



OneAquaHealth

PROTECTING URBAN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS TO PROMOTE ONE HEALTH

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D6.2 OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub vs2



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Executive Summary

D6.2 provides an assessment of how the Open Information Hub is performing as a live, user-facing project asset and what strategic steps are driving its further development. The document highlights recent technical and UX improvements (including unified authentication and refined navigation), and sets out the upcoming Decision Support System (DSS) as a practical extension that will move users from observation to actionable guidance. It summarises the community-building activities and outreach formats that continuously populate the Hub with real-world case material and stakeholder contributions.

Measurement over the past year demonstrate notable and geographically broad uptake, with especially strong interest in the Hub's home page, Community module features and onboarding processes. These analytics confirm the Hub's role as the primary conversion channel while also exposing opportunities to increase repeat engagement. The deliverable recommends focusing resources on the Hub's most effective content, delivering the DSS in iterative releases, and stepping up targeted, channel-specific promotion to turn visits into sustained participation and impact.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

Term	Description
AFECO	Ecofriendly training resources for caregivers and seniors (project/initiative name)
API	Application Programming Interface (standardized integration layer for DSS and data systems)
CMS	Content Management System
D	Deliverable
DSS	Decision Support System
EUPHA	European Public Health Association
GEOSSIP	Central Data Management system used in OneAquaHealth for ecosystem health indicators
HaDEA	Health and Digital Executive Agency (European Health and Digital Executive Agency)
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
KPI	Key Performance Indicator (used for analytics and promotion tracking)
KERs	Key Exploitable Results
OAH	OneAquaHealth
PU	Public (dissemination level)
SSO	Single Sign-On
WP	Work Package

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This deliverable documents the current status, architecture, content and promotion of the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub, the project's central digital platform for sharing knowledge, tools and community-led data about urban aquatic ecosystems and their links to human health. The Hub has been developed to serve multiple audiences (citizens, researchers, policy-makers, civil society, industry and related projects) and to enable transparent access to research outputs, research cities case studies, project's tools (including the Citizen Science App and City Dashboards), and interactive collaboration space (Community module).

The report summarises the Hub's functional components and recent enhancements: the Home Page and navigation, News and Events sections, Research Cities profiles, Knowledge resources (External Solutions, Collaborations, Citizen-science project and Project Publications), the Community module and the Citizen Science App workflow. It describes how these components interconnect to support data collection, real-time visualisation, stakeholder interaction and evidence-based decision making. The deliverable also introduces planned extensions, most notably the Decision Support System (DSS), which will guide users from observation to diagnosis and to actionable, evidence-based measures for urban stream restoration and protection.

Technical aspects are covered with a high-level architecture overview, the chosen Content Management System (CMS) and the authentication approach that enables unified access across Hub services and the mobile app. Usage analytics and engagement metrics for the past 12 months are presented and interpreted to validate the Hub's role as the project's principal dissemination and conversion platform. Promotion and outreach activities, via social media, newsletters, partner networks and in-app registration flows, are outlined, demonstrating the consortium's multichannel strategy to increase visibility, signups and sustained participation.

Finally, this deliverable situates the Hub within OneAquaHealth's broader exploitation and stakeholder alignment objectives: it is both a repository of project outputs and an operational environment that fosters citizen science, cross-sector dialogue and the uptake of Key Exploitable Results (KERs). The conclusions and recommended next steps focus on consolidating high-performing content areas, strengthening retention and conversion funnels, and iteratively refining platform features to maximise impact through the project's final phase.

1.2 Methodological approach

This section of the report outlines the methodology applied by the project consortium to develop and continuously enhance the Open Information Hub including the design and evolution of its front-end interface. The implementation of Task 6.1 "Open Information Hub and City Dashboards" builds upon the initial conceptualization of the Hub, which has been significantly extended over the past years in response to ongoing project developments and emerging stakeholder needs.

The Hub now features a suite of multifunctional modules and channels designed to host a range of information and collaborative services. Its content is informed by the project's research into the

interconnections between stream ecosystem health and human well-being in urban environments, as well as the co-design of digital tools that support the adoption of a OneHealth approach in aquatic urban ecosystems.

As a result, the Open Information Hub serves as a dynamic repository of user stories, analytical outputs, and knowledge resources. It is openly accessible to a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including citizens, policymakers, researchers, civil society organisations, standardisation bodies, investors, industry actors, and related projects, supporting cross-sectoral dialogue and evidence-based decision-making.

1.2.1 Used methods

Based on the current stage of the project implementation and related activities, the following methods contribute to the extension of the Open Information Hub database and infrastructure.

Project workshops

Across the OneAquaHealth research sites, a series of Citizen Science and Local Alliance workshops (in total 11 in the past two years) were conducted, including five sessions in Benevento, multiple app-testing workshops, and events in Ghent. These activities supported stakeholder engagement, piloted digital tools, and contributed to the knowledge base of the Open Information Hub.

Webinars

The OneAquaHealth consortium conducted a series of webinars to foster knowledge exchange and stakeholder dialogue across Europe, focusing on the interlinkages between freshwater ecosystem health and human well-being. These webinars served as interactive occasions to present project tools, share best practices, and gather insights from a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including citizens, policymakers, researchers, civil society organisations, and industry representatives. The webinars also supported the identification of exploitable technologies and user-driven stories, which were subsequently integrated into the Open Information Hub.

External events

Throughout the project, OneAquaHealth partners actively contributed to a range of high-level conferences, exhibitions, and scientific symposia across Europe, showcasing research on the interplay between urban freshwater ecosystems, human health, and climate change. Presentations addressed topics such as citizen science, ecosystem monitoring, remote sensing, biodiversity, and the impacts of pharmaceuticals and invasive species. These engagements not only enhanced the visibility of the project but also fostered cross-sectoral dialogue and knowledge exchange. Insights gathered from these events were integrated into the Open Information Hub, reinforcing its role as a collaborative repository for stakeholders across research, policy, and practice.

Research Cities activities

Over the past two years, a wide range of activities has been carried out across the five OneAquaHealth research sites. The resulting insights and conclusions have been systematically documented and integrated into the respective research site pages within the Open Information Hub, ensuring

transparent and accessible knowledge sharing. Through this approach, the consortium aims to keep its audience informed of ongoing developments and actively encourage their engagement in contributing to the project's overall impact.

News

The latest updates on project activities, results, and events are available on the dedicated page of the Open Information Hub. OneAquaHealth continues to advance its mission through citizen engagement, scientific outreach, and digital innovation. Highlights include the testing of the Citizen Science App in Ghent, development of smart city dashboards for urban water security, and public events like “Science by the Stream” in Coimbra. The consortium also contributed to major conferences—such as DPH2025 in Madeira, presenting AI-driven monitoring and nature-based health solutions. Scientific publications on remote sensing, eutrophication, and digital health further reinforce the project's interdisciplinary impact. All insights feed into the Open Information Hub, supporting informed decisions and cross-sector collaboration.

Community module

The OneAquaHealth Community is an interactive online spaces designed to connect citizens, researchers, and stakeholders committed to protecting urban aquatic ecosystems. It offers public and private groups for collaboration, discussion, and knowledge exchange, linked directly to the Citizen Science App, which enables users to contribute real-time environmental data and identify capability gaps. Currently, the Community hosts over 180 registered users, over 100 submissions reporting on the condition of urban streams across Europe and the US, and 9 active groups. Registration is required to access the App, reinforcing a shared commitment to citizen-driven science and ecosystem health.

Citizen-science project

To foster engagement with the Citizen Science App, stimulate activity within the Open Information Hub Community, and raise awareness of OneAquaHealth's activities and outcomes, the consortium launched a dedicated Citizen-science project. Through this initiative, individuals are encouraged to monitor urban streams, contribute environmental data, and collaborate via the Community module, strengthening both scientific insight and public participation in urban ecosystem health.

Citizen-science App

The Citizen Science App serves as a mobile gateway for citizens, including students, to actively monitor the health of urban streams. Following registration in the OneAquaHealth Community module, the app can be installed directly via a mobile browser and added to the home screen for easy access. It offers secure login and user-friendly tools to observe, document, and share data on water quality, biodiversity, and pollution. Through integrated communication features within the Open Information Hub's Community, users are automatically engaged in ongoing knowledge exchange and have the opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the scientific insights and outcomes generated by the OneAquaHealth project.

1.2.2 Relation to other tasks and deliverables

This deliverable is related to the following other OneAquaHealth tasks and deliverables:

D6.1 receives inputs from:

Table 1: Inputs from other tasks and deliverables

Deliverable	Due Date	Input to D6.2
D6.1	31 December 2023	Preliminary design and development plans for the Hub
D7.1	30 June 2023	Initial version of the Communication and Dissemination Plan, presenting the strategic framework and outlining planned outreach activities.
D6.6.	30 June 2023	Catalogue of exploitable results to be generated throughout the project's duration, alongside identified comparable and complementary solutions, initiatives, and projects.
D7.2	30 June 2024	Second version of the Communication and Dissemination Plan, presenting documented achievements and updated outreach actions to be showcased via the Hub.
D6.7	30 June 2024	Preliminary overview of generated exploitable results, prepared for presentation on the Hub.
D6.4	31 December 2025	Decision Support System and Toolkit vs 1

D6.1 provides outputs to:

Table 2: Output to other tasks and deliverables

Deliverable	Due Date	Output from D6.2
D6.8	31 December 2025	Update on the generated exploitable results and outline of Key Exploitable Results and sustainability approaches.
D7.3	31 December 2025	Third version of the Communication and Dissemination Plan, presenting documented achievements and updated outreach actions to be showcased via the Hub.
D7.8	31 December 2025	Inputs to the OneAquaHealth project's data management strategy, including dataset specifications, intellectual property rights, , legal and ethical frameworks and data protection measures.
D7.10	31 December 2025	Inputs to assessment of the quality of innovation level of the project's results

1.3 Structure of the deliverable

Section 2 informs on the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub as the project's central repository and collaboration space, showing how curated content, interactive tools and Community modules features support discovery, onboarding and citizen-led monitoring of urban streams.

Section 3 provides information on the technical infrastructure, summarising the multi-layered architecture, CMS, SSO and mapping/visualisation integrations that enable secure, scalable handling of geospatial and environmental data.

Section 4 informs on planned extensions and the delivery roadmap, highlighting modular, impact-driven releases, most notably the iterative Decision Support System (DSS), validated through pilots and user feedback.

Section 5 reminds on stakeholder alignment and feedback on the project tools, outlining future plans.

Section 6 demonstrates the Hub's promotion, describing the multichannel outreach mix and the KPI-driven analytics approach used to boost awareness, conversions and retention.

2. OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub

This section presents a comprehensive overview of the current development status of the Open Information Hub's core components, which together form the digital backbone of the OneAquaHealth project's outreach, stakeholder engagement, and data-sharing strategy. The Hub is designed to serve as a dynamic interface between the project consortium and a broad spectrum of external audiences, including citizens, researchers, civil society organisations, and policy actors, by offering structured access to project insights, tools, and collaborative opportunities.

The overview includes the architecture and evolving functionality of the Home Page, which acts as the primary entry point and promotional gateway to the Hub's content. It also examines the "News" and "Events" modules, which provide timely updates and visibility into project milestones, partner activities, and relevant external developments. Dedicated sections for "Research Cities" and "Knowledge" resources offer curated information on local case studies, scientific findings, and thematic materials that support evidence-based decision-making and cross-regional learning. Further, the section details the integration of the "Citizen-science project" and "Citizen Science App", which empower individuals to contribute environmental data and engage in community-driven monitoring of urban stream health. The Community module is highlighted as a space for dialogue, collaboration, and knowledge exchange among stakeholders. Additional components such as the "Project Info" section and the emerging "Citizen Dashboards" are introduced as tools for transparency, impact tracking, and user empowerment.

2.1 Current state

2.1.1 Home page

The landing page of the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub serves as a central gateway to the project's collective intelligence, featuring curated insights, user stories, analytical outputs, and a comprehensive suite of knowledge resources and digital tools developed by the consortium. Strategically positioned as the primary interface between OneAquaHealth and its external audiences, the Hub plays a pivotal role in connecting citizens, researchers, civil society organisations, standardisation bodies, investors, industry actors, and other stakeholders engaged in urban ecosystem health. Functioning as both a digital entry point and a dynamic communication platform, the Hub ensures high visibility and accessibility of the project's achievements. Its core structure, anchored by a drop-down navigation bar and category links, has been enhanced with interactive cards and external references to improve user experience and broaden outreach. Newly introduced sub-categories offer targeted information to support stakeholder uptake and practical application of project results. Notably, the navigation bar now includes direct access to the Community module and Citizen-science project registration areas, as well as to the project's solutions, currently including the City Dashboards and Citizen Science App. These interlinked initiatives foster active stakeholder participation in real-time data collection, collaborative learning, and community-driven engagement. Together, they reinforce the Hub's role in amplifying the OneAquaHealth mission, promoting sustained dissemination, and ensuring long-term impact across sectors. Further details on the Community module, the Citizen-science project, and the current state of OneAquaHealth solutions are provided in the following sections.



Figure 1: Snapshot of the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub - Home Page

2.1.2 News

The OneAquaHealth News page offers insights (currently over 85 news articles) into the project's latest activities, citizen science initiatives, and expert engagements across Europe and beyond. It highlights for example the practical testing of the Citizen Science App in Ghent, where local volunteers explored tools for monitoring urban stream health. In Coimbra, citizens participated in biodiversity walks along the Vale das Flores River, contributing to nature-based data collection and awareness. This section also showcases the development of data-driven dashboards designed to support smarter cities and enhance water security. Research updates include studies on urban stream eutrophication, linking remote sensing data to public health implications. Thought leadership contributions explore the concept of One Digital Health, advocating for sustainable and responsible digital ecosystems. The project's presence at the EUPHA event and the 13th International Symposium on Wildlife further underscores its commitment to ecological resilience, public health, and collaborative innovation. Through these diverse updates, the News page reflects OneAquaHealth's mission to empower citizens, advance scientific understanding, and promote sustainable urban ecosystems.

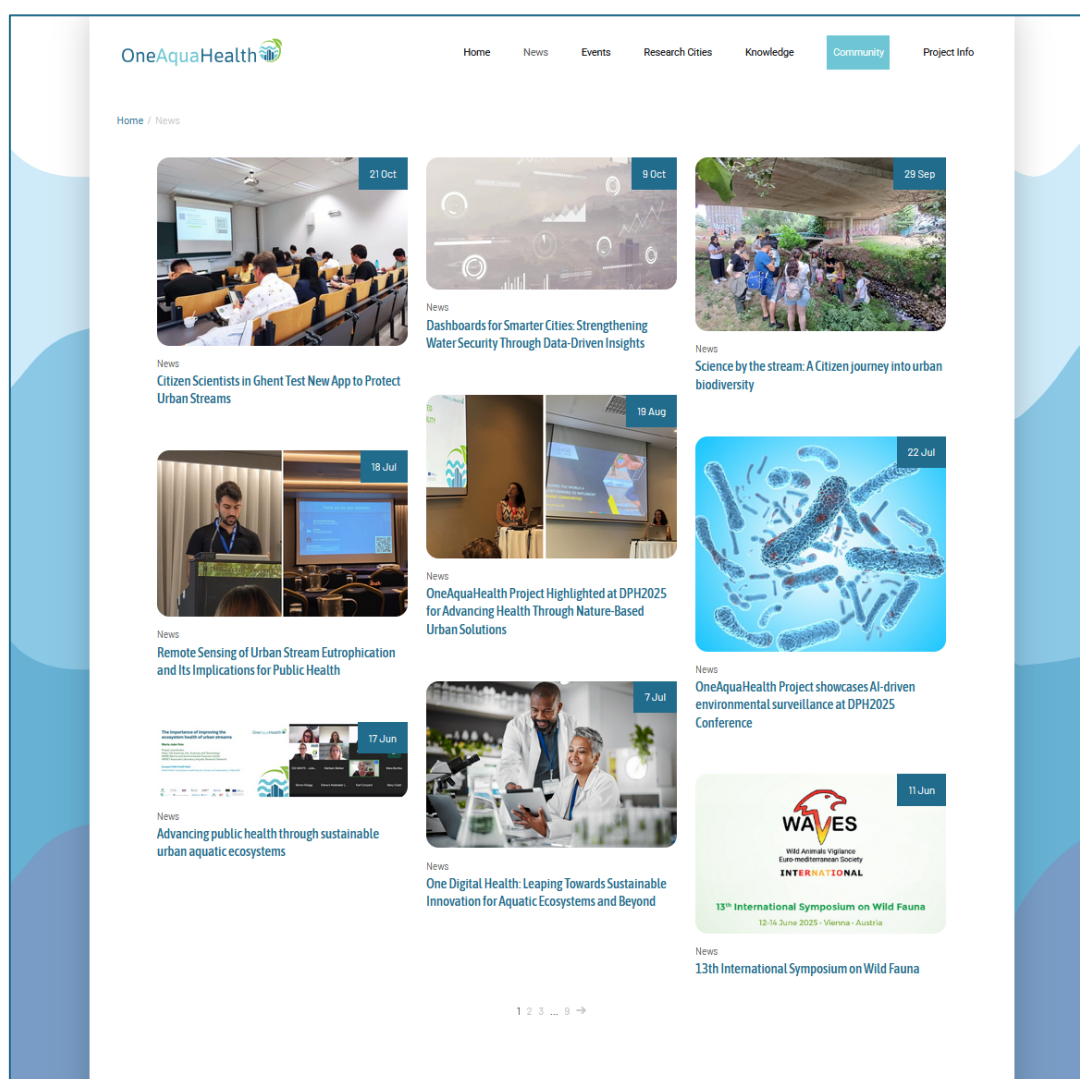


Figure 2: Snapshot of section “News”

2.1.3 Events

The “Events” section of the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub is structured into two dedicated sub-sections: “Project Events” and “Community Events.” Together, they reflect the project’s commitment to inclusive engagement, knowledge exchange, and the strategic dissemination of results across diverse stakeholder groups.

The “Project Events” sub-section features activities organised directly by consortium partners with the aim of raising awareness about the OneAquaHealth initiative, sharing project outcomes, and fostering networking opportunities. These events also serve as valuable platforms for collecting stakeholder insights that can be fed back into the project’s research and development processes. To date, five events have been held, comprising four interactive webinars and one in-person workshop, each designed to promote dialogue and collaboration around urban freshwater ecosystem health and its connection to human well-being. These gatherings bring together a multidisciplinary audience, including citizens, researchers, policymakers, civil society organisations, standardisation bodies, investors, and business partners. They focus on addressing environmental and health-related challenges in urban contexts, presenting innovative tools such as the Citizen Science App and data-driven dashboards, and showcasing user stories that demonstrate real-world impact.

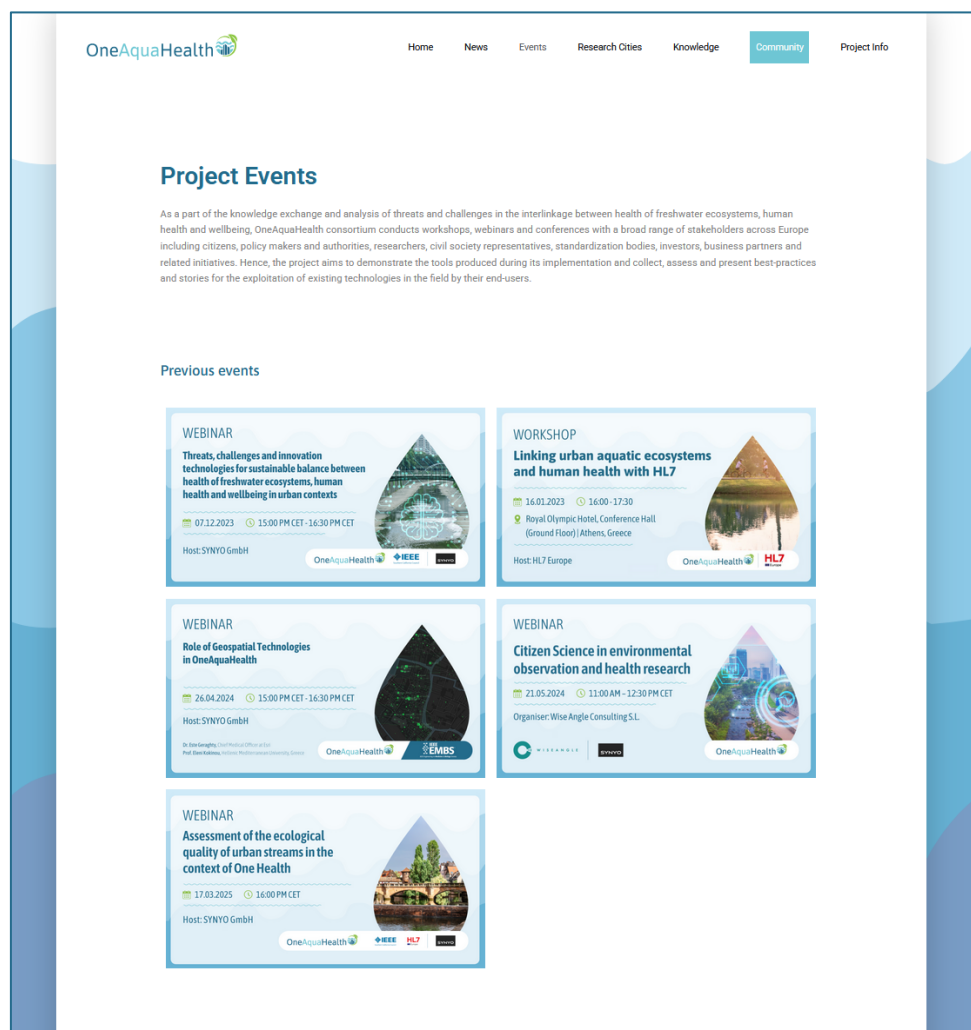


Figure 3: Snapshot of sub-section “Project Events”

The “Community Events” sub-section presents a rich and diverse calendar of international engagements spanning from 2023 to 2026, reflecting the project’s active role in advancing interdisciplinary dialogue on environmental health, digital innovation, and citizen science. These events, ranging from local workshops and academic conferences to global forums, demonstrate the consortium’s commitment to strategic dissemination and stakeholder collaboration across continents. OneAquaHealth has participated in key events across Europe and globally, promoting digital health, citizen science, and urban ecosystem resilience. Highlights include MedTech and HealthTech forums, biodiversity walks, and international conferences. These engagements support the project’s mission of inclusive innovation and policy impact.

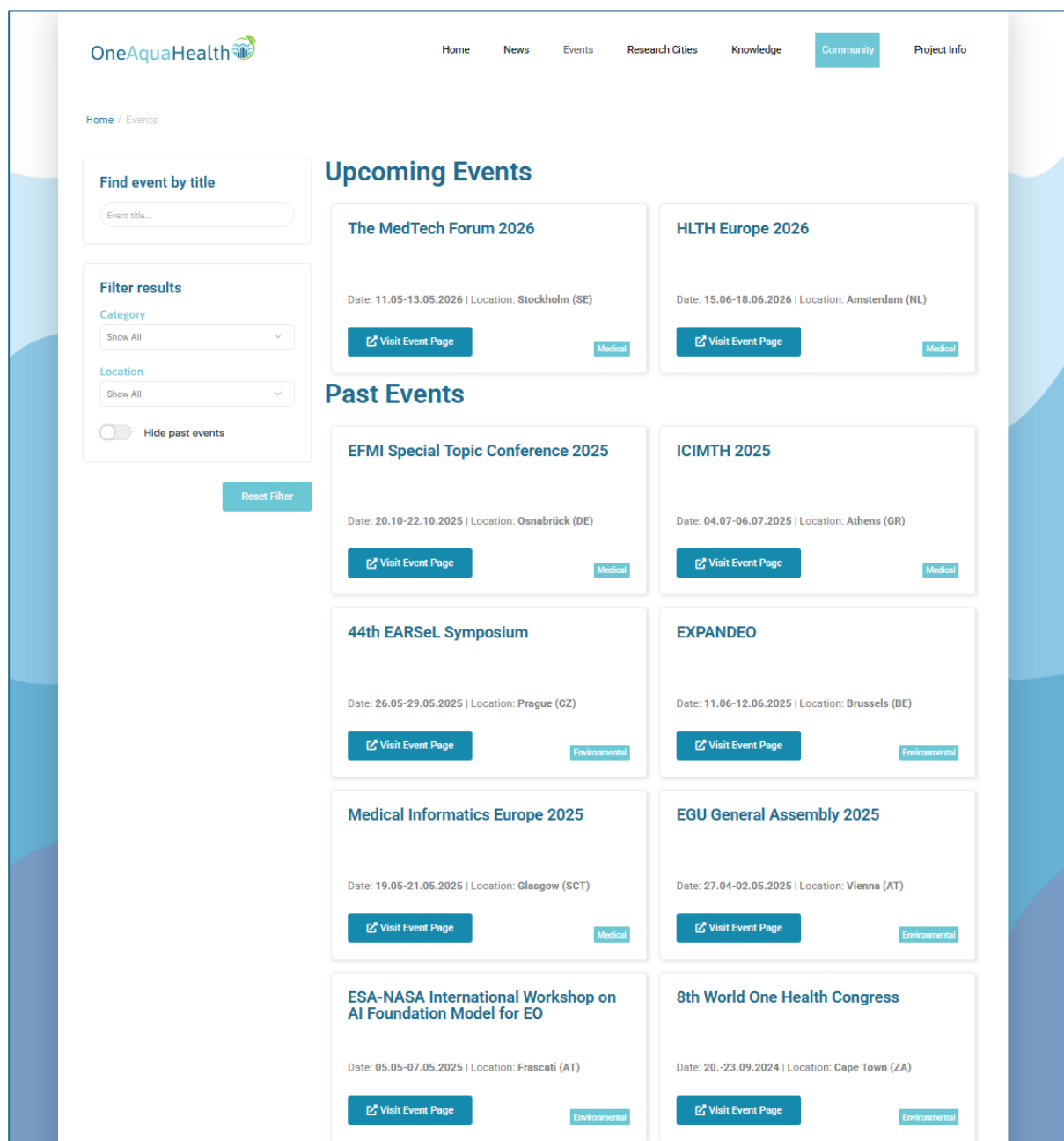


Figure 4: Snapshot of sub-section “Community Events”

2.1.4 Research Cities

The “Research Cities” section of the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub introduces the urban locations selected for piloting and validating the project’s tools and methodologies, each representing diverse ecological, social, and governance contexts across Europe. The cities were chosen for their varied geographical and socio-environmental characteristics, allowing the project to test its digital tools, such as the Citizen Science App and City dashboards, under different conditions. These pilot sites also facilitate stakeholder engagement, data collection, and the co-creation of nature-based solutions tailored to local needs. By showcasing city-specific approaches and results, the Research Cities section highlights the scalability and adaptability of OneAquaHealth’s methodology. It reinforces the project’s commitment to evidence-based decision-making, community participation, and the integration of ecosystem health into urban planning and public health strategies.

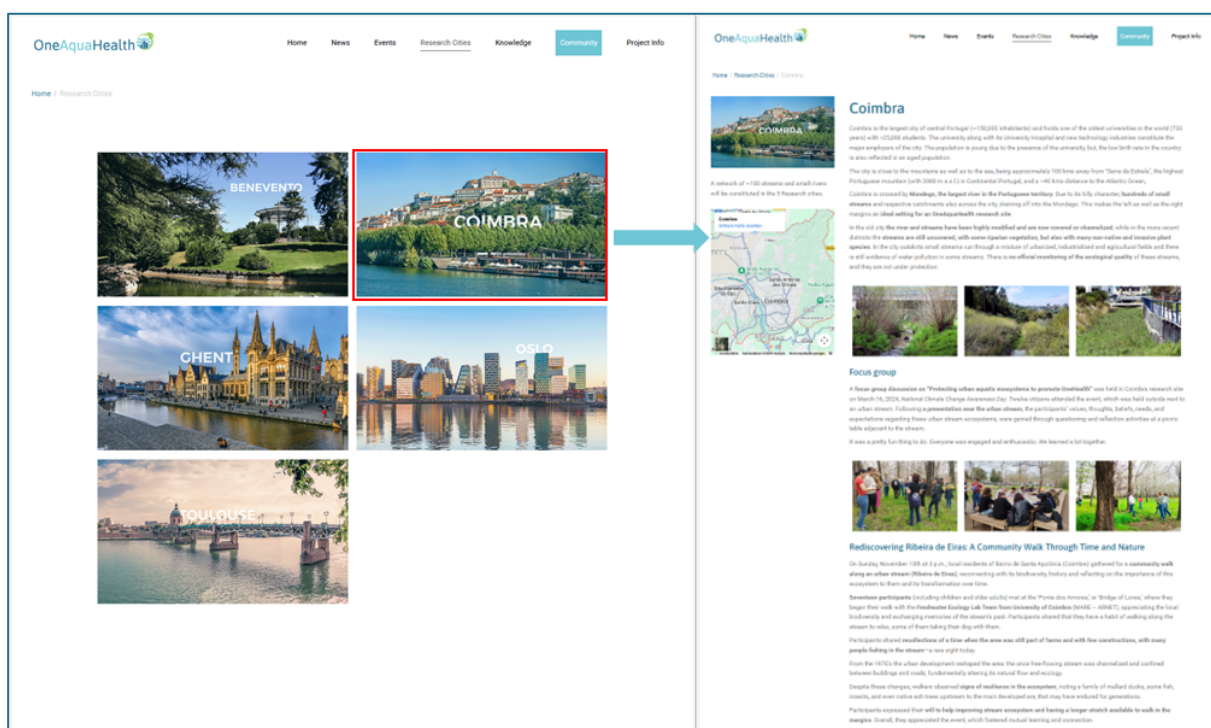


Figure 5: Snapshot of a research site "Coimbra" profile

2.1.5 Knowledge

The “Knowledge” section of the OneAquaHealth platform is structured into four sub-sections: *External Solutions*, *Collaborations*, *Citizen-science project* and *Project Publications*. Each component contributes to the project’s overarching goal of fostering ecosystem health and public engagement.

The OneAquaHealth “External Solutions” sub-section presents a curated selection of digital tools and citizen science platforms that empower individuals and communities to monitor environmental health, biodiversity, and public well-being. These solutions, developed across Europe and internationally, include mobile apps, web-based dashboards, and interactive platforms that support real-time data collection, species identification, and climate action. Among the featured tools are Mosquito Alert, which enables users to report invasive mosquito sightings; BirdNET, which identifies bird species through sound analysis; and Pl@ntNet, a plant identification app based on image recognition. Other

platforms such as iNaturalist and Citizen promote biodiversity tracking and urban ecosystem monitoring, while initiatives like Invasoras.pt and Life Invasaqua focus on mapping invasive species.

The page also highlights resources for air quality awareness, infectious disease tracking, and environmental education, including the European Air Quality Index, Sciensano, Tekennet, Earth Hero, and EARTH5R. Notably, the Vila GreenerAge platform offers gamified learning for citizens aged 55+, fostering environmental literacy and intergenerational engagement. Together, these tools exemplify OneAquaHealth's commitment to inclusive innovation, citizen empowerment, and the integration of digital solutions into urban sustainability and public health strategies.

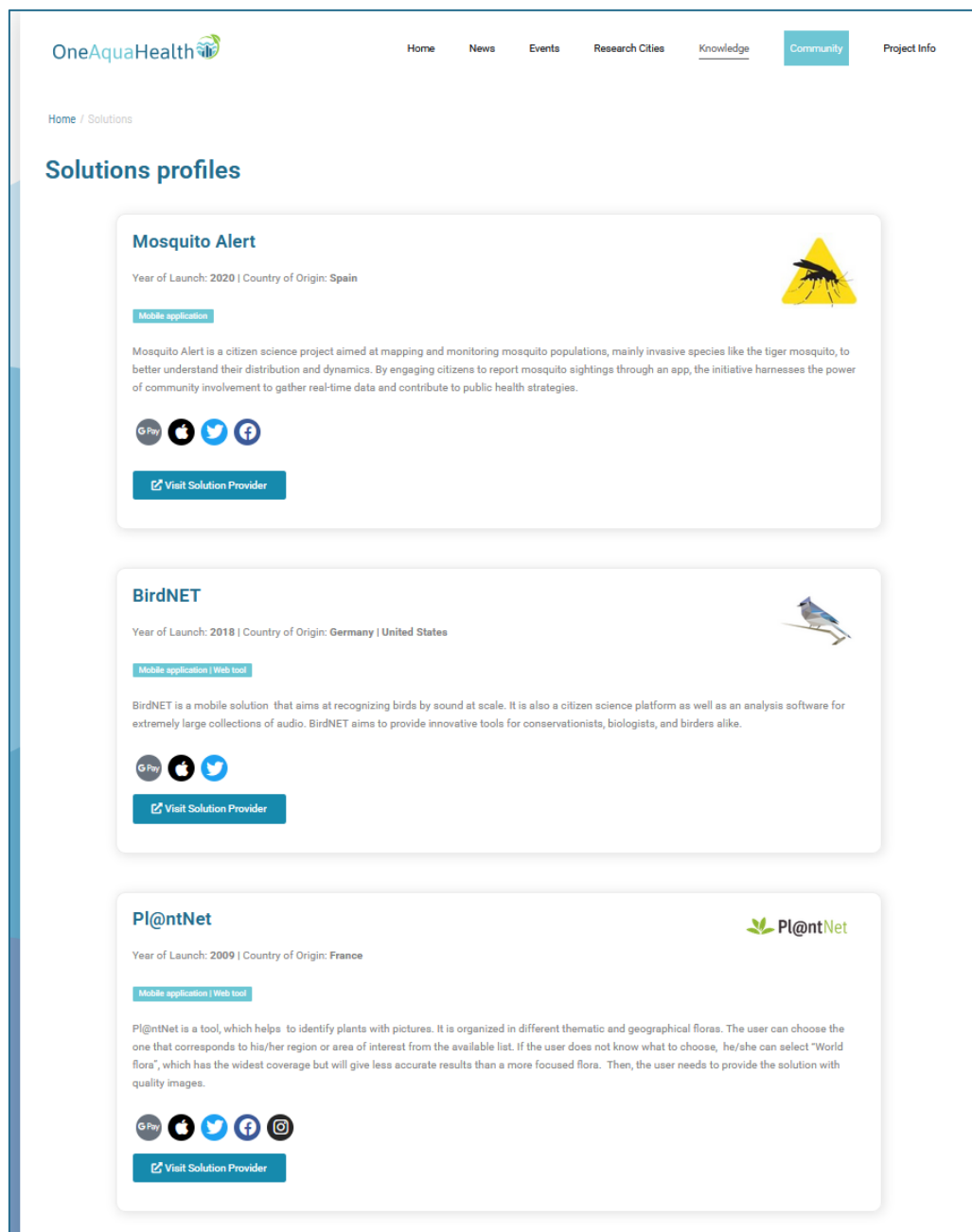


Figure 6: Snapshot of the "External Solutions" sub-section

The OneAquaHealth “Collaboration” sub-section highlights strategic partnerships with EU-funded projects and networks that support citizen science, environmental literacy, and age-friendly innovation. These include GreenerAge, which promotes sustainable behavior and digital skills among older adults through gamified learning; AFECO, offering eco-friendly training resources for caregivers and seniors; and SIRENE, a Horizon Europe initiative fostering smart, healthy environments through cross-sectoral expertise. The page also features the EU Citizen Science Platform, a hub for sharing tools and best practices, and One Health 4 Cities, a network integrating ecosystem, animal, and human health into urban strategies. Together, these collaborations strengthen OneAquaHealth’s mission to co-create inclusive, sustainable solutions for healthier cities.



Figure 7: Snapshot of the “Collaboration” sub-section

The OneAquaHealth “Citizen-science project” invites individuals and communities to assess the health of urban streams through direct observation, data collection, and collaborative analysis. Participants select a local stream, evaluate its ecological and social relevance, and document findings using the OneAquaHealth Citizen Science App, which guides users to report water quality, biodiversity, and pollution indicators through structured entries, photos, and videos.

Currently, the project is being piloted with students from the University of Coimbra in Portugal and the University of California, Berkeley in the USA. These early adopters are testing the methodology and contributing valuable feedback to refine the tools and engagement process. As of now, the initiative has attracted over 179 registered members and has collected over 100 observation submissions. Starting approximately in April, the project will expand globally through the IEEE network as well other related initiatives, enabling broader participation and knowledge exchange. The project will run until November 2026, offering a sustained opportunity for citizens worldwide to contribute to urban ecosystem resilience. Participants can also join or create groups on the OneAquaHealth Community module to share insights, discuss local challenges, and propose solutions. Contributions may be submitted as short presentations for review and potential inclusion in international webinars, amplifying their impact and visibility within the European and global research community.

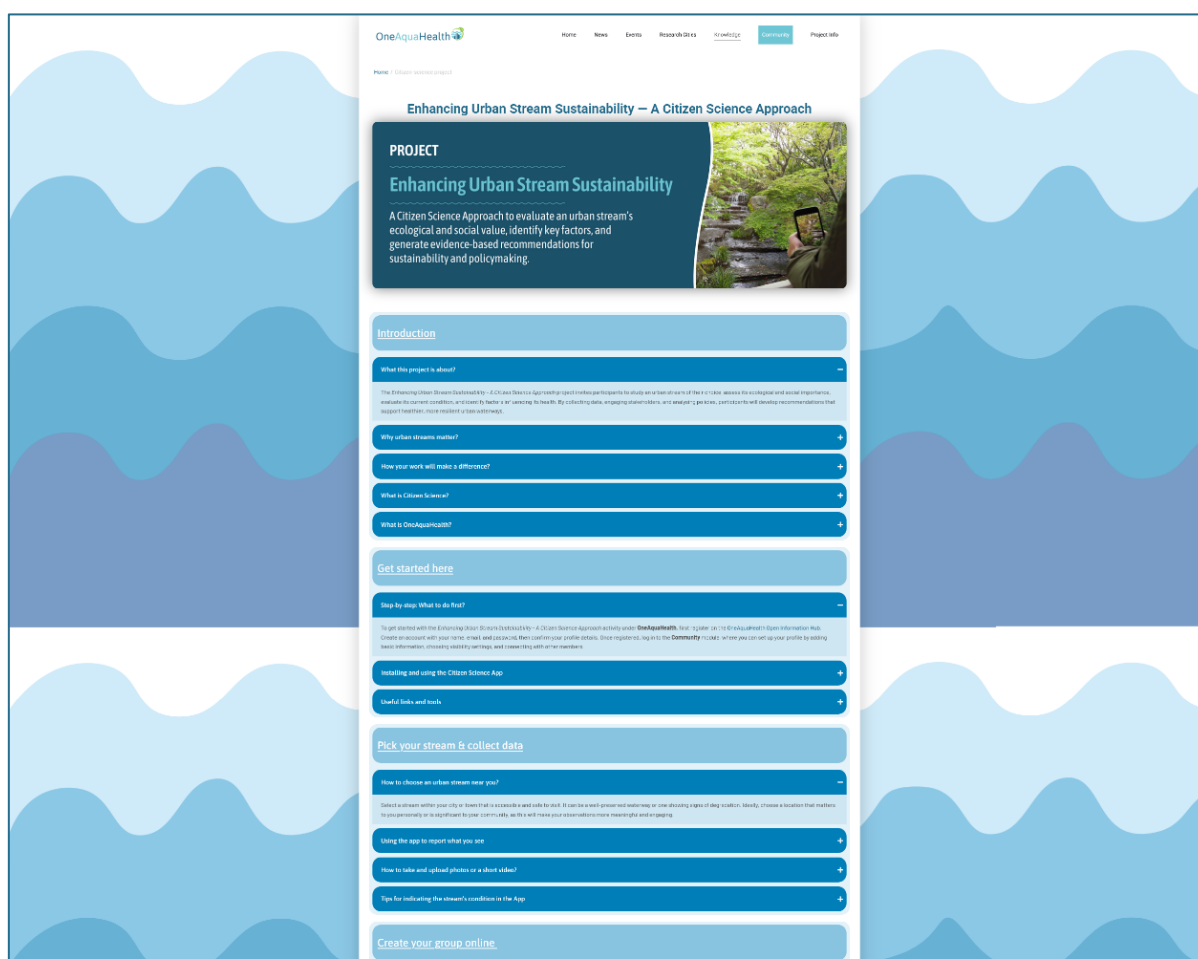


Figure 8: Snapshot of the Citizen-science project page

The “Project Publications” section, which can be found currently under the “Knowledge” menu, serves as a repository where OneAquaHealth’s communication outputs are collected and showcased. It brings together press releases, scientific articles, and media coverage to demonstrate both the academic depth and societal relevance of the project. By presenting research on topics such as pharmaceutical contamination, ecosystem services, and One Health approaches alongside reports of stakeholder workshops and citizen engagement activities, the page highlights how scientific findings are translated into public awareness and policy dialogue. At the same time, the inclusion of media articles ensures that the project’s impact resonates beyond the research community, reaching citizens and decision-makers alike. In this way, the *Project Publications* page not only documents outputs but also reinforces the project’s identity as a bridge between environmental science, healthcare, and society.

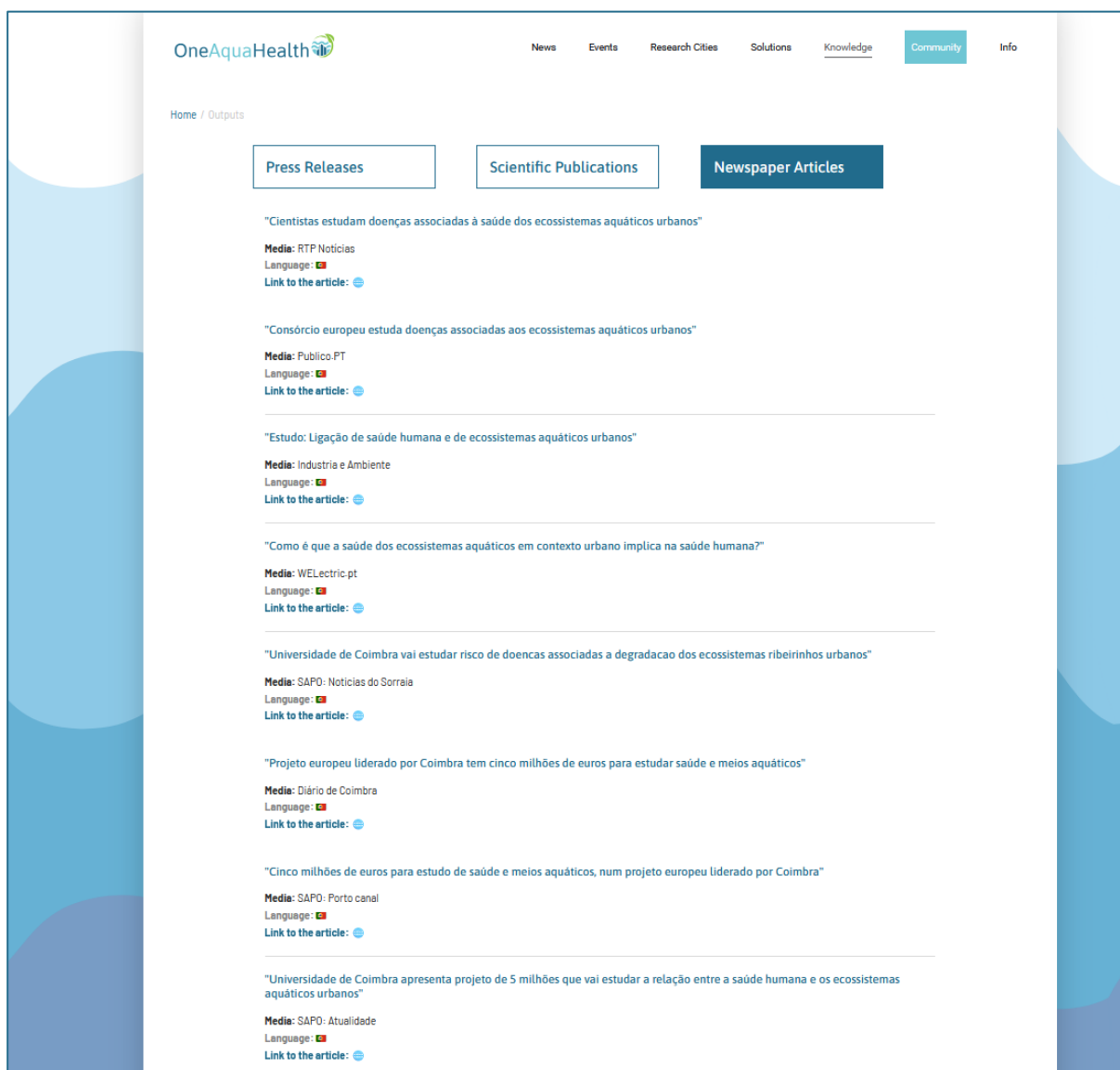


Figure 9: Snapshot of the Project Publications page

2.1.6 Community

The Open Information Hub's Community is an interactive digital space designed to connect citizens, researchers, environmental experts, and stakeholders in a shared mission to protect and monitor urban aquatic ecosystems. Through this space, users can join or create public and private groups focused on specific streams, cities, or thematic areas, fostering collaboration and targeted action. Members are encouraged to engage in discussions, share local observations, and exchange knowledge on environmental challenges and solutions. The platform also facilitates direct connections between participants, including scientists, civil society actors, and solution providers, creating a dynamic network of contributors. Participation in the Community is closely linked to the use of the OneAquaHealth Citizen Science App. After registering on the platform, users can access the app via a guided installation process and begin submitting structured environmental data, such as water quality indicators, biodiversity sightings, and pollution reports, through photos, videos, and field notes. The Community page also highlights recent members, reflecting the growing interest and engagement in citizen-led environmental stewardship.

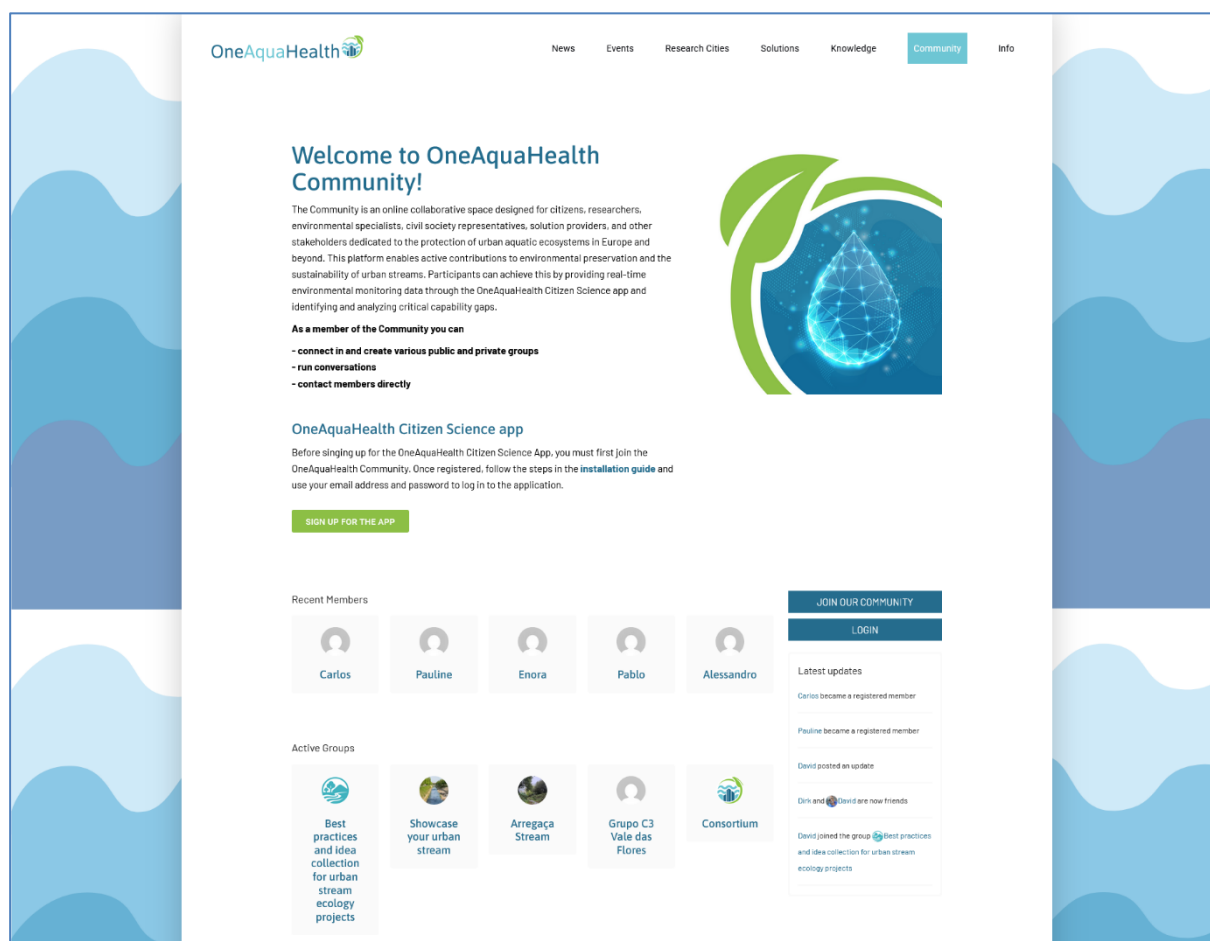


Figure 10: Snapshot of the Open Information Hub Community

Currently there are over 180 registered members (Figure 11) of the Open Information Hub Community. Their professional and academic backgrounds encompass individuals with expertise in environmental science, urban planning, public health, ecology, digital innovation, and citizen engagement. The community includes university students, researchers, civil society actors, and policy professionals, each

contributing unique perspectives to the shared mission of safeguarding urban aquatic ecosystems. This diverse network actively collaborates through thematic groups, stream-specific discussions, and real-time data sharing via the OneAquaHealth Citizen Science App. With over 100 observation submissions already recorded, the module is evolving into a vibrant knowledge hub that supports inclusive monitoring, cross-sectoral dialogue, and evidence-based decision-making.

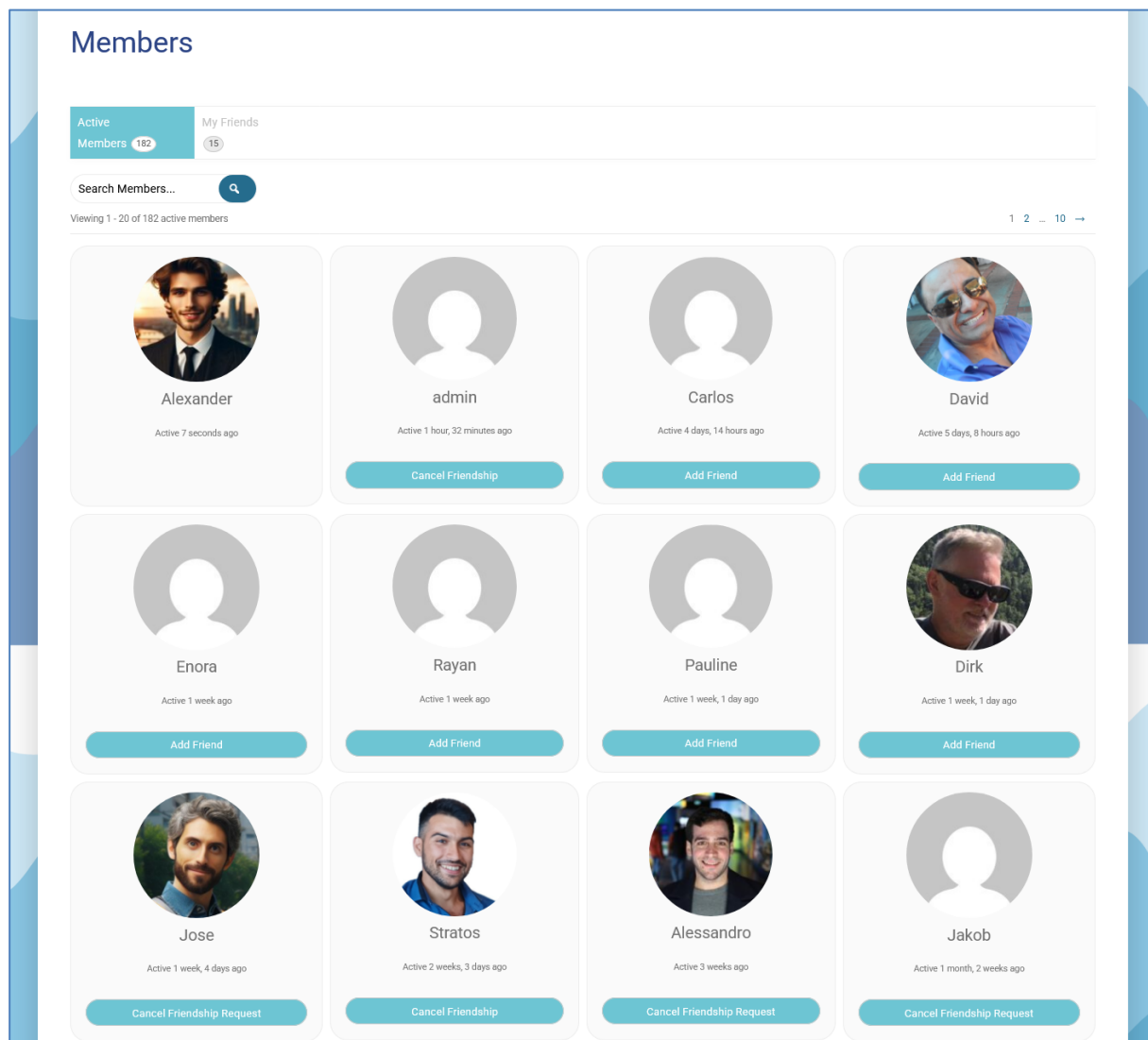


Figure 11: Snapshot of the “Members” section in the Hub Community

Prior to the submission of this deliverable, a total of nine dedicated discussion groups (Figure 12) were successfully established within the OneAquaHealth Community module. These groups serve as thematic areas for knowledge exchange, peer learning, and collaborative engagement among citizens, researchers, and environmental stakeholders.

The topics addressed reflect a diverse range of interests and practical needs, including “Best Practices and Idea Collection for Urban Stream Ecology Projects,” which invites members to share methodologies, lessons learned, and innovative approaches from local initiatives. “Showcase Your Urban Stream” provides a space for participants to present visual and narrative profiles of their monitored streams, fostering visibility and cross-regional inspiration. The “Stockton Stream Watch”

group focuses on community-led monitoring efforts in Stockton, California, offering a localized model for citizen science and environmental stewardship.

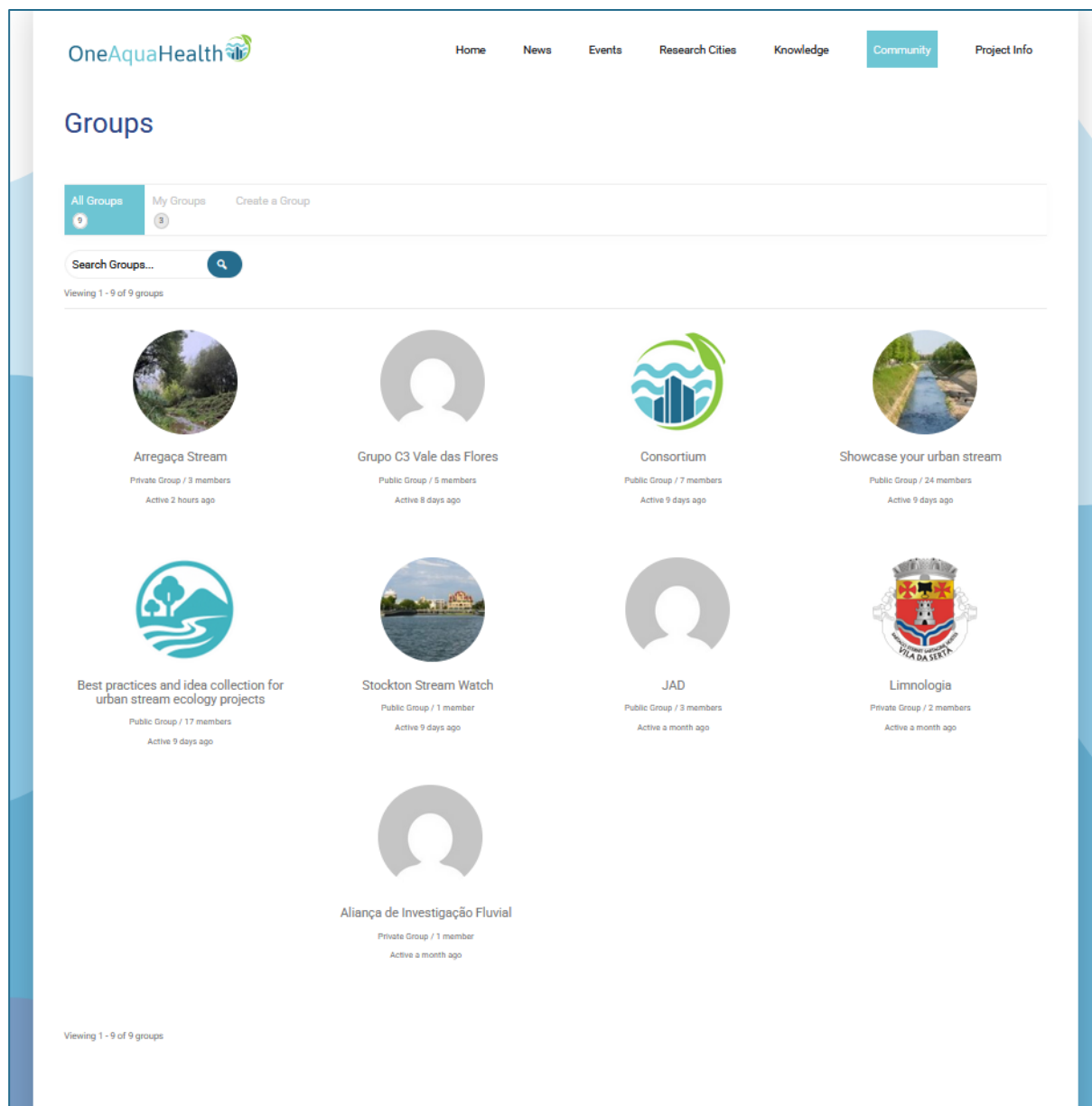


Figure 12: Snapshot of the “Groups” section in the Hub Community

The “Activity Feed” section serves as a dynamic dashboard showcasing the most recent contributions, interactions, and observation data submitted by members of the OneAquaHealth Community. It provides real-time visibility into ongoing citizen science efforts, including new stream assessments, biodiversity sightings, pollution reports, and group discussions.

By highlighting user-generated content and project milestones, the “Activity Feed” fosters transparency, encourages peer recognition, and reinforces a sense of shared purpose among participants. It plays a vital role in keeping all registered users informed, inspired, and actively engaged with the platform’s evolving knowledge base.

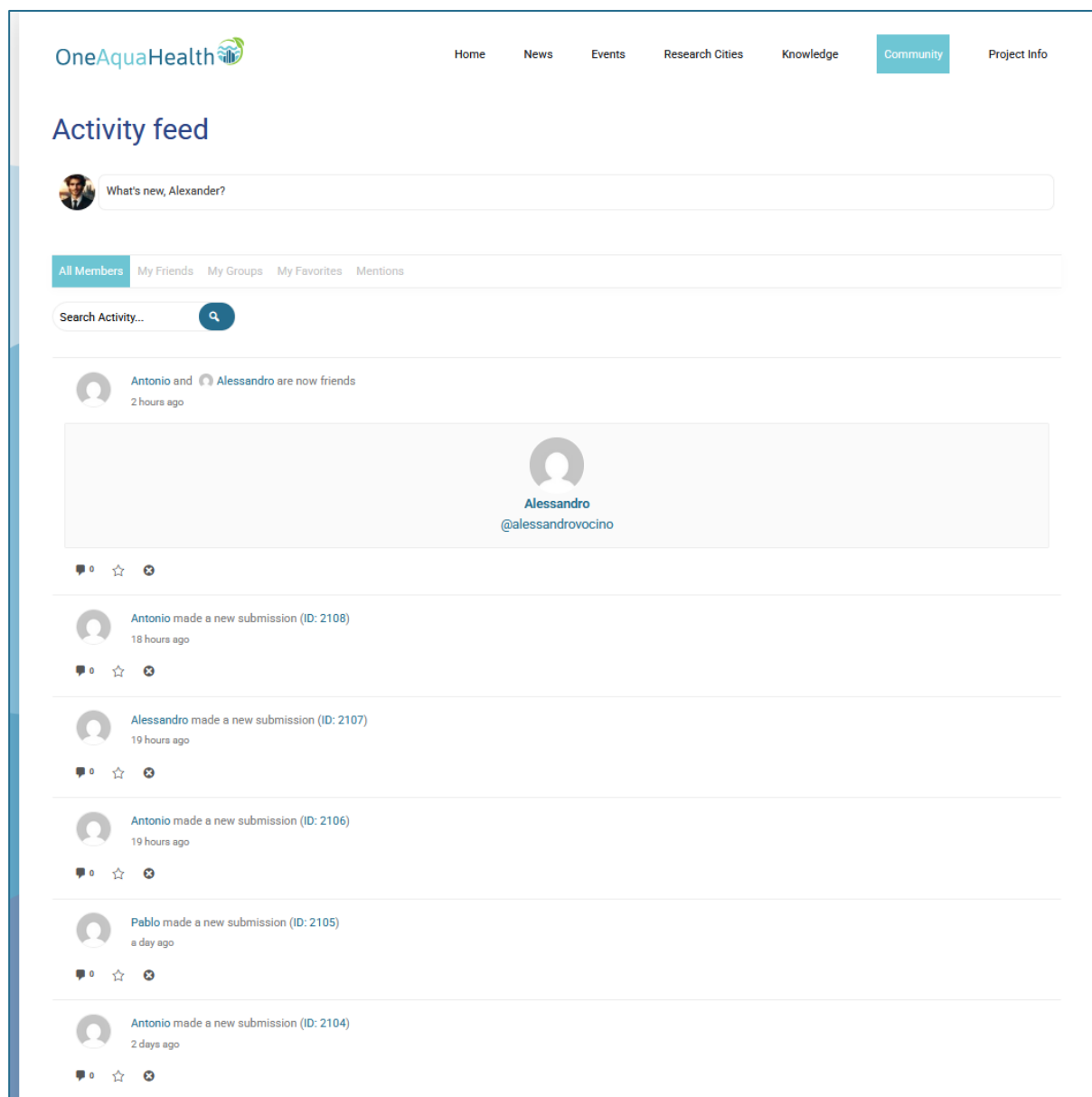


Figure 13: Snapshot of the “Activity feed” section in the Hub Community

2.1.7 Project Info

The “Project Info” section serves as repository for key background materials and communication resources related to the OneAquaHealth project. It provides access to all published editions of the project newsletter, offering regular updates on milestones, activities, and insights from across the consortium. Visitors can also explore detailed information about the participating consortium organisations, highlighting the interdisciplinary expertise and collaborative structure driving the project forward.

In addition, the section features a range of promotional materials, such as brochures, flyers, and visual assets, that are available for download and intended to support outreach, awareness-raising, and stakeholder engagement. To facilitate direct communication, a dedicated contact form is provided,

enabling interested individuals, institutions, or potential collaborators to reach out to the consortium with inquiries, feedback, or partnership proposals.

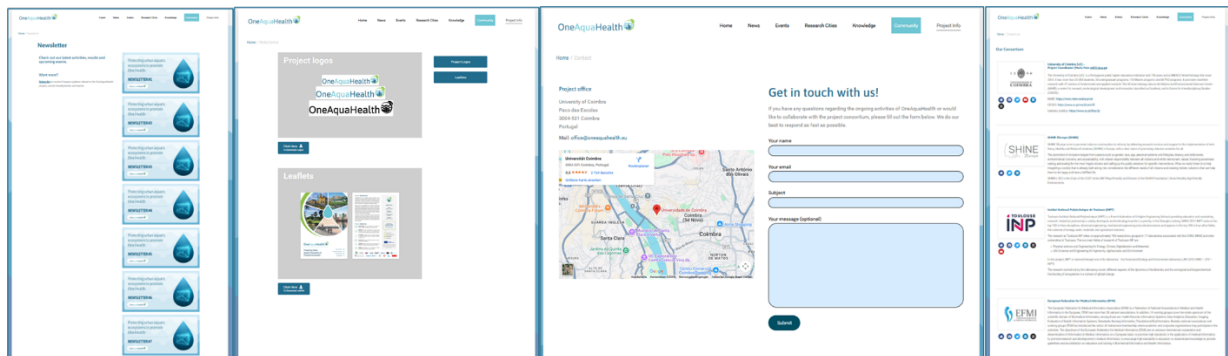


Figure 14: Snapshot of all sub-sections of “Project Info”

2.1.8 CitizenScience App

The Citizen Science App is a key component of the OneAquaHealth initiative, designed to engage citizens in environmental monitoring and protection actively. Through this mobile application, users can easily collect, share, and visualize data related to the health of urban aquatic ecosystems. The app transforms ordinary citizens into valuable contributors to scientific research, bridging the gap between professional scientists and the wider community.

- **Data Collection and Observation:** The app enables users to record field observations, including data on water quality, biodiversity, and environmental conditions. Photos, and responses data are automatically stored, ensuring the accuracy and traceability of every submission.
- **Real-Time Visualization:** Submitted data are displayed in real time through maps and charts. This feedback allows users to see the impact of their contributions.
- **Collaboration with Scientists:** Anonymized data collected by citizens is validated by researchers to complement official monitoring efforts. This collaboration strengthens the scientific value of citizen contributions and enhances the overall quality of environmental assessments.
- **Accessibility and Inclusiveness:** The app is designed to be intuitive and multilingual, ensuring accessibility for users of all ages and backgrounds. By lowering the barrier to participation, the Citizen Science App promotes inclusive involvement in environmental observation and protection.

To ensure secure, seamless access across the Open Information Hub, and the Citizen Science App, a standard user authentication mechanism has been developed. This mechanism provides a unified login experience, maintaining both ease of use and high security standards for all users and platforms within the OneAquaHealth ecosystem. The authentication system allows users to register once and access all integrated applications without needing multiple accounts. This single sign-on (SSO) approach simplifies user management, enhances convenience, and ensures that all data interactions remain protected and traceable.

At present, the CitizenScience app can be accessed through three entry points, as illustrated in the snapshots below. Two of these are located on the home page of the Open Information Hub, while the third is available on the overview page of the Community module.

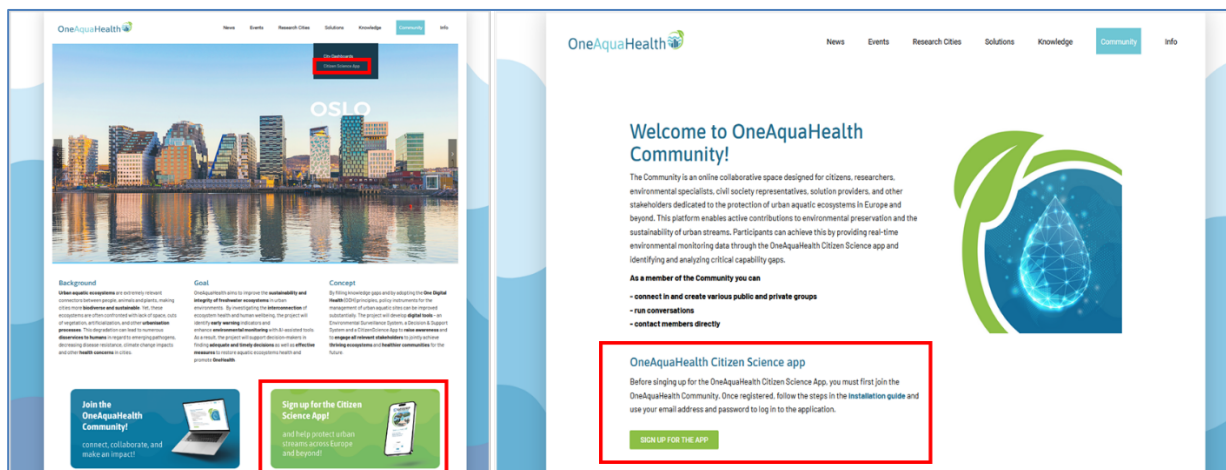


Figure 15: Snapshot of the entry points on Hub to the CitizenScience App.

2.1.9 City Dashboards

The City Dashboards are an interactive web application. Their main goal is to make environmental and research data easily accessible to citizens, researchers, and public authorities. Through a user-friendly interface, information on water quality, biodiversity, and pollution levels is presented clearly and visually. This allows every citizen to understand the state of their city's aquatic ecosystems easily. The dashboard operates through an interactive map and a selection system. Users can first choose a city (e.g., Coimbra, Toulouse, Ghent, Benevento, Oslo) and then a specific monitoring site.

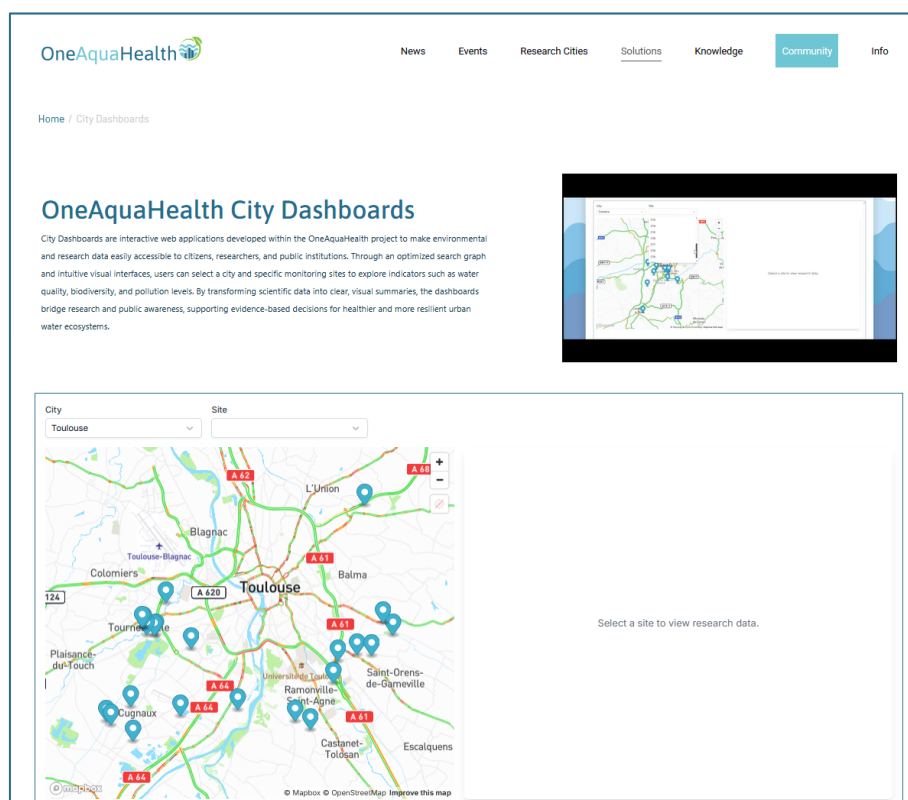


Figure 16: Snapshot from the initial screen of the "City Dashboards"

The map displays the exact locations of monitoring stations, while a data table on the right presents the results. The table includes indicators such as Fish Quality, Macroinvertebrate Quality, Diatom Quality, Richness, and Nitrate. Specific values are color-coded to indicate environmental status, making interpretation straightforward (e.g., red for Bad, yellow for Moderate).

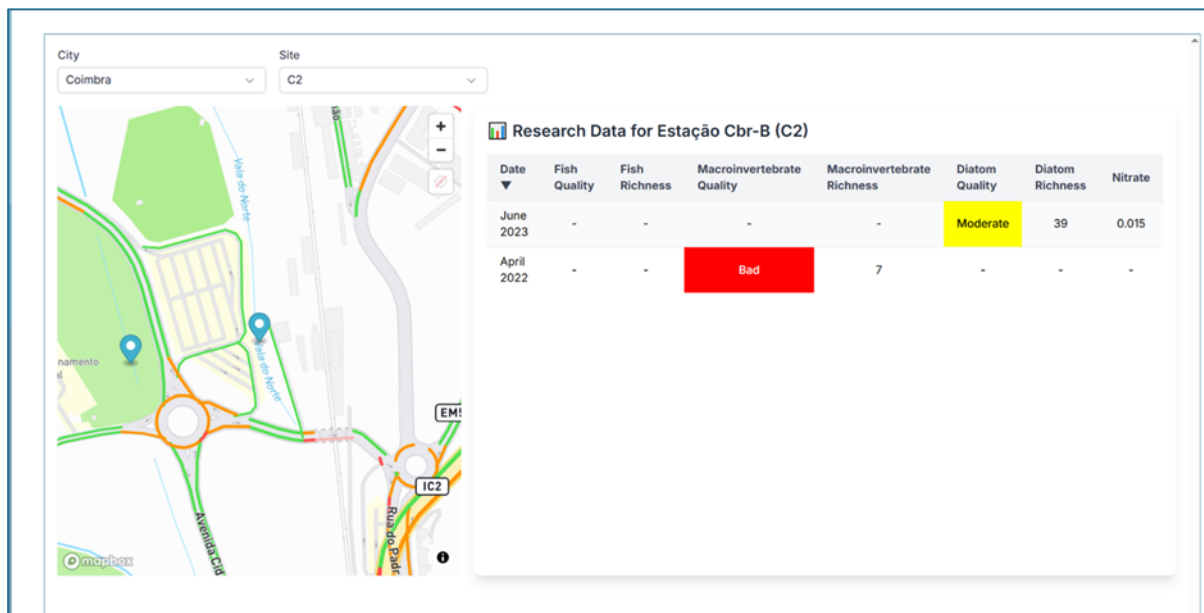


Figure 17: Snapshot showing an example from a monitoring site in Coimbra in the City Dashboards.

The dashboards serve as educational and awareness tools. They enable citizens to understand environmental challenges and to participate more actively in discussions and decisions related to sustainable water management. At the same time, researchers and public authorities can use the data to develop and implement evidence-based policies and strategies.

3. Technical infrastructure

This updated section provides a refined overview of the multi-layered system architecture connected to the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub, incorporating recent developments and adjustments. It also presents the selected Content Management System (CMS), reflecting the latest implementation decisions and integration progress since the initial version of the deliverable.

3.1 High level architecture

The high-level architecture is a multi-layered technology stack designed to manage, process, and visualize geospatial, environmental, health, and resilience data. It now supports the Health and Resilience Map, enabling a more holistic view of urban ecosystem wellbeing.

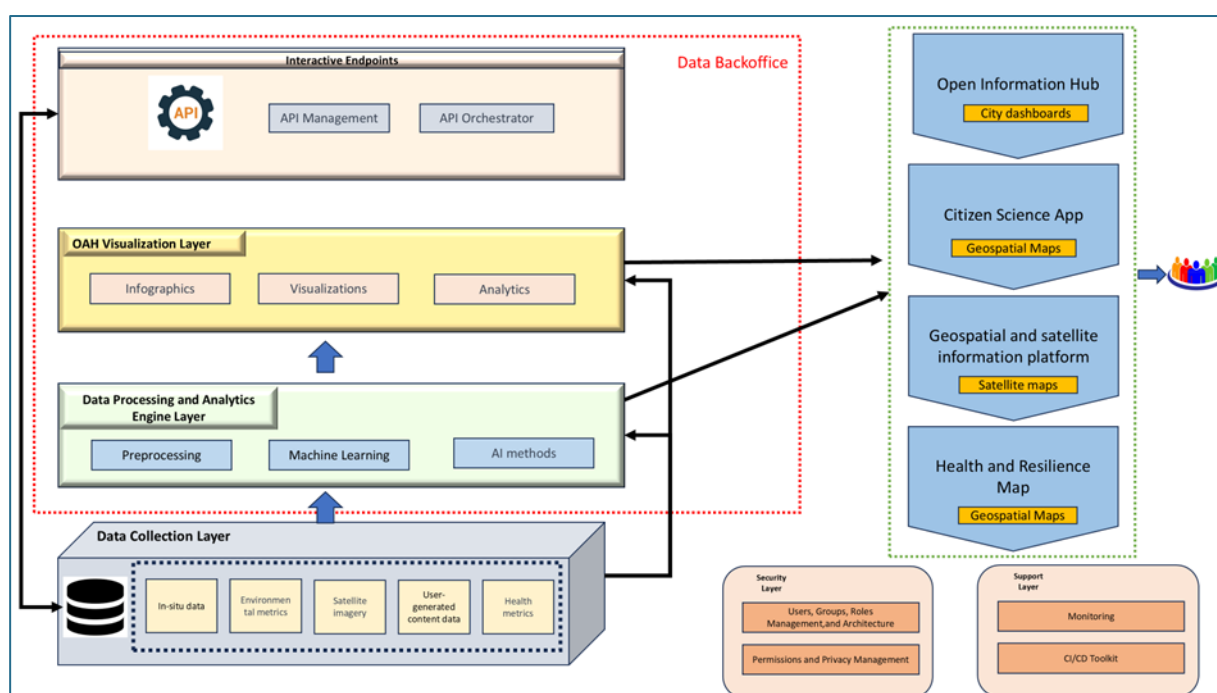


Figure 18: Snapshot of the multi-layered system architecture connected to the Hub

4. Planed extensions

The OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub offers an intuitive and structured digital environment for exploring innovative solutions to urban stream health. Among its key features is the Decision Support System (DSS), a smart, web-based tool designed to guide users through the process of going from the assessment of urban stream ecological conditions (and associated risks for One Health) to identifying the most appropriate measures to restore their quality and decrease those risks. Through a step-by-step workflow, the DSS empowers individuals and communities to observe environmental indicators, diagnose potential problems, and receive tailored, evidence-based recommendations. This interactive system supports both expert users and citizen scientists, fostering inclusive engagement in the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems. The next section presents the preliminary DSS design and implementation strategy, illustrated with mock-ups. As research within the consortium continues to generate new insights, the DSS design will be iteratively refined to reflect emerging knowledge and evolving project needs.

4.1 Decision Support System (DSS)

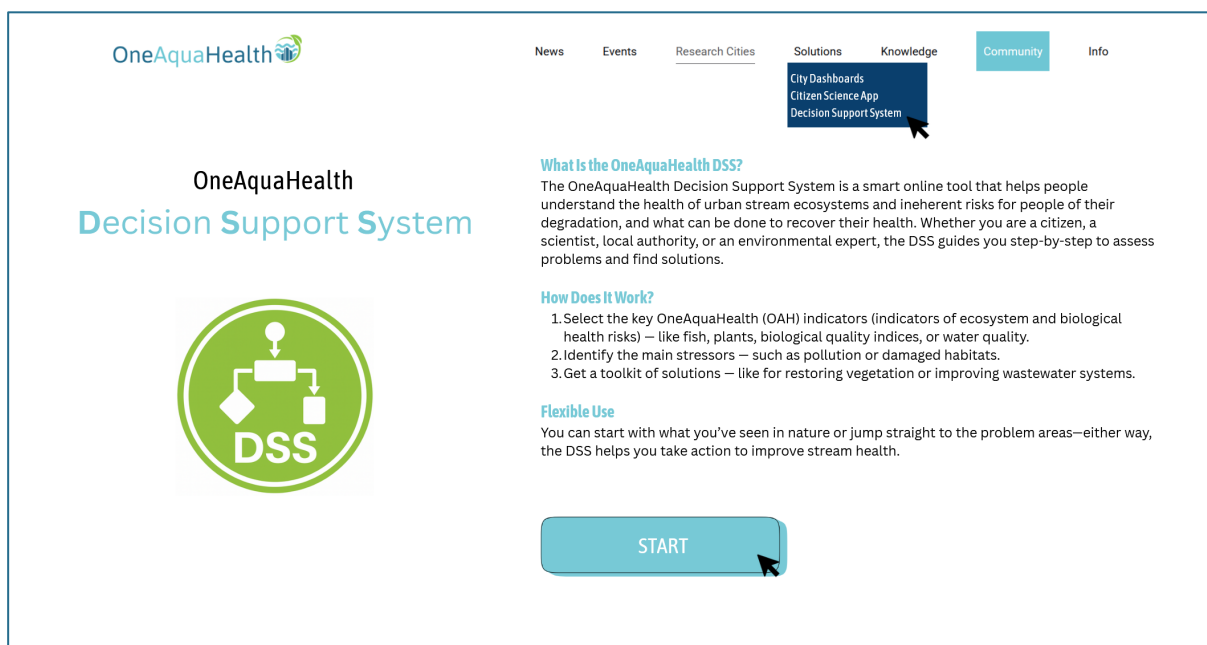


Figure 19: Mock-up of preliminary initial design of the DSS overview page

Upon accessing the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub, users are greeted with a clear and structured navigation menu offering access to various sections including News, Events, Research Cities, Solutions, Knowledge, and Community. Under the “Solutions” tab, users can explore subcategories such as the OneAquaHealth City Dashboards, the CitizenScience App, and the OneAquaHealth Decision Support System (DSS).

Selecting the OneAquaHealth DSS option brings users to a dedicated landing page that introduces the tool’s purpose and functionality. The OneAquaHealth DSS is a smart online system designed to help individuals understand and respond to the health of urban stream ecosystems. It provides insights into

the current condition of a stream and identifies emerging risks, guiding users toward appropriate protective or restorative actions.

The page explains that the DSS operates using a combination of:

- Key Ecosystem and biological health indicators (e.g., fish or macroinvertebrate communities quality, water quality metrics, riparian vegetation integrity)
- Stressors affecting stream ecosystems as result of the urbanization process (e.g., pollution levels, habitat degradation, barriers)
- OneAquaHealth recommended measures

This multi-layered approach allows the DSS to assess stream health holistically and offer actionable recommendations. Whether users are physically present in nature or accessing the system remotely, the DSS enables them to pinpoint problem areas and initiate targeted interventions.

At the bottom of the page, a prominent “START” button invites users to begin the evaluation process. Clicking this button initiates a guided workflow where users input observations, select indicators, or respond to prompts that help the system generate a health assessment and suggest next steps.

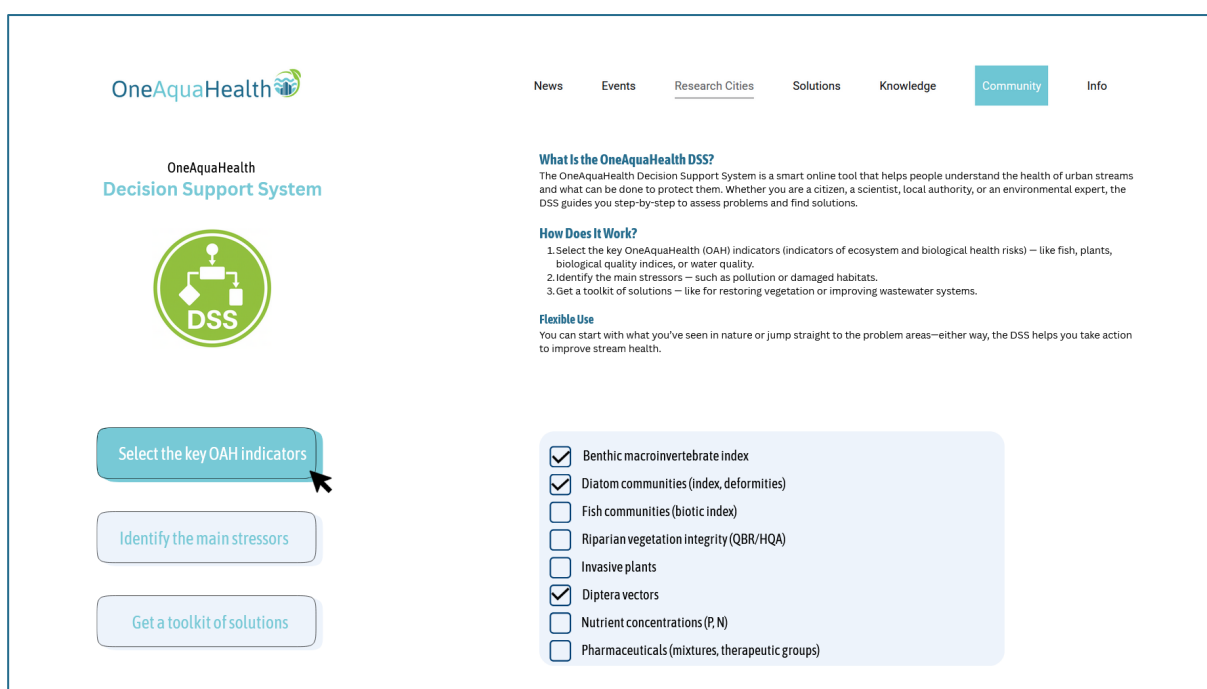


Figure 20: Mock-up of preliminary initial design of the DSS “Pick what you’ve observed” page

Once the user initiates the assessment, they are directed to the first stage of the process. The interface presents a clear, three-step vertical navigation menu on the left side, guiding the user through the assessment journey. The initial step - “Select the key OAH indicators” - invites users to select environmental indicators they have encountered in their local stream or surrounding area. These indicators may include biological signs such as benthic macroinvertebrates or fish populations, physical conditions like riparian vegetation quality, and chemical markers such as nutrient concentrations or pharmaceutical residues. These options are presented as multiple-choice checkboxes on the right side of the interface, allowing for straightforward input.

This structured yet adaptable design enables users to engage with the Decision Support System (DSS) according to their level of expertise and the nature of the data available. Whether based on informal observation or systematic monitoring, the DSS accommodates diverse user contributions and supports informed decision-making. Ultimately, it empowers individuals and communities to participate actively in the stewardship and improvement of urban stream ecosystems.

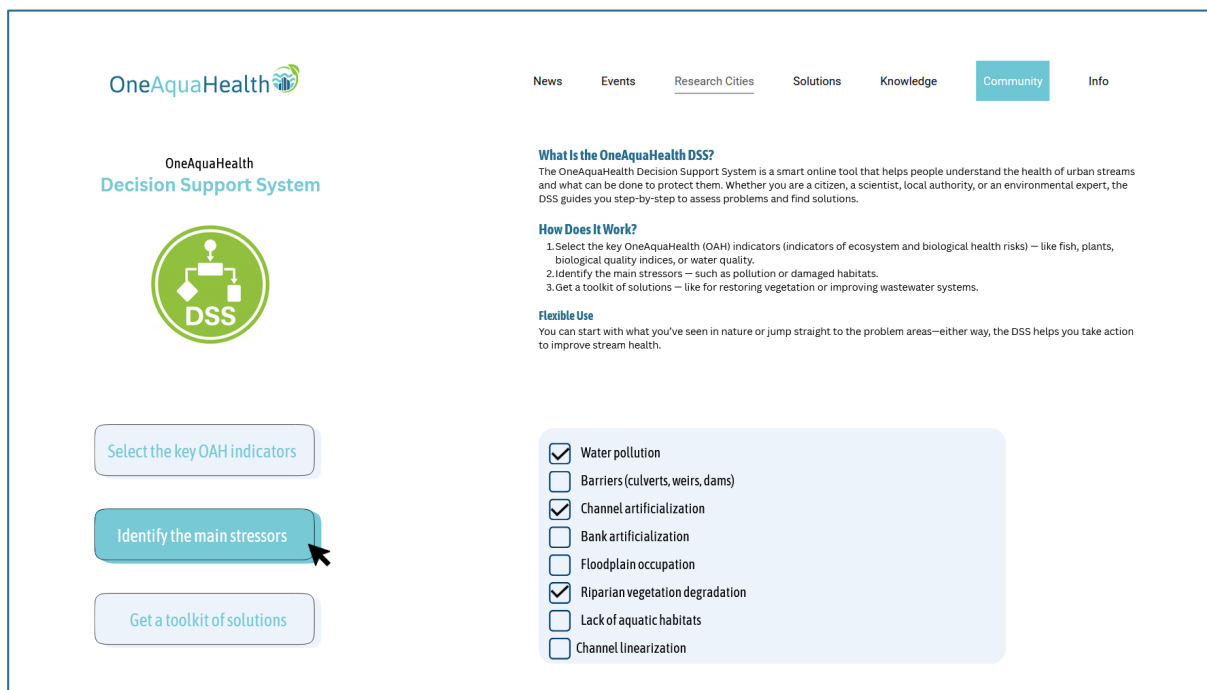


Figure 21: Mock-up of preliminary initial design of the DSS “Identify the main stressors” page

Following the initial selection of observed indicators within the local stream environment, the Decision Support System (DSS) transitions users to the second phase of the assessment: “Identify the main stressors.” This step is visually emphasized within the interface, prompting users to consider the underlying causes of the ecological signals they have reported.

To facilitate this process, the left side of the screen presents a structured checklist of common environmental stressors that typically impact urban freshwater ecosystems. These include water pollution, physical barriers such as culverts and weirs, channel artificialization, bank or retail compaction, riparian vegetation degradation, lack of aquatic habitats, and channel incision. Each item represents a stressor that may compromise the ecological integrity of the stream. These stressors affect each element of the ecosystem differently, so when the user starts using the tool in the Ecological and Biological health indicators button.

Users will select the key indicators that they have measured in the streams, and that are described in the Factsheets also available through the Hub. Afterwards, the users will have to select the classifications obtained for each indicator, i.e., one of two options for each indicator: Good or below Good. If the classification is below Good then they be conducted to the following component, the stressors, depending on which indicator(s) was(were) used and which classification was(were) obtained. . This intuitive and user-friendly format supports both expert-level analysis and citizen science participation, ensuring that the DSS remains inclusive and adaptable.

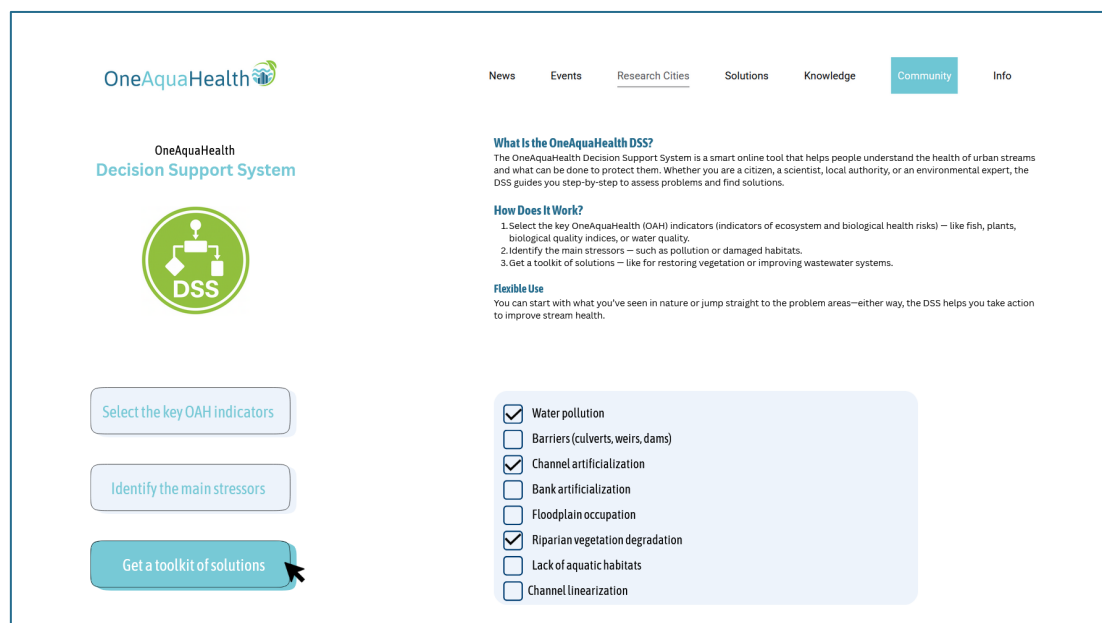


Figure 22: Mock-up of preliminary initial design of the DSS “Get a toolkit of solutions” page

Upon analysing the most relevant stressors and confirming them, the user proceeds to the final step of the Decision Support System (DSS) workflow: receiving tailored recommendations as a Toolkit of solutions for action. The user is also able to start the evaluation at this step, if it does not have measurements of the indicators listed before but he has results of stressors assessment. The recommended actions may vary in scope and scale through application of softer techniques aiming at enhancing the ecosystem status or specific aspects, to heavier works for example aiming the removal of a dam. Each suggestion is designed to be practical, evidence-based, and aligned with ecological and health risks considerations.

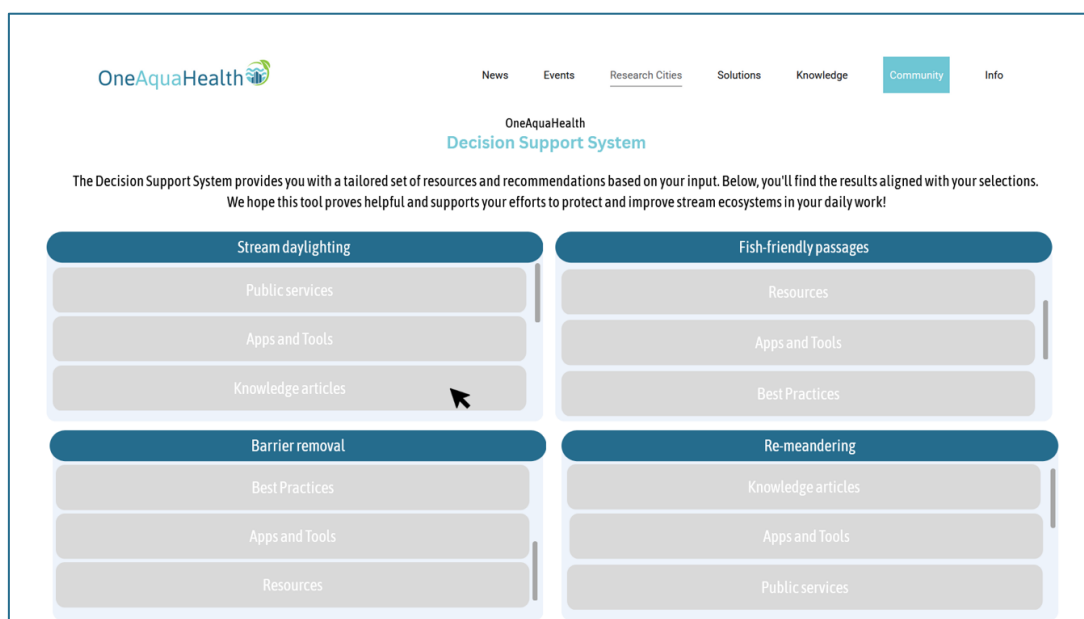


Figure 23: Mock-up of preliminary initial design of the DSS “Toolkit” page

The recommendations will be presented in a clear and accessible format, accompanied by relevant details and supplementary resources to support informed decision-making and further exploration.

See more details in the deliverable D6.4 Decision Support System and Toolkit vs 1.

4.2 Data Integration with Ecosystem Health Indicators and Pilot In-situ Data

Effective integration of in-situ environmental data is critical for ensuring that the OneAquaHealth digital infrastructure delivers robust, evidence-based insights into urban stream health. This section describes the role of the GEOSSIP backend as the central data management environment for pilot-site monitoring activities, the processes used to harmonize and expose ecosystem health indicators, and the integration mechanisms that allow the City Dashboards and the Decision Support System (DSS) to consume these datasets through a standardised API framework based on Swagger/OpenAPI technology.

Through GEOSSIP's data management capabilities and the API layer that bridges the backend with the DSS, the OneAquaHealth digital ecosystem provides a robust, scalable, and interoperable integration framework. GEOSSIP ensures scientific reliability, the dashboards provide accessible visual insights, and the DSS delivers actionable recommendations based on harmonised indicator inputs.

4.2.1 Central Data Management via GEOSSIP

The GEOSSIP (Geospatial and Satellite Information Platform) backend functions as the main system that manages all environmental information collected across OneAquaHealth's pilot cities. The GEOSSIP platform serves as the central place where data from the field are gathered, checked for accuracy, stored safely, and made available for use. It provides the essential infrastructure needed to collect, verify, organise, and deliver all datasets required to describe the ecosystem health at each monitoring site.

4.2.2 Scope of Data Managed in GEOSSIP

GEOSSIP consolidates and manages an integrated dataset comprising:

- Biological indicators (macroinvertebrate indices, diatom indices, fish-based assessment metrics)
- Physicochemical measurements (nutrients, temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pharmaceuticals)
- Hydromorphological and habitat descriptors (riparian vegetation integrity, channel form, substrate, flow characteristics)
- Metadata (sampling protocols, timestamps, coordinates, quality-control information)

This structure ensures that ecosystem health indicators are derived consistently across pilot cities, enabling both spatial comparison and temporal trend assessment.

4.2.3 GEOSSIP's Role in the OneAquaHealth Data Ecosystem

GEOSSIP plays several strategic roles:

- Centralisation of all monitoring and expert-collected data streams

- Harmonisation and standardisation of ecosystem health indicators
- Secure access for researchers to conduct in-depth analysis
- Maintaining quality assurance and traceability for all indicator values displayed publicly through OneAquaHealth applications

4.2.4 Integration with Ecosystem Health Indicators

Harmonisation of Indicators

The ecological and biological indicators used across OneAquaHealth tools are harmonised through GEOSSIP to ensure:

- uniform measurement units
- adherence to ecological classification schemes
- compatibility with the OneAquaHealth methodology described in WP2

This harmonisation enables the dashboards and DSS to use consistent outputs regardless of differences in data collection across pilot sites.

4.2.5 Derived Indicators for Public-Facing Applications

Before being displayed through the City Dashboards, indicator values undergo:

- classification according to ecological quality categories
- aggregation into dashboard-ready formats
- alignment with pilot-site identifiers used by the Open Information Hub

This guarantees that the dashboards always reflect validated and up-to-date measurements.

4.2.6 Feeding the City Dashboards Application

The City Dashboards rely exclusively on GEOSSIP as their backend data source. They retrieve:

- ecological classifications per indicator
- site metadata and sampling timelines
- physicochemical measurements

These data are represented visually using interactive maps and colour-coded classifications, enabling stakeholders to easily interpret ecological conditions.

4.2.7 DSS Integration Through a Standardised API Layer

The Decision Support System (DSS) does not access GEOSSIP data directly. Instead, it receives a filtered subset of processed indicator values through a standardised API layer following Swagger/OpenAPI specifications.

4.2.8 Rationale for API-Based Integration

This architecture provides:

- system modularity
- clean separation of backend and DSS logic

- version control and long-term maintenance
- stable schemas insulated from internal database changes

4.2.9 Examples of Swagger-Compliant API Endpoints

- GET /api/v1/sites
- GET /api/v1/sites/{siteId}/indicators
- GET /api/v1/indicators/{indicatorId}/timeseries

These endpoints expose only harmonised, simplified data structures required for DSS processing.

4.2.10 Benefits of the OpenAPI Integration Architecture

The API layer enables:

- interoperability across systems
- automatic documentation via Swagger UI
- multi-language client generation
- stable versioning
- improved security and access management

4.2.11 Integration Framework Architecture

The overall data flow is structured as follows:

- Data Collection – from in-situ monitoring teams
- Data Ingestion – GEOSSIP validation and harmonisation
- Data Distribution:
 - City Dashboards consume data directly
 - DSS consumes data through the API
- Decision Logic Execution – DSS merges indicators with decision trees and catalogue of measures
- Presentation – users interact through the Open Information Hub

5. Stakeholder alignment

The planned workshops with local stakeholders from the OneAquaHealth research sites are expected to provide valuable feedback on the project's solutions. While they have been rescheduled for next year, this timing offers a clear advantage: by then, tools such as DSS will be more mature and ready for meaningful use. This ensures that the input gathered will be richer, more relevant, and directly aligned with the project's evolving capabilities.

6. Promotion of Open Information Hub

6.1 Statistics

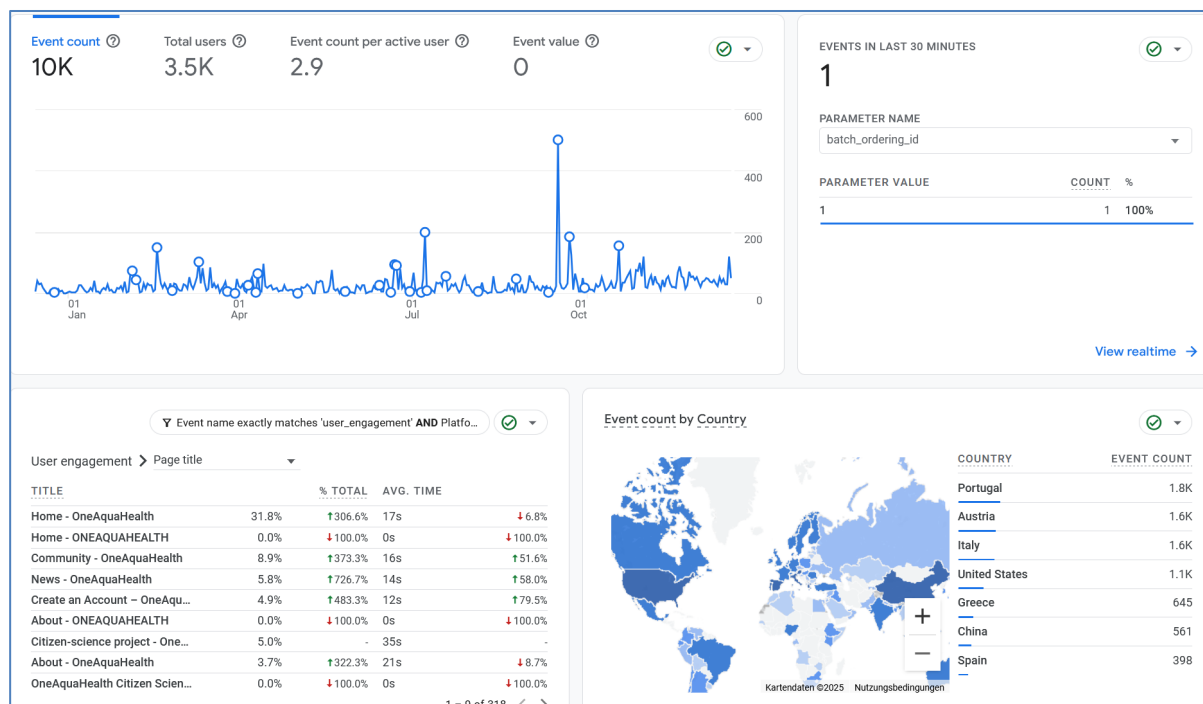


Figure 24: Google Analytics snapshot: last 12 months Hub activity

According to the Google Analytics, over the past 12 months the OneAquaHealth Hub recorded over 10.100 annual page-views (KPI = 10.000) and approximately 3.500 users, with an average of 1.8 events per session. Traffic is concentrated on a small set of high-value pages - Home (~3.200 page views), Community (~1.000) and Create an Account (~690), and activity is characterised by pronounced, event-driven surges (several days above 100 - 500 views) against a modest baseline between campaigns. Peak concurrent activity reached around 81 active users on the busiest days, confirming that webinars, publications and targeted promotions reliably generate strong short-term interest. Geographically, the Hub reaches a broad international audience with strong European core activity and meaningful global traction: Portugal (~1.800 event counts), Austria (~1.600), Italy (~1.600), United States (~1.100), Greece (~645), China (~561) and Spain (~398). Acquisition is balanced and campaign-driven: Direct remains the leading source (~1.700 new users; ~2.350 sessions), supported by Organic Search (~760 new users) and Organic Social/Referral channels that amplify event spikes. Traffic source analysis shows a healthy, campaign-driven mix of channels. Direct visits led acquisition, accounting for the largest share of new users (1.687) and sessions (2.351), which suggests strong brand recognition, bookmarked access, or effective campaign landing behavior. Organic Search contributed meaningfully with 758 new users and 1.412 sessions, reflecting solid discoverability and SEO performance. Organic Social and referral channels added incremental reach (~245 and 152 new users respectively), validating social and partner amplification efforts. Engagement quality varied across the year but included numerous high-engagement periods. The most interacted sections were those recently expanded - News, Events, Research Cities, the Community module and Project Info, confirming that investment in these areas drives attention and deeper user sessions. Cohort retention

analysis shows clear short-term returns following campaigns and events, with modest but continued returns in subsequent weeks for several cohorts; this pattern highlights an opportunity to strengthen medium-term retention through targeted follow-up content and re-engagement mechanisms. Taken together, these analytics validate the Hub as the project's primary dissemination and engagement platform. The concentration of activity on mission-critical pages supports continued prioritisation of News, Events, Research Cities, Community and Project Info. For the final project phase in 2026 the consortium will capitalise on high-performing channels (Direct and Organic Search), intensify multilingual promotion in priority countries, optimise conversion funnels to drive more registrations for the Citizen Science App and stakeholder conversions, and maintain KPI-driven content updates and post-event asset repurposing to sustain momentum, improve medium-term retention and maximise the Hub's role in translating OneAquaHealth results into stakeholder uptake and lasting impact.

6.2 Promotion

To effectively promote the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub, the consortium implements a comprehensive multichannel communication strategy. This approach leverages the project's established communication channels, including the official OneAquaHealth social media accounts on X, LinkedIn, and Facebook, the project newsletter, and the CitizenScience App. Within the App's registration flow, end users are seamlessly directed to the Hub, where they finalize their registration and gain access to its resources. Social media campaigns are designed to raise awareness of project activities, milestones, and outcomes, ensuring that all relevant updates are prominently showcased on the Hub. The project newsletter complements this by providing regular, curated updates to the project's audience, encouraging ongoing engagement and reinforcing the Hub as the central point of information exchange. By combining these channels, the consortium ensures broad visibility, consistent messaging, and sustained interaction with stakeholders. This integrated approach not only strengthens the dissemination of project results but also fosters active participation in the Hub Community, thereby supporting the overarching goal of mobilizing citizen scientists in the protection of urban streams.

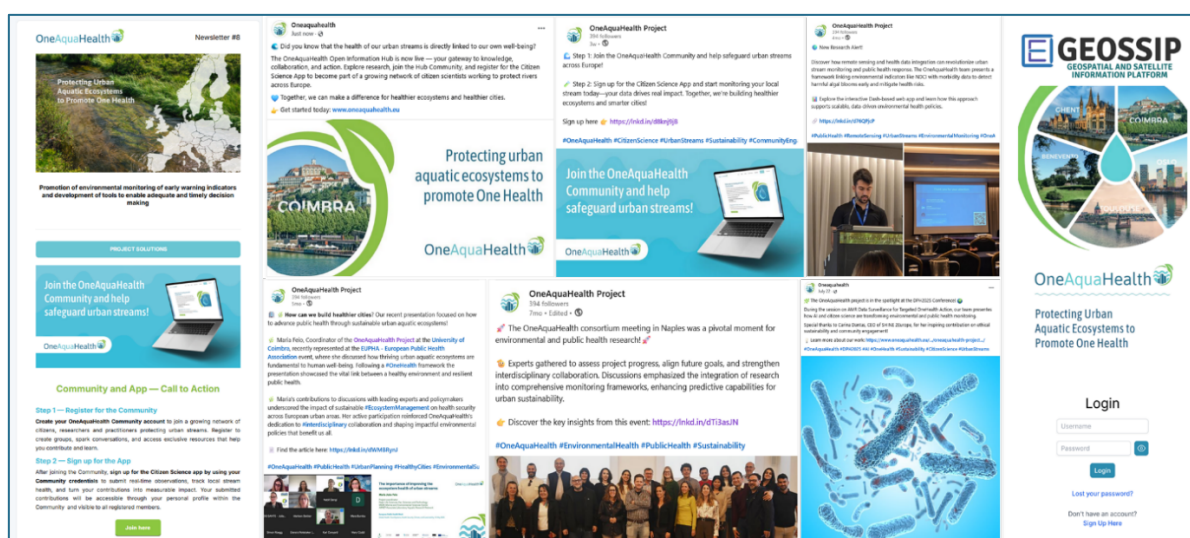


Figure 25: Snapshots of means and channels used to promote the Hub

Conclusion

The OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub has established itself as the project's primary digital asset for knowledge sharing, stakeholder engagement and citizen-driven data collection. Analytics and user feedback confirm that the Hub's current configuration, integrating "News", "Research Cities", Community module, "City Dashboards" and the "CitizenScience App", delivers clear value by concentrating content, streamlining onboarding, and enabling real-time visibility of citizen observations. These achievements provide a strong foundation for maximising project impact during the final project phase and for preparing key elements for post-project sustainability.

Looking ahead, development priorities will focus on three mutually reinforcing objectives: **deepen user value, increase sustained engagement, and secure long-term viability**. First, delivering the Decision Support System (DSS) in iterative releases will add tangible, action-oriented utility to the Hub by converting observations into tailored, evidence-based recommendations; early releases should target common use cases documented in pilot cities and include clear links to the Toolkit of solutions. Second, improving retention and repeat visits requires targeted content and interaction design: re-engagement (newsletters and calls to action), thematic campaigns tied to events (planned world-wide roll out of the Citizen-science project) that reward ongoing contributions. Third, consolidation for sustainability entails packaging the Hub's high-value outputs (datasets, KPIs, tool integrations and exploitable results) into exportable results beyond the project lifecycle.

In this context the consortium will seek to bring the success metrics for the outlook period beyond traffic to measure behavioral impact: active contributors, assessment completions within the DSS, validated citizen observations incorporated in research outputs, and policy or practitioner uptake cases.

In summary, in the project's final phase, the OneAquaHealth consortium will shift the Hub from a well-designed information repository into an operational platform that drives concrete outcomes by deepening stakeholder engagement, formalising long-term sustainability arrangements, and converting current visibility into enduring community participation, measurable scientific contributions and policy uptake.