RESILIENCE

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Executive Summary

This Impact Analysis explains how RESILIENCE will measure and show its contribution to research, society, economy, and policy once it becomes a fully operational RESILIENCE Research Infrastructure (RESILIENCE RI). RESILIENCE is a distributed European infrastructure that supports Studies of Religion by connecting researchers, data, tools, and physical facilities. It was included in the ESFRI Roadmap 2021 because it answers an important need: better and more equal access to research resources and knowledge about religion across Europe. The mission of RESILIENCE is to improve research by offering digital and physical access to data, advanced tools, trainings, and expertise. Through these services, the RI helps researchers to collaborate, discover new knowledge, and use modern digital methods in the study of religion. This is especially important because the field is today strongly affected by digital transformation, but not all researchers have the same access to technology or materials. RESILIENCE wants to reduce this inequality and support more open, innovative, and interdisciplinary research.

The core idea of this Impact Analysis is that the **main impact of the RI comes from its services**, because services directly reach users. Governance and internal organisation are still important, but their influence is indirect. Therefore, this Plan focuses on measuring how services create change: for example, through better data access, more trained researchers, or stronger international cooperation.

The Plan follows European guidance from ESFRI, OECD and RI-PATHS, which recommend a mixed-method approach. We will measure **outputs**, **outcomes**, and **long-term impacts**. Outputs show direct results, such as number of trainings or digital resources available. Outcomes show changes in users and institutions, such as new collaborations, new jobs, or improved research skills. Impacts represent deeper and broader effects on society, policymaking, and the economy.

We also explain the **Theory of Change** for RESILIENCE:

- First, better access to tools, data, and expertise improves researchers' work and skills. Next, improved work leads to new practices in teaching, research, and collaboration.
- Finally, these changes produce social benefits such as better religious literacy, improved cultural understanding, and stronger support for diversity and inclusion.

The Plan also introduces the **RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB**, which will be the main digital system for collecting, analysing, and reporting impact data across all partners. This ensures long-term monitoring that is transparent and consistent in the future ERIC structure.

We already applied the methodology to two services — Training and Transnational Access — because they were already active in the PPP phase. These examples show that the methodology can work in practice and will help us prepare for later full evaluations.

Overall, this Impact Analysis creates a clear strategy for proving that RESILIENCE is a valuable investment for Europe. It shows how the RI will support scientific excellence, digital innovation, cultural heritage, social inclusion, and evidence-based policymaking. By building connections between science and society and by making knowledge about religion more accessible and useful, RESILIENCE aims to support a more informed, democratic, and respectful European future.

2 Introduction

This document and deliverable "Impact Assessment" [IA] serves as a plan for future IA model for RESILIENCE RESILIENCE RI. It focuses on five main topics:

1. Description of RESILIENCE, its features and services;
2. Definition of the impact and review of the methods and approaches to measuring impact
3. Proposed approach for RESILIENCE including the explanation of the methodology used for identification of the areas and indicators of the impact
4. Architecture of digital data management platform RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB for data gathering and analysis presented in section 4.2.
5. Operational steps for assessing the impact areas of TRAININGS and TNA in RESILIENCE RI—used here as exemplars for future IA—are documented end-to-end in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. These two services were selected because they are widely used across research infrastructures and, additionally, were already implemented during the PPP phase of the project.

This document relies on the documents "RESILIENCE ex-ante Socio-Economic Impact Study (SEI)" (RESILIENCE Consortium, 2020) which referred to the evaluation conducted during the design phase of the RI to demonstrate the potential impact, anticipate the effects and support the planning for the achievement of the results in RESILIENCE RI. In addition, the ex-ante SEI defined the number of indicators for the future IA. The current document provides a detailed plan for the ex-post impact assessment of the RI to be conducted once the RI will be operational and whenever necessary to assess and prove the achievement of intended objectives in quantitative and qualitative ways, therefore using the specific indicators as well as the presentation of cases and narratives.

2.1 Context And Scope

2.1.1 RESILIENCE

RESILIENCE is an ESFRI research infrastructure (RI) project identified in the 2021 update of the ESFRI Roadmap. It is a European cross-disciplinary distributed RI serving the study of religion in all academic fields. It connects research centers, data holders and services distributed all over Europe and creates new instruments and services for its scientific community.

The mission of RESILIENCE is to serve research by improving access to digital as well as physical data on religion and to advanced tools, training, existing research infrastructures and expertise for new, digital, and data-oriented research on religion on a global level. RESILIENCE facilitates high-quality research to improve knowledge on and understanding of religion. For this purpose, RESILIENCE brings together scholars and professionals, and facilities catalyzing new competencies, knowledge, approaches, and impact within the scientific domain of research on religion. It also establishes a system of permanent exchange with users on all levels of research experience and it orients its services strictly to user needs across Europe. RESILIENCE

is composed of a digital environment and a physical network of facilities whose size, mission and role may vary according to their specificities. The RI has always been and is enriched by such a variety of institutions, which offers a good balance of management flexibility, professional experience, operational complexity and scientific competence.

In the long term, the RI aims are:

- INTER AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY CAPACITY BUILDING - increasing and systematising inter- and multidisciplinary activities to create larger scientific aggregations capable of facilitating further exchanges between the various super-specialised and overarching research approaches to religion;
- RESEARCH OUTPUT AND INNOVATION EFFICIENCY - assembling results and paving the way for more effective research (investing money to produce knowledge) and more innovation (investing knowledge to produce money);
- SOCIETAL AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT - supporting scholars in bringing knowledge about religion back to the academic and public debate, on topics such as religious rights and freedoms, violence, contrasting hermeneutics;
- KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER TO PUBLIC SECTOR - making expertise and knowledge on Studies of religion accessible to public actors.

Through the RI, the scholarly community will take advantage of broader and more structured involvement in a platform of highly qualified scholars and with community-tailored technology.

2.1.2 RESILIENCE and its services

The primary objective of the RESILIENCE service catalogue is to respond effectively to the needs of the Studies of religion (RS) research community. The mapping of existing resources among RESILIENCE partners, combined with this user engagement, allows for the strategic identification of unmet needs. Addressing these gaps requires the inclusion of reliable, sustainable, and user-relevant services, where both technological readiness (TRL) and long-term viability are considered key factors.

RESILIENCE provides a range of services and resources for the scientific, teaching, and policy communities. The document *"Services Preparation and Implementation Strategy"* (RESILIENCE, 2025) describes three types of services that are or will be provided by RESILIENCE:

Core services managed by RESILIENCE:
RESILIENCE headquarters is responsible for the overall coordination, delivery, maintenance and evolution of these services. These services appear in the RESILIENCE service catalogue.

Community services:
Services managed by community members and made available to the wider community as in-kind contributions by the national nodes. Services that demonstrate sustainable structures and a high level of T/SRL, are discoverable in the RESILIENCE service catalogue.

Internal services:
These are services necessary for managing and operating the RI and can be both technical and non-technical. Examples are the website and the communication platform. Internal services are managed by the headquarters and are not part of the RESILIENCE service catalogue.

In addition to these classifications, RESILIENCE has taken further steps to modernize its service structure. During the Design Phase, RESILIENCE created the R-Suite, a conceptual visualisation of service categories intended for future implementation. While this was helpful in early stages, a more practical and scalable system has become necessary. As a result, RESILIENCE is now adopting the classification model used in the EOSC Marketplace and SSHOC environments. The new structure includes six supercategories—Access to infrastructures, Sharing & discovery, Processing & analysis, Security & operations, Training & support, and Aggregators & integrators—each of which allows for more nuanced classification of services. The categories and subsections are shown in the picture below:

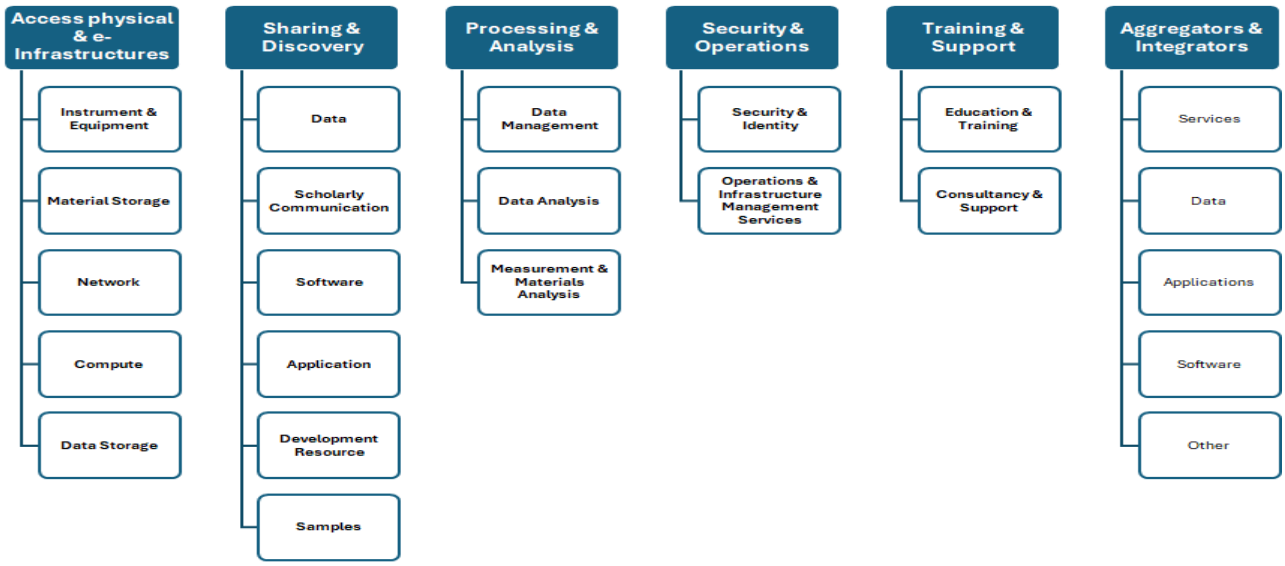


Figure 1. RESILIENCE Service Categories

It is important to keep in mind that resources can be classified across multiple categories, reflecting their multifunctional offerings.

Furthermore, RESILIENCE is actively monitoring the transition from the EOSC Future Marketplace to the EOSC EU Node, ensuring continuity and integration with the evolving European Open Science Cloud framework. This shift from a rigid conceptual framework (R-Suite) to a dynamic, interoperable service model not only enhances discoverability and usability but positions RESILIENCE to better serve the interdisciplinary and evolving needs of the research community of Religious Studies.

Currently, there are **four core services** owned by RESILIENCE to support the Studies of religion community alongside community services and the implementation of existing resources from the wider European e-Infrastructure landscape. Those are:

1. RESILIENCE community on Zenodo for FAIR data publication
2. Online discovery platform ReIReSearch
3. Transnational Access
4. Training and Workshops

Each RESILIENCE service plays a key role in establishing a new Research Infrastructure by addressing core functional needs of the Studies of religion community. These services form the operational backbone that enables data sharing, transnational access, research support, and digital resource integration. As such, they represent critical reference points in planning the methodology for the Impact Assessment of the Research Infrastructure, linking service delivery to measurable outcomes and long-term societal value.

2.1.3 Definition and purpose of Impact Analysis

In the document *Assessment of Impact of RIs: Policy Brief* (2023)[1], ESFRI sets out several key definitions for understanding the concept of impact and its significance for public policy. Starting from the European Commission's general definition, which states:

> *The term impact describes all the changes which are expected to happen due to the implementation and application of a given policy option/intervention [such as investment in a Research Infrastructure and its activities]. Such impacts may occur over different timescales, affect different actors and be relevant at different scales (local, regional, national and EU).*

Complementing this, the OECD describes impact as "the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects."

Building on these definitions, ESFRI states that the aims of impact assessment are to show how a research infrastructure contributes to addressing grand societal challenges, fostering innovation, supporting education and training, and enhancing Europe's global competitiveness.

In summary, all definitions stipulate that the main purposes of impact assessment for RI's are to:

- Demonstrate the value and relevance of RIs to society, the economy, and public policy.
- Capture a wide range of effects produced by scientific discoveries and innovation, i.e. job creation, skills development, and societal well-being.
- Support strategic planning and funding decisions by showing return on investment.
- Provide accountability to funders and stakeholders through measurable evidence of contributions.

[1] https://www.esfri.eu/sites/default/files/ESFRI_Impact_Policy_Brief_23052023.pdf

- Help align RIs with broader societal challenges, such as groups conflicts, social and economic inequalities, climate change, digital transformation, and health crises.

Accordingly, for the RESILIENCE RI, the primary aim of impact assessment is to identify, describe, and evaluate the goals and effects of resources and activities delivered through its services by linking outputs and outcomes (as key performance indicators) to lasting structural changes in science, teaching, human resources, the economy, communities, and policy. In essence, the focus is not only on what RIs achieve scientifically, but also on how they make a broader difference for people, economies, and the public good. Following this description, the practical "how" is possibly defined: a lean set of indicators with baselines and targets, clear data sources and owners, and a staged timeline (setup, pilot, full cycle) turns definitions into measurable commitments.

2.2 Stakeholders and beneficiaries

In the context of RESILIENCE, the distinction between stakeholders and beneficiaries is not always clear-cut. Certain groups, such as academic institutions, cultural organizations, and public authorities, act both as stakeholders who shape the infrastructure and as beneficiaries who directly use its services.

The stakeholders relevant for the RESILIENCE Impact Assessment can be divided into internal and external groups. Each group plays a key role in ensuring that the infrastructure delivers measurable impact.

2.2.1 Internal Stakeholders within the Research Infrastructure (RI)

2.2.1.1 RESILIENCE Governing Bodies

These bodies are responsible for steering the strategic direction of the RI. Their main functions include ensuring the fulfilment of the RI's mission, achieving key performance indicators (KPIs), maintaining financial continuity, and managing institutional and operational risks. Through strategic oversight, they ensure that the infrastructure remains aligned with its long-term objectives and stakeholder needs.

2.2.1.2 *Partner Institutions and Universities*

Partner universities act as the main operational pillars of the RESILIENCE RI. They provide services to end users through research, training, and knowledge transfer activities. Their responsibilities include data collection, continuous monitoring, and regular reporting on project outputs and outcomes. This stakeholder group also involves IT and technical teams, who are responsible for the preparation and maintenance of digital platforms, data security, and compliance with the FAIR principles of data management. By ensuring interoperability and sustainable digital operations, they contribute directly to the infrastructure's reliability and accessibility.

2.2.2 External Stakeholders relevant for the Impact Assessment

2.2.2.1 Researchers and the Scientific Community

Researchers represent the primary user group of the RI. Their feedback and recommendations are essential for improving the accessibility, functionality, and quality of services. By engaging with the RI, they also contribute to shaping new tools and methodologies that respond to their research needs.

2.2.2.2 Public Sector and Policy Makers

Stakeholders from the public administration, particularly those responsible for education, culture, cultural heritage, and digital transformation, are crucial for providing both political and financial support to the infrastructure. Their involvement ensures that RESILIENCE aligns with national and European research and innovation strategies and enhances evidence-based policymaking.

2.2.2.3 The GLAM Sector (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums)

This sector plays a vital role in cultural preservation and digital transformation. GLAM institutions are directly interested in standards for digitalization, metadata quality, and interoperability. Their collaboration with RESILIENCE fosters the exchange of best practices and enhances the reuse of cultural and religious heritage data, information and knowledge.

2.2.2.4 Civil Society and Faith/Belief Communities

Civil society organizations and faith communities are important RESILIENCE resources. Their engagement and feedback can influence the design of new services and formats, such as citizen science or multilingual initiatives. Their participation fosters inclusiveness, dialogue, and cultural diversity within the infrastructure, while promoting the knowledge produced within it.

2.2.2.5 Industry and the Creative Sector (e.g., Tourism and Media)

Actors from the creative and cultural industries benefit from collaboration with RESILIENCE through innovation in content creation, tourism experiences, and media production. Their involvement stimulates cross-sectoral innovation, while their feedback provides insights for developing new, socially relevant services and expanding the impact of the RI beyond academia.

2.2.3 Beneficiaries

2.2.3.1 Researchers

Researchers (BA/MA/PhD students, post-docs, and faculty) in the study of religion and connected disciplines constitute a primary user group of the RI. Through the network they gain access to digitised sources, TNA opportunities, training, and expert support for their work. Their engagement is expected to translate into increased scholarly visibility and career progression. Evidence collected for outcomes and impact includes publications, citations, projects, satisfaction scores from participants, and records of career advancements.

2.2.3.2 Non – academic staff at institutions

Technical, administrative, and research-management staff within RESILIENCE benefit from capacity-building and professional mobility supported by RI's services. Activities include internships and placements, on-the-job learning tied to data management and service delivery. Evidence collected includes numbers and duration of internships and trainings, newly acquired certifications, and documented career advancements.

2.2.3.3 GLAM sector

Museums, libraries, archives, and others use the RI's digital tools for preservation and interpretation of religious heritage and collaborates on joint public programs and exhibitions. By improving discoverability and interpretation, these partnerships extend the RI's reach beyond academia. Evidence includes external use of tools and datasets, formal partnership activities, visitor and attendance figures, and feedback from public programs.

2.2.3.4 Public authorities and policy makers

Public authorities and policy makers engage with RESILIENCE through access to curated evidence bases and expert input that inform regulations, standards, and funding priorities in education, culture, inclusion, and ethical data governance. The RI's contribution is tracked via evidence such as participation in committees and hearings, references to RI resources in debates and policy documents, and instances of uptake in decision-making processes.

2.2.3.5 Health and social care organizations

Health and social care organisations, including services for older people and chaplaincy/spiritual care, apply RI knowledge on the intersections of religion, mental health, ageing, and dignity-affirming care. Collaboration supports protocol development, training, and intergenerational initiatives. Evidence gathered includes documented use of RI data and research in practice, training completions, service-audit findings on practice change, and participant satisfaction after programme implementation.

2.2.3.6 Civil society organizations and religious and belief communities

Civil society organisations and religious and belief communities use the RI to foster inclusive, evidence-based dialogue on religion, diversity, CSR, and social cohesion, thereby improving cultural literacy and mutual understanding. Evidence for outcomes and impact comprises event attendance and participant feedback, online engagement metrics, and the uptake of open resources produced or curated by the RI.

3 Conceptual Approach to Impact Analysis

3.1 Overview of different approaches to IA

Impact assessment provides an evidence base to compare options, design fair policies, and show how research-infrastructure funding translates into benefits for science, society, the economy, and the environment. For RIs, measurement spans two moments[2]:

- ex-ante—during planning—to articulate the expected scientific and socio-economic effects and the strategy to achieve them (as required in ESFRI roadmap proposals since 2016); and
- ex-post—once operational—to verify whether objectives were met using indicators and well-documented cases.

To map the path from RI activities to outcomes and impacts rigorously, systematic data collection and a clear methodological approach are essential. In this regard, the RI-PATHS team reviewed methodologies for assessing and measuring the ex-post socio-economic impacts of RIs and distilled a practical framework that links inputs, outputs, outcomes, and long-term impacts.They identified six main approaches for different scientific areas which means that some of them are more or less adequate in the area of social sciences and humanities.

1. **Socio-economic assessment using impact multipliers** – This method evaluates the wider economic influence of a given policy or project by estimating how its effects ripple through different sectors of the economy. It relies on impact multipliers to capture indirect consequences, expressing outcomes through aggregated macroeconomic indicators such as GDP, gross value added, or employment. A key strength of this approach is its ability to generate consistent and comparable results across various projects, as it is grounded in well-established economic theory and often uses input-output analysis—a commonly applied tool in RI Impact Analysiss.
2. **Knowledge production function methodologies** – These approaches concentrate on measuring how research and development investments drive economic growth. The knowledge production function quantifies the link between R&D spending and economic performance. While useful, this method captures only a narrow subset of the broader socio-economic impacts typically associated with research infrastructures.
3. **Cost-benefit analysis (CBA)** – CBA involves comparing the total expected costs and benefits of a project or policy to determine its net value. It encompasses both quantitative and qualitative elements, with all outcomes—financial or otherwise—translated into monetary terms. This makes the approach effective in weighing positive and negative effects and capturing a wide range of impacts. Nonetheless, CBA can be resource-intensive and time-consuming, struggles with identifying causality, and often falls short of accounting for all relevant costs.

[2] https://www.esfri.eu/sites/default/files/ESFRI_Impact_Policy_Brief_23052023.pdf

4. **Mixed-methods and multiple indicator approaches** – These involve combining diverse methodologies and indicators—such as surveys, focus groups, and statistical analyses—to assess economic, social, and environmental impacts. When grounded in a clear theoretical framework, this approach enhances the reliability and comprehensiveness of the assessment by capturing multiple perspectives.
5. **Theory-based approaches** – Rooted in established economic and social theory, these methods use models and empirical data to anticipate and explain impacts. One common tool is the logical framework model, which follows a structured progression from inputs to outcomes and impacts. Such approaches often emphasize the broader context and external influences and define "impact pathways." The RI-PATHS project, for example, builds on this model to offer more detailed and narrative-driven analysis, enhancing our understanding of cause-and-effect relationships.
6. **Case studies** – These involve detailed exploration of specific projects or policies to uncover contextual factors that contribute to success or failure. In the context of RIs, case studies help to reflect their complexity and unique characteristics. While they can highlight exemplary outcomes, there is a risk of optimism bias. Additionally, the method can suffer from limited reliability and challenges in replicating results.

Ultimately, this review underscores that no single methodology can fully address all the questions posed in impact assessments. Instead, these approaches should be seen as complementary—some are better suited for quantitative analysis, others for qualitative insights. Each research infrastructure should tailor its methodology to suit the specific needs and objectives of its impact evaluation.

3.2 Framing Impact: Assessment Plan for the RESILIENCE RI

By reviewing the literature that conceptualizes impact assessment and by examining models used by other research infrastructures, it becomes clear that an Impact Assessment (IA) plan must begin with the RI's overarching goals, mission, and vision. In line with the ERIC Forum[3] guidance, the starting point for defining and assessing socio-economic impact is to address three core questions:

1. What is the RI's overall mission, and what are its overall objectives?
2. What is the RI expected to produce, perform, or enable, and how can this performance be measured?
3. What short- and longer-term effects and impacts are expected to materialize from the RI's performance?

[3] https://www.eric-forum.eu/toolkit/impact-evaluation/key-performance-indicators/

RESILIENCE has defined its mission, vision, and goals in its foundational documents (e.g., the Grant Agreement and the Mission and Vision statements), summarised in this report under the heading "RESILIENCE – research infrastructure for the new generation for studies of religion." (RESILIENCE Consortium, 2025b). The RESILIENCE Impact Analysis (IAP) is designed by first identifying the RI's stated goals and then proceeding through the following steps:

1. Ensure that all activities and services are explicitly linked to the mission, vision, and main goals.
2. Map each goal to the relevant impact areas as defined in RI-PATHS.
3. To evidence the link between activity and impact area, develop key performance indicators (KPIs)—both outputs and outcomes—that constitute the primary pathways to impact.

The socio-economic impact of the RESILIENCE Research Infrastructure is essential because it demonstrates how investment in the study of religion contributes not only to academic knowledge but also to broader societal well-being. In a field often perceived as predominantly theoretical, RESILIENCE delivers tangible value through support for cultural-heritage preservation, education, digital innovation, and intercultural understanding—domains with direct relevance for social cohesion and the resilience of democratic life. To ensure this impact assessment framing becomes operational, the RESILIENCE IAP specifies a theory-driven chain that links inputs and activities to observable changes and long-term effects.

3.3 Theory of change for RESILIENCE

This section operationalises the RESILIENCE IAP by describing the causal logic—Theory of Change (ToC)—that connects RESILIENCE goals with measurable results. The RI-PATH framework is used as the reference for setting the goals and procedures of the Impact Assessment. The framework is intended to guide the identification, assessment, and, where appropriate, quantification of the long-term impacts of RESILIENCE across multiple domains, including science, society, the economy, policy and politics, innovation, and human resources. The Impact Analysis describes the RESILIENCE impact measures, the methodology selected for their identification and measurement in accordance with the RESILIENCE impact areas, and the geographic regions in which RESILIENCE hubs and nodes are located. In practice, this aligns strategic aims with a common vocabulary (inputs → activities → outputs → outcomes → impacts) and with shared measurement rules across partners.

Although RESILIENCE comprises a broad range of organisational and management-related activities (e.g. governance, communication, human resources management), the primary socio-economic and scientific impact is generated through its services. Therefore, the focus of this Impact Assessment is placed on services and service-related activities, as they represent the tangible interface through which RESILIENCE interacts with its users and stakeholder communities, producing measurable changes in research practices, knowledge accessibility, and capacity building. Governance and other horizontal activities are recognised

as essential enablers of service delivery, yet their impact is indirect and supportive in nature, and thus is not assessed as a standalone impact domain.

The main objectives of the Impact Assessment for RESILIENCE are defined as follows:

1. To identify the key indicators for the impact assessment of each service/activity.
2. To establish the methodology for data gathering, including timelines, modes of data collection, quantitative and qualitative methods, procedures for data analysis, and reporting schedules.
3. To define specific responsibilities for data management and reporting across the geographic areas in which hubs and nodes are present (currently: Italy, Germany, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Israel, France, Netherlands, Albania, Poland, and Greece).

Across Europe, the field of Studies of Religion are highly fragmented—geographically, linguistically, and institutionally. Researchers work within diverse cultural and economic contexts, and those in less-resourced regions or smaller institutions often face barriers to conducting excellent and internationally visible research. Access to data, digital collections, expert networks, and advanced research tools is unevenly distributed. As a result, the overall European research capacity in this domain remains under-connected, with duplicated efforts, limited data interoperability, and insufficient cross-border collaboration. Studies of religion are also undergoing a rapid methodological transformation. The growing availability of digital data, machine learning, and computational tools opens new possibilities for analyzing religion through the many disciplinary perspectives. However, most scholars still lack the infrastructure, training, and technological support needed to engage effectively in this digital transition. Without coordinated access to digital resources, research infrastructures, and expertise (including training), the field risks falling behind broader developments in the Social Sciences and Humanities.

RESILIENCE addresses these structural gaps by connecting people, data, and tools across Europe. In the short term, RESILIENCE facilitates new collaborations and research projects by linking scholars to one another and to the resources they need. It provides access to both well-known and lesser-known collections, introduces users to existing digital tools and services developed within the wider SSH and global scientific community, and ensures that new collections are made accessible according to FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). In the long term, RESILIENCE enables interdisciplinary, multinational research teams to collaborate effectively through joint access to a growing network of collections and expertise. It supports the involvement of digital-native researchers in the digital turn of studies of religion, fosters recognition of religious expertise in policy and decision-making, and encourages the continuous adoption and co-development of new technologies. By connecting research centers, harmonizing methods and tools, and promoting openness, RESILIENCE will strengthen Europe's capacity to produce high-quality, socially relevant knowledge about religion.

The Theory of Change for RESILIENCE therefore specifies short-term improvements in access and skills, medium-term changes in practice and collaboration, and long-term societal and policy effects.

It describes how coordinated investments in services, data, and expertise lead to measurable improvements in research quality, collaboration, and societal understanding of religion. It follows the RI-PATHS framework, which traces the logical chain from inputs and activities to outputs, outcomes, and impacts, allowing consistent assessment of the infrastructure's contribution across scientific, economic, social, and policy dimensions.

Inputs include the collective expertise, datasets, and infrastructures of partner institutions, supported by national and European funding. These resources enable a distributed ecosystem that integrates technological capacity with academic excellence and cultural diversity.

Through its **activities** like developing and maintaining core and community services, facilitating access to digital collections, offering training and support, and promoting open and FAIR data practices, RESILIENCE uses the RI-PATHS pathways that connect scientific excellence with societal benefit.

These activities generate **outputs** such as publications, international collaborations, use of interoperable tools, and training programmes. In RI-PATHS terms, these outputs correspond to the first stage of measurable change leading to **outcomes** such as citations, improved research practices, stronger cross-border cooperation, wider use of digital methods, and more access to data and expertise. Impacts are then understood as higher-level changes—beyond the direct control of the RI—that accumulate from these outcomes over time.

As there is a common misconception among researchers about the definitions of performance monitoring and impact assessment, ESFRI (2023)[4] explained that:

> *Performance monitoring and impact assessment are two distinct but related processes used to evaluate the effectiveness of activities or institutions (in the following "activities"). While both processes involve collecting data and analysing results, their focus, scope, and objectives differ. The aim of performance monitoring is to regularly collect and analyse data on activities and outputs to assess progress towards achieving predetermined goals and objectives and to identify areas where a programme is succeeding and where it needs improvement. Performance monitoring typically involves tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) such as the number of users served, the amount of funding secured, collaborative engagements etc. In contrast, impact assessment is a process of identifying and assessing the actual changes due to activity. The primary purpose of impact assessment is to determine the extent to which the achieved outcomes brought about changes in the broader ecosystem.*

In line with this distinction, the Impact Analysis for RESILIENCE focuses on identifying and evidencing the broader changes generated by the infrastructure's services and activities beyond the scope of regular performance monitoring.

[4] European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI). (2023). *Assessment of Impact of Research Infrastructures: ESFRI Policy Brief*. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8091632

As presented in RI – PATHS[5] there are three main areas of monitoring and evaluation. The activity provided by RI generates direct results called **outputs**, that lead to short and long term effects called **outcomes**. The **impact** are changes that happen after a certain time that are not under direct control or influence by RI, but are the consequences of the series of outputs and outcomes. Defining the line or the path from activity to impact is a way to demonstrate the connection between inputs, various activities, outputs, outcomes and identifiable impacts. The impact can be intended or unintended in terms that some impact can be under control of RI, but there are also unintended consequences that are out of the sphere of influence of RI. Moreover, the impact can be positive and negative and the potential negative impact should also be recorded in order to modify the activities to prevent the shortcomings in the future.

[5] Griniece, E., et.al., RI-PATHS, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3950043

4 RESILIENCE Impact Pathway Model

The impact-pathway model follows the RI-PATHS guidelines, implying that each activity contributes to change at multiple levels. The model is presented eco-centrically, drawing on Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory.[6] At the centre are the goals of the future research infrastructure and the services (activities) delivered through it; all flows converge toward these goals, which are also reiterated in the outer ring to emphasise their system-wide relevance. Effects of delivered services are traced as outputs, outcomes, and, ultimately, impact. At the service/activity level this includes elements intrinsic to the RI, such as transnational access (TNA), training modules, and digital user services developed within the project.

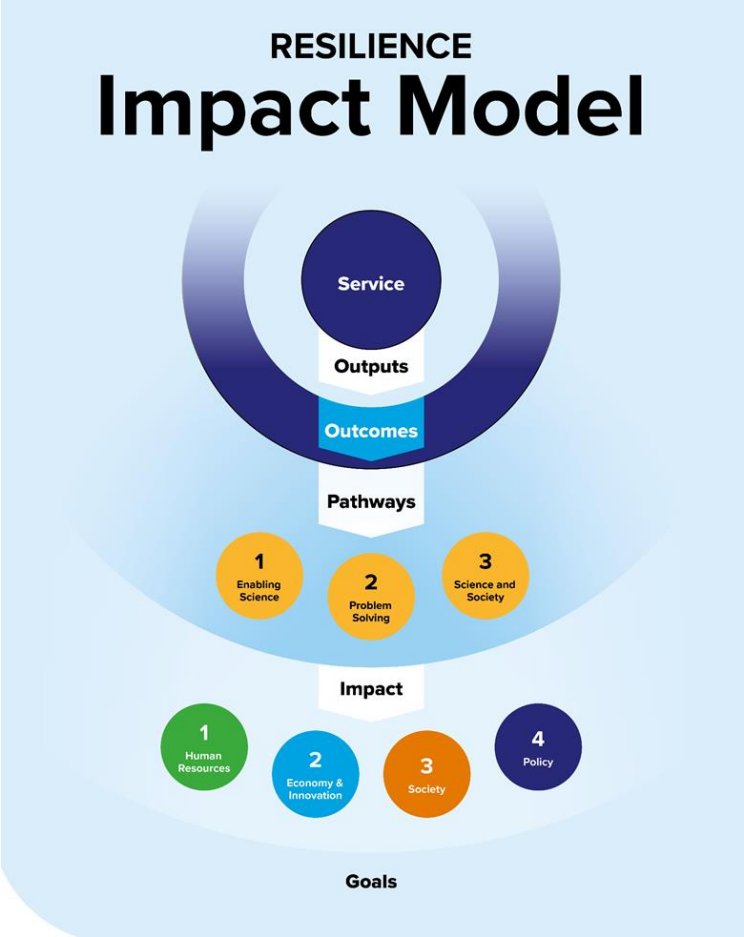
- **Project Goals** — Broadly defined aims representing the long-term change the project aims to achieve, usually focused on solving a problem or meeting a specific need. In our model, the goal remains central throughout the impact pathway and is the focus of the ultimate impact.
- **Outputs** — Tangible and measurable products or services produced during project implementation. These are direct results of project activities.
- **Outcomes** — Medium-term changes observed in users' behavior, knowledge, attitudes, or capacities who engage with the outputs. Outcomes are a very important level for impact strategy and measurement.
- **Impact** — Long-term, structural changes at societal, policy, economic, or human-resource levels, resulting from sustained outcomes.

Research Infrastructures generate impact through three overarching areas—Enabling Science, Problem Solving, and Science & Society—each articulated as a pathway that links concrete RI activities to observable, measurable changes. Across all pathways, impacts are tracked within four domains—Human Resources (HR), Economy & Innovation (EC), Society (S), and Policy (P)—which serve as a common schema for indicators and evidence. A pathway operates like a testable hypothesis: if specific services (e.g., transnational access, training, digital tools) are delivered to defined users in a given context, then defined effects should follow over time. An RI's impact model, therefore selects a small number of priority pathways aligned to its mission and users, and maps them onto strategic impact areas. For example, Enabling Science can produce effects across all four domains: HR (Human Resources) by building skills and employability; EC (Economy & Innovation) by fostering innovation and competitiveness; S (Society) by improving social benefit and participation; and P (Policy) by informing evidence-based public decisions. This structure clarifies where change is expected and how activities, indicators, and long-term outcomes connect.

In the RESILIENCE model, developed by experts in studies of religion, the most relevant impact areas and their indicators are shown in the fourth ring of the model. For each of these areas, specific impact pathways are defined, enabling systematic tracking of impact achievement—covering short-term results, mid-term

[6] Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). *The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments By Nature and Design*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

outcomes, and long-term transformations. The whole model described in this chapter is shown on the graph below.



4.1 Main Pathways

4.1.1 Enabling Science

Enabling Science means supporting scientific progress as the primary mission of Research Infrastructures (RIs), through access to data, tools, and expertise.

Enabling science for RESILIENCE RI is defined as the capacity of research infrastructures to support rigorous, interdisciplinary, and innovative inquiry. This includes:

- Access to digitized archives, rare manuscripts, and multilingual sources essential for comparative research (facilitating digital and physical access to resources for research);
- Development and sharing of specialized tools, such as ontologies, corpora, and database;
- Support for open access publishing and long-term preservation of research data;
- Networks that connect scholars across disciplines, regions, and traditions.

By providing these resources and frameworks, RESILIENCE enables critical, transparent, and globally relevant scholarship that fosters deeper understanding of the phenomena in studies of religion. This high impact pathway is consisted of six subpathways:

4.1.2 P1 – Publication, Citation, and Recognition

This pathway reflects how research infrastructures contribute to the growth of knowledge by supporting the production of high-quality research, which gradually enters academic and public discourse through publications, citations, and growing recognition.
In studies of religion, this means enabling scholars to publish new interpretations of sacred texts, analyses of traditions, and studies of religious practices—works that are cited, discussed, and embedded in both scholarly debates and wider societal understanding, shaping how religion is perceived and discussed across contexts.

4.1.3 P2 – Employment, Operations, and Procurement

This pathway highlights the economic role of a research infrastructure—as a source of employment, operational spending, and demand for specialized goods and services. In the field of studies of religion, the RI sustains jobs for researchers, translators, digital curators, and archival staff. It also drives local economies by commissioning work such as manuscript digitization or exhibition design, supporting both cultural preservation and community livelihoods.

4.1.4 P3 – Technology Transfer and Licensing

This pathway captures how RIs proactively share their innovations—tools, platforms, or methodologies—with external users who can adapt and apply them for broader impact. In studies of religion, this may involve developing and licensing digital tools for analyzing religious texts, virtual collections of ritual practices, or multilingual databases of sacred traditions, making these resources available to educators, heritage institutions, and community organizations.

4.1.5 P4 – Learning and Training through Joint Development

This pathway emphasizes learning that happens through collaboration, as the RI works with partners to create new instruments, solutions, or educational formats. In the studies of religion context, this could mean co-creating interactive archives or educational resources with museums, religious communities, and universities—bridging traditional knowledge with modern methods and fostering innovation in the way religion is researched and taught.

4.1.6 P5 – Learning and Training through Use of Facilities and Services

This pathway focuses on how users gain expertise through direct interaction with the RI's resources and services. It also includes feedback from users that helps improve offerings over time. In studies of religion, researchers and students enhance their skills by using tools for textual analysis, oral history archives, or interfaith databases—learning to navigate complex religious content while contributing insights that help tailor the infrastructure to diverse academic needs.

4.1.7 P6 – Training and Higher Education Cooperation

This pathway captures how RIs contribute to education and capacity-building through formal collaboration with academic institutions. In the context of studies of religion, the RI partners with universities to offer fellowships, co-develop curricula, and support student research—empowering new generations to engage critically with religion and deepening religious literacy in both academic and societal spheres.

4.2 Problem Solving

Problem Solving means achieving solutions through collaborative efforts across RIs, especially in addressing complex and interdisciplinary research challenges. Problem solving in RESILIENCE RI is defined as the proven capacity to enable innovative, evidence-based solutions to complex societal, scientific, and technological challenges. Through the provision of advanced equipment, high-quality data, expertise, and collaborative environments, research infrastructures (RIs) support interdisciplinary research and accelerate the translation of knowledge into practical outcomes.

This high – level impact pathway can be achieved through number of lower level pathways:

4.2.1 P7 – Interactive Problem-Solving with the Private Sector

This pathway shows how the RI collaborates with private partners—like publishers, media, or cultural institutions—to co-create tailored solutions, ensuring that religious content is accurate, ethical, and meaningful in public and commercial settings. This can include: advising publishers on educational materials about religion, supporting media productions with expert insights on religious traditions, co-developing museum exhibits or cultural tourism tools, creating digital applications or AI tools for religious text interpretation

4.2.2 P8 – Responding to Societal and Public-Sector Challenges

This pathway highlights how RIs contribute to addressing pressing social issues and public priorities—by offering expertise, research, and resources in response to the needs defined by governments, ministries, or international bodies. In studies of religion, this could involve supporting public institutions in navigating topics like religious literacy in schools, interfaith dialogue, migration and integration, or the ethical use of religious heritage. The RI becomes a trusted partner in shaping inclusive, culturally informed policies—helping society understand and respectfully engage with religious diversity.

4.2.3 P9 – Providing Curated and Accessible Data

This pathway highlights the value of carefully gathered, structured, and shared data—making complex knowledge usable, visible, and meaningful to a wider range of users across sectors. In studies of religion, this might include digitized sacred texts, oral histories, visual materials, or metadata on rituals and religious sites—curated in ways that respect context and diversity. By organizing and offering this data through well-maintained, accessible platforms, the RI supports researchers, educators, policymakers, and cultural actors in deepening understanding, creating new insights, and fostering respectful engagement with religion in both scholarly and practical domains.

4.3 Science And Society

Science and Society means shaping the relationship between science and society by fostering trust, inclusivity, and societal relevance. For RESILIENCE, Science and Society is defined as ensuring that academic research on religion is connected to the concerns, questions, and relevant issues of contemporary society.

This includes:

- Engaging the public in understanding the role of religion in personal identity, politics, ethics, and culture
- Contributing to public discourse on issues such as religious belief, freedom, extremism, diversity, or secularism through evidence-based research
- Collaborating with policymakers and civil society to promote responsible, inclusive approaches to religion in education, law, and media
- Addressing gender and minority inclusion in religious research and discourse
- Enhancing transparency and accessibility of studies of religion research through open data, public events, and outreach initiatives
- Overall, it is about making studies of religion socially relevant, responsive, and impactful—bridging academic knowledge and societal needs

This high – level impact pathway can be achieved through number of lower level pathways:

4.3.1 P10 – Transforming Research Practices

This pathway shows how RIs help reshape the way research is done—by setting new standards, improving methods, and encouraging more collaborative, ethical, and open approaches to knowledge. In studies of religion, this could mean developing shared guidelines and workflows for working with sacred texts or communities, creating digital tools that open up new interpretive methods, or building common frameworks for comparative research across time and cultures. In doing so, the RI strengthens the quality, trustworthiness, and relevance of research—helping it better serve both academia and society.

4.3.2 P11 – Building Research Communities and Networks

This pathway reflects how RIs bring people together—creating vibrant networks where researchers exchange ideas, learn from each other, and solve shared challenges. In studies of religion, this means fostering communities of scholars, educators, and practitioners who collaborate across traditions, regions, and disciplines. Through joint training, shared tools, and ongoing dialogue, the RI helps build trust, broaden perspectives, and support research that is inclusive, respectful, and globally connected.

4.3.3 P12 – Promoting Engagement Between Science, Society and Policy

This pathway highlights how RIs support deeper, more reciprocal connections between academic research, societal needs, and policymaking. In the context of studies of religion, this means creating platforms where scholars, community leaders, educators, and policymakers can engage in meaningful dialogue around religion's role in public life. Such engagement may involve co-producing research with faith communities, contributing to education policy on religious literacy, or advising on ethical frameworks for interreligious dialogue and inclusion. It can also mean translating academic insights into accessible formats for civic debates or cultural institutions. Through these bridges, the RI enhances the societal relevance and democratic value of research—making it not only about religion, but also with and for those it touches.

4.3.4 P13 – Communication and Outreach

This pathway focuses on how RIs connect with society—by sharing knowledge, raising awareness, and making their work visible and meaningful beyond academia. In studies of religion, this includes engaging the public through media, exhibitions, public talks, or online platforms—helping people better understand religion's role in culture and society, and showing how research can promote dialogue, inclusion, and mutual understanding.

4.4 Main Socio-Economic Impact Areas in RESILIENCE

Across all pathways, results are captured across four socio-economic impact domains: Society (S), Policy (P), Economy & Innovation (EC), and Human Resources (HR).

The impact that RESILIENCE aims to have on SOCIETY is multifaceted. It seeks to enhance awareness of research-based information on religions, thereby promoting understanding of religious pluralism in Europe and globally, along with its associated challenges, opportunities, and paradoxes. It also aspires to function as a comprehensive European scientific platform, uniting researchers and experts. Their combined knowledge, skills, and expertise, supported by necessary technology, will aid in comprehending the significance of religion in evolving cultural, social and demographic processes, and contribute to the creation of an inclusive, open, and respectful European society. RESILIENCE plans to utilize technology and innovation in studies of religion to benefit society and culture, actively promoting democratic citizenship, human rights, and diversity. It aims to enhance the accessibility of religion-related resources for various groups including citizens, faith communities, students, teachers, publishing companies, NGOs, healthcare institutions, public officers, as well as police forces.

RESILIENCE aims to impact the POLICY sector by fostering communication between society, science, and policy makers. This is achieved through media engagement, such as TV, radio, and newspaper interviews, and roundtable discussions at major international religious conferences. RESILIENCE's impact is further enhanced through its communication activities, such as RI presentations and initiatives to understand the views and needs of decision and policy makers. Additionally, it disseminates research conducted through the RI's Trans-National Access program and directly involves policy makers in the RI's establishment. The RI's impact includes influencing decision and policy makers by disseminating knowledge on religion's role in shaping societal values, influencing public entities' approaches to analyzing multicultural and multireligious societies, evaluating the effectiveness of social inclusion and innovation plans, guiding diplomacy actions towards protecting religious groups and preserving religious heritage, understanding and guiding the global digital transformation process in humanities, and creating synergies between private and public institutions at local, national, and European levels.

RESILIENCE is to bring significant innovations to the field of Studies of religion by shifting its academic model towards Digital Studies of religion (DRS), which directly impacts the digital transformation of the community. This is and is going to be achieved through training activities and service provision, enabling the community to transition from a digitization-focused approach to a fully digital one, supplemented by spaces for innovation and creativity like Innovation LABs. The RI ensures long-term data preservation for future use and promotes FAIR-design to impact publishing practices in the field and encourage data re-use. RESILIENCE also supports multilingual metadata availability to overcome language barriers and challenge under-representation in the private sector. It provides an opportunity to reduce the dispersion of funding allocated to smaller infrastructural components and projects, impacting government levels responsible for the Smart Specialisation Strategy. The RI enhances its users' economic and scientific efficiency by reducing research costs through increased resource accessibility and technical solutions to boost research performance. RESILIENCE transforms research and prototypes from Digital Humanities into usable products for research in studies of religion, while also exploring business opportunities for the adaptation of its tools and software beyond the academic scope.

A significant impact of RESILIENCE is its role in fostering the growth of a new generation of researchers and professionals, but thus improving the HUMAN RESOURCES in the field of Studies of religion. It aids in the creation of a unique group of employees in the European scientific field who can handle the infrastructural aspects of Studies of religion at the partner level and various public administration levels. RESILIENCE also enhances the discoverability of expertise providers in the field of Studies of religion and increases the involvement of researchers associated with the RI as potential experts in their specialized fields. This boosts their ability to serve both the public and private sectors. Furthermore, RESILIENCE contributes to the improvement and development of its users' skills and competences, thereby increasing their professional capital and supporting their position in the academic job market. Specifically, it aids in disseminating the latest IT solutions for Studies of religion within the community, making it an attractive economic factor for companies willing to cooperate with the RI.

Why scientific impact is not included?

Some frameworks, such as the one by OECD[7] (2019), identify scientific and educational impacts as key areas of influence. However, the RI-PATHS project takes a different approach by intentionally excluding scientific impacts as a standalone category. Instead, it emphasizes the socio-economic aspects of research infrastructure benefits. Scientific impact is viewed as an integral part of all four main categories—supporting human capital, economic growth, innovation, and societal and policy development—meaning its effects are embedded throughout.

4.5 Key Indicators for Impact Assessment

Key performance indicators for this Impact Assessment are derived from the RI-PATH framework, which was elaborated in collaboration with subject-matter experts in religious studies. In line with RI-PATH recommendations, indicators are organised by the three principal impact pathways—Enabling Science, Problem Solving, and Science & Society—and mapped to the four cross-cutting socio-economic domains: Society (S), Policy (P), Economy & Innovation (EC), and Human Resources (HR). This structure provides a consistent basis for tracking results across services and regions.

HR 1 – SCIENTIFIC ATTRACTIVENESS

Scientific attractiveness is described for RESILIENCE as the ability to position studies of religion as a relevant, innovative, and inclusive academic discipline that actively contributes to interdisciplinary and international dialogue on religion and society.

[7] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2019). *Reference framework for assessing the scientific and socio-economic impact of research infrastructures*. OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers, No. 65. OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/3ffee43b-en

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. Studies of religion have become more relevant as an academic discipline (agree – disagree). Using the data from outputs and outcomes, describe a concrete experience to demonstrate how the relevance of studies of religion as an academic discipline has increased (open-ended question). For example, by using data on new collaborators on papers, number of published papers, number of citations, number of collaboration invitations.
2. Studies of religion have become more innovative. Using the indicators, describe how studies of religion have become more innovative thanks to your service. Examples can be innovation in processes or products.
3. Studies of religion have become more inclusive. Using the indicators (e.g., new collaborators from other disciplines, citations in other disciplines), describe how they have become more inclusive either in inclusion of different disciplines, or social inclusion of underrepresented groups.

P1 – Publication – citation – recognition	**P2 – Employment operation and standardised procurement**	**P4 - development of instruments and tools**	**P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services**	**P6 - Training and higher education cooperation**
Possible outputs: Scientific collaborations with other RIs (joint projects) Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI Number of BA and MA thesis using RI resources	*Possible outputs:* Number and duration of stays of researchers Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainees / interns Number of grants received to follow the trainings	*Possible outputs:* Number of long-term higher education programmes using instruments and tools developed in RI (BA, MA, non-cyclic programs) Number of students from local universities using the RI	*Possible outputs:* Number and duration of stays of researchers Number and duration of stays of non-scientific / public users Number of long-term higher education programmes using RI facilities and services (BA, MA, non-cyclic programs) Number of higher education students trained within RI Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI	*Possible outputs:* Number of higher education students trained within RI (number of enrolled students in programs connected to RI) Number of students from local universities using the RI Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI Number of long-term higher education programmes Number and duration of stays of researchers Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainees / interns

Possible outcomes: Quality of collaborations Satisfaction of people trained Academic career advances: promotions within RI or after leaving	*Possible outcomes:* Grants for trainees to follow RI training	*Possible outcomes:* Career advances through administrative qualification (gaining leading positions) Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sectors Grants for researchers to follow RI trainings Career advances through technical qualification	*Possible outcomes:* Grants for trainees to follow RI trainings Academic career advances: promotions within RI or after leaving	*Possible outcomes:* Quality of collaborations Satisfaction of people trained Grants for researchers to follow RI trainings Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sectors

Table 1 Enabling science – Human resources 1 (HR1)

HR 2 – IMPROVED JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE REGION

Improved job opportunities in the region is described for RESILIENCE as a measurable contribution of the RESILIENCE RI to creating new or enhanced employment in sectors linked to studies of religion – including academia, education, cultural heritage, publishing, technology, and public services. This impact is especially visible in the opening of research positions, internships, training programs, and the engagement of local businesses and institutions. It demonstrates how studies of religion can serve as a driver of economic vitality and regional innovation.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT:

1. To what extent has RESILIENCE contributed to the employment of early-career researchers, new research positions, internships, or fellowships, in studies of religion and related fields?
2. By using the data from your outputs and outcomes, describe shortly the contribution of RESILIENCE to the development of the new working or research positions
3. To what degree do alumni of RESILIENCE training programs find employment in academia, cultural heritage, publishing, or technology sectors within the region? (no or minimal – large extend) in the last three years?

P2 – Employment operation and standardised procurement	**P4 - development of instruments and tools**	**P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services**	**P6 - Training and higher education cooperation**
Possible outputs: Number of persons employed by RI (FTE)	*Possible outputs:* Number of long-term higher education	*Possible outputs:* Number and duration of stays of researchers	*Possible outputs:* Number of publications

Number of continuously employed scientists (local site and entire RI) Number of technical / administrative / research management staff	programmes in which RI plays the role Number of students from local universities using the RI	Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainees / interns Number of long-term higher education training programmes Number of higher education students trained within RI Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI	Number of technical / administrative/ research management staff Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,...) Number of publications weighted by impact Scientific collaborations with other RIs (joint projects)
Possible outcomes: Career advances through technical / administrative qualification Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sector	*Possible outcomes:* Career advances through technical / administrative qualification Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sector Grants for researchers to follow RI trainings	*Possible outcomes:* Grants for researchers to follow RI trainings Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sector	*Possible outcomes:* Career advances through technical / administrative qualification Prizes won by researchers having worked at RI First and second level citations for publications

Table 2 Enabling science – HR 2

HR 3 - INCREASED PRESTIGE AS TRAINING FACILITY

Increased prestige as a training facility refers to the growing reputation of a RESILIENCE RI as a center of excellence in education and capacity-building in studies of religion. This includes the ability to attract international participants, establish partnerships with leading institutions, and provide high-quality, recognized training programs that influence both academia and society.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent has RESILIENCE increased the number and diversity of students, trainees, and researchers (e.g., higher education students, M.Sc./Ph.D. candidates, PostDocs, and professors, gender, disability, class) participating in training measures, internships, or long-term programs hosted by the RI (minimal or no - large extent)?
2. How satisfied are trainees and collaborating institutions with the quality and reputation of RESILIENCE training opportunities, and how is this reflected in repeat participation, collaborations with leading teams, or the attraction of international students and researchers?

P3 – Technology transfer and licencing	P4 - development of instruments and tools	P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services	P6 - Training and higher education cooperation

Possible outputs: Number of publications relevant for the field Number of publications weighted by impact Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,…) Number of higher education students trained within RI	*Possible outputs:* Number of long-term higher education programmes Number of students from local universities using the RI	*Possible outputs:* Number of students from local universities using the RI Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,…)	*Possible outputs:* Number of higher education students trained within RI Number of students from local universities using the RI Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI Number of long-term higher education training programmes Number and duration of stays of researchers Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainees / interns
Possible outcomes: Satisfaction of people trained	*Possible outcomes:* Career advances through technical / administrative qualification Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sector Grants for researchers to follow RI trainings	*Possible outcomes:* Satisfaction of people trained	*Possible outcomes:* Quality of collaborations Satisfaction of people trained Grants for trainees to follow RI trainings Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sector

Table 3 Enabling science – HR3

EC 1 – ADDED VALUE OF RI-OWNED PATENTS AND OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES

Added value of RI-owned patents and other IP refers to the economic and innovation potential of tools, software, databases, or educational materials developed within RESILIENCE RIs for studies of religion. This includes the registration, licensing, and application of intellectual property that supports academic, educational, or societal goals—demonstrating how studies of religion can generate tangible economic contributions through creative knowledge production.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. How many new patents, software tools, applications, or non-patented technologies have been developed through RESILIENCE, and to what extent have these outputs been co-created with companies or other external partners?

2. How has RESILIENCE's intellectual property (IP) activity contributed to regional innovation and economic development, for example through spin-offs, adoption of new techniques by firms, or collaborative projects with measurable added value? 3. To what degree are RESILIENCE's IP outputs (patents, tools, databases, instruments) being taken up and used outside the RI — for example by firms, cultural heritage organisations, or educational institutions — and how is this reflected in licensing, data access requests, or patent citations?
P3 – Technology transfer and licencing
Possible outputs: Number of non-patented technologies developed Joint technological developments with industry Number of scientific instruments/infrastructures developed Number of software tools developed Number of applications to use data developed
Possible outcomes: Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms) Stimulation of technology diffusion Number of spin-offs created Number of spin-offs surviving to date Number of non-patented technologies licensed Firms using a novel technique or procedure

Table 4 Enabling science – Economy and innovation 1 (EC1)

EC 2 – CORPORATE EFFICIENCY GAINS THROUGH USE/APPLICATION OF RI DATA Corporate efficiency gains through use/application of RI data refers to the ways in which businesses utilize data, tools, or methodologies developed within the RESILIENCE RI to improve their efficiency, innovation, or strategic decision-making. This includes the use of databases, multilingual corpora, ethical guidelines, and educational resources that support diverse sectors such as tourism, publishing, technology, or intercultural consultancy. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT** 1. To what extent are businesses (e.g., in publishing, tourism, technology, intercultural consultancy) using RESILIENCE data sets, software tools, or methodologies to enhance their operations, services, or products? 2. What measurable efficiency gains or innovations (e.g., reduced costs, faster processes, new service offerings) have firms reported as a result of applying RESILIENCE-developed resources such as multilingual corpora, cultural databases, or ethical guidelines? 3. How have collaborations between RESILIENCE and companies contributed to sustained corporate innovation — for example, through co-developed technologies, licensing agreements, or spin-offs that support cultural and educational industries?
P3 – Technology transfer and licencing

Possible outputs: Number of non-patented technologies developed Joint technological developments with industry Number of scientific instruments/infrastructures developed Number of software tools developed Number of applications to use data developed
Possible outcomes: Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms) Stimulation of technology diffusion Number of spin-offs created Number of spin-offs surviving to date Number of non-patented technologies licensed Firms using a novel technique or procedure

Table 5 Enabling science – Economy and innovation 2 (EC2)

EC 3 – TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT – NUMBER OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND DESIGNS

Technological impact – number of new technologies and designs refers to the development of new tools, systems, and applications within the studies of religion that enable digital research, preservation, and knowledge dissemination. These may include software, workflows, visualization platforms, learning technologies, and data infrastructures that transform how religious knowledge is accessed and used across disciplines and sectors.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. How many new technologies, designs, or digital applications (e.g., software tools, visualization platforms, ethical data infrastructures) have been developed by RESILIENCE in collaboration with industry or public sector partners, and what is their level of maturity (prototype, operational, widely used)?
2. To what extent are RESILIENCE-developed technologies being adopted by external stakeholders (firms, cultural institutions, education providers), and how is this reflected in measurable indicators such as licenses, patent citations, technology diffusion, or firms using novel techniques?
3. What economic and societal impacts can be traced to RESILIENCE's technological developments — such as the creation and survival of spin-offs, contracts with companies, increased production capacities, or local expenditure generated by RI staff, trainees, and visitors?

P2 – Employment operation and standardised procuremen	**P3 – Technology transfer and licencing**	**P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services**
Possible outputs: Number of students (BA, MA, PhD,post PhD) working in enterprise and using RI	*Possible outputs:* Number of non-patented technologies developed	*Possible outputs:* Contracts / MoU with industry / non-academic institutions

Number of projects funded by industry / non-academic institutions Joint technological developments with industry / non-academic institutions Number and volume of collaborations with industry / non-academic institutions Contracts with industry/ non-academic institutions	Joint technological developments with industry/ non-academic institutions Number of scientific instruments/infrastructures developed Number of software tools / apps developed	Joint technological developments with industry / non-academic institutions Number of projects funded by industry / non-academic institutions Number and Volume of collaborations with industry/ non-academic institutions Number and Volume of collaborations with public sector
Possible outcomes: Enhanced employability among graduates in the religious and cultural domains Number of spin-offs created Number of spin-offs surviving to date	*Possible outcomes:* Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms) Stimulation of technology diffusion Number of spin-offs created Number of spin-offs surviving to date Number of non-patented technologies licensed Firms using a novel technique or procedure	*Possible outcomes:* (Local) expenditure of RI, employees & visitors Number of spin-offs surviving to date Number of spin-offs created Stimulation of technology diffusion Firms using a novel technique or procedure Business usage of RI information (e.g. via browser) Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms)

Table 6 Enabling science – Economy and innovation 3 (EC3)

EC 4 – INCREASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE REGION / NATION

Increased economic activity in the region/nation refers to the broader economic effects of RESILIENCE, including local procurement, tourism, services, and innovation. Through events, collaborations, digital products, and cultural outreach, the RI generates direct and indirect contributions to the economy, making the field a relevant economic stakeholder in regional development.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. What proportion of RESILIENCE's procurement and service contracts are awarded to local or regional suppliers, and how has this contributed to strengthening local businesses and supply chains?
2. How many jobs, new employees/taxpayers, or long-term professional opportunities have been generated in the region/nation as a result of RESILIENCE activities, including staff recruitment, spin-off creation, and sustained residency of employees and visitors?

3. To what extent has RESILIENCE stimulated broader economic activity in the region/nation — for example through cultural tourism, conferences, innovation spillovers (technology diffusion, firms using novel procedures), or the establishment of new partnerships with private companies?	
P2 – Employment operation and standardised procurement	**P4 - development of instruments and tools**
Possible outputs: Number, volume, nature of procurement, by supplier type Number and Volume of regional (and total) suppliers Production capacities	*Possible outputs:* Contracts with industry Number of firms/private companies using facilities (for testing, etc.), by type Number of non-patented technologies developed Production capacities (of drugs, etc.) Number and Volume of regional (and total) suppliers
Possible outcomes: Number of spin-offs created Number of spin-offs surviving to date New tax payers: employees living in the area for > 3 years (Local) expenditure of RI, employees & visitors	*Possible outcomes:* (Local) expenditure of RI, employees & visitors Number of spin-offs surviving to date Number of spin-offs created Stimulation of technology diffusion Firms using a novel technique or procedure

Table 7 Enabling science – Economy and innovation 4 (EC4)

S1 - CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC SECTOR CHALLENGES: ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE Contribution to public sector challenges – administration and governance refers to the ways in which studies of religion conducted within the RI support policymaking, institutional development, and inclusive governance. This includes providing expertise, data, tools, and training to help public institutions respond to religious and cultural diversity in areas such as education, heritage, integration, and public dialogue **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent have RESILIENCE-hosted or RESILIENCE-attended high-level scientific events contributed to raising public awareness and visibility of the RI, as reflected in media coverage, online engagement, and social media presence? 2. How has RESILIENCE contributed to public understanding of RESILIENCE RIs as a legitimate use of public resources? 3. What is the level of satisfaction among RESILIENCE's scientific users with the governance-related services (events, data, outreach), and how frequently are RESILIENCE's open data resources accessed and used by public sector stakeholders, educators, or researchers?	
P1 – Publication – citation – recognition	**P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services**

Possible outputs: Hosting of (high-level) scientific events Visits to (high-level) scientific events	*Possible outputs*: Visits to (high-level) scientific events Hosting of (high-level) scientific events Number of school classes/university courses visiting
Possible outcomes: Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media	*Possible outcomes:* Satisfaction of scientific users Use of open data (access and download) Public awareness about taxes going to RI

Table 8 Enabling science – Society 1 (S1)

S2 - CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY: CSR, SOCIAL INCLUSION, CULTURE

Contribution to social sustainability – CSR, social inclusion, and culture refers to the role of RESILIENCE in promoting inclusive, and culturally rich societies. This includes initiatives supporting corporate social responsibility, community inclusion, preservation of cultural heritage, and fostering tolerance, mutual understanding, and social cohesion through research and engagement.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent do RESILIENCE's events, training activities, and school/university visits contribute to fostering cultural understanding, social cohesion, and inclusion of diverse communities?
2. How do RESILIENCE's open data resources contribute to promoting social responsibility, inclusion, and cultural preservation within education and cultural institutions?
3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE has raised public awareness of the societal and cultural value of research in studies of religion — for example, through media engagement, outreach on tax-funded research, or collaborations that promote tolerance and mutual understanding?

P4 – development of instruments and tools	**P5 – Learning and training by using RI facilities and services**	**P6 – Training and higher education cooperation**
Possible outputs: Hosting of scientific events Visits to scientific events Number of scientific and non-scientific users	*Possible outputs:* Hosting of scientific events Visits to scientific events Number of school classes/university courses visiting	*Possible outputs:* Hosting of scientific events Number of school classes/university courses visiting Number of scientific and non-scientific users
Possible outcomes: Use of open data (access and download) Satisfaction of users	*Possible outcomes:* Satisfaction of scientific users Use of open data (access and download)	*Possible outcomes:* Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media Use of open data (access and download)

	Public awareness about taxes going to RI	

Table 9 Enabling science – Society 2 (S2)

S3 – CONTRIBUTION TO GENDER BALANCE
Contribution to gender balance refers to how RESILIENCE supports gender equality through inclusive research in religious studies, fair participation, and promotion of women in science. This includes gender and diversity-sensitive content, feminist approaches to the study of religion, balanced representation in academic activities, and empowerment initiatives for women in both scholarly and community contexts. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT** 1. To what extent does RESILIENCE ensure gender-balanced participation in its scientific events, training programs, and school/university visits, both among presenters and audiences? 2. How are RESILIENCE's open data resources and research outputs being accessed and used to promote gender-sensitive studies of religion, feminist perspectives, and inclusive approaches in academia and education? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE contributed to public awareness of gender equality in science and studies of religion, for example through media engagement, dissemination activities, or showcasing women's contributions in the field?
P6 - Training and higher education cooperation
Possible outputs: Hosting of scientific events Number of school classes/university courses visiting Number of users
Possible outcomes: Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media Use of open data (access and download)

Table 10 Enabling science – Society 3 (S3)

S4 – IMPROVEMENT OF WELLBEING: HEALTH & AGEING
Improvement of wellbeing – health & ageing reflects how studies of religion can contribute to physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing, especially in later life. This includes research on religion and mental health, community programs for the elderly, spiritual care in healthcare, and intergenerational dialogue – all fostering inclusion, resilience, and human dignity. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent have RESILIENCE's scientific events, courses, and outreach activities generated new knowledge or practices that support mental health, spiritual care, and wellbeing in ageing populations?

2. How widely are RESILIENCE's open data and research outputs on religion, health, and ageing accessed and applied by e.g. healthcare providers, community organisations, or educators improve wellbeing and social inclusion? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE contributed to raising public awareness about the role of religion in promoting health, healthy ageing, and intergenerational solidarity — for example through media engagement, public events, or school/university collaborations?	
P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services	**P6 - Training and higher education cooperation**
Possible outputs: Visits to scientific events Hosting of scientific events Number of school classes/university courses visiting	*Possible outputs:* Hosting of scientific events Number of school classes/university courses visiting Number of scientific users
Possible outcomes: Satisfaction of scientific users Use of open data (access and download) Public awareness about taxes going to RI	*Possible outcomes*: Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media Use of open data (access and download)

Table 11 Enabling science – Society 4 (S4)

P1 - NOTABLE CHANGES IN RELEVANT REGULATIONS Notable changes in relevant regulations measures how research on religions and RESILIENCE as an RI contribute to legislative and policy change. This includes the adoption of recommendations on religious education, heritage protection, freedom of religion, anti-discrimination, and ethical data governance – demonstrating the direct influence of RS infrastructure on lawmaking and regulatory reform. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent has RESILIENCE provided databases, empirical evidence, or expert advice that have been used in policy discussions or committee deliberations on issues such as religious education, heritage protection, or anti-discrimination? 2. What examples exist of RESILIENCE's input being explicitly reflected in legislative changes, policy frameworks, or regulatory guidelines at regional, national, or European level? 3. How has RESILIENCE's role in shaping or informing regulations contributed to its credibility and recognition in policy circles, as reflected in follow-up funding success and grants from national or transnational sources?
P3 – Technology transfer and licencing
Possible outputs: Presence of RI in relevant thematic committees Provision of databases in support of public policy Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of empirical data in support of public policy

Possible outcomes: Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources Uptake of RI input in political discussions Uptake of RI input in committee discussions

Table 12 Enabling science – Policy 1 (P1)

P2 - NOTABLE CHANGES IN FUNDING DECISIONS	
Notable changes in funding decision refers to how RESILIENCE influences resource allocation through advocacy, research impact, or strategic relevance. This includes the creation of or contribution to new and established funding lines, prioritization of Religious Studies-related themes, and institutional investments in infrastructure, demonstrating how Religious Studies contribute to long-term research and societal agendas. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent has RESILIENCE influenced the creation or prioritization of new funding lines, programs, or themes related to studies of religion at regional, national, or European levels? 2. How has participation in RESILIENCE contributed to higher success rates for follow-up funding applications by affiliated researchers, institutions, or consortia? 3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE has increased institutional or public investment in studies of religion infrastructures, for example through long-term grants, strategic funding streams, or sustained support from national/transnational sources?	
P1 – Publication – citation – recognition	**P2 – Employment operation and standardised procurement**
Possible outputs: Participation and collaboration with policy stakeholders meetings / conferences / round table discussions	*Possible outputs:* Number of staff involved in policy activities NUmber of staff involved in preparation of project proposals
Possible outcomes: Uptake of new topics proposed by RI as funding sections Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources	*Possible outcomes:* Uptake of new topics proposed by RI as funding sections Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources

Table 13 Enabling science – Policy 2 (P2)

P3 - INCREASED TRUST IN SCIENCE

Increased trust in science reflects how RESILIENCE builds public confidence in science by promoting openness, participation, and respectful engagement with sensitive issues. Through transparent communication, collaboration with communities, and evidence-based responses to societal concerns, studies of religion contribute to bridging science with values, identity, and everyday life.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. To what extent has RESILIENCE's presence in committees and policy forums contributed to shaping scientific norms, ethical standards, or governance frameworks in ways that enhance public trust in research on religion?
2. How often and in what ways is RESILIENCE's expertise or input taken up in political and public sector discussions, and what evidence is there that this has influenced policy decisions or governance practices at regional, national, or European level?
3. What impact has RESILIENCE's involvement in networks, committees, and public sector collaborations had on the credibility of studies of religion research — as reflected in the success rate of funding applications and grants secured from national or supranational sources?

P4 - development of instruments and tools	**P5 - Learning and training by using RI facilities and services**	**P6 - Training and higher education cooperation**
Possible outputs: Presence of RI in relevant committees that define scientific norms Contracts with public sector (specific region or country)	*Possible outputs:* Presence of RI in relevant committees that define scientific norms Contracts with public sector (specific region or country)	*Possible outputs*: Participation of RI in local/ regional networks (e.g. clusters)
Possible outcomes: Number of RI representatives invited to or retained in committees Number of consultative roles or expert hearings attended Repeat invitations from public institutions	*Possible outcomes:* Number of public sector staff trained using RI resources	*Possible outcomes:* Uptake of RI input in committee discussions Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources Uptake of RI input in political discussions

Table 14 Enabling science – Policy 3 (P3)

HR 2 - IMPROVED JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE REGION/NATION

Improved job opportunities in the region is described for RESILIENCE as a measurable contribution of RESILIENCE RI to creating new or enhanced employment in sectors linked to studies of religion – including academia, education, cultural heritage, publishing, technology, and public services. This impact is especially visible in the opening of research and teaching positions, internships, training programs, and the engagement of local businesses and institutions. It demonstrates how studies of religion can serve as a driver of economic vitality and regional innovation.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT: 1. How many new research, administrative, and technical positions has RESILIENCE generated at local and national levels, and to what extent have these positions provided employment opportunities? 2. In what ways has participation in RESILIENCE's training programs, internships, and administrative roles contributed to career advancement — such as promotions, or acquisition of new technical/administrative qualifications? 3. How has RESILIENCE's hosting of conferences, seminars, and collaborations with world-leading teams created career advancement (see above) and new career pathways and enhanced the professional mobility of scientists and staff within the region?
P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges
Possible outputs: Number of technical / administrative/ research management staff Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI Number of attendees at conferences / seminars hosted by RI, by type Number of employed scientists (local site and entire RI) Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainings Number and duration of (non-scientific) internships
Possible outcomes: Quality of collaborations with scholars and teams, public and private sector Academic career advances: promotions within RI or other sector Career advances through technical / administrative qualification (gaining leading positions)

Table 15 Problem solving – Human resources 2 (HR2)

EC 2 - CORPORATE EFFICIENCY GAINS THROUGH USE/APPLICATION OF RI DATA Corporate efficiency gains through use/application of RI data refers to the ways in which businesses utilize data, tools, or methodologies developed within the RESILIENCE RI to improve their efficiency, innovation, or strategic decision-making. This includes the use of databases, multilingual corpora, ethical guidelines, and educational resources that support diverse sectors such as tourism, publishing, technology, or intercultural consultancy. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. How has RESILIENCE contributed to the development and transfer of new technologies, tools, and data applications—making them available for use by businesses and public sector organisations through collaborations, shared repositories, or licensing arrangements? 2. To what degree are companies in sectors such as publishing, cultural heritage, or tourism using RESILIENCE's datasets, instruments, or software tools to improve their efficiency, reduce costs, or innovate new services?
P7 – Interactive problem solving for the private sector (industry)

Possible outputs: Number of non-patented technologies developed Number, volume, nature of procurement, by supplier type Number of scientific instruments/infrastructures developed Number of software tools developed Number of applications to use data developed Number of citations of the DOI related to software Research results fed into shared data sets/repositories
Possible outcomes: Stimulation of technology diffusion Business usage of RI information (e.g. via browser)

Table 16 Problem solving – Economy and innovation 2 (EC2)

EC 4 - INCREASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE REGION / NATION

Increased economic activity in the region/nation refers to the broader economic effects of RESILIENCE, including local procurement, tourism, services, and innovation. Through events, collaborations, digital products, and cultural outreach, RESILIENCE generates direct and indirect contributions to the economy, making the field a relevant economic stakeholder in regional development.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. How many collaborations and contracts has RESILIENCE established with regional suppliers, public sector bodies, and local businesses, and what measurable contribution have these made to regional economic activity?
2. To what extent are public institutions, cultural organisations, and community partners using RESILIENCE-developed tools, digital resources, or methodologies to improve their services, knowledge management, or public engagement?
3. In what ways have RESILIENCE activities contributed to sustainable development and institutional innovation — for example through new partnerships, knowledge-sharing with public bodies, or digital services that strengthen regional and cultural infrastructure?

P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges	**P9 – Provision of specifically curated/edited data**
Possible outputs: Number of collaborations or contracts with public sector bodies Number of public-sector staff or officials trained through RESILIENCE programs, workshops, or online resources	*Possible outputs:* Number of scientific instruments/infrastructures developed Number of non-patented technologies developed Number and Volume of collaborations with public sector /local business /

	Number and Volume of collaborations with non - academic institutions Number of software tools developed Number of projects funded by non - academic institutions Joint technological developments with non - academic institutions
Possible outcomes: Sustained or renewed partnerships with public institutions Inclusion of RESILIENCE experts in consultations	*Possible outcomes:* Non - academic institution using a novel technique or procedure Number of spin-offs created Number of spin-offs surviving to date Stimulation of technology diffusion

Table 17 Problem solving – Economy and innovation 4 (EC4)

S1 - CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC SECTOR CHALLENGES: ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE Contribution to public sector challenges – administration and governance refers to the ways in which studies of religion infrastructures support policymaking, institutional development, and inclusive governance. This includes providing expertise, data, tools, and training to help public institutions and chaplaincy sector respond to religious and cultural diversity in areas such as education, heritage, integration, and public dialogue **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent are public sector bodies, administrators, and governance institutions making use of RESILIENCE resources, and how does the number and profile of scientific users reflect this engagement? 2. In what ways has RESILIENCE helped raise awareness among researchers, educators, and public institutions about the role and benefits of RESILIENCE RIs in supporting high-quality, collaborative work in the study of religion and society? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE increased visibility and trust in research on religion through public communication — for example via press coverage, social media engagement, or online platforms highlighting governance and administrative contributions?	
P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges	**P9 – Provision of specifically curated/edited data**
Possible outputs: Number of collaborations or contracts with public sector bodies Number of public-sector staff or officials trained through RESILIENCE programs, workshops, or online resources	*Possible outputs:* Number of scientific users
Possible outcomes:	*Possible outcomes*:

Sustained or renewed partnerships with public institutions Inclusion of RESILIENCE experts in consultations	Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media

Table 18 Problem solving – Society 1 (S1)

S2 - CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY: CSR, SOCIAL INCLUSION, CULTURE	
Contribution to social sustainability – CSR, social inclusion, and culture refers to the role of RESILIENCE in promoting inclusive, and culturally rich societies. This includes initiatives supporting corporate social responsibility, community inclusion, preservation of cultural heritage, and fostering tolerance, mutual understanding, and social cohesion through research and engagement. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent do the scientific users of RESILIENCE represent diverse communities, disciplines, and social groups, and how does this contribute to greater social inclusion and cultural participation? 2. How has RESILIENCE raised public awareness of the cultural and societal value of studies of religion, including recognition of public investments (tax funding) in supporting inclusive and socially responsible research? 3. How has RESILIENCE used media and communication platforms to foster dialogue on social sustainability, CSR, and cultural diversity, and how can its impact on public discourse be observed or measured?	
P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges	**P9 – Provision of specifically curated/edited data**
Possible outputs: Number of collaborations or contracts with public sector bodies Number of public-sector staff or officials trained through RESILIENCE programs, workshops, or online resources	*Possible outputs*: Number of scientific users
Possible outcomes: Sustained or renewed partnerships with public institutions Inclusion of RESILIENCE experts in consultations	*Possible outcomes:* Public awareness about taxes going to RI Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media

Table 19 Problem solving – Society 2 (S2)

S3 - CONTRIBUTION TO GENDER AND DIVERSITY BALANCE
Contribution to gender balance refers to how RESILIENCE supports gender equality through inclusive research in religious studies, fair participation, and promotion of women in science. This includes gender and diversity-sensitive content, feminist approaches to the study of religion, balanced representation in academic activities, and empowerment initiatives for women in both scholarly and community contexts. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:**

1. What proportion of RESILIENCE's scientific users are women, and how does this reflect progress toward achieving a more gender-balanced participation in research and related activities? 2. How has RESILIENCE contributed to raising public awareness of gender equality in science, particularly in connection with the responsible use of public resources for inclusive research? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE increased the visibility and recognition of women's contributions in studies of religion — for example through participation statistics, representation in events, or outreach activities?
P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges
Possible outputs: Number of collaborations or contracts with public sector bodies Number of public-sector staff or officials trained through RESILIENCE programs, workshops, or online resources
Possible outcomes: Sustained or renewed partnerships with public institutions Inclusion of RESILIENCE experts in consultations

Table 20 Problem solving – Society 3 (S3)

S4 - IMPROVEMENT OF WELLBEING: HEALTH & AGEING Improvement of wellbeing – health & ageing reflects how studies of religion contribute to physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing, especially in later life. This includes research on religion and mental health, community programs for the elderly, spiritual care in healthcare, and intergenerational dialogue – all fostering inclusion, resilience, and human dignity. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent are RESILIENCE's scientific users engaging with health- and ageing-related themes, and how does their work contribute to new knowledge or practices that support wellbeing across generations? 2. How has RESILIENCE raised public awareness of the role of religion and spirituality in supporting health, ageing with dignity, and community resilience, particularly in relation to publicly funded research? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE used media, social platforms, or outreach activities to engage the wider public in discussions about religion, wellbeing, and ageing, and what impact has this had on social perceptions?	
P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges	**P9 – Provision of specifically curated/edited data**
Possible outputs: Number of collaborations or contracts with public sector bodies Number of public-sector staff or officials trained through RESILIENCE programs, workshops, or online resources	*Possible outputs:* Number of scientific users
Possible outcomes:	*Possible outcomes:* Public awareness: engagement of RI in social media/press/online media

Sustained or renewed partnerships with public institutions Inclusion of RESILIENCE experts in consultations	

Table 21 Problem solving – Society 4 (S4)

P2 - NOTABLE CHANGES IN FUNDING DECISIONS
Notable changes in funding decision refers to how RESILIENCE influences resource allocation through advocacy, research impact, or strategic relevance. This includes the creation of new funding lines, prioritization of RS-related themes, and institutional investments in infrastructure, demonstrating how RS contributes to long-term research and societal agendas. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. How has RESILIENCE's provision of empirical data, expert advice, and policy-relevant databases influenced discussions and decisions about funding priorities in the public sector? 2. To what extent has RESILIENCE's participation in exchanges and collaborations with policy makers at regional, national, or European level contributed to shaping funding agendas for RESILIENCE RIs and humanities? 3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE's input has led to the inclusion of new topics, themes, or budget lines for studies of religion in public funding decisions?
P8 – Addressing societal and public-sector challenges
Possible outputs: Contracts with public sector (specific region or country) Provision of empirical data in support of public policy Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of databases in support of public policy Participation of RI in exchanges with relevant policy makers
Possible outcomes: Uptake of RI input in political discussions

Table 22 Problem solving – Policy 2 (P2)

P3 - INCREASED TRUST IN SCIENCE
Increased trust in science reflects how studies of religion infrastructures build public confidence in science by promoting openness, participation, and respectful engagement with sensitive issues. Through transparent communication, collaboration with communities, and evidence-based responses to societal concerns, studies of religion contribute to bridging science with values, identity, and everyday life. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent has the provision of empirical data, databases, and expert advice by RESILIENCE increased transparency and credibility of decision-making processes in the public sector?

2. How has the uptake of RESILIENCE's policy-relevant research outputs (data, advice, expertise) influenced the level of trust policy makers and the public place in science-based decision making? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE contributed to enhancing public confidence in research on religion by demonstrating the social relevance and reliability of its evidence in governance and policy debates?
P9 – Provision of specifically curated/edited data
Possible outputs: Provision of empirical data in support of public policy Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of databases in support of public policy
Possible outcomes: References to RESILIENCE datasets or experts in policy documents or reports Inclusion of RESILIENCE experts in consultation bodies or ethics panels Positive references to RESILIENCE research in institutional communications or media

Table 23 Problem solving – Policy 3 (P3)

HR1 – SCIENTIFIC ATTRACTIVENESS Scientific attractiveness is described for RESILIENCE as the ability to position studies of religion as a relevant, innovative, and inclusive academic discipline that actively contributes to interdisciplinary and international dialogue. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. How has RESILIENCE's scientific output (publications, joint projects, collaborations with other RIs) contributed to increasing its international visibility and excellence, as reflected in citations, prizes, or recognition by world-leading teams? 2. To what extent has RESILIENCE attracted and retained researchers, technical staff, and students, and how does this translate into strengthened long-term scientific capacity? 3. How satisfied are trainees, students, and early-career researchers with RESILIENCE's training measures, and to what degree have these opportunities led to grants, awards, or career advancement?	
P10 – Changing the fundamentals of research practice	**P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy**
Possible outputs: Scientific collaborations with other RIs (joint projects) Number of publications Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,…)	*Possible outputs:* Number of employed scientists (local site and entire RI) Number of technical/ administrative/ research management staff Number and duration of (non-scientific) internships Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainings Number of students from local universities using the RI

	Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI Number of long-term higher education study programmes Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,…)
Possible outcomes: Quality of collaborations Prizes won by researchers as direct result of working at the RI First and second level citations for publications	*Possible outcomes:* Satisfaction of people trained Prizes won by researchers as direct result of working at the RI Grants for trainees to follow RI trainings

Table 24 Science and society – Human resources 1 (HR1)

HR3 – INCREASED PRESTIGE AS TRAINING FACILITY

Increased prestige as a training facility refers to the growing reputation of the RESILIENCE RI as a center of excellence in education and capacity-building in studies of religion. This includes the ability to attract international participants, establish partnerships with leading institutions, and provide high-quality, recognized training programs that influence both academia and society.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent do RESILIENCE's training measures, programmes, and seminars attract participants from diverse backgrounds, and how is the quality of training reflected in participant satisfaction and external recognition (e.g., grants, prizes)?
2. How has RESILIENCE's role as a training facility enhanced its prestige within the scientific community, for example through excellent collaborations, visits by leading research teams, or partnerships with other RIs?
3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE's training programmes and internships have contributed to the career advancement of trainees and researchers, thereby strengthening the RI's reputation as a high-prestige training hub?

P10 – Changing the fundamentals of research practice	**P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy**
Possible outputs: Scientific collaborations with other RIs (joint projects) Number of publications Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,…)	*Possible outputs:* Number of employed scientists (local site and entire RI) Number of technical/ administrative/ research management staff Number and duration of (non-scientific) internships Number and duration of (non-scientific) trainings Number of students from local universities using the RI Number of conferences/seminars hosted/organised by RI

	Number of long-term higher education study programmes Data on training participants, by type (gender, institution, position,...)
Possible outcomes: Quality of collaborations Prizes won by researchers as direct result of working at the RI First and second level citations for publications	*Possible outcomes:* Satisfaction of people trained Prizes won by researchers as direct result of working at the RI Grants for trainees to follow RI trainings

Table 25 Science and society – Human resources 3 (HR3)

EC2 - CORPORATE EFFICIENCY GAINS THROUGH USE/APPLICATION OF RI DATA
Corporate efficiency gains through use/application of RI data refers to the ways in which businesses utilize data, tools, or methodologies developed within the RESILIENCE RI to improve their efficiency, innovation, or strategic decision-making. This includes the use of databases, multilingual corpora, ethical guidelines, and educational resources that support diverse sectors such as tourism, publishing, technology, or intercultural consultancy. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT** 1. To what extent have students, researchers, and companies engaged in joint projects or co-patenting with RESILIENCE, and how have these collaborations contributed to more efficient knowledge transfer between academia and industry? 2. How widely are RESILIENCE's datasets, instruments, and repositories being accessed and used by firms to improve their efficiency, develop new products, or streamline services? 3. In what ways has the use of RESILIENCE's research outputs (tools, data, repositories) supported both industrial innovation and advances in science, creating mutually reinforcing efficiency gains across sectors?
P10 – Changing the fundamentals of research practice
Possible outputs: Number of students working in enterprise and using RI Number of projects funded by non-academic institutions Research results fed into shared data sets/repositories
Possible outcomes: Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms) Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (in science)

Table 26 Science and society – Economy and innovation 2 (EC2)

EC3 – TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT

Technological impact – number of new technologies and designs refers to the development of new tools, systems, and applications within studies of religion that enable digital research, preservation, and knowledge dissemination. These may include software, visualization platforms, learning technologies, and data infrastructures that transform how religious knowledge is accessed and used across disciplines and sectors.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. How many new technologies, patents, or joint developments (including co-patents with companies and industry-funded projects) have been generated through RESILIENCE, and to what extent have students and enterprises been engaged in their creation?
2. To what degree are RESILIENCE-developed datasets, tools, and technologies being adopted outside the RI — by firms to support innovation and efficiency, and by scientists to advance research practices?
3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE's technological outputs (patents, software, non-patented technologies) have been successfully licensed or otherwise transferred to external users, contributing to wider technology diffusion?

P10 – Changing the fundamentals of research practice	**P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities**
Possible outputs: Number of students working in enterprise and using RI Co-patenting with companies Number of projects funded by industry Research results fed into shared data sets/repositories	*Possible outputs:* Number of patents filed Number of non-patented technologies developed
Possible outcomes: Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms) Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (in science)	*Possible outcomes:* Number of non-patented technologies licensed Number of patents licensed

Table 27 Science and society – Economy and innovation 3 (EC3)

EC4 – INCREASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE REGION / NATION

Increased economic activity in the region/nation refers to the broader economic effects of studies of religion infrastructures, including local procurement, tourism, services, and innovation. Through events, collaborations, digital products, and cultural outreach, RS infrastructures generate direct and indirect contributions to the economy, making the field a relevant economic stakeholder in regional development.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. How many firms and private companies have used RESILIENCE's facilities, engaged in contracts, or co-developed technologies, and what measurable contributions have these collaborations made to regional and national economic activity?
2. To what extent are RESILIENCE's datasets, instruments, and research outputs being taken up by firms and the scientific community, and how has this uptake contributed to industrial innovation and scientific advancement?

3. What evidence exists that industry-funded projects and partnerships with RESILIENCE have generated sustainable streams of investment and innovation that strengthen the regional/national research and economic ecosystem?	
P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy	**P13 – Communication and outreach**
Possible outputs: Number of firms/private companies using facilities (for testing, etc.), by type Number of projects funded by industry Contracts with industry Joint technological developments with industry	*Possible outputs:* Research results fed into shared data sets/repositories Communication campaign targeting tourist offices Communication campaign targeting business in tourist sector
Possible outcomes: Stable collaboration	*Possible outcomes:* Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (in science) Uptake of accessible data sets/instruments/tools outside RI (by firms) Increase in number of tourists in a region/nation Increase in number of clients of business in tourist sectors

Table 28 Science and society – Economy and innovation 4 (EC4)

S1 – CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC SECTOR CHALLENGES

Contribution to public sector challenges – administration and governance refers to the ways in which studies of religion infrastructures support policymaking, institutional development, and inclusive governance. This includes providing expertise, data, tools, and training to help public institutions respond to religious and cultural diversity in areas such as education, heritage, integration, and public dialogue

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent have RESILIENCE's outreach activities (promotional events, exhibitions, fairs) and online presence (website visitors, social media followers) contributed to raising public awareness of research in religion and its societal relevance?
2. How effectively has RESILIENCE reached and engaged different public sector stakeholders (administrators, educators, policy makers) through outreach and communication activities, and what evidence exists of their involvement in RI initiatives?
3. In what ways has RESILIENCE's public engagement (events, online visibility) translated into greater use of its open data resources by public institutions, educators, or citizens, thereby strengthening evidence-based approaches in the public sector?

P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities	**P13 – Communication and outreach**

Possible outputs: Public awareness: visitors on website and followers on social media People reached and engaged in outreach activities Number of promotional events, exhibitions, fairs	*Possible outputs:* Number of website visitors Number of social media followers
Possible outcomes: Increased collaboration	*Possible outcomes:* Use of open data (access and download) Positive change in conversion rate of the website Number of social media engagements

Table 29 Science and society – Society 1 (S1)

S2 – CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Contribution to social sustainability – CSR, social inclusion, and culture refers to the role of studies of religion infrastructures in promoting inclusive, ethical, and culturally rich societies. This includes initiatives supporting corporate social responsibility, community inclusion, preservation of cultural heritage, and fostering tolerance, mutual understanding, and social cohesion through research and engagement.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent have RESILIENCE's outreach activities (events, exhibitions, fairs) and online channels (website, social media) engaged diverse communities and contributed to fostering social inclusion, cultural awareness, and mutual understanding?
2. How effectively has RESILIENCE raised public awareness of its role in promoting cultural sustainability and corporate social responsibility, and what evidence exists of citizens or communities acknowledging its value?
3. In what ways has public engagement with RESILIENCE translated into the practical use of its open data by communities, educators, or NGOs to address issues of social sustainability and inclusion?

P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities	**P13 – Communication and outreach**
Possible outputs: Public awareness: visitors on website and followers on social media People reached and engaged in outreach activities Number of promotional events, exhibitions, fairs	*Possible outputs:* *RESILIENCE Cafés: discussing research output and its relevance for society with citizens* *Media presence of RESILIENCE RI scholars*
Possible outcomes: Increased collaboration	*Possible outcomes:* Number of citizens that attend RESILIENCE Cafés

	Number of viewers

Table 30 Science and society – Society 2 (S2)

S3 – CONTRIBUTION TO GENDER BALANCE		
Contribution to gender balance refers to how RESILIENCE supports gender equality through inclusive research in religious studies, fair participation, and promotion of women in science. This includes gender and diversity-sensitive content, feminist approaches to the study of religion, balanced representation in academic activities, and empowerment initiatives for women in both scholarly and community contexts. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. To what extent do RESILIENCE's scientific events, outreach activities, and exhibitions ensure gender-balanced participation and visibility of women researchers, students, and professionals? 2. How effectively has RESILIENCE raised public awareness of gender equality in science and research through its online presence (website, social media) and outreach initiatives? 3. In what ways are RESILIENCE's open data resources being accessed and applied in projects or research that address gender perspectives, equality, or feminist approaches in the study of religion?		
P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities	**P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy**	**P13 – Communication and outreach**
Possible outputs: Public awareness: visitors on website and followers on social media People reached and engaged in outreach activities Number of promotional events, exhibitions, fairs	*Possible outputs:* Visits to (high-level) scientific events Hosting of (high-level) scientific events Public awareness: visitors on website and followers on social media People reached and engaged in outreach activities Number of visitors at RI, by type	*Possible outputs:* Articles in academic journals Articles in mainstream media
Possible outcomes: Increased collaboration	*Possible outcomes:* Satisfaction of scientific users	*Possible outcomes:* Number of clicks Number of views

Table 31 Science and society – Society 3 (S3)

S4 – IMPROVEMENT OF WELLBEING – HEALTH AND AGING
Improvement of wellbeing – health & ageing reflects how studies of religion contribute to physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing, especially in later life. This includes research on religion and mental health, community programs

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">for the elderly, spiritual care in healthcare, and intergenerational dialogue – all fostering inclusion, resilience, and human dignity.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

To what extent have RESILIENCE's outreach activities (promotional events, exhibitions, fairs) and online communication (website, social media) raised public awareness about the role of religion and spirituality in supporting health and ageing with dignity?

1. How effectively has RESILIENCE engaged older adults, healthcare professionals, educators, and community organisations through its wellbeing-related activities and events?
2. In what ways are RESILIENCE's open data resources being accessed and applied in health, ageing, or wellbeing-related research and policy initiatives?</td></tr>
<tr><td>P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities</td><td>P13 – Communication and outreach</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possible outputs:

Public awareness: visitors on website and followers on social media

People reached and engaged in outreach activities

Number of promotional events, exhibitions, fairs</td><td>Possible outcomes:

Articles in academic journals

Articles in mainstream media

Articles in magazines dealing with wellbeing, health and aging</td></tr>
<tr><td>Possible outcomes:

Increased collaboration</td><td>Possible outputs:

Number of clicks

Number of views

Number of sold magazines/clicks</td></tr>
</table>

Table 32 Science and society – Society 4 (S4)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">S5 – INCLUSION OF TOPICS IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIC CURRICULA

Inclusion of topics in schools and academic curricula refers to how RESILIENCE's services, digital resources, and outreach activities support the integration of research-based knowledge on religion into school and university teaching. It reflects the extent to which the infrastructure informs curriculum development and enriches educational practices across countries.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent have RESILIENCE's outreach activities (events, exhibitions, fairs) and online resources increased awareness of studies of religion topics among schools and universities, and how far have these been integrated into curricula?
2. How effectively has RESILIENCE engaged teachers, lecturers, and students through its outreach activities and resources, and what evidence exists of their use in teaching practices?
3. In what ways are RESILIENCE's open data and digital resources being accessed and applied by schools and universities to support teaching, curriculum development, and student projects?</td></tr>
<tr><td>P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities</td><td>P13 – Communication and outreach</td></tr>
</table>

Possible outputs: Public awareness: visitors on website and followers on social media People reached and engaged in outreach activities Number of promotional events, exhibitions, fairs	*Possible outputs:* *Number of attended fairs organized by higher education institutions*
Possible outcomes: Increased collaboration	*Possible outcomes:* Peaople reached via fair attendance

Table 33 Science and society – Society 5 (S5)

P1 – NOTABLE CHANGES IN RELEVANT REGULATIONS	
Notable changes in relevant regulations measures how religious studies research contributes to legislative and policy change. This includes the adoption of recommendations on religious education, heritage protection, freedom of religion, anti-discrimination, and ethical data governance – demonstrating the direct influence of RS infrastructure on lawmaking and regulatory reform. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. How has RESILIENCE informed or influenced the development, revision, or adoption of regulations and policy frameworks related to religious education, cultural heritage, freedom of religion, or anti-discrimination? 2. Which RESILIENCE-generated outputs (e.g., expert consultations, guidelines, datasets) have been referenced or utilised by decision makers in shaping regulatory or legal reforms? 3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE has contributed to improved standards of ethical data governance and responsible handling of religion-related resources within national or European regulatory settings?	
P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities	**P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy**
Possible outputs: Uptake of new topics proposed by RI as funding sections Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources Uptake of RI input in political discussions Uptake of RI input in committee discussions	*Possible outputs:* Provision of empirical data in support of public policy Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of databases in support of public policy Participation of RI in exchanges with relevant policy makers Presence of RI in relevant thematic committees
Possible outcomes: Uptake of RI input in strategica documents	*Possible outcomes:* Uptake of RI input in political discussions

Table 34 Science and society – Policy 1 (P1)

P2 – NOTABLE CHANGES IN FUNDING DECISIONS	
Notable changes in funding decisions refers to how studies of religious infrastructures influence resource allocation through advocacy, research impact, or strategic relevance. This includes the creation of new funding lines, prioritization of RS-related themes, and institutional investments in infrastructure, demonstrating how RS contributes to long-term research and societal agendas. **QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** 1. How has RESILIENCE's provision of empirical data, expert advice, and databases contributed to shaping policy discussions and committee deliberations on regulations related to religion, heritage, education, or ethical data governance? 2. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE's input has led to notable changes in relevant regulations or policy frameworks at regional, national, or European level, for example in areas such as religious education, cultural heritage, or anti-discrimination? 3. In what ways has RESILIENCE's involvement in committees, policy exchanges, and advisory roles strengthened its credibility and legitimacy as a trusted partner in policy-making, as reflected in uptake of its input and follow-up funding success?	
P10 – Changing the fundamentals of research practice	**P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy**
Possible outputs: Presence of RI in relevant standardisation committees Presence of RI in relevant committees that define scientific norms Presence of RI in relevant thematic committees	*Possible outputs:* Presence of RI in relevant committees that define scientific norms Participation of RI in local/ regional networks (e.g. clusters) Contracts with public sector (specific region or country)
Possible outcomes: Uptake of new topics proposed by RI as funding sections Uptake of RI input in committee discussions	*Possible outcomes:* Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources

Table 35 Science and society – Policy 2 (P2)

P3 – INCREASED TRUST IN SCIENCE
Increased trust in science reflects how RESILIENCE build public confidence in science by promoting openness, participation, and respectful engagement with sensitive issues. Through transparent communication, collaboration with communities, and evidence-based responses to societal concerns, studies of religion contribute to bridging science with values, identity, and everyday life.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. How has RESILIENCE's provision of empirical data, expert advice, and databases supported evidence-based policymaking, and in what ways has this increased trust in scientific input among policy makers and institutions?
2. To what extent has RESILIENCE's active participation in thematic and norm-setting committees enhanced its credibility and strengthened confidence in science within public sector and governance contexts?
3. What evidence exists that RESILIENCE's involvement in regional networks, committees, and exchanges with policy makers has translated into greater uptake of its input in political discussions, thereby reinforcing public trust in scientific expertise?

P11 – Creating and shaping scientific networks and communities	**P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy**	**P13 – Communication and outreach**
Possible outputs: Participation of RI in local/ regional networks (e.g. clusters) Presence of RI in relevant committees that define scientific norms Presence of RI in relevant thematic committees	Possible outcomes: Provision of empirical data in support of public policy Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of databases in support of public policy Participation of RI in exchanges with relevant policy makers Presence of RI in relevant thematic committees	Possible outputs: Presence of RI in relevant committees that define scientific norms
Possible outcomes:	Possible outputs: Uptake of RI input in political discussions	Possible outcomes: Number of articles/newsitems in which RESILIENCE RI is mentioned.

Table 36 Science and society – Policy 3 (P3)

P4 – NOTABLE CHANGES IN POLICY DECISIONS

Notable changes in policy decisions refers to how RESILIENCE's evidence, expertise, and data directly shape concrete policy decisions and priorities across regional, national, and European levels. It demonstrates the extent to which RESILIENCE is recognised as a reliable partner in policymaking, with its recommendations and thematic priorities reflected in final policy outcomes.

QUESTIONS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

1. To what extent has RESILIENCE's provision of empirical data, expert advice, and policy-relevant databases influenced concrete policy decisions or legislative priorities at regional, national, or European level?
2. What evidence exists that topics or themes proposed by RESILIENCE have been taken up in political or funding agendas, and how have these inclusions shaped subsequent policy decisions?
3. In what ways has RESILIENCE's sustained participation in committees, exchanges with policy makers, and advisory roles strengthened its recognition as a trusted partner, leading to greater influence on final policy decisions?

P10 – Changing the fundamentals of research practice	P12 – Promoting engagement between science, society and policy	P13 – Communication and outreach
Possible outputs: Uptake of new topics proposed by RI as funding sections Success rate of follow up funding applications at project level Success rate of funding grants from national/supra-national sources Uptake of RI input in political discussions Uptake of RI input in committee discussions	*Possible outputs:* Provision of empirical data in support of public policy Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of databases in support of public policy Participation of RI in exchanges with relevant policy makers Presence of RI in relevant thematic committees	*Possible outputs:* Provision of databases in support of public policy Participation of RI in local/ regional networks (e.g. clusters) Provision of expert advice in public policy Provision of empirical data in support of public policy
Possible outcomes: RESILIENCE's evidences start being included in real policy and funding decisions.	*Possible outcomes:* Uptake of RI input in political discussions	*Possible outcomes:* Number of event participants

Table 37 Science and society – Policy 4 (P4)

5 Methodology for Impact Assessment

5.1 The general methodology overview

Impact assessment employs multiple methodological approaches. Depending on the RI field, either quantitative or qualitative methodology may be more appropriate. In the quantitative strand, data can be counted, trended, and compared through techniques such as surveys, web/LMS/CRM analytics, and altmetrics and citation analysis for publications/datasets. In parallel, qualitative methodology uses evidence that explains how and why change occurs. Core techniques include structured case studies, the Most Significant Change method, and systematic media/policy analysis. Qualitative insights are essential for understanding mechanisms of change, context, and unintended effects.

Mixed-methods will be adopted as a most relevant methodology for RESILIENCE impact assessment. Combination of qualitative and quantitative approach is used to strengthen inference. It combines both strands: quantitative signals (e.g., citation or survey results) are paired with qualitative evidence (case studies, stakeholder interviews, or document analysis) to confirm contribution pathways. In Resilience different methodologies to track impact indicators across areas and with different users/providers of services. Data gathering methods will depend on the attributes of indicators. Quantitative methods will be used for the indicators in which there is a possibility to collect numerical data (most significant change, case studies, open ended questions in the questionnaires). Apart from the concrete numerical data like number of user, in quantitative data gathering methods surveys and questionnaires in which there is a possibility to calculate the score will also be used (*see examples of TRAINING and TNA in Appendices*).

The services/activities will be grouped by similarity in structure and potential impact indicators. For each service or group of services, the data-gathering methodology will follow these steps:

1. Keeping track of RI activity and outcomes in order to connect them and report in impact reports, e.g., number of scientific publications, number of TNA visitors, social-media output and other dissemination products, participation in relevant discussions with policymakers, downloads of open data and software
2. Performing surveys on a regular basis with stakeholders such as students, policymakers, researchers, and platform users
3. Using qualitative data collection, analysis, and case studies to capture unexpected or intangible effects from the use of the RESILIENCE RI, such as new policies, study programs, or curricula

5.2 Organization of data gathering process – RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB

5.2.1 Overview of the platform

As mentioned in the introductory part, the way how data for impact assessment will be handled is through future digital platform. The RESILIENCE Impact Assessment Digital Platform (RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB) will provide a unified, intelligent, and interoperable environment for collecting, analysing, and visualising evidence of impact generated across all RESILIENCE services, partners, and geographies. Anchored in the RI-PATHS framework and consistent with Horizon Europe's emphasis on open science, responsible research, and socio-economic value creation, RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB transforms the current fragmented evidence landscape into a dynamic, data-driven infrastructure for impact governance. Through standardised digital collection forms, API integrations, and an embedded indicator-mapping algorithm, the platform will allow partners to input data on activities (e.g., trainings, TNAs, digital services), automatically link them to relevant output, outcome, and impact indicators, and visualise how each activity contributes to the overall Theory of Change of RESILIENCE. By combining quantitative validation (CRM/LMS, analytics) and qualitative synthesis (interviews, case studies, outcome harvesting), RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB will ensure that evidence collected once can be reused for management, reporting, learning, and policy communication. The platform will operate as both a data repository and a strategic dashboard, aligned with the FAIR principles, GDPR compliance standards, and the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) interoperability framework.

5.2.2 Strategic Context

The RESILIENCE research infrastructure spans multiple countries, disciplines, and institutions, generating diverse forms of impact — from enhanced scholarly cooperation and digital innovation to community-oriented social change. Yet the evidence of these impacts remains scattered across individual work packages, national repositories, and service-specific systems. This fragmentation limits RESILIENCE's ability to demonstrate and compare outcomes systematically, and it constrains adaptive learning between project cycles. Traditional impact reporting remains descriptive, retrospective, and dispersed, rather than predictive, comparative, and strategic. To address this gap, RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB will introduce a single digital backbone for impact assessment. It will consolidate evidence from all services, enable real-time analytics, and support both internal management and external communication. By establishing RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB, RESILIENCE contributes to the European Research Area (ERA) objective of fostering responsible, evidence-based governance of RESILIENCE RIs.

5.2.3 Vision for RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB

RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB envisions a living ecosystem of impact intelligence, in which data from multiple services converge to create a transparent, comparable, and dynamic evidence base.

It will:

- Serve as a single source of truth for RESILIENCE's outputs, outcomes, and impacts.
- Allow automatic linking of activities to indicator hierarchies through algorithmic logic.
- Provide visual pathway maps showing each activity's contribution to higher-level goals.
- Enable triangulation between quantitative and qualitative sources for richer interpretation.
- Ensure GDPR-compliant, ethically sound, and FAIR-ready data governance.

The platform will not only document what has happened but also guide strategic decisions, helping RESILIENCE identify emerging trends, detect weak signals, and adapt interventions in near real-time.

5.2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual backbone of RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB rests on three interlocking layers:

1. The RI-PATHS Model

RI-PATHS (Research Infrastructure Pathways for Socio-economic Impact) provides a robust framework for identifying and classifying research-infrastructure impacts across three core pathways:

Pathway	Description	Impact Domains
Enabling Science	Impacts arising from improved research capacity, collaboration, and knowledge creation.	Science, Human Resources
Problem Solving	Impacts through application of research in innovation, policy, and technology transfer.	Economy, Policy
Science & Society	Impacts on education, culture, and social cohesion through interaction with wider publics.	Society, Education, Culture

2. Theory of Change Integration

Each service or activity begins as a **node** in the Theory of Change (ToC). Through RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB, users enter an activity, assign relevant **output indicators**, and the system suggests associated **outcomes and impacts**, forming a "pathway chain."

For example:

Activity: National TNA Workshop

→ Output: 35 participants trained

→ Outcome: Improved capacity of national networks to implement digital curation standards

→ Impact: Strengthened European research infrastructure ecosystem

These chains become visible in a **Pathway Map**, providing managers and donors with a transparent overview of how granular actions accumulate into macro-level impacts.

5.2.5 Data Logic and Triangulation

The platform operationalises a mixed-methods evaluation logic, integrating:

- Quantitative data streams: participant counts, survey metrics, analytics logs.
- Qualitative evidence: interviews, narrative case studies, reflective reports.
- Triangulation mechanism: automatic juxtaposition of numeric trends and coded qualitative insights to enhance interpretability and confidence.

This hybrid design ensures that the complexity of impact — particularly in humanities and social sciences — is captured in both measurable and interpretive dimensions.

5.2.6 Expected pathway

Level	Result	Indicator
Output	Platform prototype operational and piloted in two services	MVP deployed and evaluated by M8
Outcome	Improved comparability and timeliness of impact evidence	80% of partners submitting data via platform
Impact	Enhanced evidence-based governance and visibility of RESILIENCE's contributions to ERA	Annual Impact Report published; external reuse of platform model by other RIs

5.3 Functional Architecture

The functional architecture of RESILIENCE IMPACT HUB reflects the complete evidence-management lifecycle — from data entry to interpretation and publication. It is modular, scalable, and designed around the operational logic of outputs → outcomes → impacts, ensuring full alignment with the RESILIENCE Theory of Change.

The platform architecture comprises six core functional layers, each interlinked through a central indicator-mapping engine:

1. Data Input Layer – collects quantitative and qualitative information via forms, APIs, and file uploads.
2. Indicator Mapping Layer – algorithmically links inputs to corresponding indicators at three hierarchical levels.
3. Data Processing and Validation Layer – standardises, cleans, and aggregates incoming data.
4. Analytical and Visualisation Layer – provides dashboards, metrics, and visual impact pathways.

5. Governance and Compliance Layer – manages permissions, versioning, and GDPR/FAIR adherence.
6. Publication and Communication Layer – produces internal reports and public-facing synthesis outputs.

Each layer operates independently yet feeds the next, ensuring modular extensibility and resilience in system maintenance.

5.3.1 Core Functional Modules

Module	Key Features	Responsible Users
1. Data Entry Module	Manual form input, CSV import, and API connections to LMS, CRM, and analytics platforms. Includes integrated metadata templates (activity ID, partner, date, consent status).	WP/Service Leads, Data Stewards
2. Indicator Mapping Engine	Intelligent mapping algorithm linking outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Auto-suggests relevant higher-level indicators based on domain and activity type.	Impact Lead, M&E Team
3. Analytics Dashboard	Visual analytics for participation, quality, reach, and outcomes. Configurable by service, timeframe, and indicator domain.	Managers, Steering Group
4. Qualitative Evidence Workspace	Repository for interviews, case studies, and outcome-harvesting narratives with structured coding tools.	Evaluation Experts
5. Reporting & Export Module	Generates quarterly and annual reports; provides export in PDF, CSV, and machine-readable JSON formats.	Project Office, Communications
6. Governance & Compliance Dashboard	Manages roles, access rights, and audit trails. Monitors consent validity, deletion requests, and DPIA updates.	Ethics & Legal Officers

5.3.2 Data Flow Sequence

Step 1 – Input:
Partners input data through forms or API uploads. Each entry must include a minimal metadata set (activity ID, partner, date, service, evidence link).

Step 2 – Mapping:
The system proposes output indicators based on the metadata, then algorithmically links each to related outcomes and impacts according to pre-defined rules in the Indicator Relation Table.

Step 3 – Validation:
Data-processing routines check completeness, duplication, and internal consistency. Errors are flagged for review.

Step 4 – Analysis:
Quantitative data are aggregated and visualised; qualitative data are thematically coded. Triangulation combines both.

Step 5 – Publication:
Validated, aggregated data feed into dashboards and reporting templates; selected indicators and stories are made public via the Open-by-Default policy.

5.4 Information Architecture

5.4.1 Core Entities

Entity	Description	Relationships
Activity	Basic unit of analysis (training, TNA, workshop, digital service).	Linked to one or more Output Indicators.
Indicator	Standardised metric across three levels (Output, Outcome, Impact).	Outputs feed Outcomes; Outcomes feed Impacts.
Relation Table	Algorithmic linkage structure connecting indicator codes.	One-to-many relationships enabling multiple pathways.
Evidence File	Document or dataset providing proof of achievement.	Associated with both Activity and Indicator entities.
User	Platform actor defined by role and access rights.	Linked to activities and evidence via audit trail.

5.4.2 Metadata Model

Every record will follow a unified metadata schema inspired by **Dublin Core** and **RI-PATHS extensions.**

Metadata Field	Description	Type
Activity ID	Unique alphanumeric identifier	String
Title	Short description of activity	Text
Date	ISO 8601 date of activity	Date
Partner Institution	Responsible organisation	Controlled vocabulary
Service / WP	Thematic work area	Controlled vocabulary
Indicator Code(s)	Linked outputs, outcomes, impacts	Lookup
Evidence Type	Survey, interview, analytics, etc.	Controlled vocabulary
Consent Status	Approved / Pseudonymised / Restricted	Enum
Licence	CC-BY / Internal / Restricted	Enum
Geographic Scope	Local / National / Regional / International	Enum
Keywords	Tags for thematic clustering	Text array

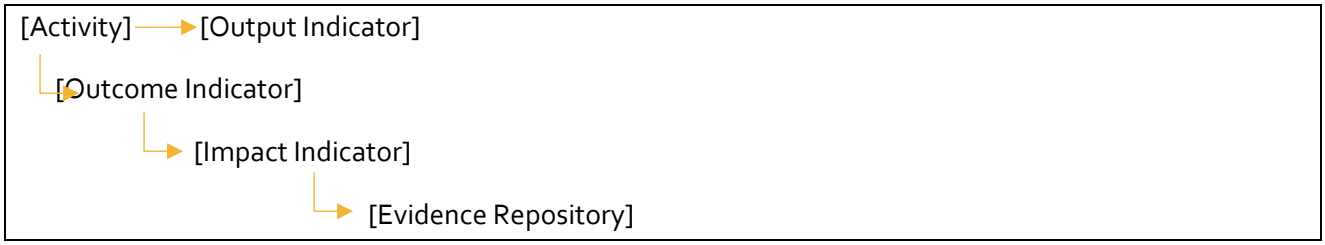
5.4.3 Taxonomy and Classification

The classification model aligns with RI-PATHS domains:

- Scientific Impacts – publications, collaborations, research outputs.
- Economic Impacts – innovation, employment, spin-offs.
- Social Impacts – education, culture, inclusion.
- Policy Impacts – governance, regulatory influence.

Cross-cutting tags (e.g. Gender, Ethics, Digitalisation, Open Science) allow aggregation along transversal dimensions.

5.4.4 Data Relationships (Textual Diagram)



Each arrow represents a programmed link stored in the **Indicator Relation Table**. This structure enables the platform to automatically generate pathway visualisations showing causal and hierarchical relationships.

5.5 Analytical Framework

5.5.1 Quantitative Analytics

- Validation Algorithms: Identify duplicates, anomalies, and missing values.
- Baseline and Trend Analysis: Compare new data with baseline metrics by service or partner.
- Performance Indicators: Participation rates, engagement scores, satisfaction averages.
- Data Visualisation: Dynamic charts, time-series plots, and network maps (D3.js).

5.5.2 Qualitative Analytics

- Narrative Coding: Thematic categories (e.g. empowerment, collaboration, innovation).
- Rubrics: "Most Significant Change" and "Outcome Harvesting" frameworks embedded for structured interpretation.
- Text Mining: Keyword extraction and co-occurrence mapping to identify emerging themes.
- Integration: Each coded segment linked to a quantitative indicator for mixed-method triangulation.

5.6 The reporting

The reports will be generated in such a way that the impact can be viewed from multiple perspectives. Therefore, it is envisioned that at least two impact assessment reports will be produced each year, which may include:

1. Report by geographic regions – every year one geographic region will be chosen for the case study. The national node will use all data from that country to present the impact of the RESILIENCE
2. Thematic report – each year one service will be chosen as a case study. The assigned hub (one of the universities) will use all data to create the impact report.
3. Special edition report – special editions will be used to present the special impact that some service achieved.

5.7 Roles and responsibilities in the planned RESILIENCE ERIC

Data collection, analysis, and dissemination will be handled by various actors with clearly defined responsibilities. Following consortium-wide training by the central impact team—covering the definition of impact, its significance, and monitoring methods—the national node or one partner for each national context,will take on its operational tasks.

In the planned RESILIENCE ERIC, national nodes are responsible for entering data on outputs and outcomes from services and activities in their respective countries, using standard templates and definitions. Annually, each node prepares a national-level impact assessment for a selected activity, utilizing all relevant quantitative and qualitative evidence available. The corresponding national node consolidates data from that country to depict RESILIENCE's impact. Within every national node, a named impact officer handles day-to-day monitoring of outputs, outcomes, and emerging impacts. Their duties include timely data entry, document collection, and quality checks, which enable comparisons across countries and longitudinal analysis. Their work also contributes to special edition publications.

At the consortium level, the impact lead ensures data governance and methodological consistency by maintaining the indicator dictionary, managing training, controlling template versions, and preserving audit trails for data edits. The lead also manages access permissions, guarantees compliance with FAIR principles, GDPR, and ethical standards. Leader of impact on consortium level is responsible for methodology techniques for data gathering.

The collection process follows a set schedule, which can be broadly described as follows and will need to be better defined during the Implementation Phase of the RI.

1. Core operational data (e.g., TNA usage, training attendance, platform analytics) are logged continuously and shared through dashboards.
2. Outcome pulse surveys are issued immediately post-service, with follow-ups six months later to assess longer-term effects.
3. Nodes submit quarterly updates and a comprehensive annual dossier.
4. Publication takes several forms and audiences. Internally, a consortium brief summarizes progress and flags issues that need action. Externally, an annual impact report presents national and service case studies. Special editions are released ad hoc to share compelling results or guidance with partners, policy audiences, and the wider community.
5. Feedback loops are integral to the process. Findings are reviewed with service owners and governance bodies to refine services, training, and data practices. Lessons from each case study are recorded in a shared playbook, facilitating replication of successful approaches across countries and services in subsequent cycles.

6 Conclusion

This Impact Assessment framework shows how RESILIENCE can make important changes in the research on religion and in society. By defining indicators and following the recommendations of ESFRI, OECD and RI-PATHS, we created a clear and structured way to understand the value that RESILIENCE brings to researchers, students, and many other stakeholders. We focus mainly on the services of RESILIENCE, because these are the elements that directly reach users and can create measurable results, such as better access to data, digital tools, and expert knowledge.

We also show that RESILIENCE can have wider influence outside the research community. For example, our indicators include how knowledge about religion enters school and university teaching, how RESILIENCE participates in public discussions and policymaking, and how our activities support FAIR and open science. With this, we understand impact not only as numbers and outputs, but as real change in practices, education, awareness, and policies over time.

In the future, the success of RESILIENCE will depend on how much it helps to improve the entire field of Religious Studies: more cooperation between disciplines, better opportunities for young researchers, modern digital skills, and responsible access to knowledge about religion. This document is an important step for building a culture of continuous evaluation in RESILIENCE, helping us learn, improve, and clearly show the benefits that the infrastructure creates as it moves into full operation.

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8 APPENDIX 1 – Impact Analysis for Training

8.1 Introduction

In pursuit of ensuring the efficacy and impact of the RESILIENCE RI, this document[8] stands as a guideline for systematically collecting monitoring and evaluation data across diverse levels of outputs, outcomes, and overall impact of **training programs** within RESILIENCE. Understanding the important role that training programs play within the RESILIENCE framework, it becomes imperative to assess their effectiveness. This extends beyond merely measuring the satisfaction of individual participants, but to explore broader objectives such as enhancing organizational capacity and fostering substantial impact within the academic and research community.

In essence, this guideline serves as a roadmap for navigating the complexities of monitoring and evaluating training programs within RESILIENCE. By adopting a systematic approach to data collection and analysis, we aim to not only measure success but also identify areas for improvement and innovation. In document D2.6, the Training Services Management Plan (RESILIENCE, 2025) explains in detail how trainings will be implemented in the future RI.

To ensure robust evidence of the quality and efficiency of RESILIENCE trainings, it is proposed to adopt a standardized approach for data collection, encompassing four distinct levels of data:

1. **TRAINING KIT:**
    - The foundation of every training endeavor, the training kit encapsulates essential materials and resources necessary for program delivery. It includes detailed guidelines, curricula, presentation materials, and supplementary resources tailored to meet the specific learning objectives of each training session.
2. **OUTPUT DATA:**
    - Output data entails quantifiable measures reflecting the immediate results and deliverables produced during and after the training sessions. This encompasses metrics such as the number of participants, their demographics, institutional affiliations, and levels of

[8] The production of this document on monitoring and evaluation of trainings has drawn upon ideas and concepts presented in a set of scientific articles for conceptualizing the presented framework. While the following articles and books have been utilized as references, the content of this document is not limited to these sources: Phillips, J. J., & Phillips, P. P. (2016). Handbook of Training Evaluation and Measurement Methods. Routledge; Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2017). Research Methods in Education. Routledge.; Diaz, J., Chaudhary, A. K., Jayaratne, K. S. U., & Assan, E. (2020). Expanding evaluator competency research: Exploring competencies for program evaluation using the context of non-formal education. *Evaluation and Program Planning, 79*; Baughman, S., Boyd, H. H., & Franz, N. K. (2012). Non-formal educator use of evaluation results. *Evaluation and Program Planning, 35*(3), 329–336; Brown, J. (2002). Training needs assessment: A must for developing an effective training program. *Public Personnel Management, 31*(4), 569–578

education. Additionally, it includes data on the diversity of participants and their engagement with the training content and activities.

3. **OUTCOME DATA:**
    - Beyond immediate outputs, outcome data captures the discernible changes, improvements, or advancements observed among participants as a direct result of the training program. This includes assessments of participants' knowledge gain, skill enhancement, attitude shifts, and confidence levels. Moreover, it evaluates the application of acquired knowledge and skills within their respective professional or academic contexts.
4. **IMPACT DATA:**
    - Impact data delves into the broader and long-term effects of the training program, extending beyond individual participants to encompass organizational capacity strengthening and societal resilience. This involves evaluating the sustained changes, systemic improvements, policy implications, and societal transformations catalyzed by the collective outcomes of RESILIENCE trainings. It also examines the ripple effects on community resilience, innovation ecosystems, and stakeholder collaborations.

By applying a uniform approach in collecting data at each of these four levels, RESILIENCE can systematically assess and demonstrate the efficacy, relevance, and transformative potential of its training interventions. This holistic evaluation framework not only informs evidence-based decision-making and program refinement but also bolsters accountability, transparency, and stakeholder confidence in the RESILIENCE endeavors.

8.2 Output Data

The possible indicators of outputs for trainings are:

1. **Number of Participants at the Trainings Disaggregated by Gender, Institutions, and Level of Education:**

This indicator involves collecting data on the total number of participants who attended each training session. The data should be disaggregated by gender (male/female/other), institutions (universities, research institutes, government agencies, etc.), and level of education (students, PhD students, postdoctoral students, academic staff, non-academic staff).

2. **Number of Participants from Enterprises Not Connected to RI:**

This indicator tracks the number of participants from private enterprises or businesses that are not directly affiliated with research institutions (RI).

3. **Demographic Diversity:**

Assess the diversity of participants in terms of age, ethnicity, nationality, and socioeconomic background. This helps ensure inclusivity and identify any underrepresented groups.

4. **Retention Rate:**

Measure the percentage of participants who completed the entire training program compared to the total number of registered participants. This helps assess the level of engagement and interest among participants.Retention rate calculated as (Number of participants completing training / Total number of registered participants) * 100.

5. **Participant Engagement:**

Evaluate the level of participant engagement during training sessions, including attendance, participation in discussions or activities, and interaction with trainers and peers (Attendance records, participation logs, and qualitative observations on participant engagement during training sessions.)

6. **Networking Opportunities:**

Assess the networking opportunities provided during the training, including interactions with trainers, guest speakers, and fellow participants (Feedback on networking opportunities collected through post-training evaluations, including the number of new connections made or possible collaborations identified during the training.

7. **Satisfaction with Trainings:**

Satisfaction with the trainings can be assessed through various dimensions, including:

i. **Support Provided:** Participants' satisfaction with the support received during the training, such as guidance from trainers, availability of resources, and assistance with practical exercises.
ii. **Usability at Work:** Participants' perception of the usefulness and applicability of the training content to their work or research projects.
iii. **Accessibility:** Participants' feedback on the accessibility of training materials, facilities, and accommodations.
iv. **Integration to Scientific Work of Participants:** Participants' assessment of how well the training content integrates with their scientific or research work, including any improvements in skills or methodologies.

8.3 Outcome Data

In terms of outcome data, it's crucial to examine both the impact on participants and trainers. The indicators for outcome evaluation can be categorized into four main areas: economic, human resources, societal, and policy aspects, each offering insights into the effectiveness and broader implications of the training programs.

INDICATORS FOR PARTICIPANTS:

1. **Economic Outcomes:**

- Increased Earnings: Assessing whether participants experience a tangible increase in income or financial benefits as a result of acquiring new skills or knowledge from the training.

2. **Human Resource Outcomes:**
   - Deployment and Development of Skills Learned: Evaluating the extent to which participants are able to effectively apply and develop the skills acquired during the training in their professional roles or projects.
   - Improved Data Literacy: Measuring improvements in participants' ability to understand, analyze, and interpret data, leading to more informed decision-making and problem-solving.
   - Improved Use of Tools (Digital): Assessing participants' proficiency in utilizing digital tools and technologies relevant to their field or industry, resulting in enhanced productivity and efficiency.
   - Improved Professional Network: Tracking participants' engagement and involvement in professional networks, collaborations, and projects as a result of expanded connections and opportunities facilitated by the training.
   - More Opportunities for Professional Engagement: Examining whether participants gain access to new job opportunities, research/professional projects, or research collaborations due to their enhanced skills and networks.
   - Contribution to the Disciplines: Quantifying the impact of participants' contributions to their respective fields, such as scientific publications, patents, or citations resulting from their research or collaborative endeavors.
3. **Society Outcomes:**
   - Organization of Events: Assessing participants' involvement in organizing and participating in events such as round tables, workshops, conferences, or community outreach activities, contributing to knowledge dissemination and societal engagement.
   - Additional Social Presentations: Examining participants' efforts in disseminating knowledge and expertise through media appearances, educational outreach programs in schools, or public presentations, fostering broader awareness and understanding of relevant issues.
4. **Policy Outcomes:**
   - Participation in Local/Regional Networks: Evaluating participants' engagement in local or regional networks involved in policy decision-making, advocacy, or research development efforts, influencing policy agendas and priorities.
   - Involvement in Senior Management Structures: Assessing whether participants assume leadership roles or advisory positions in senior management structures within organizations or community initiatives, contributing to strategic decision-making and governance processes.

INDICATORS FOR TRAINERS

1. **Economic Outcomes:**
    - Increased Earnings: Similar to participants, trainers may experience increased earnings through higher demand for their expertise, expanded opportunities for consultancy, or increased rates for training services.
2. **Human Resource Outcomes:**
    - To be filled based on specific outcomes for trainers, such as the development of teaching skills, professional growth opportunities, or advancements in pedagogical methods.
3. **Social Outcomes:**
    - To be filled based on specific social outcomes for trainers, such as their involvement in academic community or RI development initiatives, mentorship programs, or knowledge sharing activities beyond formal training sessions.
4. **Policy Outcome:**
    - To be filled based on specific policy outcomes for trainers, such as their involvement in policy advocacy, advisory roles in policy-making bodies, or contributions to the development of educational policies and frameworks.

8.4 Impact Data

Impact data provides insights into the broader and long-term effects of training programs, extending beyond individual participants to encompass organizational capacity strengthening and societal resilience. Here's an expanded development of impact data:

1. **Organizational Capacity Strengthening:**
    - Assessing the impact of training programs on enhancing the overall capacity and effectiveness of organizations participating in RESILIENCE initiatives. This includes improvements in organizational processes, systems, and capabilities resulting from the adoption and application of new knowledge, skills, and methodologies acquired through training.
2. **Policy Impact and Influence:**
    - Examining the influence of training programs on shaping policy agendas, informing decision-making processes, and driving positive changes at the local, regional, or national levels. This includes assessing the extent to which trained individuals and organizations actively contribute to policy development, advocacy, and implementation efforts in their respective domains.
3. **Economic Empowerment and Development:**
    - Measuring the economic empowerment and development outcomes resulting from training programs, including improvements in income generation, employment opportunities, entrepreneurial ventures, and economic growth within communities and regions.
4. **Knowledge Sharing and Transfer:**

- Assessing the extent to which training programs facilitate knowledge sharing, transfer, and dissemination among diverse stakeholders, fostering collaborative learning, innovation, and collective problem-solving across sectors and disciplines.

5. **Long-Term Sustainability:**
   - Conducting longitudinal studies or sustainability assessments to evaluate the long-term impact and sustainability of training interventions over time. This involves tracking the continued application, adaptation, and evolution of training knowledge, skills, and practices within organizations and communities.

By collecting and analyzing impact data across these dimensions, RESILIENCE can demonstrate the transformative effects of its training initiatives on organizational performance, policy influence, economic development, knowledge sharing, and long-term sustainability, thereby reinforcing the value and relevance of its interventions to stakeholders and beneficiaries.

9 APPENDIX 2 – Impact Analysis for Trans-National Access Programmes

9.1 Introduction to TNA

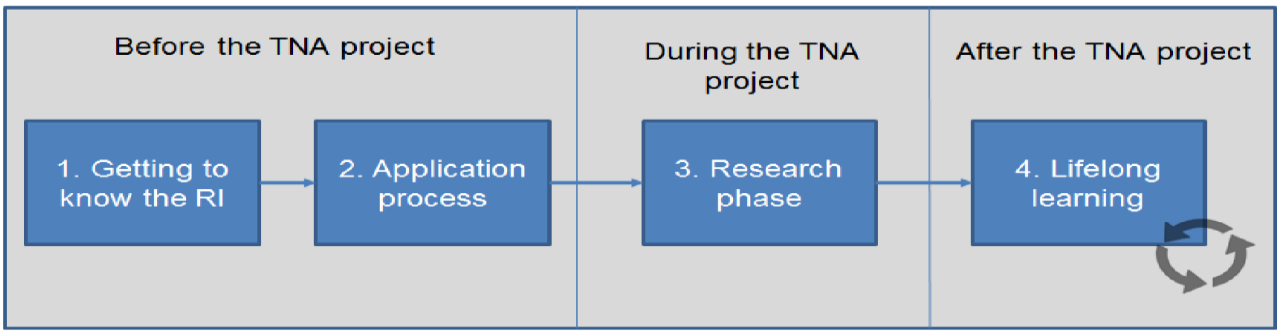
Transnational access is one of the most important services within RESILIENCE RI. It refers to physical, remote and virtual admission to, interaction with and use of RI and to services offered by RESILIENCE RI by its users.

According to the document RESILIENCE TNAStrategy 2023-2026 RESILIENCE TNA is one of the few active services which RESILIENCE runs. It is currently an in-kind service, depending entirely on the services offered by the TNA Hosts. Each year, the TNA team prepares activities, analyzes the costs and resources available and determines the scope of the programme for that year. This is followed by running the TNA Programme and calls, and evaluation and feedback of the programme, both of which together take up most of the effort.

Essentially, this guide serves as a roadmap for tackling the complexity of monitoring and evaluating TNA in the context of RESILIENCE. Through a systematic approach to data collection and analysis, we aim to not only measure success, but also identify areas for improvement and innovation.

The impact plan for TNA within RESILIENCE RI takes into account the activities defined in the strategy: to ensure robust evidence of the quality and efficiency of RESILIENCE TNA activities, it is proposed to adopt a standardized approach for data collection, encompassing four distinct levels of data:

The process of TNA service is defined in three major phases[9] - before, during and after TNA - and four steps.



9.2 Output Data

Output data entails quantifiable measures reflecting the immediate results and deliverables produced during and after the TNA activity. This encompasses metrics such as the number of hosts, number of

[9] Uiterwaal, F., Edmond, J., & Sanz, M. (2018). *D7.4 - Report on the assessment of Transnational Access activities in participating projects*. PARTHENOS

participants, their demographics, institutional affiliations, and levels of education. Additionally, it includes data on the diversity of participants and their satisfaction with the TNA activities.

TNA activities are one of the first services offered by RESILIENCE and during the RESILIENCE PPP belong to the Work package 2. Based on the experience gained with the TNA programme so far, WP2 developed the TNA Strategy 2023-2026 that contains the list of the already developed documentation prototypes that belong to the short-term or output indicators for TNA service, including TNA Fellow Evaluation Form, TNA Certificate for Fellows and TNA Fellow Selection Criteria.

To summarize, **the main output indicators** for RESILIENCE TNA service are already developed or in the final phase of development and they are:

1. Host side
    a. Number of hosts
    b. Logistics and infrastructure offered by hosts
    c. Effectiveness of established procedures at the host institutions for receiving and mentoring the TNA applicant
2. Participant side:
    a. Number of applicants, their demographics, diversity (geographic, field of study, research interests by religious denomination…), level of expertise (novice, intermediate, expert), level and type of motivation for TNA
    b. Selection ratio (number of accepted applicants / number of total applicants)
    c. Satisfaction with TNA

9.3 Outcome Data

Beyond the immediate outputs, outcome data captures the observable changes, improvements or progress seen in participants as a direct result of the TNA program. This includes assessments of knowledge gain, skill improvement, attitude change and self-confidence of participants. In addition, the application of the acquired knowledge and skills in their respective professional or academic context will be assessed, such as the number of publications, presentations, improved technical skills and knowledge among users as a result of TNA and the use of RI, strengthening of international research collaborations as a result of TNA, shared datasets and joint research projects initiated as a result of TNA, and positive evaluations and testimonials from users regarding access to RI and support services.

In order to monitor the mid- and long-term it is important to establish the line of indicators for measuring the outcomes of TNA activities. According to the RI PATH, TNA outcome indicators should be related to facilitating excellent research; supporting access to collections within the consortium; supporting the international mobility of researchers and fostering international collaborations. Data will be collected from participants and hosts of TNA.

LIST OF INDICATORS

1. Material gains such as?
2. Fellows' use the knowledge and skills developed in TNA fellowship at their work (survey):
    a. Perception of knowledge gain
    b. Skills enhancement: research, technical, communication, and networking skills
3. Number of published articles connected to the work at TNA fellowship
4. Public presentations at academic and professional conferences, meetings, etc.
5. Involvement in new and/or strengthening the established academic and professional networks
6. Organization of conferences and policy meetings after TNA visit
7. Number of initiated research projects connected to TNA
8. Frequency and intensity of use of RESILIENCE support services

INDICATORS FOR TNA - PARTICIPANTS

Human Resource Outcomes:

- Improved Use of Tools (Digital): Assessing participants' proficiency in utilizing digital tools and technologies relevant to their field or industry, resulting in enhanced productivity and efficiency.
- Improved Professional Network: Tracking participants' engagement and involvement in professional networks, collaborations, and projects as a result of expanded connections and opportunities facilitated by the training.
- More Opportunities for Professional Engagement: Examining whether participants gain access to new job opportunities, research/professional projects, or research collaborations due to their enhanced skills and networks.
- Contribution to the Disciplines: Quantifying the impact of participants' contributions to their respective fields, such as scientific publications, or citations resulting from their research or collaborative endeavors.

2. **Society Outcomes:**
    - Organization of Events: Assessing participants' involvement in organizing and participating in events such as round tables, workshops, conferences, or community outreach activities, contributing to knowledge dissemination and societal engagement.
    - Additional Social Presentations: Examining participants' efforts in disseminating knowledge and expertise through media appearances, educational outreach programs in schools, or public presentations, fostering broader awareness and understanding of relevant issues.
3. **Policy Outcomes:**

- Participation in Local/Regional Networks: Evaluating participants' engagement in local or regional networks involved in policy decision-making, advocacy, or research development efforts, influencing policy agendas and priorities.
- Involvement in Senior Management Structures: Assessing whether participants assume leadership roles or advisory positions in senior management structures within organizations or community initiatives, contributing to strategic decision-making and governance processes.

INDICATORS FOR TNA - HOST COORDINATOR

1. **Human Resource Outcomes:**
   - Increase supervising skills: development of supervision / mentoring skills, professional growth opportunities, or advancements in pedagogical methods for work with younger researchers.
2. **Social Outcomes:**
   - Increased social impact: involvement in academic community or RI development initiatives, mentorship programs, or knowledge sharing activities beyond formal TNA sessions.
3. **Policy Outcome:**
   - Policy engagement: involvement in policy advocacy, advisory roles in policy-making bodies, or contributions to the development of educational policies and frameworks for TNA programs.

9.4 Impact Data

The impact data examines the broader, long-term effects of the TNA program that go beyond individual participants to strengthen organizational capacity and societal resilience. This includes sustainable change, systemic improvements, policy impacts and community resilience that have been fostered through TNA. Also evaluated are contributions to scientific discovery, improved opportunities for underrepresented regions, long-term improvement of research capacity, indirect economic growth through innovation, and broader societal impacts such as technological advances and solutions to global challenges.

By applying a consistent approach to data collection at each of these four levels, RESILIENCE can systematically assess and demonstrate the effectiveness, relevance and transformative potential of its TNA activities. This holistic evaluation framework not only informs evidence-based decision-making and program improvement, but also strengthens accountability, transparency and stakeholder confidence in the RESILIENCE efforts.

Impact data provides insights into the broader and long-term effects of TNA, extending beyond individual participants to encompass organizational capacity strengthening and societal resilience. However, the impact should be measured on the level of organization as well as on the level of individual. The following

section gives an overview of impact areas, their descriptions and proposal of the survey questions (individual and institutional)

Economic / HR impact

This indicator assesses how TNA strengthens both organisations and individuals participating in RESILIENCE: improved processes, systems, and capabilities; better personal performance and career progression; and downstream economic effects. Evidence is gathered via post-TNA surveys and analytics covering productivity, efficiency, innovation, and satisfaction at two levels—institutional (output, streamlined workflows, cross-department collaboration, strategic alignment) and individual (task completion, time use, problem-solving, job satisfaction). Economic empowerment is tracked through changes in income, new employment within institutions, and entrepreneurship (e.g., start-ups or new service lines) associated with TNA participation.

Policy Impact

Examining the influence of TNA programs on shaping policy agendas, informing decision-making processes, and driving positive changes at the local, regional, or national levels. This includes assessing the extent to which individuals and organizations involved in TNA actively contribute to policy development, advocacy, and implementation efforts in their respective domains. Documentation of policy changes, legislative reforms, or institutional initiatives influenced or informed by the expertise, insights, and recommendations of individuals and organizations. This may include policy briefs, reports, or official endorsements from government agencies or relevant stakeholders.

Social and HR Impact

Assessing the extent to which TNA facilitates knowledge sharing, transfer, and dissemination among diverse stakeholders, fostering collaborative learning and innovation, and collective problem-solving across sectors and disciplines. Documentation of knowledge exchange activities, collaborative projects, and partnerships initiated or facilitated as a result of TNA engagements, showcasing the multiplier effects. Conducting longitudinal studies or sustainability assessments to evaluate the long-term impact and sustainability of TNA over time. Follow-up surveys conducted at regular intervals to measure the persistence and scalability of TNA outcomes, identify emerging trends, and inform future programmatic decisions and investments. Assessment should include indicators showing better public understanding of science and TNA activities, promotion of inclusivity and diversity. By collecting and analyzing impact data across these dimensions, RESILIENCE can demonstrate the transformative effects of its TNA activities on organizational performance, policy influence, economic development, knowledge sharing, and long-term sustainability, thereby reinforcing the value and relevance of its interventions to stakeholders and beneficiaries.

10 Applicable Documents

Applicable documents are documents from which all requirements must be fulfilled in the context of the Grant Agreement, although they are not repeated in the present document.

ID	Date	Title/Reference
A1	28/08/2022	Grant Agreement 101079792

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