**Children in All Policies-2030 (CAP 2030) Nepal Youth Citizen Science for Climate Change Action Project Dataset Description**

The CAP 2030 Nepal Youth Citizen Science for Climate Change Action project was a collaboration between Dr Naomi Saville from UCL Institute for Global Health and Kathmandu Living Labs (KLL), a pioneer civic-tech enterprise providing data and technology solutions to improve the lives of people in Nepal. The project field work ran between April and June 2022 in two rural municipalities of Kavre and Jumla districts in Nepal, which are highly contrasting in terms of accessibility / remoteness. Kavre district is a mid-hills district within 2 hours’ drive of Kathmandu, whereas Jumla is a very remote mountain district 3 days’ drive from Kathmandu along treacherous mountain roads.

The team trained 33 students (aged 12 to 16 years) in one school in each district to collect ‘citizen science’ data using android operating-system tablets. Data collection focused upon climate change-related hazards, waste and water management, local biodiversity, nutrition and sociodemographic information. The training team summarised and shared findings with the adolescent data collectors using tables, graphs, data dashboards and maps. Focus Group Discussions captured participants’ perceptions and learnings and were analysed thematically.

The data shared here accompany a publication in Wellcome Open Research about the CAP2030 project and involve the following:

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| SN | Mobile app | Dataset name | Type of information |
|  | **Hazard mapping** app (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | 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) |
|  | **Plant atlas** app (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | CAP2030\_Plant\_Atlas\_Jumla\_2022-06-20-19-18-13\_labelled.dta  plants\_recorded\_collapsed\_edited.xls | Lists of plant species identified using a “plant atlas” together with details of flower visitors (potential pollinators) and plant pests and diseases |
|  | **Sociodemographic** survey (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | CAP\_Demographics\_Jumla\_Kavre\_recoded.dta | Sociodemographic information about participants and their knowledge of climate change and of mobile devices prior to the training. |
|  | **Nutrition app** (Bespoke app for CAP2030) | cap\_dietary\_jumla\_kavre\_appended\_NH.dta | dietary diversity and anthropometry of children, adolescents and adults; |
|  | **Open Street Map (OSM) Tracker** (Open-access citizen science mapping app) | jumla\_kavre\_osmtracker\_merged.dta | Categorisation of waste management (rubbish dumps/bins), water sources and public amenities |
|  | **iNaturalist** (Open-access citizen science biodiversity mapping and identification app) | cap-iNaturalist-Kavre1.xlsx  cap-iNaturalist-Kavre2.xlsx | Categorisation and geolocation of local plants, insects, birds and other organisms captured via photos in Kavre. |
|  | iNaturalist\_jumla\_categorized (folder)  Plants (folder)  Animals (folder) | Collection of photographs taken of biodiversity in Jumla (not processed by iNaturalist due to internet connectivity problems) |
|  | Qualitative data |  |  |
|  | **Focus Group Discussions** (FGDs) | Climate\_change\_FGDs\_CAP2030\_Nepal\_clean.docx | Participants’ experiences, learnings, challenges, and recommendations with respect to the apps and the project, |

Some of the data presented in the paper come from the data dashboard of the apps (iNaturalist for Kavre and OSM tracker, so were not available for download here

Note that the purpose of the data was to raise awareness about climate change and health/nutrition issues amongst the participants and engender a sense of environmental stewardship through exploring local biodiversity. Hence the data may have limited generalisability since the sampling frame was not clearly established and there may be repeat records for the same subject. There may also be some limitations in terms of data quality. However, the purpose of these data is to demonstrate what kind of data school children can generate with a few days training and to learn how their awareness of climate change and health can be enhanced, rather than to provide rigorous scientific data. Despite these limitations the data are useful to describe the biodiversity, climate hazard and nutrition status in these areas and provide a basis for further research with adolescents in Nepal using citizen science approaches.