals involved in the Project for the purpose of administering the CA or the GA for example, name, business telephone, address, email (“Business Contact Information”). The Parties agree that the Business Contact Information will only be processed to the limited extent required to manage the business relationship between the Parties.
b) Each Party confirms that any Background, Results, Confidential Information and/or any and all data and/or information that is provided, disclosed, or otherwise made available between the Parties during the implementation of the Action and/or for any Exploitation activities (“Shared Information”), shall not include Personal Data as defined by the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 except Business Contact Information.
c) Accordingly, each Party who first provides or otherwise makes Shared Information available to any other Party, (“Data Provider ”) represents to all the Parties that, as per all data protection laws and regulations applicable in the EEA. However, if either Party becomes aware of any additional Personal Data provided by the other Party, it will delete it or return the Personal Data.

Remaining characters 281

Compliance with ethical principles and relevant legislations

The project will adhere to the requirement within H2020 to deal with ethical issues anchored in the regulation setting up H2020 (Regulation No 1291/2013). Article 19 (1§) of this regulation is as follows: “All the research and innovation activities carried out under Horizon 2020 shall comply with ethical principles and relevant national, Union and international legislation, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights and its Supplementary Protocols. Particular attention shall be paid to the principle of proportionality, the right to privacy, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to the physical and mental integrity of a person, the right to non-discrimination and the need to ensure high levels of human health protection.” These fundamental ethical principles are based on several well-known international declarations, first and foremost the various Declaration(s) of Helsinki. Many researchers involved in the project are intimately acquainted with these declarations and associated guidelines and practice them on a daily base.

Remaining characters 3877

Administrative forms

Proposal ID **101132481**

Acronym **DIGICHer**

Security issues table

1. EU Classified Information (EUCI)[2]			Page
Does this activity involve information and/or materials requiring protection against unauthorised disclosure (EUCI)?	○ Yes	◉ No	
Does this activity involve non-EU countries which need to have access to EUCI?	○ Yes	◉ No	
2. Misuse			**Page**
Does this activity have the potential for misuse of results?	○ Yes	◉ No	
3. Other Security Issues			**Page**
Does this activity involve information and/or materials subject to national security restrictions? If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 1000)	○ Yes	◉ No	
Are there any other security issues that should be taken into consideration? If yes, please specify: (Maximum number of characters allowed: 1000)	○ Yes	◉ No	

Security self-assessment

The research design, protocol, methods and results are not a subject to national security restrictions, information and materials involved does not require protection against disclosure. Activities do not involve non-EU countries. The activities have no potential for misuse of results.

Remaining characters 4714

[2]According to the Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/444 of 13 March 2015 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information, "European Union classified information (EUCI) means any information or material designated by an EU security classification, the unauthorised disclosure of which could cause varying degrees of prejudice to the interests of the European Union or of one or more of the Member States".

[3]Classified background information is information that is already classified by a country and/or international organisation and/or the EU and is going to be used by the project. In this case, the project must have in advance the authorisation from the originator of the classified information, which is the entity (EU institution, EU Member State, third state or international organisation) under whose authority the classified information has been generated.

[4]EU classified foreground information is information (documents/deliverables/materials) planned to be generated by the project and that needs to be protected from unauthorised disclosure. The originator of the EUCI generated by the project is the European Commission.

Proposal template Part B: technical description
Title of the Proposal:
Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement
(DIGICHer, pronounced as *DIGICARE*)

List of participants

Participant No. *	Participant organisation name	Country
1 COO	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	LT
2 BEN	STICHTING EUROPEANA	NL
3 BEN	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	GE
4 BEN	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	FI
5 BEN	Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici	IT
6 BEN	KANSALLISARKISTO	FI
7 BEN	STICHTING Jewish Heritage Network	NL
8 BEN	Istituto Culturale Ladino	IT
9 BEN	VIESOJI ISTAIGA LIETUVOS INOVACIJU CENTRAS	LT
10 Associate Partner	Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity (NPLD)	BE
11 Associate Partner	Time Machine	AT

1. Excellence

1.1. Objectives and Ambition

'Digitisation of cultural heritage of minority communities for equity and renewed engagement' (DIGICHer) aims *to re-visit and provide new understandings on the key legal and policy, socio-economic and technological factors that drive the digitisation of minorities' cultural heritage (CH) in order to develop a novel validated scalable framework, designed via user-centric approaches, to promote equitable, diverse and inclusive practices. Building on such a framework, the project provides research and knowledge-based recommendations for policy and decision makers, as well as CH institutions, for mainstreaming equity, diversity and inclusiveness of minority groups through participation and engagement in CH digitisation processes. It also delivers methodologies for decision support to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term.*

Our ambition will be elaborated through pilots from three representative minority groups in Europe, namely the *Sámi*, the *Jewish* people and the *Ladin* people. In addition, we will engage in co-creation activities also with *representatives of other minorities* in the EU, such as the *Karelians*, the *Ingrians* or the *Romani* people. Specifically, we will engage with the *Sàmi* communities, as well as the *Karelians*, the *Ingrians* or the *Romani* through the *National Archives* partner as well as via our associate partner *Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity in Europe*, the *Jewish communities* through our partner *Jewish Heritage Network* (JHN) and the *Ladin community* through our partner the *Ladin Cultural Institute "majon di fascegn" and Ladin Museum of Fassa Valley*. The DIGICHer validated framework will be co-designed with these minorities' representatives and the CH institutions participating in the project. In designing the framework, we will apply (and further study) user-centric approaches (i.e., design thinking and service design, legal design and citizen science) and rely on a set of law and policies, socio-economic and technological related criteria as these are key drivers of CH digitisation processes. *Through this conceptually novel validated user-centric framework and related evidence-based recommendations, DIGICHer seeks to support the European CH sector to become more digitally adept, capable to reap the benefits and capitalise fully on the opportunities of digital CH by fostering practices for production, management, sharing, and (re-)use of digital CH of minorities in a manner that is value and context respectful, and ethically-empowered.* Long-term, this will enable preservation, maintenance and renewal of digital CH in a way that appropriately reflects its intended content and promotes digital practices in accordance with European values, decreasing the risk of content misuse, increasing re-use opportunities, and promoting equity, diversity and inclusion in European digital CH, contributing to a more responsive and democratic cultural sector, whose digital activities reflect the plurality of European worldviews. The selected minorities cases are particularly representative for the aim of the project because the level of representation in the digitisation processes of CH of some of these groups have already initiated (see e.g., the case of the Saami people and the recently developed Nuohtti portal https://nuohtti.com/Content/about?lng=en-gb with embedded ethical guidelines). Although

much work still needs to be done to translate these activities into sustainable long-term practices, these cases are especially powerful because they show that embedding values and ethics in digitisation and usage of CH is not only possible, but it is also a crucial strategy for ensuring that the correct content of the digital objects created is reflected, thus boosting opportunities for future re-use and re-creation so that long-term durability is guaranteed. *Cause if we **CHer**, we can, and we shall.*

The project will address four key research questions and objectives to fulfil the call's expected outcomes, as below:

Outcome #1: Increased critical understanding of the potential, opportunities, barriers and risks of digitising cultural heritage.

RQ1: What are the major gaps, path-dependencies and obstacles, and what the opportunities, for the current law and policy, socio-economic, and technological structures in the EU to endorse the values, ethics and views of minority groups in the digitisation and usage of their own CH?

Objective 1: DIGICHer aims to increase understanding via systematically and analytically revisit the historical path-dependencies and key criteria for decision-making that led us to the currently 'centralized' types of legal and policy, socio-economic, as well as technical structures which are driving the production, management and distribution of digital CH. The goal is to highlight shortcomings, assess suitability and study alternatives for a framework that would better promote equity, inclusion and diversity of digital cultural content (WP1, WP2, WP3 and WP4).

Outcome #2: Validated framework(s) that support the cultural heritage sector to make best use of their digital assets, in order to reap the full benefits of the digital transition and avoid the pitfalls.

RQ2: How can we use user-centric methods to co-create an inclusive and durable framework for holistic and circular audience engagement and participation in the context of digital CH of minorities?

Objective 2: DIGICHer aims to apply user-centric approaches (such as, design thinking and service design, legal design and citizen science) to engage in co-design and co-creation with the minorities representatives as well as the CH institutions partners, to develop, test and validate a framework - based on the research conducted on the law and policy, socio-economic and technical factors - that is capable of supporting equal, diverse and inclusive decision-making processes for digital CH of minorities.

Outcome #3: Research and knowledge-based recommendations and/or method(s) on how the European cultural heritage sector can better manage digitisation of their collections, including setting priorities, ensuring the correct context is reflected on the digital objects created, and guaranteeing their long-term durability.

RQ3: What are the policies and procedures that best promote joint actions and participation of all stakeholders (including minorities, CH institutions, as well as end users) in the digitisation and usage of CH, which promote the appropriate representation of minorities' digital CH in terms of medium, content, and context?

Objective 3: DIGICHer will first conduct in-depth research and analysis of both the current approaches implemented in research and innovation as well as the practices used in the CH sector in terms of digitisation and usage of minorities' CH (WP1). Second, the project aims to unveil specific details on the challenges and opportunities that key drivers such as law and policy, socio-economic and technological factors offer in terms of digital CH of minorities to identify criteria to be used to develop more workable alternatives for equity, diversity and inclusion (WP2, WP3 and WP4). Third, these research results will be used as the basis for co-designing and co-creating with the minorities and the CH institutions in the project a framework for more equitable, diverse and inclusive practices in digital CH of minorities (WP5). *Forth, DIGICHer will develop evidence-based recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institutions for more equal, diverse, and inclusive practices for digital CH of minorities in the EU, ensuring that appropriate content and context is reflected, this way guaranteeing their long-term durability.* (WP6)

Outcome #4: Significant contributions to help European cultural heritage institutions become more digitally adept, capable of capitalising fully on the opportunities of digital cultural heritage.

RQ4: What are the governance structures, decision-making process and organizational practices that the CH sector can adopt for the production, management, and distribution of digitised CH in order to capitalise fully the opportunities of digital CH while enhancing equity, diversity and inclusion?

Objective 4: The project will also deliver methodologies for decision support for future citizen's engagement based on qualitative and quantitative criteria to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term. (WP6) Overall, the combination of our scalable tested and validated framework, the research and knowledge-based recommendations and the monitoring performance methodology for future actions will have great potential on supporting the European CH institutions - and the CH sector in general – to transit towards practices for digitisation and usage of minorities' CH that are more equal, diverse and inclusive. This will increase availability as well as reuse possibilities for digital CH of minorities, thus untapping opportunities for the EU CH institutions that have currently not been fully capitalised and overall leading to a more resilient CH sector in the EU. In order to enable the above objectives, DIGICHer will go beyond the current SOTA and increase both the technical as societal readiness of different tools and services to a mature level as indicated in Table 1.a.

Table 1.a. Positioning DIGICHer according to Technology Readiness Level (TRL) & Societal Readiness Level (SRL)

Output datasets, software, or model	Current TRL, SRL	Targeted TRL, SRL
Methodological guidelines and manual for setting-up and facilitating co-creation process in digitisation of cultural heritage with minorities engagement	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL6, SRL6
Methodology for citizen-collaborative future scenario building to digitisation of cultural heritage with minorities engagement	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL8, SRL7
Decision support tool for technological aspects	TRL4, SRL 4	TRL6, SRL6
Decision support tool for socio-economic and end-users related aspects	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL6, SRL6
Integrated framework	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL7, SRL6
Minimal viable product	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL4, SRL4
Full demonstrator	TRL3, SRL 3	TRL5, SRL5

1.1.1. State of the Art, Identified Gaps and DIGICHer Responses

As presented in several EU and global policies, cultural heritage (CH) shall be protected, preserved, maintained and promoted. For instance, the UN Sustainable Development Goals puts culture at the center, asking the important question of *how culture can flourish while contributing to enhancing the other goals of the framework*. Besides prosperity, in fact, CH represents the core of our identity and values as human being – and in the EU, as Europeans. Indeed, *CH is an important element of identity for both Indigenous and minority communities and individuals*.

It's no wonder that the potential brought by the digital revolution has been seen as a great opportunity in the CH sector and, as such, it has been incentivized aggressively in the EU through various projects and activities. This digitisation tsunami has brought several advances in terms of research and innovations in technologies, legislation and policies frameworks, socio-economic, end-users and educational processes, as well as methods for community engagement, as well as cooperation strategies and infrastructures built at both national and EU level. *Yet, through its transformation in terms of medium, digitisation triggers crucial challenges in terms of both representation and content of exhibition, which become particularly pressing in the context of minorities' CH. Such challenges, in turn, reduce the effective participation and inclusion of minorities (as foreseen in SDG10.2 and SDG 16.7), hindering equitable representations of diverse values in digitisation and usage, and ultimately leading to increased risks of misuse of digital CH.* This crucial issue has yet to be properly addressed in research and practices in the EU CH sector - and thus calls for a thorough revisiting exercise.

a. Research and Innovation on Digital Technologies

Considerable research has been conducted on digital technologies that have been proven essential for preserving, maintaining and promoting CH. Technologies like 3D modelling have been proven particularly prominent for this purpose, and, as such, have been studied in several EU research projects (e.g. ViMM, VIGIE, 5Dculture, EIT KIC CCIS, Europeana Tender and Time Machine), national level projects (e.g. the German national research infrastructures NFDI4Culture and NFDI4Memory, the German workgroup for digital reconstruction Arbeitsgruppe Digitale Rekonstruktion des Digital Humanities im deutschsprachigen Raum e.V.; DFG Network for 3D reconstruction of architectural history) and in various publications, e.g. research supported by EC (Pritchard et al, 2021) and scientific publications (Klinke 2018, Kuroczynski, Bell et al. 2019, Kuroczyński, Pfarr-Harfst et al. 2019, Muenster 2022, Muenster, Apollonio et al.). On the innovation side, technologies for digitising CH have been targeted by numerous funding as well as R&D actions (Ulutas Aydogan, Münster et al. 2021). Moreover, crises like the COVID-19 global pandemic, the first military conflict in the European area in almost 80 years, as well as the increasingly palpable consequences of the environmental degradation, are all phenomena that have greatly affected the CH sector, triggering many innovations (Verwayen, H. (2020)).

Gap: Digital heritage is an important research area in the EU and connects to a large variety of disciplines, purposes, objects and cultural specifics. Although some literature shows some gaps for e.g. that the area currently misses adequate tools and frameworks to monitor and utilize project results in a convergent, diverse and inclusive way, *there is currently lack of a holistic understanding of the pitfalls and opportunities of the existing law and policy, socio-economic, as well as technological structures in terms of promoting equity, inclusion, participation of all stakeholders of the digital CH ecosystem. This lack of wholistic systematic knowledge makes it difficult to enable appropriate policy decisions.*

b. Legislation and Policy

Another tool that has been driving developments in digital CH has been law and policies. On this regard, the EC has consistently underscored that public sector information should remain in the public domain also once digitised. For instance, the Open Data Directive (2019/1024) regulating the opening and the re-use of digital datasets released by EU Public Sector bodies, states that documents from libraries, museums and archives 'shall be re-usable', and promotes availability in open, machine-readable formats together with metadata, and the use of open standards. Article 14 of the Digital Single Market Directive (2019/790) requests that reproductions of public domain materials remain in the public domain. The Commission Recommendation of 10 November 2021 on a common European data space for CH also reiterate the positive impact that the dissemination and reuse of digital CH can have. Moreover, the upcoming Data Act (COM/2022/68 final) complementing the Data Governance Act (2022/868), establishes minimum standards for opening, reusing, preserving, exploiting and fairly accessing digital CH resources. When we look at all these issues from the point of view of minorities, thought, research has pointed out that the use and re-use of their CH in line with open data related policies as well as in relation to intellectual property rights presents several pitfalls (Ballardini, R., Härkönen, H., & Kestilä, I. (2021); Hossain, K., & Ballardini, R. 2021) that deserve closer attention (Fiorentini, Hausler & Jakubowski 2021, 102).

Gap: Although the EU has declared that the rights of members belonging to minorities should be respected by the EU (Article3(3) of the Treaty of the EU and Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU), *to date the protection of digital CH of minorities falls short of several of the emerging international human rights standards on CH, such as right of self-determination* (Xanthaki 2019, 270). Not only these policies in favour of 'openness' might clash with other EU laws (e.g. copyright) that place restrictions on the possibility of opening digital CH in all cases, but *they are especially problematic when it comes to digital CH of minorities, because the open policy might come across as incompatible with their own principles and values to share* (e.g. fear of misuse of digital objects out of their context and the use of public domain material to generate income unfairly). *This mistrust might lead to reluctance to share by these communities, decreasing availability of this material and consequently reducing opportunities of re-use.* In addition, reports and other official policy documents consistently highlight *the need for greater legal clarity around IPR, ethics and digital reproductions of minorities' CH, where lot of open questions still remain* (Wallace & Euler 2020).

c. Socio-Economic and End-Users Factors

Various social empirical methods have been used to evaluate, quantify, and qualify stakeholders' participation and engagement in digitising CH. Most of these approaches focus on qualitative analysis, e.g. by expert boards or surveys. For example, the EPOCH network of excellence (2004–2008) employed focus group discussions and perspectives

on digital 3D techniques in cultural heritage studies (Arnold and Geser 2008); the VIA project organized a series of workshops and questionnaire-based surveys to investigate visualization in archaeology in the UK (Gibbons 2012); the Enumerate project has performed bi-annual monitoring of digitisation activities of CH institutions within the EU – primarily museums and archives (Stroeker and Vogels 2012, Stroeker and Vogels 2014); the RICHES project from FP7 and ROCK from H2020 work on social, economic and end-users aspects in CH and its digitisation. Several associations surveyed the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for cultural institutions and their digital transition (NeMo 2021). With regards to the scholarly area of digital heritage, Hicks et al. (Hicks 2006) stated that publication and research habits are widely spread between single disciplines in the (digital) humanities. Moreover, information habits of visual digital humanities scholars are the focus of various studies. Since older investigations found large differences in information behaviour between scholars in different disciplines (Tenopir and King 2008), nowadays, many scholars in art history and architecture rely heavily on digital information and perform visual search strategies (Beaudoin and Brady 2011, Münster, Kamposiori et al. 2018). With regard to users and related learning in relation to digital technologies for humanities and heritage, online training programs have produced important documents such as the **"**Digital Europe: Draft Orientations for the preparation of the work programme(s) 2021-2022" (2019). In June 2018, the EC proposed the creation of a Digital Europe programme, a new funding instrument dedicated to digitisation within the EU's next budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-27. The Digital Europe program is going to support the digital transformation of CH institutions by deploying innovative and emerging technologies in advanced digitisation technologies. Priority actions will include strengthening the current Europeana platform "to broaden access to, and preservation of, cultural content", development of "supporting a network of competence centres for advanced digitisation of CH to assist CH institutions in adopting and making innovative use of digital technologies", contributing the cultural heritage sector to upskill, developing "very specific skills [...] and knowledge". Thus, this also include elements of users-focused learning and awareness raising.

Gap: Notwithstanding the efforts, *a lack of knowledge and workable processes, for how to navigate in disbalance of power when decisions on the management, usage and resource distribution in the area of the digitisation of CH especially when related to vulnerable groups like minorities in an ethical and inclusive way is observed. The increasingly perceived need to develop learning methods to raise awareness on the issues and to develop new socially innovative methods of engagement and interaction to enable sharing of knowledge and co-creation amongst all stakeholders calls for a thorough revision.*

d. Communities Engagement and Participation

To promote engagement for cultural diversity, the EU has developed numerous projects, some that also involve minority communities (e.g. Creative Europe, AthenaPlus) e.g. within the framework of the European Strategy for Cultural Heritage (Damala, Roussou & Charitos, 2013). Currently, the EU is making significant efforts to promote the participation of minority communities in its cultural projects in order to enhance the EU's cultural and linguistic diversity and promote social cohesion. The involvement of minorities in EU-sponsored digital cultural valorisation projects is currently a significant issue for several reasons (Taes, Hülsenbeck & Mastora, 2019). Firstly, it enables the promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity of communities, helping to preserve and spread their traditions, and fostering collaboration networks and knowledge exchange among different communities, contributing to greater mutual understanding. Additionally, effective involvement (González-Blanco & Álvarez, 2020) can contribute to reducing discrimination and social exclusion of these communities. Through participation, communities can acquire more skills and develop greater awareness of their cultural roots and their importance to the entire European society. However, problems with the level and methods of participation and involvement of these communities, and related ethical issues, have emerged clearly (Fiorentini, Hausler & Jakubowski, 2021; Hausler & Xanthaki, 2018).

Gap: Despite these efforts, many challenges remain. In some cases, *minority communities are not adequately represented in cultural policies and programs, and do not always have access to the necessary resources to actively participate in projects*. Similarly, *issues related to the "return back to the communities" is not only cultural, but also economic and social – this is still a prominent problem with CH digitisation processes.* Furthermore, *minority communities are not always aware of the programs and opportunities available to them, and therefore do not participate fully and effectively* in digitisation projects. There is also a *lack of specific resources and skills to promote minority participation* in the definition and enhancement of cultural assets. Often, these interventions of *digitisation are imposed from above (i.e. 'centralised')*, which inadvertently create a *problem of alienation* of the community from its own digitalised CH. *There is an urgent need for careful and innovative project design*, starting from adequate training and leading to effective communication, to solve the ethical pitfalls that arise in the relationship between communities and CH digitisation.

e. Cooperation, Infrastructures and Strategies

Cooperation among EU countries has also been a tool greatly promoted to enhance preservation, maintenance and promotion of digital CH. In 2010 The Joint Programming Initiative in Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPI CH) was launched. It was aimed at ensuring coordination between Member States to help achieve the EU Research Area (ERA) in the field of CH and it has developed a common Strategic Research Agenda. From 2017 it has launched new funding opportunities under the calls 'Digital Heritage' and 'Heritage in Changing Environments'. CULTURALBASE was set up as Social Platform on Cultural Heritage and European Identities between 2015 and 2017 aimed at identifying and analysing the main debates and controversies around CH. In the last years, most of the countries (in most cases at Ministerial level) have started a Digital Innovation process internally to CH institutions, producing "national digitisation plans" or guidelines. Moreover, cooperation has been sought via investing towards creating EU level Infrastructure, e.g.: 1) The Europeana provides data repositories and aggregation e.g. for heritage data. Europeana is leading the deployment of the European common data space for cultural heritage, one of the 14 data spaces; 2) The European Cloud for Cultural Heritage (ECCCH) (Brunet and et al. 2022) will develop a toolset for cultural institutions; 3) The European Open Science Cloud EOSC provides a set of core services to store and share research data; 4) Various VREs that deal with 3D data, e.g. E-RIHS for heritage science, ARIADNE+ for archaeological data. Also national level infrastructures have been created, e.g. for general heritage data (as domain-specific national research infrastructures in Germany https://nfdi4culture.de/) or for specific types as 3D heritage data in Sweden http://swedigarch.se/ or France (Tournon-Valiente, Baillet et al. 2022), or Germany https://dfg-viewer.de/dfg-3d-viewer. Few cooperation strategies in the context of minorities' CH have also seen some development at the national level. For e.g., the Sámi Parliament in Finland has developed a procedure for seeking the free, prior, and informed consent of the Sámi people for research projects dealing with Sámi CH and traditional knowledge. Moreover, ethical guidelines for using and re-using Sámi CH are being developed.

Gap: *There is a clear gap in the context of joint actions that mainstream ethics, inclusion and participation in both the processes for digitising and using minorities CH. Not only many Members States of countries where minorities are present have not taken much proactive measures in this respect, but also at the EU level the situation is under-developed, fragmented and uneven. The impact and reach of the existing cooperation actions particularly into small and medium developed regions is low and both competences and resources in these regions are still missing to enable this linking.*

Table 1.b. DIGICHer Advances to STOA

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Challenge for DIGICHer	The DIGICHer Response
a. Research & Innovation on digitisation technologies: Lack of knowledge and methods for a holistic understanding of the pitfalls and opportunities of the existing law and policy, socio-economic, as well as technological structures in terms of promoting equity, diversity and participation of minorities in digital CH ecosystems, which makes it difficult to trigger policy actions.	DIGICHer systematises existing knowledge on this topic through literature review and ML to shed light over key driving factors that influence equitable, diverse and inclusive practices for digital CH of minorities, and pinpoint to specific legal and policy, socio-economic and technological criteria in need to be further developed. This includes developing big data analysis-based tools that support the policy and decision makers to monitor CH digitisation for better management and usage, to provide input for informed sound decisions and monitor their impact. ☐ *WP1* ☐ *WP4*
b. Legal and policy structures: While there is an extensive amount of different legal and policy instruments regulating the production and use of digital CH, the legal treatment of digitisation and usage of minorities' CH lacks adequate consideration in terms of ethics, inclusion and cohesion both with regard to open data related policies as well as in relation to intellectual property rights.	DIGICHer will produce new knowledge on how current EU IPR legislation, open data laws and digitisation policies affect strategies for protecting and accessing digital CH of minorities in the EU, highlighting the diversity and ethical considerations relating to minorities with novel methods such as legal design. We will define a set of criteria for legal and ethical strategies for the appropriate governance and regulation of the digitisation and usage of minorities' CH. ☐ *WP1* ☐ *WP4*
c. Socio-economic and end-user factors: Both a comprehensive overview about educational programs in Europe and aligned capacity building efforts taking	DIGICHer provides new knowledge on how to keep the balance of participation of all the stakeholders when decisions are discussed and made in relation to digitisation and usage of minorities' CH in ethical, equitable and inclusive way. The social, economic, cultural, and educational aspects are to

diversity and cultural plurality into account are missing.	be considered. Moreover, DIGICHer establishes frameworks to raise awareness and to develop new socially innovative methods of engagement and interaction to support diversity management on long durée. ☐ *WP3* ☐ *WP4*
d. Communities engagement: There is an urgent need for careful and innovative project design, starting from adequate training and leading to effective communication, to solve the ethical pitfalls that arise in the relationship between communities and CH digitisation processes and management.	DIGICHer will develop a validated framework co-designed and co-created in dialogue with minorities' representatives and the CH institutions in the project for a full and effective participation of minority communities in digitisation and usage of their CH. The framework will be built from the research results and criteria for how to navigate the pitfalls and boost the opportunities linked to the key drivers studied, namely law and policy, socio-economic and technical factors. ☐ *WP5*
e. Cooperation, Infrastructures & Strategies: There is a gap in the context of joint actions and strategies that mainstream ethics, diversity and participation in both the digitising and usage related practices of minorities' CH. Evidence-based recommendations for driving the change are missing.	DIGICHer develops research and knowledge-based recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institutions in the EU based on the validated framework, to drive a transition towards more equitable, diverse and inclusive practices in the digitising and usage minorities' CH. It also develops a methodology for monitoring performance and usage of digital CH of minorities by the CH institutions applicable also after the project ends. Moreover, DIGICHer monitors and connects regional and EU level infrastructures to provide a joint cooperative framework for stakeholders' engagement and participation. ☐ *WP6* ☐ *WP7*

1.2 Methodology

DIGICHer's methodology composes diverse methodological clusters linked to the various discipline based and WP specific methods, all of which are needed to carrying out the project's aims and achieve the expected outcomes. Although different, all these methods are underpinned by co-creation and Participatory Action Research (PAR), as well as user-centric approaches as design thinking and citizen science. PAR is a research methodology that actively involves stakeholders in the decision-making process regarding the research project and resulting actions (McIntyre, 2007; McTaggart, 1991). It is a bottom-up approach that aims to identify existing problems and develop shared solutions. PAR is used overall the project to build comprehensive sets of data, methods, service and policy recommendations to create insights, and to address the project's specific research questions and objectives. This choice is triggered by the project's main hypothesis: the fact that presentations and participation of minority cultures in digitization and management of CH have not always been reflexive enough in the past. User-centric approaches will enable us to consider and empower minorities' voices at all stages of decision making, to achieve a balanced inclusive framework where the interests of the various stakeholders can be considered. Importantly, 'heritage ethics' will underpin our methodological approaches. Heritage ethics refers to upholding ethical considerations for using the cultural heritage of peoples. The project aims to employ a balanced view that considers the rights of societies to have access to heritage (Hall, 2004). The existing institutional guidelines and laws in Europe will be used alongside previously obtained and informed ethical approaches and consent by individuals, communities and organizations to participate in conducting the research. The multicriteria analysis, focus groups and other methods will be used to ensure a structured and equal participation of all the stakeholders as well and consent monitoring during the whole co-creation process.

In addressing Objective 1 we will first engage into scoping review, combined with focused groups as helix stakeholders (WP1).

Scoping review are exploratory research methods that systematically map the literature on a topic by identifying key concepts, theories and sources of evidence that inform practice in the field. This will be the primary method used in WP1 to map the current situation of the digitisation of CH in Europe especially from the viewpoint of minority groups' CH. Moreover, we will use *focus groups*, a method that involves a group of people in a structured debate on the proposed solution or research results (Morgan, 2012; Sim&Waterfield, 2019; Smithson, 2000). This will allow us to obtain feedback on specific aspects related to the historical path dependencies that brought us to the current legal, socio-economic and technical structures also delving into the motivations and perceptions of quadruple helix stakeholders (government, industry, university and civil society) involved in the process, and collecting information on any problems or issues not previously detected in literature. The use of this method will ensure equitable and active engagement of minorities' groups giving them voices that have often been overlooked during the process in the past.

Challenges and responses: Scoping review meets the challenge of a lack of systematised and standardised scientific

and analytical literature collection and therefore the accessibility of the knowledge that already exists is limited. Several systematic review methods will be used to have the most possible systematised knowledge. The challenge that focus groups and other methods that require direct involvement of participants meet are 1) different preparation of stakeholders to participate in the research and a risk that representatives from stakeholders (especially form minorities groups) do not represent the whole picture. Special preparation of participants will be considered to respond to the first challenge. The scientific methods will be used to ensure the validity of the representation in the focus groups in all the stages: data collection, processing and analysis.

In order to unveil a more prominent role for ethics, diversity and participation in law and policy related to digitisation and usage of minorities' CH (Objective 1 and 3), we will use legal doctrinal study, theoretical surveys, problem solving methodologies from legal informatics as well as Legal Design (LD) approaches (WP2).

First *legal doctrinal study* will be used to map the relevant legal and policy framework applicable to minorities' participation in digital cultural representation governance, and to map the relevant IPR legal frameworks and practices. The legal doctrinal study is a discipline which produces information about the law [describes the law] and systematizes the legal norms (Aarnio, 2011). The usual aim of this type of description is 'to present the law in a certain field (e.g. in international human rights law) in a way that is as neutral and consistent as possible, in order to inform the reader how it actually reads' (Smits, 2012). In other words, legal doctrinal study aims to show, how should law be interpreted. The existing materials (produced by legislatures, courts and others) are described in order to make them easier to understand, and this way making their outcomes more predictable. The method thus makes it easier also to criticize existing materials and to analyse their impact. The legal doctrinal study will be used in the WP2 by analysing relevant legal sources (such as copyright laws and court cases) in order to shed light over the question: how does this legal framework operate at the moment? As one of the main benefits of this method is the creation of a unified system, which allows legal scholars to discuss with each other in the same language, similarly in relation to WP2 it is important to first describe the content of the research before stepping into further analysis. This method will aid to identify and develop legal concepts relevant for the objectives of the project and further work phases. Second**,** we will apply *problem solving methodologies from legal informatics* to explore both the opportunities that the open data related frameworks offer to minorities' CH. Legal informatics is a discipline familiar with future scenario analysis and aimed at exploiting technology to the maximum extent possible, while minimising the legal, ethical, social and economic risks (Ulutas Aydogan, S., Münster, S., Girardi, D., 2022). The methodology is based upon a mixed multidisciplinary, international and comparative approach. Therefore, qualitative and quantitative research methods are both implemented and applied. An ex-ante and proactive analysis and assessment of matters, whether they are legal, ethical, economic or technological, contribute to determining and preventing risks and barriers, and subsequently to exploiting opportunities. (Legal Informatics as Science of Legal Methods, 2023 - Proceeding of the 26 International Legal Informatics Symposium, in Jusletter IT 23. February 2023). Due to its multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity, legal informatics will help us in WP2 to provide a common holistic approach to the digital lifecycle of digital CH datasets and will be used in terms of providing the general framework for digitisation, online accessibility and digital preservation of CH resources. Finally, the legal and policy research will rely on *legal design* (LD) approaches - LD being the application of human-centered design to the world of law, to make legal systems and services more human-centered, usable, and satisfying (Corrales, Haapio, Hagan and Dooherty Eds., 2022). LD will be particularly useful in engaging with minorities' groups, as it has in its core the capacity for inclusive groups building and testing new improvements to the system as well as flexible exploratory methods of piloting. LD is particularly suitable for launching "new policy reforms, technology interventions, and service and visual designs that can improve the legal system, through a commitment to a wider participatory public involvement" (Corrales, Haapio, Hagan and Dooherty Eds., 2022, pp. 17). Within WP2, LD methods will complement and develop the findings formulated through legal doctrinal method and legal informatics as it will enable us involving the stakeholders in the process of determining what shortcomings and gaps exist within the current legal framework and how should these be negotiated. This way, LD methods will aid also in formulating legislative and policy recommendations specifically from the perspective of improving the minorities position in terms of digital CH (WP6).

Challenges and responses: In terms of legal doctrinal method, the possible challenges relate to fact that this type of approach might prove to be too narrow. In terms of LD methods, the challenge is involving the stakeholders effectively in legal and policy developments. This involvement is central for the successful application of the method and at the same time, something that is not completely under control of the research team. Generally, a challenge that is common for all of the mentioned legal methods is being aware of the ethical implications of the research conducted

in the context of minorities. For example, the doctrinal study of the law is usually assumed to be a 'neutral' method. However, also legal doctrinal method requires making of multiple research choices, which are affected by the position of the researcher. The challenge remains in being aware of these ethical commitments as well as the normative consequences of this type of research. These challenges will be tackled by first, complementing the doctrinal study with legal informatics and LD methods in order to bring also empirical element to the research. This way, the findings of the doctrinal phase will be further developed and contextualised with legal informatics and LD methods and especially the input of the minority groups. Second, what comes to effective involvement of the communities, WP2 will work in close cooperation with WP5 responsible for piloting in order to ensure that enough data is produced for the analysis. Finally, WP2 will strictly follow the ethical framework and monitoring of the project (Task 8.3) in order to reflect on the research decisions made.

While addressing the socio-economic factors affecting CH digitisation in search of a better place for minorities' voices (Objective 1 and 3) we will primarily rely on Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method (WP3)

Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) is a powerful approach to ensuring more equal and informed participation of all the stakeholders including minorities. This can be done by identifying, analysing and comparing the different criteria for deciding the most suitable digital solution for any particular project – such as cost, feasibility, user-friendliness, aesthetics, copyright issues and archival standards as well as engagement level, minorities groups interests, influence on societal processes, historic memory value and others (Della Spina, 2020; Ferretti et al., 2014). Criteria selection is essential for the success of any digitisation project, as it should be tailored to the specific needs of the decision of digitising of CH. The MCDM approach allows stakeholders to participate in the co-creation process in a more informative way. The stakeholders can rate each criterion on a scale of importance, and these scores are then used to guide a more equal participation. By considering the criteria ratings of each criterion, the whole project can be evaluated, and the best solution can be chosen. MCDM approach is used not only during the co-creation process but also for monitoring the impact. By evaluating the selected criteria over time, stakeholders can identify problems in the digitisation process and adjust process accordingly. Secondly, the *analytic hierarchy process (AHP) method* will be used to obtain the results. AHP is a structured decision-making approach that helps to break down complex decisions into an organised hierarchy of priorities. It uses a weighted point system to compare and evaluate multiple options in order to identify which one is most suitable for a given situation. As it was mentioned before, the AHP method will be used for expert evaluation purposes in order to create a priority line of criteria.

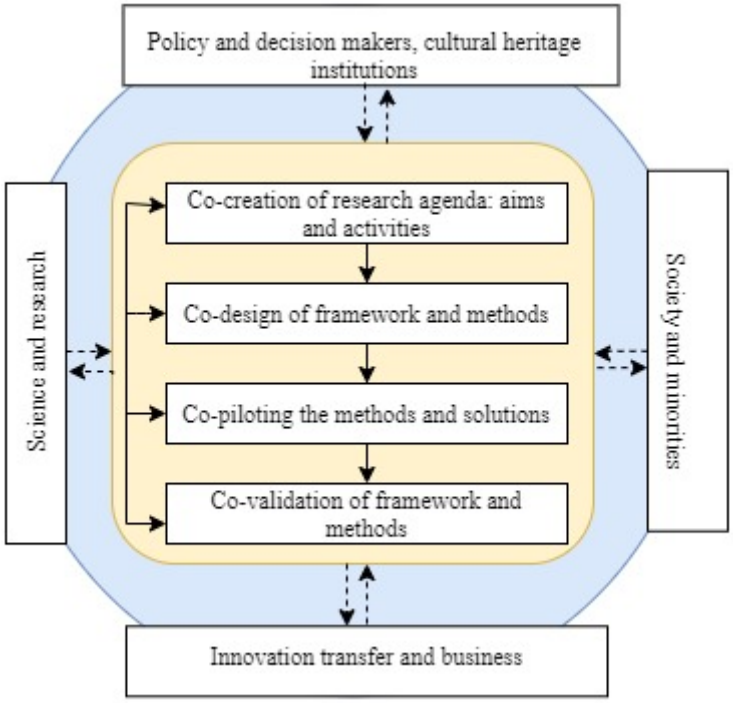
Challenges and responses: The challenge that methods can meet is different levels of readiness by experts in different countries and also some experts with citizen and minorities representatives without scientific background. The consistency will be ensured by having preparation activities and making sure the guidelines to experts and researchers are prepared in a user-friendly manner and follow the citizen science requirements.

In addressing the technological pitfalls (Objectives 1 and 3) related to mainstreaming ethics and values in digitising and usage of minorities' CH we will rely on Natural Language Processes (NLP) and Scientometrics (WP4).

Natural Language Processes (NLP) is an interdisciplinary subfield of linguistics, computer science, and artificial intelligence (AI) concerned with the interactions between computers and human language, in particular how to program computers to process and analyse large amounts of natural language data (Indurkhya & Damerau, 2010). *Scientometrics* is a sub-field of informetrics which concerns itself with measuring and analysing scholarly literature. The use of large-scale topic mining and text analysis is relatively new in innovation research and primarily used in prototypic settings (Münster, Utescher, & Ulutas-Aydogan, 2021). The used approaches are technically well established and investigated. In DIGICHer we combine an already successfully prototyped methodology comprising topic modelling and named entity recognition with statistical pattern recognition technologies to track large scale amounts of text as e.g. research publications and policy documents.

Challenges and responses: Input data for large scale analysis in DIGICHer may contain corrupted datasets: Dataset building contains multiple stages of data cleaning to eliminate e.g. code errors or control characters and to enhance the data quality. In case of results of high relevance, a manual sample-based quality check will be performed. The AI-based classification of topics via perceptron is limited explainable: Data-driven results retrieved via this classifier serve as initial evidence. In case of high relevance findings, a qualitative assessment will be performed to assess the reliability of the findings.

Figure 1. Co-creation approach in DIGICHer



The part of the research that addresses Objective 2 and Objective 4 will rely on a set of methodologies from design thinking, service design and citizen science (WP5).

Design thinking is a problem-solving methodology that focuses on understanding the user, generating ideas (Kolko, 2015; Plattner, Meinel & Leifer, 2011). Generally speaking, design tools are considered as thinking instruments useful for identifying good practices and effective strategies for developing, supporting, and verifying the effectiveness of a project, ensuring compliance with identified parameters and achieving the objective (Brown, 2009; Kim, & Kim, 2012). In addition, design tools allow for the resolution of a complex problem through creativity, suggesting and defining the process of strategies and methodologies to be adopted to achieve the desired goal. In DIGICHer a framework will be developed consisting of design tools capable of integrating all the different needs and problems that arise in developing a plan for digitising minorities CH, capable of implementing and simultaneously verifying the co-presence of all the necessary criteria in ethical (accessibility, identity, representativeness, inclusiveness), economic (community impact, sustainability), cultural (quality, valorisation, preservation), and technological (reliability, innovativeness, usability) aspects. Moreover, methodologies such as *participatory action research (PAR)* (i.e. a methodology that actively involves stakeholders in the decision-making process regarding the research project and resulting actions), *community intervention methodology* (i.e. a methodology that focuses on developing specific interventions to solve community problems, defining specific community problems and designing interventions to address them), *community mapping* (i.e. a technique that uses maps and diagrams to represent data collected on the community, that can be used to identify existing problems, community resources, and relationships among various elements), participatory evaluation (which involves community members in defining indicators and evaluating research results. This approach ensures that research results are relevant and useful to the community) and *interdisciplinary collaboration* (i.e. community-based research often involves researchers from different disciplines, allowing for a more in-depth and comprehensive understanding of issues that concern the community) are used specifically in the pilot tests carried out at the identified reference partners. *Design thinking models* will also be used for the final verification phase of the entire framework's functioning, with the aim of making it open and implementable primarily by reference communities, but also by all the participating subjects in the digitisation process. The main design methodologies for verifying through design tools will include: (1) *User testing*: involvement of end users in testing prototypes to verify usability, functionality, and user satisfaction; (2) *Prototyping*: creating prototypes allows verifying the technical feasibility of proposed solutions and obtaining timely feedback on research results; (3) *Usability testing:* to verify the usability and accessibility of digital products, users are invited to complete specific tasks while researchers observe and collect feedback; (4) *A/B testing*: this methodology involves testing two different versions of a product or solution to determine which one is more effective or preferred by users; (5) *Surveys*: this methodology is used to collect quantitative data and obtain feedback from research participants to evaluate the validity and relevance of the results obtained; and (6) *Focus groups*.

This part of the research will also make especial use of *citizen science* (CS) methodologies - citizen science being defined as the participation of non-professional scientists in the scientific process. However, it is important to note that different organisations use different reference points and criteria to define citizen science and focus on different contexts (Hacklay et al., 2021). Citizen science is seen as a key driver to facilitate and sustainably promote a more inclusive society by innovating to address key societal challenges (Robinson et al., 2018). Engaging a specific interest group is a significant challenge, given that the motivation is not necessarily shared by the participants, groups might include a people with poor digital skills or even limited relevant resources to access the tools and materials

provided (DESI, 2019). Moreover, very often, the tools used to engage the public do not include these groups, thus negating the expected impact and reinforcing social barriers and exclusion. CS can effectively serve policymaking initiatives and processes by providing evidence and useful insights to ensure compliance with legislation in a transparent and participatory manner, and it can also serve the public by enabling them to address specific societal issues that directly affect citizens and to influence decision-making on these issues at national and EU level (Strasser et al., 2018). Ensuring citizen engagement in the CH is a complex and multi-layered problem that requires contributions from diverse cultural, sociological, psychological, and behavioural perspectives. To address this challenge, the empowerment of citizens will be activated through 'Open Science' and 'Citizen Science' approaches in order to co-identify and co-create solutions with key stakeholders, especially minorities. Following a horizontal approach and a distributed expertise model, participants can be considered as competent in-the-field experts and therefore able to produce socially robust knowledge. CS can be a powerful practice for both the inclusion of minorities and the design of new evidence-based policies supported by the participation of citizens. In the project, in order to enact co-creation in citizen social science, it is key to establish a process and associated tools that combine materials and instructions, in order to facilitate the participatory design of projects. An abundance of methods, tools, toolboxes, databases and online repositories are currently already available for participatory design-enabled innovation. Many of them are adapted to CS.

Pilot cases:

In the process of co-creation with the minorities communities three pilot cases will be conducted, specifically with the Sámi communities, the Jewish communities and the Ladin community.

Pilot case 1 (Sámi communities): The partner National Archives (NAF) have knowledge of digital archiving and public engagement, as well as digitisation of minorities CH. The Sámi Archives, that ensure preservation and promotion of Sámi CH, are an organizational part of the NAF; thus, the NAF has solid connections and collaborations with the Sámi communities. The NAF has been engaged already in several projects about digitisation of Sámi cultural heritage, one in particular including ethical aspects: the project DigiSámiArchives, funded by EU Interreg Nord programme, and led by the University of Lapland (ULAP), where the Nuohtti search portal for Sámi archival materials was created and published in January 2023. In addition, an ethical guideline for the use of archival materials was developed in the project. Thus, the NAF will provide knowledge in the DIGICHer project that was created within this and some earlier projects concerning digitisation of Sámi CH and ethical issues. Moreover, in its pilot, NAF will map, digitise and enhance the usability of archival material concerning an ethnic minority, targeting 1-2 of the following minorities in Finland: Sámi, Karelians, Ingrians, Jewish or Romani. The pilot will consist of the following tasks: 1) Mapping archival material concerning the selected minority in the National Archives; 2) Creating identification tools to mark the identified material in National Archive's digital service Astia; 3) Choosing a representative part of the material for digitising; 4) Digitising material; 5) Enhancing the accessibility and usability of digitised material. The insights of the research conducted in DIGICHer in terms of law and policy, socio-economic and technical criteria will be fed in all the stages of the pilot. The perspectives and knowledge of the selected ethnic minorities will be an integer part of this process, as all the tasks will be executed together with representatives from the group. In addition to close cooperation, a larger part of the minority group will be integrated by inviting them to participate in crowdsourcing and volunteer digitising. Enhancing the accessibility and usability of digitised material will include using technologies such as handwritten text recognition and optical character recognition. The pilot will result in a framework of cooperation with minority groups concerning archival material and its digitising practices. Results also include tools for identifying and marking archival materials that concern minorities as well as means to utilize machine learning technologies in helping minority groups get their voice heard in the archives.

Pilot case 2 (Jewish communities):

Jewish museums and other cultural heritage organizations in Europe are typically woven into the social, organizational, communication, and regulatory fabric of their respective states, regions, and cities. Consequently, they face the same characteristics and challenges as other heritage digitization initiatives in Europe. Nevertheless, there are specificities that apply to Jewish heritage organizations.

They often maintain strong and rich relationships with leading heritage organizations in Israel, such as the National Library or the Central Archive of the Jewish people in Jerusalem, which deal with the history and culture of Jewish people. These collaborations usually involve sharing responsibilities, with funding and operational responsibilities lying on the bigger and better equipped Israeli counterparts, and content responsibilities on European peers. Such joint projects add an important international dimension to the digitization work of Jewish museums but also present additional issues to manage - in copyright, project

management, policies, and sometimes politics. Moreover, Israel is currently running an ambitious national program in digital transformation. Due to many professional, personal, and content links between the Israeli heritage sector and Jewish museums in Europe, the museums typically seek to maintain working relationships with these programs and get involved in them as well. The audiences of Jewish museums in Europe are diverse, ranging from local and national visitors to European, Israeli, and international visitors interested in Jewish culture. Catering to these diverse audiences requires refined prioritization.

Pilot case 3 (Ladin community):

The Ladin Cultural Institute "majon di fascegn" - Museo Ladin de Fascia aims to preserve and give value and future to the Ladin linguistic and CH of this minority community. This entity works in 3 main research fields: linguistic infrastructures for the standardization of the Ladin language; Ladin library and archives; and ethnographic conservation (Museum). In the last 2 decades, this institution has been working on the digitalisation of all its patrimony in the mentioned fields. The activities of the Ladin Cultural Institute and the Ladin Museum in the field of digitalization are developed in synergy with other entities working for the safeguard of Ladin and paying attention to the needs of the local and touristic demand, considering that Fassa Valley, where the Institute and the Museum are located, has a massive touristic economy with which the cultural heritage has to constantly face. As main goal for the coming years, the Ladin Cultural Institute, Ladin Museum and the other entities working in synergy with them will need to map and better organize the several digital tools made available for users and to place them in a cultural, social and economic context that is shared and especially visible and recognizable as part of a unique mission of preservation and safeguarding of this heritage through the most modern technologies by respecting the values and visions of this minority. The possible tasks in which to work in order to reach the aforementioned aims and that the partner aims to pursue in DIGICHer are: 1) mapping of the several existing tools and actions; 2) creating a devoted recognizable platform gathering the digital patrimony in order to enhance its accessibility and usability; 3) digitizing other material; 4) conceiving and developing new digital tools to share and make available the linguistic and CH also in the economic and social field; 5) working on the legal and ethical aspects of sharing this heritage, keeping in mind that the minority's representatives will have to be constantly involved, in order not to create a gap between stakeholders and researchers.

Challenges and responses: Research based on design thinking, citizen science and PAR present several challenges at different levels. First, in terms of ethics and fair involvement, citizen participation in scientific research can raise ethical issues regarding privacy, confidentiality, and data security, and it is necessary to respect ethical protocols and protect the rights of participants. Moreover, challenges related to the inclusion of people with different ethnicities, cultures, socio-economic levels, and education can also arise. Second, in terms of data quality: citizen participation increases the number of people involved in the collection of scientific data, but it can also lead to a variety of levels of experience and expertise. The challenge is to ensure that the collected data is reliable and of high quality. Third, in terms of access to technology and research results, while citizen participation nowadays requires the availability of technology, many people still do not have access to those and, therefore, risk being excluded not only from participation but also from the use of results. Each possible obstacle must be addressed through effective communication, training, and flexibility. It is essential to provide comprehensive training to participants on research methodology, data collection protocols, and the use of necessary technologies. Adequate training of participating citizens can help ensure the quality of collected data. Similarly, it is necessary to work to involve a diverse range of participants, reaching out to communities that might otherwise be excluded from participation. This can involve, in the first place, involving community leaders, organizing events in accessible public places, and translating materials into different languages. Moreover, discussing ethical and equity issues in research should be done in comparison with all stakeholders, effectively communicating research results to participants and all involved parties. This can help ensure that the results are used to make real changes and motivate future participation.

The knowledge and research-based recommendations that will enable achieving especially Objective 3 and 4 will use thematic analysis method, while data-driven approaches will be used to develop a methodology for future monitoring (WP6).

Thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data (Braun & Clarke 2006). However, it also interprets various aspects of the research topic, exploring explicit and implicit meanings within the data. With this method, the existing policy papers, ethical guidelines and data from WP1-5 will be analysed in order to answer RQ3 and RQ4, and achieve objectives 3 and 4. This approach aids to analyse what over-arching themes can be constructed from the data with the focus on this specific research questions. The common themes

(repeated ideas, topics, or ways of putting things) will be further analysed in order to point out gaps and shortcomings in existing practices, as well as themes considered important in the current situation, and, this way, the method will support the formulation of the recommendations. In addition, the Digital Co-Creation Index will be used to ensure a *Data-driven* approach to develop a methodology for future monitoring. *Digital Co-creation Index* is a methodological framework, which allows a multi-aspect evaluation of co-creative transformation: sociocultural contexts, stakeholder engagement, diverse needs of communities, incentives for participation and cooperation capabilities (Mačiulienė, 2018). This Co- Creation Index, co-developed by VILNIUS TECH, is also a part of the international projects C3PLACES and CLIMAS. In DIGICHer it is planned and operated using frameworks that empower citizens, policy makers and planners to be equally engaged in the data-based decision-making process when it comes to better manage and use digitisation of CH with a focus of minorities. The Digital Cocreation Index will also be adapted and deployed for assessing the activities in the pilots and to co-create the framework to better manage and use digitisation of cultural heritage especially when the minorities groups are involved.

Challenges and responses: The challenges of thematic analysis relate mainly to the ways in which the analysis is carried out in practice. Certain pitfalls in this regard include a failure to actually analyse the data, e.g. by using the data collection questions (such as from an interview schedule) as the themes that are reported. In that case, no actual analysis has occurred. The analysis might also be weak or unconvincing, meaning that the themes do not appear to work, there is too much overlap between themes, or the themes are not internally coherent and consistent. In a case of an unfounded analysis, the claims cannot be supported by the data, or, in the worst case, the data extracts presented suggest another analysis or even contradict the claims (Braun & Clarke, 2006). These potential pitfalls will be tackled by making the research decision clear and explicit. The theory and method need to be applied rigorously by devising a systematic method to carry out the research (Reicher & Taylor, 2005). The method's flexibility also makes it possible to change the course during the research, if it turns out that the initial research questions do not correspond to the data.

1.2.1. Project methodology and the 'do no significant harm' principle

The project main ambition itself obeys and fosters the 'do no further harm' principle by developing a framework to promote equity, diversity and inclusion through participation and engagement in the digitization and usage of minorities' CH. Moreover, the project and its methodology implement **heritage ethics** to guide the research, its methods, development and dissemination. This approach will be in line with truth and reconciliation processes of e.g. the Indigenous Sámi peoples as well as similar processes related to the other minority groups partners in the project.

1.2.2. National or international research and innovation activities

DIGICHer will use the research results and apply novel cultural heritage knowledge from across Europe in its research that result from various previous projects. First, the project will build on the research by two Interreg Nord-funded projects *Muittut, muitalusat - the story of the Sámi by the Sámi* (2020-2022) and *Digital Access to the Sámi Heritage Archives* (2018-2021) that research and implement heritage and archival activities with Sámi communities to preserve their culture. The *Celtic Languages and Cultural Identity* project (2005-2007) has published an Encyclopaedia and Atlas in the form of internet resources for researchers into Celtic history and culture, which presents a good starting point for the DIGICHer analysis (https://www.wales.ac.uk/en/CentreforAdvancedWelshCelticStudies/ResearchProjects/CompletedProjects/TheCelticLanguagesandCulturalIdentity/IntroductiontotheProject.aspx). Moreover, the Ladin Cultural Institute "majon di fascegn" and Ladin Museum of Fassa Valley has published the *Ladin Media Library* consisting of a Platform for gaining knowledge and diffusion of the Ladin language. The tool provided by the platform is called TALL, an online Dictionary aimed at the Automated processing of the Ladin language. The *PERICLES project* (2018-2021) sought to preserve and sustainably governing cultural heritage and landscapes in European coastal and maritime regions (https://www.pericles-heritage.eu) and the *ARCHES project* (2016-2019) sought to create more inclusive cultural environments particularly for those with differences and difficulties associated with perception, memory, cognition and communication (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/693229). In addition, the *REACH (RE-designing Access to Cultural Heritage for a wider participation in preservation, (re-)use and management of European culture)* project (2017-2020) https://www.reach-culture.eu, which provided a social Platform, a sustainable space for meeting, discussion and collaboration between stakeholders within the field of CH will be relevant for DIGICHer. The *GIFT project* (2017-2019), https://pro.europeana.eu/project/the-gift-project will also be relevant as it was an Europeana research and innovation programme that brought together museum professionals, world-renowned artists, designers, and researchers to help museums create hybrid experiences that combine the physical and digital to create personal

encounters with CH. *V4Design* (2018-2021) https://pro.europeana.eu/project/the-gift-project was a Europeana project integrating digital CH into the daily creative workflow of designers and architects. In addition, the *European Interoperable Database (EID)* https://www.rescult-project.eu/european-interoperable-database/, the key outcome of the *RESCULT (ResCult Increasing Resilience of Cultural heritage)* project, will be important as it runs as a supporting decision tool for the safeguarding of cultural assets. It represents a composite tool designed to support emergency operators, authorities and decision-maker in protecting cultural heritage against natural hazards. DIGICHer will also build on some studies conducted on the CCIs, such as *AMASS* (2020-2023), that investigates the impact of the arts in mitigating societal challenges and developed innovate digital and arts-based approaches to enhance open policy poly-making processes and *CREADIS3 - Smart Specialization Creative Districts* (2017-2021) that addressed innovation and development through non-technological forms of innovation, as well as economic, social and environmental challenges, through connections between the technological and creative cultural sectors.

Moreover, DIGICHer will seek synergies with large-scale EU initiatives in the area of CH, such as the *Time Machine* project (2019-2020) https://www.timemachine.eu/ funded under Horizon 2020, that developed large-scale digitisation of CH and computing infrastructure, mapping millennia of European historical and geographical evolution, the *European common data space for cultural heritage* and, when launched, the *European Collaborative Cloud*, where the consortium member Europeana Foundation is leading the deployment (see Section 2).

1.2.3. Interdisciplinarity

The DIGICHer project is transdisciplinary by its concept and design. Each step will utilize interdisciplinary perspectives via the systemic review that involve both SSH and STEAM related terminology and methodology; design thinking citizen science methods of engagement research will involve experts from a wide variety of SSH and STEAM disciplines as well as policy actors. The project is realized by a multidisciplinary research consortium that conducts scientific research in close collaboration with a broad stakeholder network, bringing together the main actors in digital technology and digital fairness, law, policies and ethics, community outreach, cultural heritage and cultural institutions with the researchers, public administration, and minorities groups and innovation support. DIGICHer will adopt an interdisciplinary approach to address the urgent need for action to mainstream ethics and minorities' perspectives in processes of digitisation and usage of CH. It includes concepts, methods and analytical tools from several disciplines such as Creative Cultural Studies, Computer science, Digital humanities, Economics and Management, Social Innovation, Social and Service Design, as well as Law and Policy. The motivation for adopting cross-genre and interdisciplinary approaches is to enhance out of the box methodologies and enable the development of multi-disciplinary methods that will investigate, analyse and evaluate how the diversity of European culture can be reflected through digital technologies to preserve, disseminate and re-use valuable resources. Workshops will engage stakeholders - including minorities and groups that tend to less active - in a transdisciplinary manner, and reflect upon specific digitisation of CH from an inclusive perspective by developing knowledge that is both interdisciplinary (involving multiple disciplinary perspectives) but also create knowledge that is with and for society and socially robust. During workshops a number and variety of facilitative methods will be utilized, such as dialogic conversation, visioning, and co-creation, to stir reflection about social desirability of specific initiatives on digitisation of CH and also trigger discussion on and offer findings to better integrate justice principles and practices of individual participants and their context as well as how to change these towards a more desirable future. Participatory co-creation methods will involve diverse stakeholders, testing will be analysed by traditional social science mixed methods: quantitative e.g. analysis of quantifiable social, economic as well as qualitative modes, such as interviews or content analysis. Other SSH data collecting methods such as semi-structured interview, and focus groups will be used during the co-creation and design thinking process. Macro-data will be analysed for estimating the socio-economic, usage of technologies expected impacts of DIGICHer. The success of the policy making responses are highly dependent on the usage of data and knowledge between the stakeholders to ensure equitable and consensual participation of all stakeholders engaging those who are more vulnerable and have less access to representation of their interests. The policies and decisions are highly dependent on social variables such as social acceptance of technology by the stakeholders and end-user groups, social lifestyles, collective memory and development policies and the overall management of digitisation and economy.

1.2.4. Gender Dimension

Gender equality in science is a key priority of the European Commission and Gender equality concerns all parts of HE. Non-discrimination and equality are core elements of international human rights. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being is entitled to all rights and freedoms 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property,

birth or other status'. Making use of all talents and creating equal opportunities for men and women is not only a matter of fairness, but it is also an issue of economic efficiency. Embracing gender equality will contribute to EU competitiveness and to growth and job creation. Gender equality in science is a key priority of the European Commission and Gender equality concerns all parts of HE. Non-discrimination and equality are core elements of international human rights. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being is entitled to all rights and freedoms 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status'. Making use of all talents and creating equal opportunities for men and women is not only a matter of fairness, but it is also an issue of economic efficiency. Embracing gender equality will contribute to EU competitiveness and to growth and job creation. The project engages with gender equality in three dimensions: staffing and labor practices, prevention of gender harassment and other abusive practices, and gender mainstreaming in substantive research.

First, in terms of **staffing**, the project's leadership reflects gender balance; in particular, its coordinator is a woman, as are the principal investigators in several of the partner institutions. Moreover, as recruitment commences, strong emphasis will be placed on promoting equality between research participants and researchers, considering both gender and diversity of researchers, both in junior and senior scholars' recruitment. In terms of **labour practices**, the project will build on each partners' policies to promote equal participation of female and LGBTQI+ members of the Consortium, exercising the rights inherent in fatherhood, motherhood or the combination of professional and family lives. Participation of women and LGBTQI+ staff during the course of the project is ensured by providing equal access and opportunities by complying with all recommendations, directives rules and initiatives of the European Parliament on reconciling professional and family life, primarily the EP Resolution on Reconciling professional, family and private lives 2003/2129(INI) and other Directives, such as: 92/85/EEC; 96/34/EC; and Articles 136, 137(1), and 141(3) of the Treaty.

Second, in terms of **gender harassment and other abusive practices**, the project coordinator will build on the policies of each partner institutions, and implement a common strategy that adopts the best gender practices of partner institutions, and adopts them as a common code of project governance for all partner institutions, including open and transparency communication policies. To that effect, the project will follow an open communication structure that supports equal participation of researchers, policy makers, experts and representatives of minority groups in the research. We will also consider gender-specific ways of dealing with technological tools, knowledge and information products and their development by supporting Article 141(3) of the EC Treaty.

Finally, in terms **of substantive research**, the project involves an exploration of processes of cultural representation through digitization that require a heightened gender sensitivity. Moreover, the project also includes a process of co-creation with minority groups and organizations, which will also include gendered dynamics that need to be read through a gendered lens. To that effect, the project includes as part of its substantive work both a map of strategies of participation in the digitization of cultural heritage (which includes tackling exclusion on the basis of gender) and an inclusive methodology of co-creation of policy that includes appropriate spaces for women and LGBTQI+ voices. The project seeks, in that sense, to contribute to the **mainstreaming of gender** in the digitization of minority cultural heritage, in its the policy, technological and socio-economic dimensions.

1.2.5 Data management and management of other research outputs

The project consortium will carry out different practices to ensure an open cooperative work approach, as well as the systematic exchange of knowledge, methodologies, model and tools developed, following the HE guidelines. The project open science principles are presented below, justifying how appropriate they are as an integral part of project methodology including early and open sharing of research and Open access to data. This project partners are committed to the Open Access Approach (OAA). Data sources comprise both EU data and exemplary national / regional data from the case study regions, including EU Open Data Portal (1,3 Mio figures on cultural heritage), EU CORDIS (125 Mio datasets for all FP5-8 projects and FP8 (H2020) publications), arXif (30,100 articles tagged computing and humanities or heritage), Core.ac.uk (19,900 research articles on cultural heritage and 6 Mio policy documents on EU FPs 5-9 and national level), National open data access points e.g. www.govdata.de, https://www.avoindata.fi/en, https://dati.trentino.it/. ***Open access*** refers to the principles of openness and transparency underline all research activities within the project to foster sharing and collaboration as early as possible, and throughout all research phases. Open and transparent practices will be implemented in line with the open science policy in HE, encouraging the use of the Open Research Europe (ORE) publishing platform and the open repository for research objects (OpenAire). In addition, all project results, reports, dissemination materials, publications, presentations, research datasets will be made available through the project website and page, whenever possible, according to the guidelines for open access in HE provided by the EC. Following OA policies of key publishers,

partners have budgeted minor publication costs to allow for limited payments for OA. The consortium will provide green OA wherever feasible. Green OA will allow authors to deposit a Preprint, a potentially revised author version or, where possible, a final peer-reviewed publisher's version (Registered reports) of their publication at an institutional or subject repository that allows public access. Most of these materials will also be freely available on the project website as accessible PDF files. Similarly, the project software tools will be released with suitable open-source licenses, while the text and media content developed in the project shall be released under appropriate Creative Commons licenses. This will also enable visually impaired people to have an access to the text. ***Types of Data to be collected*** includes secondary data (digitized culture and heritage archives and materials; as well as born digital materials) and collected, recorded and digitised data (digitally recorded video, voice and photo data). ***Reproducibility of research outputs*** refers to increasing the reproducibility of research outputs. Open-source software will be used when possible, and for storing data and results, existing infrastructure will be harnessed. Clarity of citation of data sources and the use of Digital Object Identifier numbers (DOIs) will maximize the potential for reuse academic publications. ***Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement:*** The project will adopt recommended practices, as relevant for achieving the project objectives through the engagement of key stakeholders in the project. The strategy will be inspired on and adapted from the social innovation approach (WP5) and communication and dissemination (WP7). ***European Open Science Portal:*** This portal, and Open Europe, will be used for open and green publication and dissemination. Several options will be made available to allow data sharing between partners and externally in compliance with the ***General Data Protection Regulation*** (GDPR) principles, including a federated information sharing approach. With regards to ***data management***, it is worthy to remark that a portion of the relevant data for the project comes from existing data sets of the Public Authorities and stakeholders involved in the project. Whenever possible, additional data sets will be made available as open data or through open services. However, several collected data sets, in particular those concerning personal information, cannot be made available outside the project. In this case, an evaluation will be performed to assess if, after suitable aggregation and anonymization, data can be made available to external stakeholders; publication will occur only when deemed culturally appropriate with the explicit informed consent from participants and after a careful investigation on privacy issues. Open Research data will be aligned with the ***Data Management Plan*** (DMP) (D8.2 in M3 and updated in M18), will ensure rapid identification of mechanisms and pipelines for sharing knowledge at the earliest stage and ensure decision makers receive synthesized evidence in a timely way. The project will deposit the data on diverse, yet trusted repositories (e.g., OpenAire, GitHub, *Topotheque* – Time Machine Europe) as soon as they will be ready according to the DMP, ensure the deposition and access to publications and research data. Issues of access will be refined in the DMP, which will provide a broad analysis of the data that will be generated, processed and/or stored by partners using existing platforms such as institutional secure login data storage facilities, and open-source data storage facilities mentioned earlier. The DMP template of the EC[1] will provide a description of the methods to be used in terms of making data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. The deliverable will also provide: a) an explanation about the allocation of resources, including the short/medium-term strategy and long-term strategy that assures FAIR generated data will be preserved and accessible after the end of the project; bi) a detailed description of the provisions for ensuring data security, and c) an identification of legal and/or ethics issues on data sharing. In this respect we also evaluate the feasibility of the implementation of the CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) principles for Indigenous Data Governance. These principles are indented by GIDA (Global Indigenous Data Alliance) as a complement of the FAIR principles encouraging open and other data movements to consider both people and purpose in their advocacy and pursuits. Concrete data management propositions are also addressed (e.g. Ethics-by-design, Ethic Impact Assessment, adoption of Ethical Canvas, Data Stewardship policy) for how to strike a fair balance between the various interests at stake relying on different regulatory means towards a revised and modern open data policy for minorities' CH.

2. Impact

2.1 Project's pathways towards impact

DIGICHer will contribute to all expected outcomes of the call in the following ways:

Outcome #1: Increased critical understanding of the potential, opportunities, barriers and risks of digitising cultural heritage.

Through investigation and mapping of the current landscape of digitisation in Europe from minorities' heritage point of view, the project will provide a comprehensive overview of existing gaps and current best practices and trends related to the legal and policy, socio-economic and technological aspects of the digitisation and usage of the minority heritage collections. The project will further contribute with a systematic and evidence-based analysis of the current challenges and opportunities related to the ethical representation of minority heritage in digital cultural collections as well as during the digitisation, sharing and reuse of these digital objects.

Outcome #2: Research and knowledge-based recommendations and/or method(s) on how the European cultural heritage sector can better manage digitisation of their collections, including setting priorities, ensuring the correct context is reflected on the digital objects created, and guaranteeing their long-term durability.

The project will revisit the implications for law and policy, socio-economic and technological drivers and barriers for digitisation of minorities CH and deliver prototypes of monitoring and decision support tools to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity, to provide input for informed decisions with regard to digitisation of CH and monitor their impact. In addition, based on the collected research data and the findings and insights delivered during the pilot phase with partner minority communities, the project will develop a set of recommendations for the key project stakeholders, including i) recommendations for policy and decision-makers to support (legislatively, financially, balancing the power) digitisation and ethical representation of minority heritage online, ii) recommendations for CH institutions on ethical representation of and engagement with minority heritage, and iii) guidelines for minority communities to support and streamline the process of digitisation of their heritage. The recommendations and guidelines will be translated in the languages of the minority groups participating in the project to enable their easier adoption and usage.

Outcome #3: Validated framework(s) that support the cultural heritage sector to make best use of their digital assets, in order to reap the full benefits of the digital transition and avoid the pitfalls.

The project will contribute a methodology for cultural institutions for co-creating inclusive frameworks for the digitisation of minority heritage, in a process that involves minority organizations. Moreover, it will provide law and policy and socio-economic recommendations and technological tools for cultural institutions for equitable, diverse and inclusive digitisation of minority heritage. To do so, the project will map the gaps and challenges for appropriate minority representation in digitisation, and envisage a pilot phase that engages the key actors in the process, namely the identified minorities and the CH institutions as holders of the digital collections and involve them in the entire process of design, development, implementation and verification, using methods such as service design, design thinking, citizen science, co-creation, and community-based research. This framework will be complemented by novel methodological guidelines for setting-up and facilitating collaborative participation activities in order to enhance the engagement of the key stakeholders in the digitisation and usage of minority heritage.

Outcome #4: Significant contributions to help European cultural heritage institutions become more digitally adept, capable of capitalising fully on the opportunities of digital cultural heritage.

In addition to developing recommendations based on the validated framework, the project will create a monitoring performance methodology for future citizen's engagement using data methodologies based on qualitative and quantitative criteria to assess the usage/performance of the digitisation of CH in respect to minorities' CH. This combination will have great potential for supporting a transition towards practices for digitisation of minorities' CH that are more equitable, diverse and inclusive. This will increase availability as well as reuse possibilities for digitised minorities' heritage, thus untapping opportunities for the European cultural institutions that have currently not been fully capitalised, overall making them and the whole European heritage sector more resilient.
Moreover, for a wider impact, the DIGICHer project will also seek synergies with large-scale EU initiatives in the area of CH, such as the **European common data space for CH** and, when launched, the **European Collaborative Cloud**. The consortium member Europeana Foundation is leading the deployment of the European common data space for CH and will ensure that DIGICHer will build up on its existing knowledge, activities and network, in particular the Europeana publishing and licensing frameworks, data governance work plans, the activities of the

Europeana impact and copyright communities and the latest developments with regard to diversity and inclusion. On the other hand, the DIGICHer project outcomes will contribute to the further development of the above-mentioned frameworks and will directly support the members of **Europeana Network Association** and the wider CH sector in their work to ensure better access, quality and reuse of digital cultural collections. The wider impact of the project will be also supported through liaison with the European Collaborative Cloud in particular with regard to the areas of data standards and frameworks and capacity building with regard to inclusive digitisation. In addition, **ATHENA Network** https://athenauni.eu/ (VILNIUS TECH is a member) supported by the EC will provide a platform of 41 European Universities that cooperate to shape the digital transformation of societies through interdisciplinary approaches. The impact will be spread also involving the Universities in Kiyv and Lviv (Ukraine) that are also members of the ATHENA network. The **Crowdhelix Ltd.** https://crowdhelix.com/ (VILNIUS TECH and ULAP are members) will create a platform to share project findings among more than 11 000 targeted researchers, academics in Europe and globally. The **World Trade Organizations Chairs network** (ULAP member) will be an instrument to the diffusion of the projects research results with other universities and with WTO policy makers. The **ICCAL-Latin American Legal Clinics networks** (ULAP member) will contribute to the diffusion with Indigenous organization in Latin America. ULAP is also a member of the **Arctic 5** https://arcticfive.org/ which is a partnership framework working on issues relevant to the Arctic – CH is one of the raising topics within the framework. In the specific field of IPR we are also well connected with major international organizations such as the **WIPO**, the **EUIPO** and the **EPO** and we will be able to engage with them to disseminate the results of DIGICHer. The **World Commerce and Contracting Association** and the **Law and Management researcher network** (ULAP member), organizations connecting researchers and contracting practitioners, will be great venues for disseminate and create impact with industries especially in relation to legal design issues.

2.1.1. Expected Impact and Key Target Audience

Through its actions and outcomes DIGICHer will achieve the following impacts:

Social impact: DIGICHer actions and outcomes - from pilots to framework, methodologies and guidelines - will in the long run contribute to increased minority community involvement in CH processes and activities (from digitisation to engagement). Moreover, it will contribute to a more responsive and democratic cultural sector, whose digital activities reflect the plurality of minority worldviews present in Europe. As a result, minority heritage will be represented in a way which respects minorities' values and conveys their voice, thus, ensuring better understanding and enhanced engagement with minority heritage collections by the general public and professional heritage users and, overall, leading to a more equitable, diverse and tolerant society, and to resilient European cultural institutions with a pluralistic offer that is appealing to a diverse future generation of audiences.

Economic impact: The increased community involvement and commitment combined with the inspired appreciation for minority heritage will help unlocking economic opportunities. Minorities will feel more confident in sharing their heritage when they know their values are respected and accordingly reflected in the process of digitisation and reuse. This will support digitisation processes and improve the quality of the heritage collections which would, in return, facilitate collaborations between minority communities, cultural institutions and creative players and will enable the development of new projects, products and services. Such process will, in turn, broaden the appeal of European cultural institutions, catering to a diverse and digitally-savvy audience that values a plural gaze in cultural representation.

Scientific impact: The DIGICHer project intervenes primarily in three scientific fields: first, it will contribute in the development of co-creation methodologies involving participants from diverging world-views, for the purpose of creating legal, socio-economic and technological frameworks that are policy relevant – a contribution that is potentially relevant outside the digital heritage domain. The project will make such contribution through scientific publications and other knowledge diffusion platforms that describe and reflect on the methodology developed and piloted in the project. Second, the project will contribute knowledge on the interphase between digitisation and minority rights and cultural representations, bringing to bear the project's output through scientific publications and other means of knowledge diffusion for better engagement and participation in relation to the digitisation of minority heritage. Third, it intervenes in the field of governance of digital CH, putting forward novel theoretical frameworks for equitable, diverse and inclusive governance and decision-making models of digital CH of minorities, and, possibly, other underrepresented groups.

Political impact: The DIGICHer recommendations will help stakeholders to get a better understanding of the needs of minority communities with regard to their heritage online representation as well as of possible ways to achieve ethical and inclusive digitisation of this heritage at scale. In particular, the take up of the DIGICHer outcomes

might mobilise policy goodwill towards improved regulations for digitisation (and its funding) of minority CH on local, regional, national and EU level, as well as provide with an example to follow at the global level.

Table 2.a. DIGICHer expected impacts

No	Impact
I1	Give visibility to the project and increase understanding and support from the public authorities, cultural heritage institutions, scientific community, policymakers, minorities groups and society at large
I2	Attract potential users of the integrated framework with a toolbox – including public authorities, cultural heritage institutions, researchers, experts, policymakers, etc.
I3	Ensure co creation of knowledge and results with relevant communities involved
I4	Ensure adoption of research outputs, solutions and policy recommendations and uptake of the results by decision makers, cultural heritage institutions, minorities groups, educational institutions, civil associations, citizen and the scientific community
I5	Spread knowledge by making the project results openly available and searchable under fair conditions in Europe and globally

2.1.2. Key Target Audiences

The target audiences (TA) will be engaged both in the co-creation activities of the projects as well as for dissemination, communication and exploitation purposes during the project. Each target group has its own interest and interests will be considered: the research itself, learning about the findings, willingness to spread a work wider and some will be affected by the results. Each group has different experiences and competences to participate in the processes like planned and this possible disbalance will also be considered.

Table 2.b. List of key target audiences

No	Key target audience
TA1	Local and regional authorities, national/international associations
TA2	Research and Innovation communities: Universities, academia and research organizations, educational institutions
TA3	Policy makers in the areas of cultural heritage and social innovation across Europe, Decision makers at EU level, managing authorities and intermediate bodies, stakeholders of Smart Specialisation Strategies, Digital Cultural Heritage, European Commission, ESF, ERDF Representations, EIT Culture and Creativity, Digital Europe, Erasmus+ Offices
TA4	Groups representing minorities communities, social partners, citizen, civil society
TA5	Cultural heritage institutions, people working in, with and around cultural heritage from across Europe (including cultural heritage professionals, and particularly those responsible for or likely to use or reuse cultural heritage content from minorities communities)
TA6	Advisory Board and relevant project representatives
TA7	General public with interest to engage and reuse digital cultural collections, in particular the ones of underrepresented communities

The way these categories of targets will be addressed and the Impacts we intend to pursue with them are outlined in the draft plan for Communication and Dissemination below.

2.2. Measures to maximise impact - Dissemination, exploitation and communication

A set of different measures will be taken to maximise the following impacts of the project. The Impacts will be pursued by setting up and regularly monitoring and updating a strategy & plan for communication and dissemination and an outline of the related activities is provided in the draft plan for Communication and Dissemination below. Dissemination, exploitation and communication activities will be carried out in WP7.

2.2.1. Objectives

Dissemination, communication and exploitation activities will have three main objectives, depending on the nature of the activity and relevant audiences targeted to:

1. Raise awareness of the project amongst key target audiences;
2. Promote active engagement from key target audiences with relevant project outputs and outcomes;

3. Develop viable plans for the exploitation of the project results and outcomes beyond the project end;
4. Increase impact through strengthening partnerships among stakeholders including policy makers, researchers, minorities and innovation support institutions;
5. Increase impact through close cooperation with relevant Horizon Europe, Horizon 2020 and Digital Europe funded projects.

2.2.2. Strategy and tactics

The dissemination and communication plan will finalise communication objectives, devise a strategic approach to reach those objectives, create more detailed tactical plans to implement the strategy, and agree KPIs to track efficacy of the activities. The plan will include also project branding and detail activities to raise awareness and increase engagement with the project. All communication activities will help support the objective of raising awareness of the project, whilst distinct plans will be made to promote specific outputs and outcomes that we want our audiences to engage with, including agreeing target audiences, agreeing key channels to reach these audiences, agreeing appropriate messaging for each (including benefits to the target audience and clear calls to action), creating simple user journeys, finalising collateral to support promotion (imagery/branding etc), researching and contacting relevant networks across Europe to target and targeting relevant events to present and to promote the project to key audiences. The combined experience, expertise and widespread network of our consortium will be used to make sure that we reach maximum impact with all key actors. A fully integrated communication, dissemination, and exploitation plan, involving all partners will be developed and implemented since the early stages of the project, to ensure its impact is swift and timely, and continues beyond the life of the project. Communication, dissemination and exploitation will be supported by Europeana and Time machine, our collaborating networks and associations, and Advisory Board. Time machine and the Network to Promote Linguistic Diversity participating as associated partners will offer support to ensure applicability and transferability of research results. The Advisory Board will support the project offering links and opportunities for interactions with other previous and ongoing related projects (incl. projects under the European Collaborative Could for Cultural Heritage), and supporting the project activities offering feedback and suggestions, especially through the revision of project deliverables.

2.2.3. Draft plan for communication and dissemination

To ensure a timely start of the dissemination activities, the plan will be implemented since the beginning of the project (M4) and updated at M18, to ensure its adaptation to the spreading of the first results of the project, and continuously during the project development. The plan will set out the target audience and ensure that the project reaches them with engaging, impactful messaging. The following table presents a preliminary dissemination plan.

Table 2.c. DIGICHer preliminary dissemination plan with outcome-impact chain

Type of activity	Month	Key target audience	Outcome	Impact
Coordinated visual identity, logo and logotype, and templates. First templates of general brochure and other dedicated communication material. Dissemination pack to the partners during the project.	M6	TA1, TA2, TA4, TA5, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1
Dissemination and communication activities will be organised regularly during the project to raise awareness and support minorities, communicate and engage with stakeholders.	M6-M36	TA1, TA4, TA5	O1, O2, O3, O4	I2, I4, I5
Scientific communication (presentations and publications) for international conferences and peer-reviewed scientific journals.	M12-M36	TA2, TA3, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I5
Social media channels, LinkedIn® and others, together with blog platforms, websites of the partners and newsletters. These channels will be set-up to ensure targeting of content to relevant stakeholder groups and target audience.	M2-M36	TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6, TA7	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I3
Stories about hot topics from the project and early interventions to be published on the project webpages and distributed via all its social media channels, partners websites, partnership and networks.	M12-M36	TA1, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6, TA7	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I3, I5

A final public event will target the participation of EC officials, policy makers, main players of the different economic sectors and with the minority communities. The events will be organised to allow the bidirectional communication between project and stakeholders.	M36	TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I4, I5
Infographics / Visual Maps will be developed to accompany all the contents produced to easily visualise and communicate the most relevant outcomes generated during the project and for making them more accessible to people less involved in similar activities.	M6-M36	TA4, TA5, TA7	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I4
Activities together with the related projects funded by Horizon Europe or Horizon 2020 and projects funded under the European Collaborative Could for Cultural Heritage and Digital Europe	M2-M36	TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5, TA6	O1, O2, O3, O4	I1, I2, I5

Measurable indicators for Communication and Dissemination Activities
Identification of measures will help to monitor the progress of how well dissemination and communication strategy is achieving objectives set. A monitoring tool will include a set of the most important KPIs for dissemination, communication and exploitation of the results, a tool will be kept updated regularly. Table "A set of KPIs for dissemination and communication" presents KPIs distributed over the project months in relation with the measures presented in the Table "DIGICHer preliminary dissemination plan with outcome-impact chain".

Table 2.d. A set of KPIs for dissemination and communication

Key Performance Indicators for Dissemination & Communication	M1-M12	M13-M24	M25-M36	Overall
Number of large public events organized for external audiences			1	1
Number of external events attended representing the project	4	6	5	15
Posts representing DIGICHer on social media channels, LinkedIn®, in the websites of partners	30	50	50	130
Stories from different stakeholders' engagement activities	5	6	6	17
News and other editorial from the project published	4	4	8	16
Number of scientific publications in peer-review journals		2	4	6
Number of scientific presentations in international conferences & workshops		2	3	5
Number of general press/magazine articles published	1	1	3	5
Number of press releases delivered to traditional media		5	5	10
Number of unique visitors to the project webpages (based on Google Analytics)	500	1000	1000	2500
Number of material downloads	10	30	100	140

2.2.4. Exploitation strategy
A successful exploitation strategy contributes to create a better acceptance among stakeholders, wider partnerships based on equal participation and support the CH sector with better mechanisms to engage minorities, citizen and stakeholders in the process to better manage digitisation and usage of their collections. During the project a set of specific actions will be undertaken to ensure a comprehensive and effective exploitation of project results and outcomes, in particular: an articulated Exploitation Plan and an Exploitation Agreement establishing IPR and clear commercial routes with which project results and knowhow will be exploited in the defined market and providing commercial opportunities for all involved parties. The exploitation strategy will also involve the capacity building section which will be implemented through Lithuanian Innovation Center, Europeana. Time machine and networks of partners. An Exploitation Workshop will be held in the advanced phase of the project. This will serve as a platform to all the partners to share the exploitation strategy as well as discuss and agree together, the opportunity to discuss will ensure equal participation and full alignment of intents and partner engagement. Exploitation activities will start as early in the project as it will be possible and will follow an Exploitation path which will evolve with the evolution of the project. The Exploitation path is organised in 3 phases: (1) Initial phase (M9): initial mapping of project results,

preliminary regulatory and market analysis; (2) Mid phase (M24): analysis and initial exploitation plan, validation of plan with stakeholders, exploitation workshop; (3) Final phase (M30): finalization of exploitable results, ROI analysis, exploitation agreement among partners.

Partners' exploitation plan

The DIGICHer partners made some preparation work and developed preliminary exploitation plans according to their typology of institution and possibility to access their partnering networks. This preparation will ensure full impact for the project. Preliminary directions for the exploitation plans are presented below and will be updated during the project lifecycle.

Table 2.e. DIGICHer Partner exploitations plan

Type of Partner	Exploitation plan
Local public authorities	Use applicable results responding to their mandate on digitisation of CH especially being in a close relation with minorities groups. In particular, the innovative integrated framework with tools for engaging minorities and stakeholders. Use lessons learnt and recommendations to be more capable to better manage and use digital CH involving the communities and citizens.
Cultural heritage institutions	The integrated framework with decision support tools for them the better knowledge and data based manage digitisation of CH, better understand possible pitfalls and opportunities, have tools to for ensuring ethical equal engagement of stakeholders to ensure correct context and avoid misuse, also higher trust in support from innovation support institutions.
Institutions and NGO representing minorities groups	Use applicable results and in particular the extended knowledge and tools to empower the minorities groups (*Sámi, Jewish, Ladin*) and the civil society in participating in the processes of management and use of digitised CH.
Regional and National Authorities	Improve the interactions with local public authorities and share relevant knowledge and experience for better political decision making.
International organisations	The integrated framework with tools will assist to support CH institutions and policy makers to make more ethical decisions employing knowledge-based recommendations and methods.
Research and academic institutions	Knowledge and data-based tools on how to research on the issues that include vulnerable issues like cultural heritage (also intangible) and groups like minorities, how to better provide assistance through RRI and increased knowledge and collected data to CH sector, study the impact at the social, economic and behavioural levels, scientific publication, new research collaborations and integration in existing curricula in education of all levels.
Innovation support institutions	The validated integrated framework with tools will be used to guide the European CH sector including museums, archives and also business, film industry, and other to better manage avid pitfalls and misuse.

2.3 Summary

KEY ELEMENT OF THE IMPACT SECTION

Specific Needs	Expected Results	D & E & C Measures
• Need for better understanding and reflection of the needs and ethics of minority communities in the practices of digitisation,	• **Recommendations for CHIs** on ethical representation of and engagement with minority heritage	**Dissemination:** online project presence, social media engagement, promotional campaigns, webinars, videos, blogs, podcasts, infographics, final conference

safeguarding and reuse of their heritage ● Need to support and guide CHIs in ethical representation of minority heritage in their digital collections	● **Guidelines for minority communities** ● **Recommendations for policy and makers** to support (legislatively, financially, balancing the power) digitisation and ethical representation of minority heritage online ● **Guidelines for general public** on engagement and reuse of digital minority heritage ● **User support tool** to guide decision-making with regard to digitisation of cultural heritage ● **Validated framework** for digitisation of minority heritage, based on design tools and citizen science methods	**Exploitation:** exploitation and sustainability planning, policy recommendations, framework and methodology documentation, scientific publications **Communication:** interviews with representatives of pilot minority groups, participation in outreach events

Target Groups	Outcomes	Impacts
● **Cultural heritage institutions (CHIs)** as key actor in digitisation, sharing and display of cultural heritage collections online ● **Minority communities** - various groups with specific and often underrepresented heritage online ● **Policy makers & governmental bodies** responsible and/or very involved in the development and implementation of regulations regarding digitisation on a local, regional, national and European level. These include municipalities, regional and national agencies as well as expert groups on EU level on data digitisation, culture, social innovation. ● **General public** with interest to engage and reuse digital cultural collections, in particular the ones of underrepresented communities.	● **Increased critical understanding** of the potential, opportunities, barriers and risks of digitising cultural heritage. ● **Research and knowledge-based recommendations** and/or method(s) on how the European cultural heritage sector can better manage digitisation of their collections, including setting priorities, ensuring the correct context is reflected on the digital objects created, and guaranteeing their long-term durability. ● **Validated framework and methods** that support the cultural heritage sector to make best use of their digital assets, in order to reap the full benefits of the digital transition and avoid the pitfalls. ● **Easy access to knowledge and tools** to help European cultural heritage institutions become more digitally adept, capable of capitalising fully on the opportunities of digital cultural heritage.	**Social impact** ● Increased minority community involvement and commitment, leading to a more inclusive, diverse and tolerant society ● More inclusive and ethical representation of minority heritage collections online ● Better understanding and enhanced engagement with minority heritage collections by the general public and professional users **Economic impact** ● A wider reuse of digitised minority heritage collections due to their increased availability and ethical representation **Scientific impact** ● Methodological advances related to the digitisation of minority heritage **Political** • Improved regulations for digitisation of (minority) cultural heritage which might lead to more and diverse funding for digitisation processes on local, regional, national and EU level

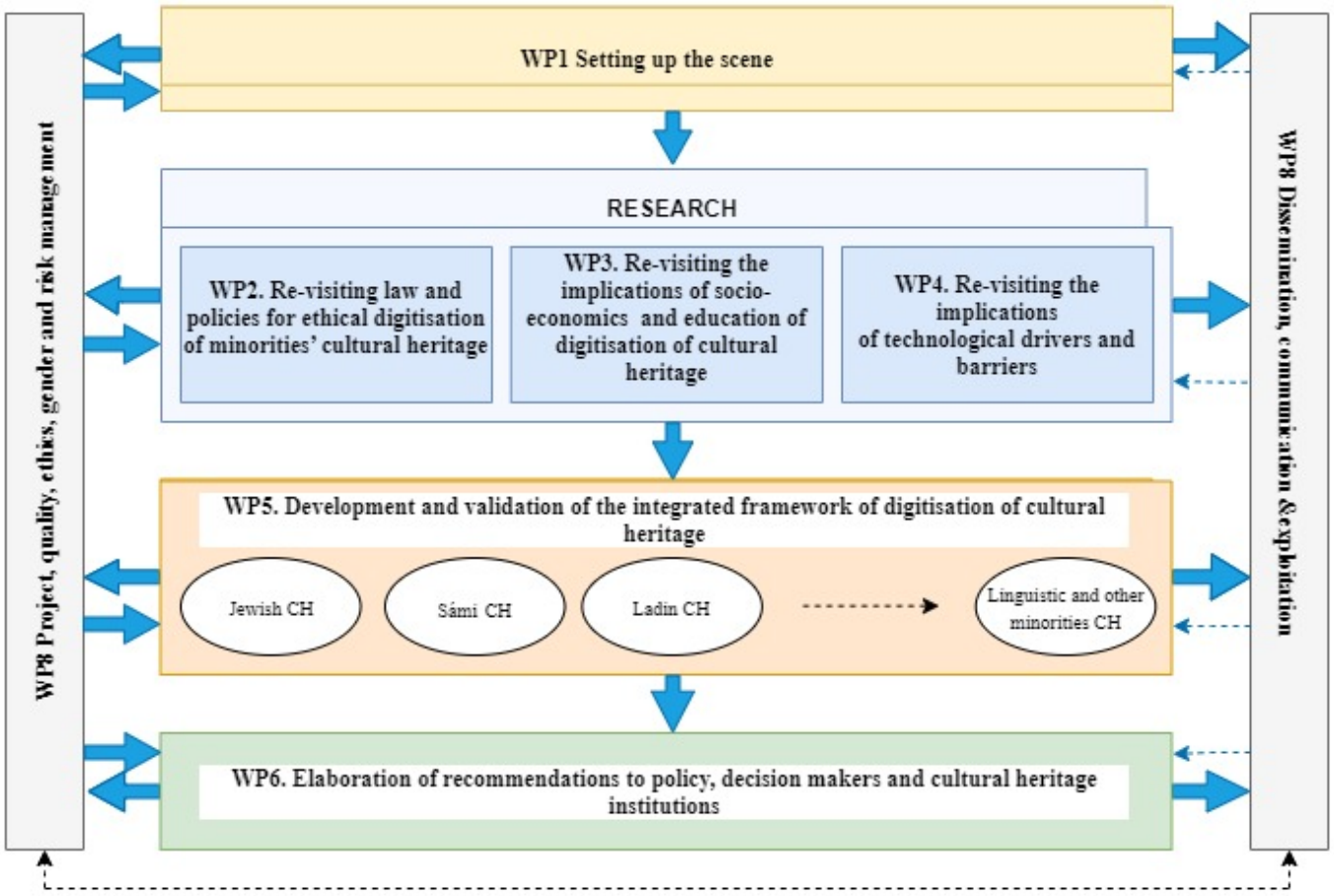
3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation

3.1 Work plan and resources

The work plan of DIGICHer is structured in 8 interlinked Work Packages that will run for a duration of 36 months. A brief overview of the work plan is provided in **Figure 2.** *The workplan of DIGICHer*.

The DIGICHer workplan meets all the objective of the call via *r*e-visiting and providing new understanding on the key law and policy, socio-economic and technological factors governing digitisation processes of minorities' cultural heritage and develop a novel validated scalable framework, designed via user-centric approaches, to promote equitable, diverse and inclusive practices. To this end, the project conducts pilots with three representative minority groups in the EU: the *Sámi*, the *Jewish* and the *Ladin* people. Building on such a framework, the project provides research and knowledge-based recommendations for policy and decision makers, as well as CH institutions, and delivers methodologies for decision support to enable decision makers to monitor the field of digital heritage with specific regards to its diversity long-term. Through such a framework and recommendations, DIGICHer seeks to promote practices of digitisation in accordance with European values, fostering full use of the digital CH in Europe.

Figure 2. *The workplan of DIGICHer*



The work plan of WP1 sets the scene behind the landscape and strategies used up till now in the digitisation of CH, with the special focus on minorities. On that basis, DIGICHer sheds light over the current gaps for an equitable, diverse and inclusive processes for minorities' CH digitisation and usage. Thereafter, WP2, 3 and 4 go into details of specific drivers that are identified both as crucial and in need to be shaped to mainstream equity and diversity in the law and policy (WP2), socio-economic (WP3) and technology (WP4) dimensions. In the legal and policy aspects, the workplan of WP2 identifies and produces a wholistic map of the central legal and ethical strategies for the appropriate governance and regulation of the digitisation of minorities' CH, focusing on decision-making processes, IPR protection, and data governance. In the socio-economic side, WP3 addresses the need to elaborate on data and evidence-based criteria in socio-economic, end users and education related factors and develop methodical guidelines

and scenarios to better manage and use digital CH focusing on the minority communities. In complement, in the technological dimension, WP4 addresses the need to include values and ethics in the technological drivers and criteria into the recommendations for the policy and decision makers. WP5 then brings together the results and criteria stemming from the research in WP2, WP3 and WP4 to develop a novel scalable framework (including also novel methodological guidelines and three pilots with minorities groups), designed through user-centric approaches, for equitable, diverse and inclusive decision-making processes of digital CH, with focus on minorities' heritage. This framework is co-design, co-created, tested and validated together with our partners from minorities representatives and CH institutions in the piloting environments and co-creation actions. WP6 formulates recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institution – incl. also guidelines for minority communities to support and streamline the process of digitisation of their heritage - based on the validated framework from WP5, and works on the long-term monitoring and evaluation of the results. WP7 entails the design and implementation of the DIGICHer activities and outcomes for broad stakeholders' engagement, dissemination, awareness raising, communication and capacity building. In addition, it coordinates synergies and actions with relevant projects, initiatives and networks within and outside of the EU. WP8 entails the project activities planning, coordination and control, and ensures meeting the requirements on quality, ethics and gender. Management activities are handling the administrative, scientific, technical, financial and legal aspects of the project as well as of the meaningful ethically-respectful management of data collected and/or generated over the duration of DIGICHer. Also, WP8 includes selection, planning the activities, and engagement of the Advisory Board.

Table 3.1a: List of work packages

WP No	Work Package Title	Lead Participant No	Lead Participant Short Name	Person-Months	Start Month	End month
WP1	Setting-up the scene: landscape and pitfalls of the digitisation of CH	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	Uni Jena	52	1	16
WP2	Re-visiting law and policies for ethical digitisation of minorities' CH	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	ULAP	32	1	28
WP3	Re-visiting the implications of the socio-economics and education of digitisation of CH	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	VILNIUS TECH	70	1	30
WP4	Re-visiting the implications of the technological drivers and barriers	FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-UNIVERSITAT JENA	Uni Jena	48	1	23
WP5	Development and validation of the integrated framework of the digitisation of CH	Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici	IISG	145	1	36
WP6	Elaboration of the recommendations on the validated framework for policy and decision makers and CH institutions	LAPIN YLIOPISTO	ULAP	51	1	36
WP7	Communication, dissemination and exploitation	STICHTING EUROPEANA	EUROPEANA	70	1	36
WP8	Project, quality, ethics, gender and risk management	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	VILNIUS TECH	52	1	36

Table 3.1b. Description of work packages

WP number	1	Lead beneficiary	Uni JENA

WP title	Setting-up the scene: landscape and pitfalls of the digitisation of cultural heritage		
Start month	M 1	End month	M14

Objectives
This WP aims at mapping the current situation of the digitisation of CH in Europe especially from the viewpoint of minority groups' heritage. The aim is to identify and further analyse both good and poor practices concerning digitisation and usage of minorities' CH. Moreover, this WP aims to map the requirements and motivations of quadruple helix stakeholders (government, industry, university and civil society) for active engagement of minorities in the use and production of digital CH.

Task 1.1. Mapping the current landscape of the digitisation of CH and identifying good practices in Europe and globally (Lead JENA, partners All, M1 – M14)
Task aims to receive a comprehensive understanding of the current situation of the digitisation of CH. The steps: (i) identification of the research design; (ii) the research to map the landscape in partnership with other participants, who all offer information concerning their own local/national situation; (iii) after large-scale mapping, the research will focus on deeper analysis of both European and international representative examples of the digitisation of minorities' CH. Successes and pitfalls will be identified and analysed. The mapping done here will be further used in T1.2 and T3.1. A landscape of the digitisation of CH from the viewpoint of minority groups as well as analysis on good and poor practices concerning will be presented.
D1.1 Report on landscape and practices (JENA, R, PU, M12).

Task 1.2. Defining the quadruple helix stakeholders' ecosystem of digitisation of CH (Lead VILNIUSTECH, partners All, M3 – M16).
Task targets to receive better understanding of the interrelations of the quadruple helix stakeholders (including CH institutions and communities, business, European, national and local level policy and decision makers, business, and science institutions) of the digitisation of CH. Task steps: (i) identifying actors within the quadruple helix stakeholders who are relevant in the field of digitisation of CH; (ii) map the requirements and motivations for equal engagement of minorities and all the quadruple helix members. This is done by conducting research on identified cases where minorities have been actively engaged and by comparing these with cases where minority groups' engagement has not succeeded. The research draws from the mapping done in T1.1. The analysed results will act as basis for further analysis done in T2.1 and T3.2
D1.2. Report on the quadruple helix stakeholders' ecosystem (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M14)

WP number	2	Lead beneficiary	ULAP
WP title	Re-visiting law and policies for ethical digitisation of minorities' cultural heritage		
Start month	M 1	End month	M 28

Objectives
This WP will focus specifically on the role of law and policy frameworks governing digitisation and usage minorities' CH. We apply legal dogmatic and normative methods driven by legal design approaches, to re-visit the legal and policy landscape through the lenses of ethics. Specifically, we will scrutinise three core law and policy clusters in the digitisation process of CH, where current (state) laws might be in conflict with minorities' customary law and/or values - and vice versa, namely: 1) decision-making processes, 2) IPR legislation and 3) open data legislation and policy.

Task 2.1. Minorities' participation in decision-making processes of CH digitisation (lead: ULAP; partners: Europeana, Istituto Culturale Ladin (M1-M14).
As CH institutions manage collections of digitised CHs, respect of European values in digitising processes is determined in large part by the distribution of decision-making power. With the ultimate goal of encouraging stronger and better participation of minority communities in decisions concerning their heritage, we will: (i) research approaches and best practices for minorities' participation in cultural representation governance through a survey. The team will also utilise scoping review methods to map current workflow, decision-making models, and practices at CH institutions with a potential incidence in minorities' CH digitisation, identifying

organizational dynamics that might hinder community's voice in the digitisation of minorities' CH. On that basis - and building also on the insights of the mapping results from WP1 and the survey with stakeholders undertaken in WP3-, we will (ii) produce a map of possible models for participatory approaches for minority voices. That map will be the starting point to formulate guidelines for cultural institutions that reflect structures of governance, decision-making processes, and open review practices, that allow participation by the minorities whose CH is digitised. Testing and verification of these proposed alternatives in the pilots (WP5) will be conducted, in order to select the most viable options for the recommendations in WP6. Inputs from WP1 and WP3 will be used.
D2.1 Map of best practices of governance models for minority participation (ULAP, R, PU, M12)

Task 2.2. Balancing protection and sharing with IPR through ethics (lead: ULAP, partners: Europeana, JHN, M10-M20)
Task aims to produce new knowledge on how current EU IPR legislation affects strategies for protecting and accessing digital CH of minorities. The overview provided in WP1 and the results from the stakeholders' surveys (WP1 and WP3) will enable to shed light on key points in need to be analysed in more details – such as those related to how the IPR system affect the existence or lack of recognition of minorities' rights and perspectives in processes for e.g. acquiring permissions, making available such material, facilitating further uses and adaptations and copying such material via licensing standards. By focusing on the practices of the CH Institutions involved in the project, as well as Europeana's models of operate with national aggregators, we will shed light over the potential barriers for the fulfilment of the CH institution's public interest mission that might stem. First, applicable EU legislation on IPR (especially on copyright), existing case law on the topic and selected examples of licensing agreements are analysed by way of legal doctrinal study describe the normative content of the law and how licensing operates in practice. Input from WP3 and WP4 in relation to the stakeholders' behaviour will be crucial to gain insight knowledge of the ways in which IPR rules allow possibilities for using and reusing minorities' CH materials in practice. Second, we will engage in co-creation approaches with the minorities' representatives to highlight the potential clashes between IPR legislation currently in-force and views of minorities (with WP5) relying on legal design methods, and on these bases develop alternative solutions for how to reconciliate practices of IPR protection and access in a way that is also respectful of the ethics of the minorities at stake (in WP6). Input from WP1, WP3 and WP4 will be used. The task will shed light over and produce a holistic understanding of areas where IPR law and minorities' values are currently in contrast, pinpointing criteria in IP law that are necessary to be considered in order to develop more inclusive and diverse solutions.
D2.2. Report on analysis of the EU IPR legislation and case law on digitisation processes of minorities' cultural heritage, integrated with minorities' perspectives (ULAP, R, PU, M18)

Task 2.3. Reconciling open data policies with ethical reuse (lead: Europeana; partners: ULAP, JHN (M18 - M28).
More access to data from the public sector, and less barriers for its reuse are, according to the EU Commission, a priority to be pursued. Yet, open access and open data also represent a source of tension among minorities and their CH, as there are concerns about ethical issues when data becomes more widely available and when it is available under terms that do not limit its reuse in any way (e.g. data sovereignty, ownership, control, access, collection, storing and custody). Although solutions are being developed – like the CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics) principles that have been proposed by the Global Indigenous Data Alliance as a way forward to better tailor and complement the general FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles – these are still in their infancy and are not applied around the EU in a harmonised way. Through this task we will identify the concerns that open data-related legislation and policies raise for the digitisation and management of minorities' CH, but also the opportunities that the open data related laws and policies offer to minorities' CH in terms of e.g. preservation, dissemination and renewal. We will assess the suitability of solutions like the CARE principles in terms of considering ethics of minorities in the OD context, in order to develop proposals applicable and harmonisable at EU level for how to strike a fair balance between the various interests at stake. The findings will facilitate work in WP5 and 6 to validate and recommend processes, mechanisms or standards that reconcile open data with ethical reuse. Input from task WP1, WP3, WP4 to this task. The task will provide information about existing solutions to specific challenges that have been developed and successfully implemented to in the context of minorities' digital CH by using law, policy and/or practical approaches, and that can inspire future approaches in the practices and management of CH digitisation.
D2.3. Report on the existing legal, policy and practical solutions reconciling open data practices with ethics (Europeana, R, PU, M24)

WP number	WP3	Lead beneficiary	VILNIUS TECH
WP title	Research on the socio-economic, end-users and education fields of digitisation of cultural heritage		
Start month	M 2	End month	M 36

Objectives
Aiming to better manage and use the digitisation of CH of minority communities, prepare the methodical design and tools which facilitate to analyse and model future scenarios based on criteria related to the socio-economics, end-users, and education in the digitisation of CH.

Task 3.1. Analysis of the socio-economics and end-users related processes of the digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: All, M2 – M16).
Task 3.1 targets to re-visit the social, economic and end-users related implications of digitisation of CH. The task will consist of the following steps: (i) the overview of EU funding and regulations for the digitisation of CH especially minorities CH; (ii) General economic and social ratios representing the digitisation of CH current situation and obtained results will include financial resources, past investments, employment, accessibility, level of digitisation, technology acceptance by different stakeholders groups, etc. (iii) As not all the necessary data will be obtained in quantitative form, criteria for the multi-criteria assessment will be identified, and qualitative methodology applied. All partners will contribute to the data collection and the identification of criteria. Outputs of this task will be used in T3.3., while input from WP1 and WP2.
D3.1. Report on the systematic analysis of the socio-economic and end-users related identified criteria (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M14)

Task 3.2. Analysis of the education in the area of digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: Jena, M1 – M16)
Task 3.2 targets to map current educational programs and frameworks in the field of Digital Heritage to derive (i) a structured overview, (ii) best practice examples and (iii) a methodical framework. The task uses literature review and statistical analysis and an online survey amongst professionals in digital heritage worldwide. The latter bases on a survey panel compiled and maintained at FSU Jena from participant information in major conferences (Munster, 2019). Task steps comprise to (1) setup a classification framework (e.g. defining assessment criteria, methods, data sources); (2) a mapping study on European scale for both, higher education courses and postgradual classification offers; (3) the review of competency standards and the deriving of recommendations on Heritage Digitisation including the CH of the minority communities and (4) the development and description of a workflow to analyse / maintain mapping of educational offers to be included in WP6. Outputs will be used in T3.3 and WP6 to support policy and decision makers to identify and track upcoming topics in order to better address policy actions. Inputs from WP1 will be used.
D3.2. Report on the analysis in the education field in the digitisation in the cultural heritage (Jena, R, PU, M12)

Task 3.3. Modelling of the scenarios of the management and usage the digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: All, M6– M30).
Task targets to carry out the pioneer scenario modelling how to better manage the digitisation of CH including the usage of the digitalised CH of the minority communities. Task will: 1) use expert survey using multi-criteria assessment organised based on the identified criteria and the workflows from T3.1 and T3.2 and partners' contribution to cover the required number of qualified experts for representative research. 2) After analysing the results of the expert survey, and drawing on the results of a quantitative study (T3.1), the alternatives will be modelled and possible scenarios for the digitisation of CH developed. The research results based on the multi-criteria analysis in the fields related to socio-economic situation, end-users and education to ensure a better management of the digitisation of CH of minority groups will be presented. Input from this task to WP6. Input from task 3.1 and task 3.2 to this task.
D3.3. Report on the scenarios of the management and usage the digitisation of cultural heritage (VILNIUS TECH, PU, M24)

Task 3.4. Methodology guidelines on facilitation co-creation and stakeholder engagement in digitisation of cultural heritage (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: Uni Jena, ULAP, IISG, LIC, M2-M24).

Task aims to develop methodological guidelines on how to set-up and facilitate co-creation and citizen engagement process (input from WP2, WP3, WP4) and to enhance the engagement of stakeholders, citizens, end-users and minority groups to participate in the usage and management of digitisation of CH. The guidelines include two components: (1) a guide to organise the collaborative participation and citizen engagement-based activities; and (2) guidelines how to facilitate collaborative participation methodologies when starting from the collaborative learning will continue searching for common ground in the face of dilemmas related to the question. For both components, roundtables with a 7-10 persons for testing guidelines will be organised. The guidelines will also present participatory rules with particular attention to readdress the current citizens' selection mechanisms that tend to be excluded in different collaborative participation decision making activities such as ethnic minorities, women, people with lower accessibility, etc. Outputs will be used in WP5 and WP6. Input from T1.2, 2.2, 3.3, 4.3 will be used.
D3.4. Methodology guidelines on facilitation co-creation and stakeholders engagement in digitisation of cultural heritage (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M20).

WP number	WP4	Lead beneficiary	Uni JENA
WP title	Re-visiting the implications of the technological drivers and barriers		
Start month	M 2	End	M 36

Objectives
To develop big data analysis-based tools that support the policy and decision makers to monitor the field of digitisation of CH with (especially from minorities' CH point of view) with specific regards to a better management and usage of it, to provide input for informed sound decisions and monitor their impact. Tool development target TRL4. Specific tools comprise: 1) a web-based multi-source search for projects, institutions and persons active in digital cultural heritage to support a mapping and scouting for specific competencies and results (T4.1), 2) the development of a topic analysis tool to identify relevant and emerging topic areas relating to digitisation of cultural heritage (T4.2) and the methodological guidelines to support policy and decision makers to use the developed tools with a special focus on digitisation of the minorities cultural heritage (T4.3).

Task 4.1 Multi-source search of projects and actors (Lead: Uni JENA, partners: VILNIUS TECH, M1-12).
Task aims to develop a web-based facetted search interface to search for relevant projects, topic areas and institutions in the field of digital CH with a possibility for the CH of minorities groups. The tool will enable policy and decision makers and digitisation management bodies to identify projects and institutions, identify the groups of "owners" of the CH such as minorities groups conduct targeted actions. Specific features beyond extant tools like EU CORDIS Dashboard are the data fusion of publications and project data on full text documents via language processing (e.g. to extract named entities) and the inclusion of both, EU and national/regional data. The task follows the CRIPS-DM data analysis process (Wirth and Hipp, 2000). It comprises (1) requirements analysis, including (a) problem understanding, review and (b) preparation of dataset, including, data cleaning and NLP framework integration and (c) the review of extant theories and contribution to a joint theoretical model; (2) a minimal viable product (MVP) from (d) data analytics pipeline (e.g. retrieval of person & institutional references via Named Entity Recognition (NER), modelling of data scheme, testing); and (e) a database (setup, topology, initial data population) and (f) a user browser-based GUI to enable the facetted search (web-design, frontend development) and (g) functional testing (model testing, parameter fine-tuning, evaluating the results against success criteria / unused data). In (3) the full-scale demonstrator development phase the tool testing in WP6 is supported, including (h) 1st level support, bug-fixing, (i) inclusion of further datasets and the (j) documentation. Outcome will be used inT4.2 and WP6. Inputs from WP2 and WP3 are used.
D 4.1 Requirements analysis (Uni Jena, R, SEN, M9)

Task 4.2 Development of topic mining and analysis tool. (Lead: Uni Jena, M6-24)
Task aims to develop and adapt a web-based tool to monitor relevant topics in digital CH and their temporal evolvement to support decision makers to better address policy actions. Specific features beyond extant tools are language processing to identify latent concepts (e.g. to identify similar research even in case of different keywords), Time series analysis (Zeileis et al. 2017) to track temporal developments, unsupervised and supervised learning to enable statistical classifiers (e.g. to identify patterns of successful topics at early stage (Munster, Utescher et al, 2021) Data sources comprise both, EU data, and exemplary national / regional data

from the case study regions, including EU Open Data Portal (1,3 Mio figures on cultural heritage), EU CORDIS (125 Mio datasets for all FP5-8 projects and FP8(H2020) publications), arXif (30,100 articles tagged computing and humanities or heritage), Core.ac.uk (19,900 research articles on cultural heritage and 6 Mio policy documents on EU FPs 5-9 and national level), National open data access points: e.g., www.govdata.de , www.govdata.co.uk, and others. Similarly, to T4.1 process the task follows the CRIPS-DM data analysis process.
D 4.2 Report on the Minimal viable product (Jena, R, SEN, M19)

Task 4.3 Development of a tool – a full scale demonstrator (Lead: Uni Jena, M6-24)
Task aims to develop and adapt a web-based tool to have a full-scale demonstrator. Similarly, to T4.1 process the task follows the CRIPS-DM data analysis process. In (3) the full-scale demonstrator development phase the tool testing in WP6 is supported, including (h) 1st level support, bug-fixing, (i) inclusion of further datasets and the (j) documentation. The full-scale demonstrators comprise of the software prototypes, datasets and incorporate the amendments within / after the demonstrtionsOutcome of this task will be a full-scale demonstrator.
D 4.3 Full scale demonstrator (Jena, R, SEN, M30)

T 4.4 Development of the decision support tool based on previous findings (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, M6-36)
Task aims to develop decision support tool guidelines to facilitate the process of the stakeholders to better manage the digitisation of cultural heritage using the tools created in T4.1 and T4.2. The challenge of this task is seen as a disbalance of power when using big data analysis among different stakeholders. The decision support tool includes the following: 1) the decision-making design which engages big data analysis and all the stakeholders including the minorities groups; 2) the decision support set of indicators based on big data analysis with possible scenarios integrating citizen, minorities and all the stakeholder interests.
Outcome will be tested in WP5 and used in WP6. Inputs from WP1, WP2, WP3 will be used.
D4.4. Report on the decision support tool (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M34)

WP number	5	Lead beneficiary	IISG (Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici)
WP title	Development and validation of the integrated framework of the digitisation of cultural heritage		
Start month	M 2	End month	M 36

Objectives
Development, experimentation and validation of a framework, based on design tools, to support and ensure ethical criteria in policy-making processes for the digitisation of CH of minorities in the EU. Conduct pilot tests of the framework with project partners representatives of minorities and cultural institutions, involving them in the entire process of design, development, implementation and verification, using methods such as citizen science, co-creation, and community-based research.

Task 5.1. Identification of design tools and development of the integrated framework (Lead: IISG, partners: Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istitut Cultural Ladin, NPLD, VILNIUS TECH, Lapland, M10-M24).
Task aims to initiate the formation of a framework that ensures the interests of all parties involved are considered in CH digitisation processes. The minority groups of the Sámi, the Jewish and the Ladin will be involved as well as the stakeholders identified in WP1 and WP3. The framework will consist of specific design tools selected from those developed using design research methods and based on design thinking and service design. The properties of the framework must be applicability, scalability, and sustainability, so that its use can be replicated over time in different contexts, e.g. in multiple minority communities in the EU.
On the evaluation of pitfalls and critical issues (from WP1) in the digitisation processes of CH the task 1) identify design strategy deficits: it provides a design-based investigation of selected projects received from WP1 and the methodologies employed there, and evaluates them against ethical deficits and shortcomings in their overall profiles. All activities are carried out together with the partners minority communities in accordance with the co-design principles characteristic of design-based methodologies. On 2) the identification of existing deficiencies (from WP2, WP3, and WP4) verified design tools are used to overcome pitfalls: design tools are considered as thinking instruments used to identify good practices and effective strategies for developing, supporting, and verifying the effectiveness of a project, ensure compliance with identified parameters and achieve the objective. In addition, design tools allow to solve complex problem through creativity, suggesting and defining the process

of strategies and methodologies. On 3) developing a framework consisting of design tools that integrate different needs of a digitisation plan, the task implements and simultaneously verify the co-presence of all the necessary criteria in ethical (accessibility, identity, representativeness, inclusiveness), economic (community impact, sustainability), cultural (quality, valorisation, preservation), and technological (reliability, innovativeness, usability) aspects. Output will be used in T5.2 and T7.1. Input from tasks 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.4, 4.3 will be used.
Result of the task is identification of a set of effective design tools, in contrast to the deficits found in current and prevalent digitisation strategies, capable of supporting the design of the integrated framework for digitisation of CH of minorities in preparation for the testing phase.
D5.1 Report on the integrated framework (IISG, R, PU, M19)

Task 5.2. Pilot testing (Lead: IISG, partners: Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istitut Cultural Ladin, NPLD, , VILNIUS TECH, Lapland M14-M24).
Task targets to field-test the validity of the developed integrated framework supporting the digitisation process of CH belonging to minorities in the EU and internationally.
The pilot testing will be carried out together with the minority representatives (Sámi, Jewish, Ladin) in cooperation with the project partners. According to the integrated framework developed in accordance with the schemes and strategies identified by the design tools, the methodologies used will mainly be based on co-creation and community-based research methods: participatory action research (PAR), community intervention methodology, community mapping, participatory evaluation, interdisciplinary collaboration, and others. The engagement of stakeholders will include the CH institution as well as the cultural and creative industries (CCI), particularly those integrating new digital technologies aiming to overcome the critical issues identified in current forms of digitisation. The contribution of innovative technologies will be provided through collaboration and involvement of CCI directly and closely connected to the minority community considered. The use of innovative and diversified digitisation technologies is necessary on several levels: to enhance CH with methods that can guarantee usability and accessibility; to engage people and the creativity of the community; to offer effective feedback and use in line with ethical recommendations; to facilitate the engagement of everyone, from individuals to the community as a whole. Output will be used in T5.3 and T7.2. Input from T5.2 will be used.
Results of the task is conclusion of the pilot tests and collection of data for the implementation and validation of the framework.
D5.2 Report on the tested integrated framework and piloting activities (IISG, R, PU, M24)

Task 5.3. Validation of the integrated framework (Lead: IISG, partners: Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istitut Cultural Ladin, NPLD, , VILNIUS TECH, Lapland M15-M36).
Task targets to check the effectiveness of integrated framework, and their adherence to the reference principles and criteria (ethical, economic, cultural, technological). The effectiveness control of the developed integrated framework occurs at every stage of the experiment, starting from the pilot tests, mainly through continuous comparison with all the involved parties, starting from communities and cultural institutions, both regarding the effectiveness of the tools deployed and the results achieved. The post-effectiveness verification of the developed framework will be carried out using user-centric design thinking methodologies to involve minority communities and cultural heritage institutions' representatives as well as other stakeholders through structured feedback, verifying compliance with all the criteria defined during the design phase. The usability and accessibility of digital products will be validated through the users who are invited to complete specific tasks while researchers observe and collect feedback. The validation of technologies, in particular, is carried out through a series of checks: quality assessment, metadata validation, content validation, usability testing, accessibility testing, and preservation testing. As a result of the task the integrated framework will be validated. Outputs will be used in WP6 and WP7. Input from T5.2 will be used.
D5.3 Final report on the validation of the integrated framework (IISG, R, PU, M30)

WP number	WP6	Lead beneficiary	ULAP
WP title	Elaboration of the recommendations on the validated framework for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions		
Start month	M16	End month	M36

Objectives

Based on the validated framework derived from the criteria and data collected in the research (WP5), we will select the most viable options to develop recommendations for policy and decision makers as well as CH institutions to provide meaningful support on how digitisation of minorities' CH can best be managed, as well as on how such digitised CH can best be used in an ethically sound manner so that diversity and inclusiveness of minorities in EU is fostered. Moreover, the WP develops a method for supporting policy and decision makers to monitor the effects of the recommendations after the project ends, especially in terms of long-term citizens' engagement. The development of the recommendations will rely mostly on thematic analysis method while the monitoring framework on qualitative and quantitative criteria.

Task 6.1. Elaboration of the recommendations to policy and decision makers as well as cultural heritage institutions (Lead: ULAP, partners: All, M22-36).
Task targets to create the recommendations with implementation strategies targeted to policy and decision-makers, as well as to CH institutions, based on outcomes from the research (WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4) and validated framework (WP5), including a set of guidelines for how to support the development of equitable, diverse and inclusive processes for minorities' heritage digitisation and usage. Moreover, this task will produce guidelines for minority communities to support and streamline the process of digitisation of their heritage. The recommendations and guidelines will be translated in all the languages of the minority communities involved in the project. Input from WP5 will be used.
D6.1 Recommendations for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions in the EU (ULAP, R, PU, M34)

Task 6.2: Evaluation framework to monitor the usage of digitisation of the CH of minorities (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: All, M16-30).
Task targets to create a data-driven methodology on the monitoring of the performance for digitisation of minorities' CH based on qualitative and quantitative criteria. The methodology will be based on Digital Co-Creation Index by adapting relevant KPIs brought as outcomes from WP2, WP3, WP4. It will serve as a support for policy decision making after the project end for different individual initiatives of the digitisation of CH (for minorities) and, more in general, for policymakers in terms of long-term – citizens engagement. The methodology will be used in Task 6.3.
D6.2 Methodology on monitoring of the usage and performance of the digitisation of cultural heritage of minorities (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M27)

Task 6.3. Analysis of the performance using the created evaluation framework (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, Partners: All, M28-36).
Tasks targets to apply the methodology of the monitoring that is created in T6.2. All the criteria and KPIs identified in the WP 2, WP 3, WP4 and tested in WP5 will be used as a final step of the integrated framework (WP5). Data collection is based on expert evaluation, and scenario analysis made as an input to the recommendations to the policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions. Outcomes will be used in T6.1. Inputs from WP2, WP3, WP4 will be used.
D6.2 – Report on the performance analysis using the created framework (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M30)

WP number	7	Lead beneficiary	EUROPEANA
WP title	Communication, dissemination and exploitation		
Start month	M1	End month	M36

Objectives
This WP will plan and organise various activities to raise awareness of the project and engage with project outcomes and outputs from key target audiences. It will also explore and develop viable avenues for exploitation of the project results and thus ensure their sustainability beyond the project.

Task 7.1 Dissemination and communication plan (Lead: EUROPEANA, partners: all, M1 – M36)
This task will finalise communication objectives, devise a strategic approach to reach those objectives, and create more detailed tactical plans to implement the strategy, including detailing target audiences, key messages, key

promotion channels and promotional/communication activities to raise awareness and increase engagement with the project. The plan will include KPIs to measure efficacy of promotional activities and to report on in the *Report on dissemination, communication and exploitation activities* due in M34. Europeana Foundation will develop this plan, all partners will input into it with their proposed activities and channels, and act as internal reviewers.
D7.1 Dissemination and communication plan (EF, R, PU, M4)
D7.4 Interim report on Dissemination, communication and exploitation (EF, R, PU, M18)
D7.5 Final report on Dissemination, communication and exploitation (EF, R, PU, M34)

Task 7.2. Dissemination and communication activities (Lead: EUROPEANA, Partners: all, M1 - M36)
Task targets to organise a complex of communication and dissemination activities in achieving the goals of the communication and dissemination. A mixture of approaches to raise awareness and engagement in the stakeholders and project target groups, including branding, promotional channels, social media, news articles and blogs, relevant conferences. The events including the Europeana annual conference and relevant partner events, and activities with networks and partners, including the Europeana Copyright community, Europeana Aggregator Forum, relevant Diversity & Inclusion groups will be organised. The concrete activities with their target audiences, messages, channels, timelines will be finalised in the dissemination and communication plan (M4) in T7.1. All partners will contribute to promote, communicate and disseminate the project outputs and outcomes. All partners will record their promotional activities, including data to track against the KPIs, to include in the interim (D7.4) and the final (D7.5) reports of the dissemination, communication and exploitation as well as to the *Report on dissemination and communication activities* due in M34.
D7.2 Report on dissemination and communication activities (EUROPEANA, R, PU, M34)

Task. 7.3 Sustainability and exploitation plan (Lead: LIC, Partners: all, M1-36)
Task targets to develop viable plans for the sustainability of the project results beyond the project end. These will include plans for dissemination and adoption of the developed policy recommendations and framework by the key stakeholders, long-term availability and use of the created training materials as well as exploitation and scale-up plans for other project outcomes, such as tools. The Exploitation path is organised in 3 phases: (1) Initial phase (M9): initial mapping of project results, preliminary regulatory and market analysis; (2) Mid phase (M24): analysis and initial exploitation plan, validation of plan with stakeholders, exploitation workshop; (3) Final phase (M30): finalisation of exploitable results, exploitation agreement among partners.
The after-project period usage of innovation and capacity building will be covered in the sustainability and exploitation plan.
D7.3. Sustainability and exploitation plan (LIC, R, SEN, M4)

WP number	8	Lead	VILNIUS TECH
WP title	Project, quality, data, ethics and risk management		
Start month	M1	End month	M36

Objectives
To ensure the effective administration, management, ethics and gender aspects of the project. This incorporates duties covering all aspects of coordinating the joint efforts of the consortium during the execution of the project, ensuring the smooth progress of the work plan and the fulfilment of the consortium's contractual obligations, and ensuring the consistency between project work plan and financial guidelines

Task 8.1. Project and quality management handbook (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: all, M1-36).
Task focuses on coordinating the actions of the consortium, the co-design process as a whole and the participant stakeholders. It closely monitors the project progress and the successful implementation of the work plan and takes care of communication between partners and the European Commission and project officers.
Under the supervision of the Project Coordinator (PC), the Project Management Office (PMO) will prepare early in the project a “Management and Quality Plan” (M3), supporting the scheduling and monitoring of project activities. The management plan will include a monitoring and evaluation system to keep track in the

achievement of results and progress towards impact pathway. Additionally, this task undertakes the financial and administrative sub-tasks of the project.
In order to assist fruitful collaboration, there will be regular project meetings to assess progress and take decisions of strategic nature. Six (6) project meetings are foreseen to ensure both detailed project planning and assessment of work progress and to maximise project's impact: (i) 1st Meeting (Kick - off): Detailed project planning (especially for the first months of the project) and work allocation. (ii) 2nd - 5th Meeting: Progress review and work-planning for the next period. (iii) 7th Meeting: Final meeting to ensure smooth project completion. A short report (meeting minutes) will be elaborated and distributed to all partners by the PMO after each meeting. To keep travel costs low, project meetings will be combined (when possible) with project activities and events and/or in conjunction with (potential) review meetings with the EC. The PC will chair all project meetings, whereas the PMO will be responsible for all the preparations and the organisation aspects related to project meetings. If possible minority groups representatives and associate partners will participate in the meetings.
Reporting includes the preparation of: (i) the periodic internal progress and final reports (within the consortium); and (ii) the periodic external progress and final reports (to the EC). With respect to internal reporting: Every six months a short progress report will be prepared by each project partner / WP Leader to summarise the work progress achieved and the costs incurred in the respective period. The external reporting to the EC (M18 and M36) will include (i) the periodic activity reports, (ii) the periodic management reports, and (iii) the final reports. All aspects related to project reporting will be led by the PC in close cooperation and support by the PMO.
Partner roles: VILNIUS TECH will act the Project Coordinator (PC) undertaking all the respective roles and responsibilities, including the communication with the EC. Project management group including WP leaders will run the Project Management Office (PMO) undertaking all day-to-day administrative assistance to the PC (incl. project meetings organisation and reporting). ULAP will work in support of and under the direct management of the PC and according to the provisions of the "Management and Quality Plan". All partners will appoint a representative in the project Steering Committee, participate in meetings and be responsible for providing all the necessary documentation for internal and external reporting. In M18 and M36 the interim and final reports will be prepared and will integrate the implementation of project management, quality plan, data management, ethics and gender equality plans. Partners responsible for the quality plan, data management, ethics monitoring, gender equality will prepare their respective parts for the interim and final reports. All the partners will contribute accordingly.
D8.1 Project, quality, data and ethics management handbook (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M3)
D8.7 Initial report on project, quality, data and ethics management (VILNIUS TECH, R, CONFIDENTIAL, M18)
D8.8 Final report on project, quality, data and ethics management (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M34)

Task 8.2. Data management (Lead: ULAP, partners: VILNIUS TECH, All, M1-M36) The project's Data Management Plan (DMP) will be formulated (in line with the EC Guidelines on FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) Data Management in HE, and with careful consideration to the CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) principles for Indigenous Data Governance from the early stages of the project (to be updated on M18 and M36 with interim report on M18 with D1.6, D1.7), describing the data management life cycle of the data to be collected, processed and/or generated by the project and laying out the approach for their sound and fair management. It will evolve during the lifespan of the project as a living document and provide details on the data (schemas, datasets, etc.) as well as their management (what type of data, how the data will be collected, shared, handled, preserved, what kind of metadata and standards will be applied, etc.), ensuring that all aspects of data handling, treatment, reporting and access are clear to partners. All aspects related to data management will be led by the PC in close cooperation and support by the PMO.
D8.2 Data management plan (ULAP, DMP, CONFIDENTIAL, M3)

Task 8.3. Ethics management (Lead: Uni Lapland, partners: all, M1-M6).
The consortium partner ULAP will act as ethics supervisor ensuring that all activities and deliverables comply with the HE, national and institutional ethics requirements. The Steering committee will perform ethics and data protection internal audits to ensure compliance with the ethics requirements Ethics monitoring plan will be released on M6. Copies of opinions by ethics committees and/ or competent authorities (if required under national legislation) will be kept in archives. The confirmation by the partner institutions that Data Protection Officer is appointed and the contacts. A description of the measures that will be implemented to safeguard the

rights and freedoms of the data subjects and research participants, prevention of unauthorized access to personal data or equipment will be included into the plan.
D8.3 Ethics monitoring plan (ULAP, R, CONFIDENTIAL, M6)

Task 8.4. Gender sensitivity and equality monitoring (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: ALL, M1 - M36).
The management of DIGICHER reflects the recommendations of the Horizon Europe Expert Group on Gendered Innovation to foster the effective integration of the gender dimension into Research and Innovation as described in Section 1.2. Gender dimension of research and gender balance across the project's research team, advisory boards and committees will be monitored to ensure women and men are equally represented. At the start of the project there are a balance between females and males and new recruitment will aim to maintain a 50/50 balance. The gender issues will be covered by keeping a gender sensitive language in the processes of the project including research, deliverables, communication, dissemination and management, ensuring equal voice in the meetings and decision-making process.
D8.4 Gender sensitivity and equality plan (VILNIUS TECH, OTHER, PU, M6)

Task 8.5. Advisory Board engagement (Lead: VILNIUS TECH, partners: all, M1-M36).
Task will set-up and manage the operation of the Advisory Board (AB), comprised of a multi-stakeholder roster of relevant experts (cultural heritage experts, RRI experts, experts in public engagement, etc.). The AB will act as a consultation body for the project, providing us with strategic guidance in key stages of the project, revising deliverables related to the milestones, as well as extent the reach of our consortium to stakeholder communities. Moreover, AB members support the replication and uptake of our activities, by acting as project ambassadors who will inform and invite their networks to benefit from them when they are available. The identification of potential AB members will start on M1. Each partner will identify suitable relevant stakeholders from their own network (minimum 2 potential members identified and suggested by each partner). Potential AB members suggested by partners will be assessed against specific criteria. (e.g. expertise, stakeholder group, etc.) before being selected and approached for participation (evidenced via declaration of acceptance). Specific terms of reference will be developed to provide the basis for the activities of the AB which will be included in the report on the project Advisory Board terms of reference and composition. The engagement of AB will be coordinated during the project process organizing the meetings to discuss project progress, necessary amendments if needed and possible engagement of AB members to expand the communication, dissemination and exploitation as well as increase the impact of the project achievements.
D8.5 Terms of references for Advisory Board composition and plan for engagement (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M6)
D8.6 Report for Advisory Board engagement (VILNIUS TECH, R, PU, M34)

Table 3.1c: List of Deliverables

Number	Deliverable name	Short description	WP	Short name of lead participant	Type	Dissemination level	Delivery date (in months)
D1.1	Report on landscape and practices	Report on landscape and practices includes the research design, the landscape of the digitisation of cultural heritage from the viewpoint of minority groups as well as analysis on good and poor practices, success stories and pitfalls in Europe and globally	WP1	Uni JENA	R	PU	M12
D1.2	Report on requirements and motivations	Report on the quadruple helix stakeholders' ecosystem include the stakeholder ecosystem and mapping of the requirements and motivations.	WP1	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M14
D2.1	Map for minority	Map of best practices of governance models for minority participation includes a map of	WP2	ULAP	R	PU	M14

	participation models in current practices	best practices of governance models for minority participation, which will be the starting point to formulate guidelines for cultural institutions that reflect structures of governance, decision-making processes, and open review practices, that allow participation by the minorities in digitisation processes of their cultural heritage.					
D2.2	Report on EU IPR legislation and case law on digitisation processes of minorities' CH, integrated with minorities' perspectives	Report on analysis of the EU IPR legislation and case law on digitisation processes of minorities' cultural heritage, integrated with minorities' perspectives	WP2	ULAP	R	PU	M18
D2.3	Report on the existing legal, technological, policy and practical solutions reconciling open data practices with ethics	Report on the existing legal, technological, policy and practical solutions reconciling open data practices with ethics	WP2	European a	R	PU	M24
D3.1	Report on the systematic analysis of the socio-economic and end-user related identified criteria	Report on the systematic analysis of the socio-economic and end-user related identified criteria will include an introduction of the identified criteria of socio-economic situation in the digitisation of cultural heritage, end-users and communities and suggestions of processes to analyse education in the digitisation of cultural heritage.	WP3	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M14
D3.2	Report on the analysis in the education field in the digitisation in the cultural heritage	Report on the analysis in the education field in the digitisation in the cultural heritage will include an introduction of the methodology design and protocol, clusters of education related criteria and suggestions of workflows to analyse education in the digitisation of cultural heritage	WP3	Jena	R	PU	M12
D3.3	Report on the scenarios based on socio-economic, end-user and education related criteria	Report on the scenarios of the management and usage the digitisation of cultural heritage will include a methodology of how to run an expert survey based on multi-criteria analysis, the possible scenarios for the workflows and processes, and to better manage digitisation of cultural heritage, including use of the digitalised cultural heritage of the minorities.	WP3	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M24
D3.4	Methodological guidelines on facilitation co-creation and	Methodology guidelines on facilitation co-creation and stakeholders engagement in digitisation of cultural heritage will present the methodological guidelines and will	WP3	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M20

	citizen engagement processes with the stakeholders and minority communities	consist of the process of guidelines development design, two components of the guidelines: a guide to organize organise the collaborative participation and citizen engagement based activities and a guide oriented to generate a facilitation methodology; material from the roundtables learnings from the testing and methodological guidelines and manual.					
D 4.1	Requirements analysis	The report will introduce the requirements and will describe datasets, methods and requirements for the software development.	WP4	Universit y JENA	R	SE N	M9
D4.2	Report on a Minimal viable product	Report on minimal viable product includes testable prototypes with minimal functionality.	WP4	Universit y JENA	R	SE N	M19
D4.3	Report on a full-scale demonstrator	The full-scale demonstrators comprise of the software prototypes, datasets and incorporate the amendments within / after the demonstrations	WP4	Universit y JENA	R	SE N	M30
D4.4	Report on the decision support tool for technological implications	Report on the decision support tool for technological implications will include the presentation of the decision-making design and decision support set of indicators with analysis for usage to stakeholders.	WP4	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M34
D5.1	Report on the integrated framework and design tools	Report on the integrated framework and design tools will include the presentation of the integrated framework, the selection of design tools, methodology on training and initiation of minority communities into the basics of design-based project development and the exploration and initial evaluation of past, present, or potentially ongoing digitisation projects within the reference minority communities.	WP5	IISG	R	PU	M19
D5.2	Report on the tested integrated framework and piloting activities	Report on the tested integrated framework and piloting activities useful for supporting the planning of ethically consistent digitisation projects of minority cultural heritage within the reference community data collected during the pilot tests, with a description of the cases addressed.	WP5	IISG	R	PU	M24
D5.3	Report on the validation of the integrated framework	Final report on the validation of the integrated framework includes the description and visualization of the validation process, the outcomes and findings for the recommendations for policy and decision makers will be formulated.	WP5	IISG	R	PU	M30
D6.1	Recommendatio ns for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions	Recommendations for policy and decision makers and cultural heritage institutions will include recommendations with guidelines based on the validated integrated framework (comprising of legal, socio-economic and technical criteria) to drive policy and decision makes and cultural heritage	WP6	ULAP	R	PU	M34

		institutions towards practices that foster better equality, diversity and inclusiveness of the digital cultural heritage sector in the EU.					
D6.2	Methodology on monitoring of the usage and performance of the digitisation of cultural heritage of minorities	Methodology on monitoring of the usage and performance of the digitisation of cultural heritage of minorities	WP6	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M27
D6.3	Report on the performance analysis using the created framework	Report on the performance analysis using the created framework includes the findings of the analysis and guidelines how to use the evaluation framework in the recommendations.	WP6	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M30
D7.1	Dissemination and communication plan	Communication and dissemination plan will present the strategy and actions plan with respect to communication, dissemination as well as stakeholders' engagement. The report will also include specific qualitative and quantitative targets to be met by the respective activities of the project and will be integrated with the results chain indicating results and impact.	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	PU	M4
D7.2	Report on dissemination and communication activities	Report on dissemination and communication activities will present and summarise the dissemination and communication activities of the project, will include the visualisations, programmes, feedbacks.	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	PU	M34
D7.3	Sustainability and exploitation plan	Sustainability and exploitation plan will outline concrete steps to ensure the adoption and long-term use of the project outcomes after the end of the project.	WP7	LIC	R	SEN	M4
D7.4	Interim report on dissemination, communication and exploitation	Interim report on communication, dissemination and exploitation plan will provide the summary, description and materials from the communication, dissemination and exploitation activities achieved during the period between M1 and M18; present the identified pitfalls and successes and the project progress against comparison with the targets set in the D7.1, introduce the updated communication, dissemination and exploitation plan for the period M19-M36.	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	SEN	M18
D7.5	Final report on dissemination, communication and exploitation	Final report on Dissemination, communication and exploitation will provide the summary, description and materials from the communication, dissemination and exploitation activities achieved during the period M19-M36 specifically and the overall project. The report will present the project achievements	WP7	EUROPEANA	R	PU	M34

		in comparison with the targets set in the D7.1 and D7.3.					
D8.1	Project quality, data and ethics management handbook	Project quality, data and ethics management handbook contains general operational information: reference to HE rules, roles and responsibilities (e.g. description of the main consortium bodies); reporting processes, planning and protocols for communication within and outside the consortium; document templates for internal reports and deliverables; a quality management plan, a risks and issues management plan, GANTT table, the description of a monitoring and evaluation system; processes for the management of change requests as well as conflict resolution.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M3
D8.2	Data management plan	Data management plan will present the plan of implementation, address the relevant aspects of making data FAIR, include what data the project will generate, whether and how it will be made accessible for verification and re-use, and how it is curated, preserved and archived	WP8	ULAP	R	DMP	M6
D8.3	Ethics monitoring plan	Ethics monitoring plan will include the procedures and criteria to identify research participants, the informed consent procedures for the participation of humans as well as data processing, templates of the informed consent forms and information sheets in the languages of participants.	WP8	ULAP	R	OTHER	M6
D8.4	Gender sensitivity and equality monitoring	Gender sensitivity and equality plan will involve all the partners to develop the gender sensitivity and equality plan following the requirements of HE Expert Group on Gendered Innovation.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M6
D8.5	Terms of references for Advisory Board composition and plan for engagement	Report on DIGICHER Advisory Board terms of reference and composition and engagement into communication and dissemination plan implementation will provide the overview of scope, structure, operation, management and expected contribution of the Advisory Board; terms of reference prepared to serve as the basis for the activities of the advisory Board; a list of Advisory Board members and a plan of their engagement into the awareness raising, dissemination, other stakeholders' engagement and exploitation of the project results.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	SEN	M6
D8.6	Report for Advisory Board engagement	Report on DIGICHER Advisory Board engagement will provide the results of the AB engagement. The report will include the overview of their operation including minutes and their engagement into the awareness raising, dissemination, other	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M34

		stakeholders' engagement and exploitation of the project results as well as their contribution to the impact of the project following the results chain and also changes.					
D8.7	Initial report on project, quality, data and ethics management	Initial report on project, quality, data and ethics management Interim report on project quality, data management, ethics, and gender equality plan implementation. The interim report will review the 18 months progress of the following plans: project management handbook (D1.1), data management (D1.2), ethics monitoring (D1.3) and gender equality (D1.4), provide the amendments and changes in all four plans if needed for the project months 19-36.	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M18
D8.8	Final report project, quality, data and ethics management	Final report on project quality, data management, ethics and gender equality plan implementation will review the implementation the following plans: project management handbook (D1.1), data management (D8.2), ethics monitoring (D8.3) and gender equality (D8.4).	WP8	VILNIUS TECH	R	PU	M34

Table 3.1d: List of milestones

Milestone number	Milestone name	Related WP)	Due date (in month)	Means of verification
1	Project implementation plans agreed	WP7, WP8	6	Decisions regarding the project implementation agreed and documentation completed, documentation for project management, communication and dissemination completed. Key deliverables: D7.1, D7.3, D8.1, D8.2, D8.3, D8.4
2	Landscape for the digitisation of cultural heritage set	WP1	12	Mapping of landscape of the digitisation of cultural heritage including the minorities completed Key deliverables: D1.1, D1.2, D1.3
3	Criteria for the analysis of the digitisation of cultural heritage identified	WP2, WP3, WP4	24	Criteria for the analysis of the digitisation of cultural heritage are collected, identified and tested and the modelling of scenarios for the workflows and processes based on the criteria is pioneered. Key deliverables: D2.1, D2.2, D3.3, D4.1, D4.2, D4.3
4	Developed integrated framework and tools are tested, calibrated and validated	WP5	28	Developed framework and tools will be tested, calibrated and validated during the piloting. After together with the minority communities the framework and tools will be adjusted according to the feedback and validated for the recommendations for the policy makers. Key deliverables: D5.1, D5.2, D5.3, D3.4
5	Piloting activities implemented	WP5	34	Piloting activities bring the feedback to the developed integrated framework and tools. Key deliverables: D5.1, D5.2, D5.3
6	Project impact created and awareness raised	WP6, WP7	34	Generalization of results, recommendation for policy makers, engagement activities bring more impact to different parts of the ecosystem of the digitisation of the cultural heritage

				Key deliverables: D6.1, D6.3, D7.1, D7.2, D7.3

Table 3.1e. Critical risks and mitigation measures

Description of risk (likelihood / severity): Low/Medium/High)	**WP involved**	**Proposed risk-mitigation measures**
No access to data for setting up the landscape (M/M)	WP1	To minimize the risk, the cooperation among the partners will be enhanced to ensure the guidance and access to the data. Data will be accessed not only from the official databases (CORDIS, EUROSTAT, etc.) but also from the national statistics and national and internal databases - to the extent possible in respect of IPR restrictions on datasets collected in other projects.
Low participation of stakeholders, end-users and minorities in the research, with the consequence that the validation activities might not represent their views (L/M)	WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5,	The project will rely on the partners network and existing initiatives and actions, where they are already active. Partner institutions reflecting the needs of the minority cultural heritage and representing minority communities will ensure enhanced access to the communities.
The identified mechanisms and tools for minority communities and stakeholder's engagement are not universal or transferrable easily (L/M)	WP5	The methodological guidelines of the framework will include the aspect of transferability and different pilot partners will be able to monitor accordingly. The testing and validation process will be able to adjust the mechanisms and tools.
The initial concept for the framework too complex to support the processes of equity and engagement of minorities and stakeholders (L/H)	WP5	The user-centred co-design and co-creation approach is used to identify the needs, co-creation of the tools with the end-users and stakeholders, which will reduce the possibility of misunderstanding and increase fitting with everyone's practices.
Difficulty to access to socio-economic and other reliable comparable data of digitisation of cultural heritage especially in relation to the minority communities (M/M)	WP3	Primary data will be collected to add to existing data sets. The scenarios will be based on different levels of accessibility of the data. A thorough planning of all data collection activities in WP3 ensures that access to relevant data is as complete as possible.
Low involvement of policy and decision makers (M/M)	WP6	The partners will use the networks from previous research and quadruple-helix cooperation initiatives to involve active national and EU level policy and decision makers in different levels of public governance.
Proper audience is not reached (M/H)	WP7	The communication, dissemination and exploitation plan will provide guidance for a close monitoring of all communication and dissemination activities to be able to adjust the communication channels and strategies timely.
Ongoing dissemination may take more effort and resources than planned. (L/H)	WP7	The project coordinator with the communication, dissemination and exploitation will continuously monitor and update the use of resources. Also, any opportunities for shared dissemination with other related projects will be exploited.
Low commitment, availability of project partner(s) (M/H)	WP8	Regular progress monitoring will enable quick identification of such a risk and mitigate effects by re-planning schedule or replacement of critical under-performance
Communication problems between partners or work packages can cause delays in the project. (M/M)	WP8	Project handbook will include the guidelines and procedures for internal communication. Project management office will set procedures for the day-to-day management administration and communication. WP and task leaders will detect communications problems at immediate levels.

Change in key staffing during the project (M/L)	WP8	All project members are required to backup the personnel competencies. Project handbook and other guidelines will support the rotation of personnel if it happens.

Table 3.1f: Summary of staff effort

	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8	Total PMs
VILNIUS TECH	12	3	31	8	13	14	15	24	120
EUROPEANA	3	6	4	1	2	4	17	5	42
UNI JENA	13	0	12	35	4	3	3	2	72
ULAP	11	16	8	3	14	16	8	6	82
IISG	2	3	4	1	60	3	6	3	82
FINNARCHIV	1	1	3	0	22	1	3	3	34
JHN	2	2	3	0	14	1	4	3	29
Ladin	1	1	2	0	10	1	2	3	20
LIC	7	0	3	0	6	8	12	3	39
Total PMs	52	32	70	48	145	51	70	52	520

Table 3.1h: 'Purchase costs' items (travel and subsistence, equipment and other goods, works and services)

Participant Number/Short Name		
	Cost (€)	**Justification**
Travel and subsistence	12000	7 partners meetings + 2-3 dissemination meetings x 2 ppl
Equipment		
Other goods, works and services	8000	Piloting with minorities related costs, like rent of facilities, equipment, facilitation, catering
Remaining purchase costs (<15% of pers. Costs)		
Total	20000	

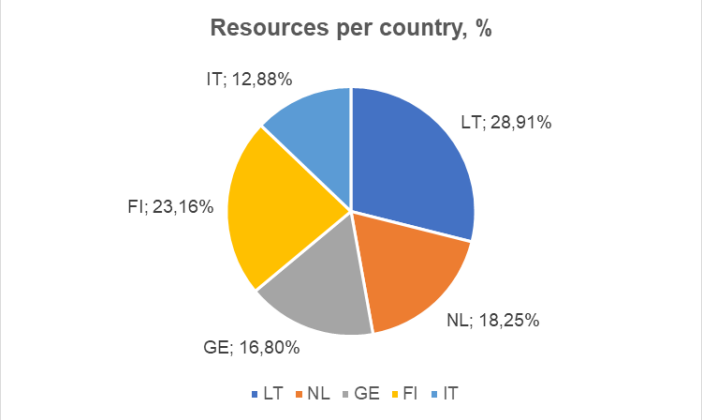
3. 2 Capacity of participants and consortium as a whole

DIGICHer consortium is composed of 4 research partners (VILNIUS TECH, Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena, University of Lapland and Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici), 3 institutions representing minority groups (Jewish Heritage Network, Istituto Culturale Ladino and Finnish National Archives), 1 European level non-profit organisation (EUROPEANA) and 1 public innovation support organisation (Lithuanian Innovation Center). 3 partners represent at least one minority group where pilot cases will be conducted. 1 associated partner covers one additional pilot case for the linguistic minorities (NPLD - Network to promote Linguistic Diversity). Europeana, NPLD and Time machine (associate partner) will form a base for dissemination of project, while the Lithuanian Innovation Center together with them will serve as an exploitation platform for further sustainability of the project outcomes.

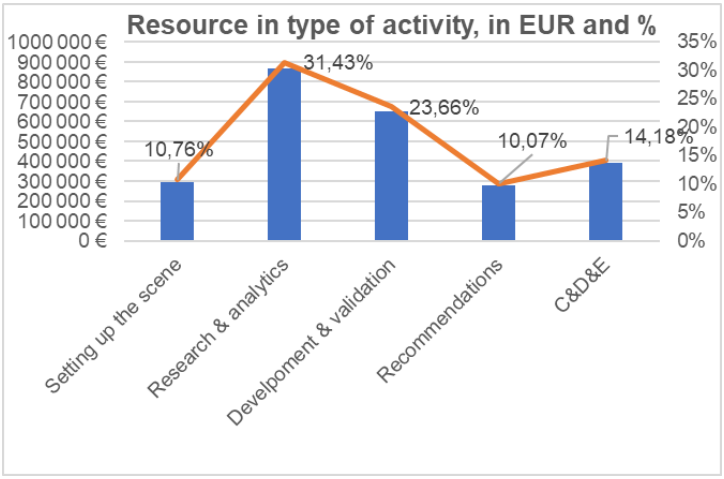
VILNIUS TECH will bring cutting-edge expertise in socio-economic issues of digitisation and on citizen science approaches, especially through the *Citizen Science hub*, located at the Faculty of Creative Industries, which aims to raise awareness on CS, strengthen networking and develop new CS methodologies, structures and guidelines. **Uni Lapland**, a leading expert in Arctic and northern change, incl. northern societies (e.g. Indigenous peoples), will bring knowledge on the role of law and policies in techno-socio-economic changes, especially through the expertise and wide networks of the research group *Law, Technology and Design Thinking*. **FSU Jena**, will be contribute with their long-standing knowledge on humans in changing social environments in relation to digital of cultural heritage, and their *Service Centre Research and Transfer* will support technology transfer, stimulating commercialisation of research results, together with the **LIC**. **IISG** and its wide international network on literature, linguistics, philosophy, history, film will provide the design thinking understanding needed to enhance participation and representation of minorities in digitisation of CH. The **Europeana Foundation**, currently leading the deployment of the common European Data Space for Cultural Heritage to accelerate the digital transformation of the CH sector, will allow understanding of current practices, and will enable feeding research results directly into ongoing major EU projects in the context of digital CH, together with our associate partner **TMO**, which is the leading international organisation for cooperation in technology, science and cultural heritage. **JHN**, **Ladin Cultural Institutes** and **FINNARCHIV**, together with **NPLD** as associate partner, will bring knowledge on digital heritage content of the minorities' CH their

represent, and will be crucial to create links and connections with the minorities communities and CH institutions they represent. Overall, this combo will enable opening the way for scientific and technological progress to become a powerful ally to safeguarding the diversity of each local identity.

Research and academic organisations comprise 66,89% of the resources of the project; Public institutions – 12.35% and NGO – 20.76%.



The resources are distributed between participating countries according to the involvement and no country receives the bigger part of funding. Lithuania is allocated with 28.91% being a coordinator country and involving two institutions: research coordinator and public innovation support, Finland – 23.16% involving two institutions: research and piloting, Germany – 16.8% involving a research institution, Netherlands – 18.25% and Italy – 12.88%, involving two institutions: research and piloting.



Resources per type of activity in the project and WP are distributed in a balanced way. Setting up the scene (WP1) is allocated 52 PMs (297380 EUR, 10.76%), research and analytics activities (WP2, WP3 and WP4) are allocated 150 PMs (868420 EUR, 31.43%), development and validation activities (WP5) – 145 PMs (653630 EUR, 23.66%), elaboration of recommendations to policy makers – 51 PMs (278330 EUR, 10.07%), communication, dissemination and exploitation activities (WP7) – 70 PMs (370035 EUR, 14.18%) and project management (WP8) – 52 PMs (273295 EUR, 9.89%).

The consortium includes key partners from all the disciplines needed to achieve the projects' goals. First, the group hold solid expertise and representation on minority cultural heritage issues, ethical and inclusivity aspects in digitisation processes of CH (Finnish National Archives, JHN, Istituto Culturale Ladino). Second, we have long-standing knowledge and expertise in legal and policy issues on decision-making processes, IPRs, data governance and inclusive regulations and policies including also the protection of vulnerable groups such as minorities (ULAP, JHN, Europeana). Third, we have long-standing expertise and knowledge on socio-economic issues related to CH digitisation (VILNIUS TECH) as well as on digital humanities and digital technologies in the heritage context (Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena). Fourth, we are top experts on user-centric approach and practices through citizen science and design thinking (VILNIUS TECH, IISG) that will be used during the whole process transdisciplinary to ensure equity, diversity and inclusiveness of minorities groups at all stages of the process through effecting engagement and participation. Fifth, we have excellent expertise and capacity for ensuring effective and targeted dissemination actions (Europeana, as well as the associated partners NPLD and Time machine), as well as exploiting the project outcomes long-term (Lithuanian Innovation Center). Moreover, the consortium, including partners and associated partners, will be supported by an effective and meaningful Advisory Board that will represent both decision makers and minorities representatives to keep the power and participation of vulnerable minority groups in the process.

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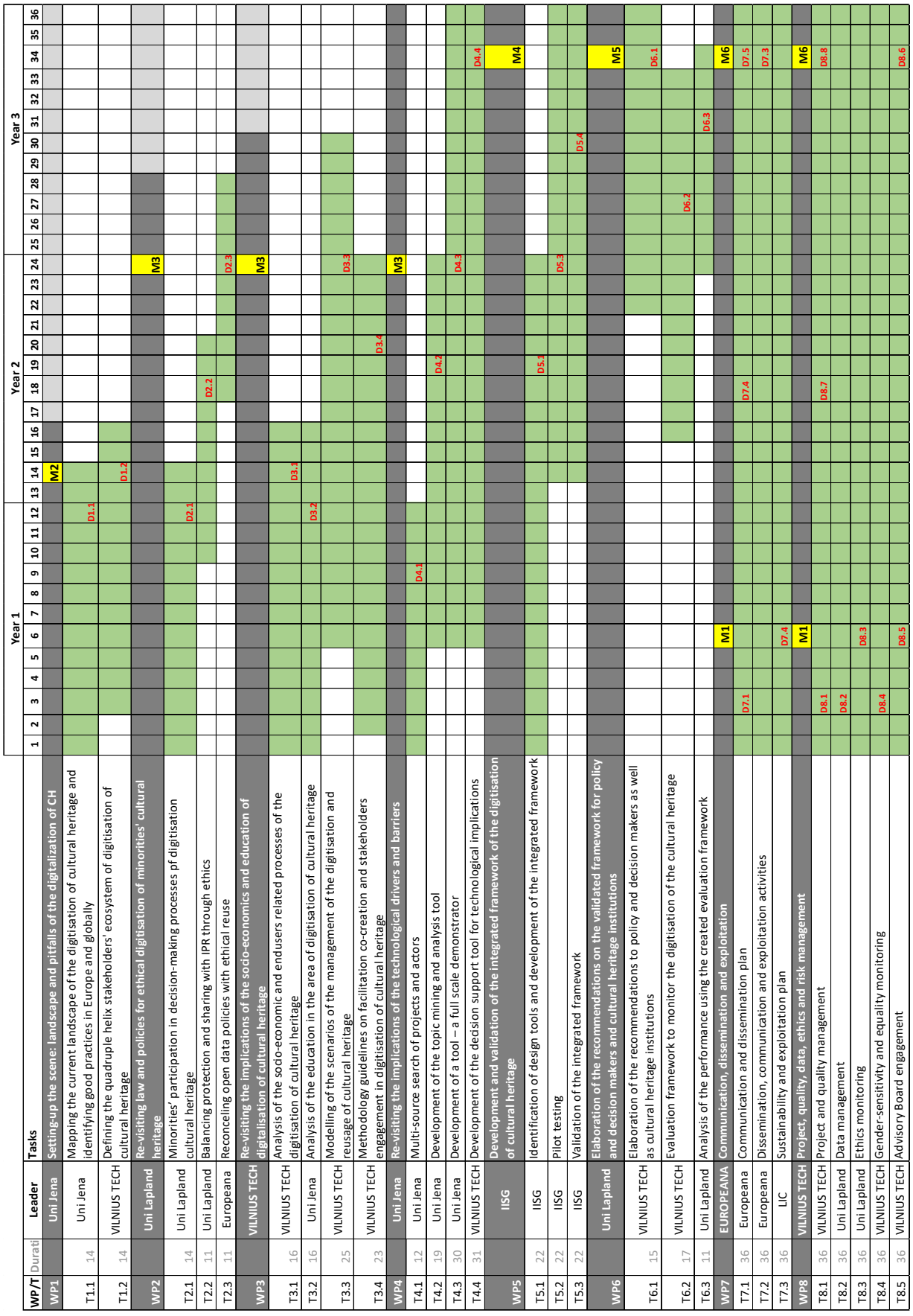
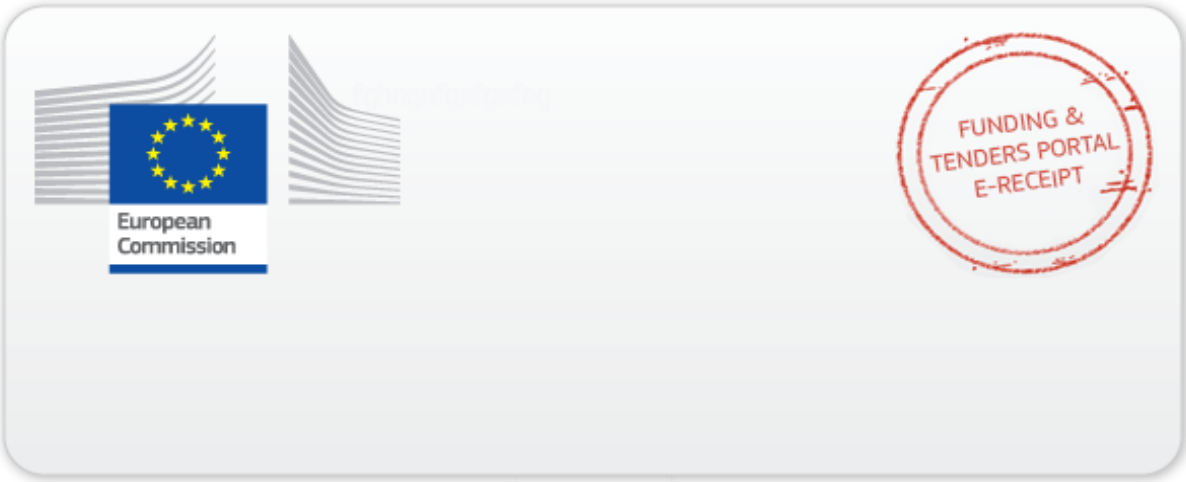


Figure 3. GANTT for DIGICHer.



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