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| Mobile app | Dataset title and name(s) | Type of information | How the item(s) were created, when and the tools and technologies utilised | Table, Figure, / annex of paper **and DOI** |
| **Hazard mapping** app (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | Dataset title:  CAP2030 project dataset on climate-change related hazards collected using an ODK app in Nepal  Datasets names:  CAP\_Hazard\_Kavre\_Jumla\_varnames.dta CAP\_Hazard\_Kavre\_Jumla\_varnames.xlsx | Details of landslides, floods, extreme weather events and crop pests/failure (geolocation and/or photos) | The Stata data file "CAP\_Hazard\_Kavre\_Jumla\_varnames.dta" and equivalent excel file of the same name comprises data collected by adolescent secondary school students during a "Citizen Science" project in the district of Kavre in the central hills of Nepal during April 2022 and in the district of Jumla in the remote mountains of West Nepal during June 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The data were generated by the students using a mobile device data collection form developed using "Open Data Kit (ODK) Collect" electronic data collection platform by Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL) and University College London (UCL) for the purposes of this study. Researchers from KLL and UCL trained the adolescents to record information, geolocation and/or photos about climate-change associated hazards including landslides, floods, extreme weather events and crop pests/failure. The resulting datafile includes the latitude/longitude, name, and category of the type of hazard, date the hazard event was recorded, date it occurred and the district. Links to photographs of the hazards are included but require login to the KLL server. Users of the data may contact KLL (contact@kathmandulivinglabs.org) or UCL (n.saville@ucl.ac.uk) if access to photographs is required. The data were generated as part of a learning exercise for students to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change in their locale. Since the students were using 10 android tablets to record information in a reasonably limited geographical area, the dataset may contain several copies of the same event recorded by different individuals, so cannot be used for calculation of prevalence of hazard events. Rather, the data serve to demonstrate the potential of citizen science methods with Nepali school students to record such information. The app and the process of gathering the data are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The data contributed to Table 4 of this paper. | Table  DOI:  10.5522/04/22109603 |
| **Plant atlas** app (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | Dataset title: CAP2030 project dataset on plant diversity in Jumla district using an ODK app in Nepal (raw data)  Datasets names:  CAP2030\_Plant\_Atlas\_Jumla\_2022-06-20-19-18-13\_labelled.dta  CAP2030\_Plant\_Atlas\_Jumla\_2022-06-20-19-18-13\_labelled.xls | Lists of plant species identified using a “plant atlas” together with details of flower visitors (potential pollinators) and plant pests and diseases | The Stata data file "CAP2030\_Plant\_Atlas\_Jumla\_2022-06-20-19-18-13\_labelled.dta” and equivalent excel file of the same name comprises data collected by adolescent secondary school students during a "Citizen Science" project in the district of Jumla in the remote mountains of West Nepal during June 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The data were generated by the students using a mobile device data collection form developed using "Open Data Kit (ODK) Collect" electronic data collection platform by Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL) and University College London (UCL) for the purposes of this study. KLL and UCL adapted a CommCare form, and a printed 'Plant Atlas' developed by Bristol University and HERD International as part of the ‘Micropoll’ project, implemented in Jumla district between 2021 and 2022. Citizen science users of the app used the printed photographic 'Plant Atlas', which depicts different species of plant and their flowers and encodes information about its Nepali, English and Scientific names in a QR code. Data collectors had to scan the QR code of the plant once they had matched it to a species in their locale. They then went on to record any insects visiting the flowers and any pests of diseases affecting the plant. They took photographs of the plants and of pests or diseases. Researchers from KLL and UCL trained the adolescents to record the plants identified and associated pollinators or pests and take photos. The resulting datafile includes the latitude/longitude, name of the plant and category (crop, wild), date it was recorded, and the district. Links to photographs of the plant are included but require login to the KLL server. Users of the data may contact KLL (contact@kathmandulivinglabs.org) or UCL (n.saville@ucl.ac.uk) if access to photographs is required. The data were generated as part of a learning exercise for students to raise awareness of biodiversity in their locale and to develop a sense of environmental stewardship. Since the students were using 10 android tablets to record information in a reasonably limited geographical area, the dataset may contain several copies of the same plant recorded by different individuals, so cannot be used for calculation of prevalence of species. Rather, the data serve to demonstrate the potential of citizen science methods with Nepali school students to record such information. The app and the process of gathering the data are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The data contributed to Annex 3 of this paper. | Annex 3  DOI (plant atlas):  10.5522/04/22109618  DOI (Dataset on plant diversity in Jumla district):  10.5522/04/22109639 |
| Dataset title: CAP2030 project dataset on plant diversity in Jumla district using an ODK app in Nepal (compiled by species)  Datasets names:  plants\_recorded\_collapsed\_edited.xls | The file plants\_recorded\_collapsed\_edited.xls is derived from "CAP2030\_Plant\_Atlas\_Jumla\_2022-06-20-19-18-13\_labelled.dta". It contains the number of times each of the species was recorded by the Citizen Scientists, separated into crop and wild plants. The data contributed to Annex 3 of this paper. |  |
| **Sociodemographic** survey (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | Dataset title:  CAP2030 project dataset on sociodemographic characteristics, phone and internet access and climate change awareness collected using an ODK app in Nepal  Datasets names:  CAP\_Demographics\_Jumla\_Kavre\_recoded.dta  CAP\_Demographics\_Jumla\_Kavre\_recoded.xls | Sociodemographic information about participants and their knowledge of climate change and of mobile devices prior to the training. | The Stata data file "CAP\_Demographics\_Jumla\_Kavre\_recoded.dta” and equivalent excel file of the same name comprises data collected by adolescent secondary school students during a "Citizen Science" project in the district of Kavre in the central hills of Nepal during April 2022 and in the district of Jumla in the remote mountains of West Nepal during June 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The data were generated by the students using a mobile device data collection form developed using "Open Data Kit (ODK) Collect" electronic data collection platform by Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL) and University College London (UCL) for the purposes of this study. Researchers from KLL and UCL trained the adolescents to record basic socio-demographic information about themselves and their households including caste/ethnicity, religion, education, water sources, assets, household characteristics, and income sources. The form also asked about their access to mobile phones or other devices and internet and their concerns with respect to climate change. The resulting data describe the participants in the citizen science project, but their names and addresses have been removed. The app and the process of gathering the data are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The data contributed to Tables 2 and 3 of this paper. | Table 2, Table 3  DOI:  10.5522/04/22109651 |
| **Nutrition app** (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | Dataset title:  CAP2030 project nutritional dataset (anthropometry and dietary recall) collected using an ODK Nutrition app in Nepal  Datasets names:  cap\_dietary\_jumla\_kavre\_appended\_NH.dta  cap\_dietary\_jumla\_kavre\_appended\_NH.xls  (Potential revised more self-explanatory name:  CAP2030\_nutrition\_dataset\_Nepal) | dietary diversity and anthropometry of children, adolescents, and adults; | The Stata data file "cap\_dietary\_jumla\_kavre\_appended\_NH.dta” and equivalent excel file of the same name comprises nutrition-related data collected by adolescent secondary school students during a "Citizen Science" project in the districts of Kavre and Jumla, Nepal during April to June 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The data were generated by the students using a mobile device data collection form developed using "Open Data Kit (ODK) Collect" electronic data collection platform by Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL) and University College London (UCL) for the purposes of this study. The data collected were part of a learning exercise for students to raise awareness of under- and over- nutrition and poor diets in their locale. The form could be used to record 24-hour dietary recall of different healthy food groups and unhealthy sentinel foods amongst children under 5 years, older children and adolescents and adults. Height and weight could also be recorded where stadiometers and weighing scales were available. The form provided feedback to the data collector / respondent in terms of saying what their dietary diversity and unhealthy eating scores were and suggested what foods should be consumed for a healthy diet. In the case of under- or over- nutrition a message appeared with dietary / health advice. Since the students were using 10 android tablets to record information in and around their schools, the dataset may contain several copies of the same respondent recorded by different individuals, so should not be relied upon for precise prevalence of nutritional status. Rather, the data serve to demonstrate the potential of citizen science methods with Nepali school students to record such information.  The nutrition app and the process of gathering the data are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The data contributed to Table 6, Figure 7 and Annex 6 of this paper. | Table 6, Figure 7 and Annex 6  DOI:  10.5522/04/22109675 |
| **Open Street Map (OSM) Tracker** (Open-access citizen science mapping app) | Dataset title:  CAP2030 project Open Street Map tracker mapping dataset collected using OSMtracker app in Nepal  Datasets names:  jumla\_kavre\_osmtracker\_merged.dta  jumla\_kavre\_osmtracker\_merged.xls  (Potential revised more self-explanatory name:  CAP2030\_OpenStreetMapTracker\_dataset\_Nepal) | Categorisation of waste management (rubbish dumps/bins), water sources and public amenities | The Stata data file "jumla\_kavre\_osmtracker\_merged.dta” and equivalent excel file of the same name comprises data on water, waste management and landmarks collected by adolescent secondary school students during a "Citizen Science" project in the district of Kavre in the central hills of Nepal during April 2022 and in the district of Jumla in the remote mountains of West Nepal during June 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The data were generated by the students using an open access data collection and mapping application called Open Street Map (OSM) tracker, which had been adapted with Nepali language prompts by Researchers from Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL). Researchers from KLL and University College London (UCL) trained the adolescents to record tracks and way points of certain types of information including categories of waste management (rubbish dumps/bins), water sources and public amenities. The resulting datafile is a summary of the data collected showing the latitude/longitude, name, and category of the type of location and the district. The app and the process of gathering the data are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The data contributed to Table 5, and Figure 4 of this paper. | Table 5, Figure 4  DOI:  10.5522/04/22109690 |
| **iNaturalist** (Open-access citizen science biodiversity mapping and identification app) | Dataset title:  CAP2030 project Biodiversity dataset 1 collected using iNaturalist app in Nepal  Datasets names:  cap-iNaturalist-Kavre1\_smaller.xlsx  (Potential revised more self-explanatory name:  CAP2030\_iNaturalist\_dataset1\_KavreNepal) | Categorisation and geolocation of local plants, insects, birds, and other organisms captured via photos in Kavre. | These two excel sheets "cap-iNaturalist-Kavre1.xlsx" and "cap-iNaturalist-Kavre2.xlsx" provide biodiversity-related data captured by adolescent secondary school students during a "Citizen Science" project in the district of Kavre in the central hills of Nepal during April 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The data and images were captured on android tablets using iNaturalist, an online app used to collect and share biodiversity data (mainly plants and animals) by comparing a photograph of the observation with a digital database. The app had been localised with Nepali language prompt by Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL). Most of the data in these files are not useful to analysis but serve to demonstrate the data collected in the 'back-end' of the iNaturalist app which are processed by the app and presented in a data dashboard. Data on local names, broad taxa and probable species are recorded as well as the geolocation and time/ date of capture. The point of taking the images was to enable Nepalese youth to engage with and identify the biodiversity in their locale and to engender a sense of environmental stewardship, so the data are not arising from systematic sampling or survey methods. The data are useful to demonstrate what can be collected by Nepalese adolescents after and short training session. The photographs taken and the process of using iNaturalist are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The data contributed to Figure 5 of this paper. | Figure 5  DOI:  10.5522/04/22109699 |
| Dataset title:  CAP2030 project Biodiversity dataset 2 collected using iNaturalist app in Nepal  Datasets names:  cap-iNaturalist-Kavre2\_smaller.xlsx  (Potential revised more self-explanatory name:  CAP2030\_iNaturalist\_dataset2\_KavreNepal) |
| Dataset title:  CAP2030 project Biodiversity photographs collected using iNaturalist app in Nepal  Datasets names:  iNaturalist\_jumla\_categorized (folder)  (Potential revised more self-explanatory name:  CAP2030\_iNaturalist\_photos\_JumlaNepal) | Collection of photographs taken of biodiversity in Jumla (not processed by iNaturalist due to internet connectivity problems) | These folders of photographs contain images of biodiversity captured by adolescent secondary school students in the district of Jumla in the remote mountains of West Nepal during June 2022. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The images were captured on android tablets using iNaturalist, an online app used to collect and share biodiversity data (mainly plants, animals, and fungi) by comparing a photograph of the observation with a digital database. As there was no internet available in the field study location the students were not able to upload their data to the iNaturalist platform to access the full features of the app. Instead, researchers from Kathmandu Living Lab downloaded the photographs directly to enable the research team and students to review and discuss the images. The point of taking the images was to enable Nepalese youth to engage with and identify the biodiversity in their locale and to engender a sense of environmental stewardship. The photographs and the process of gathering them are described in a paper entitled "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The photographic data contributed to Figure 6 of this paper. | Figure 6  DOI: 10.5522/04/22109417 (Plants)  DOI:  10.5522/04/22109555 (animals) |
| Plants (folder) |
| Animals (folder) |
| Qualitative data |  |  |  |  |
| **Focus Group Discussions** (FGDs) | Dataset title:  CAP2030 project Focus Group Discussions on youth citizen science about climate change and nutrition in Nepal  Datasets names:  Climate\_change\_FGDs\_CAP2030\_Nepal\_clean.docx  (Potential revised more self-explanatory name:  CAP2030\_Climate\_change\_FGDs\_Nepal) | Participants’ experiences, learnings, challenges, and recommendations with respect to the apps and the project, | This qualitative dataset contains transcripts of 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted with adolescent school students in Nepal about citizen science and climate change: 4 FGDs conducted in June 2022 in Jumla district in remote West Nepal and 2 FGDs conducted in May 2022 with in Kavre district in Central Nepal 2 hours’ drive from Kathmandu. The project was part of a CIFF-funded Children in All Policies 2030 (CAP2030).  The first two focus groups cover Jumla students’ pre-existing knowledge of and concerns about climate change, and their access to and experience of using a mobile devices. The last 4 focus groups cover Jumla and Kavre students’ responses to the “CAP2030 Nepal” citizen science project where they had the opportunity to learn to collect data on mobile devices (tablets) about climate hazards (e.g., landslides, floods and failed crops), waste and water management, biodiversity in their locality, and diets and nutritional status of the local community.  One female facilitator facilitated the discussion in Nepali language, occasionally assisted by a male assistant. Data were audio recorded, transcribed into Nepali, and translated into English. They have been thematically analysed for the purpose of a publication "Citizen science for climate change resilience: engaging adolescents to study climate hazards, biodiversity and nutrition in rural Nepal" submitted to Wellcome Open Research in Feb 2023. The paper describes the citizen science project and the data generated. These qualitative data contribute to the qualitative section of the paper where quotes are provided. | Text  DOI: 10.5522/04/22109714 |