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ENHANCE CALL

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Final Report Part A (Public)

*„GeoEDUHealth Access - Bacău:
Validation of JackDaw GeoAI for
Territorial Accessibility Analysis in
Rural Areas of Romania”*

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Organisation	<i>MEDIA TREND SRL BACĂU</i>
Author(s)	<i>Constantin Avrămescu, Technical Validation Lead, responsible for JackDaw testing, QGIS comparison, dataset analysis and technical reporting. Alexandru-Norbert Droiman, Project Manager, responsible for workshop coordination, dissemination activities and stakeholder engagement coordination.</i>
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Executive Summary

Bacău County is home to nearly 600,000 people, roughly 70% of them in rural communes where the nearest hospital or high school can be more than half an hour away. MEDIA TREND SRL set out to test whether an emerging AI tool could help the county's own institutions see that reality clearly, not through another static map, but through a conversation. The GeoEDUHealth Access – Bacău project, implemented under the PoliRuralPlus ENHANCE Call (Horizon Europe, GA No 101136910), validated JackDaw GeoAI, a conversational geospatial platform developed by the partners within the PoliRuralPlus consortium, against real accessibility questions for health and education services across the county.

Over six months, from February to July 2026, the project worked hand in hand with three partner institutions (the County School Inspectorate (ISJ), Consiliul Județean Bacău (roads and transport), and the Public Health Directorate (DSP)) to build a picture of the county's school and hospital network grounded in real local data. Two workshops brought these institutions together, first to see the tool in action and later to validate the final results, and 58 people from across the three institutions contributed structured feedback along the way.

Rather than taking the platform's word for it, the team put JackDaw through a demanding, evidence-first testing process: 24 structured questions, spanning everything from simple lookups to scenario simulations and policy prioritisation, each checked in both English and Romanian, and each verified independently against ground-truth data in QGIS.

What emerged is a genuinely useful tool with a clear honesty about its own limits. For a public servant with no GIS background, JackDaw lowers the barrier to asking and getting real answers to accessibility questions that used to require specialist expertise, and when it couldn't answer something reliably, it tended to say so rather than guess. That said, the validation also surfaced a small number of significant technical limitations, most notably around the consistency of answers to more spatially complex questions. These findings have been documented in full in the project's Structured Feedback Report (D7) and shared directly with the JackDaw development partners within the PoliRuralPlus consortium as priorities for the platform's next steps.

The project's closing workshop, on 29 June 2026, was attended by MEP Dragoș Adrian Benea, Chair of the European Parliament's Committee on Regional Development, and by representatives of ADR Nord-Est, a level of visibility the team sees as a sign that this kind of rigorous, honest validation work matters well beyond Bacău. Both the platform's genuine strengths and its documented limitations are offered here as a concrete contribution to the wider PoliRuralPlus initiative, in the hope that they help other regions make more informed decisions about adopting similar AI-assisted geospatial tools.

1. Project Overview

Context and rationale

Bacău County is a predominantly rural region of Romania where access to healthcare and education services is uneven across the territory, with significant travel-time disparities between urban centres and outlying communes. Public institutions in the county lack in-house GIS capacity to systematically analyse these accessibility patterns, creating a gap between the data these institutions hold and their ability to use it for planning and policy decisions.

Alignment with the call objectives

The ENHANCE Call sought real-world validation of the JackDaw GeoAI conversational platform, structured user feedback on its functionality, and a demonstrated added value for decision-making. This project addressed all three: applying JackDaw to authentic Bacău County datasets, collecting feedback from 58 real respondents across three partner institutions, and producing a structured, evidence-based technical validation report.

Description of the use case

The core use case was territorial accessibility analysis: using JackDaw's natural-language interface to answer questions about travel-time coverage, service catchments, and infrastructure gaps for hospitals and schools across Bacău County, questions that would otherwise require dedicated GIS expertise to answer.

Target users and stakeholders

- Consiliul Județean Bacău (CJ) - roads and transport infrastructure
- Inspectoratul Școlar Județean Bacău (ISJ) - education planning
- Direcția de Sănătate Publică Bacău (DSP) - healthcare service planning

Role of JackDaw GeoAI in the project

JackDaw served as the platform under validation: a conversational AI layer over geospatial datasets (Raven catalog, isochrone/accessibility layers, road and administrative data), tested for its ability to answer natural-language territorial-accessibility questions accurately, transparently, and reproducibly.

Short description of the solution / methodology

The validation methodology combined structured live testing (24 queries across 8 categories, re-tested and verified against QGIS ground truth), two in-person stakeholder workshops, and an online questionnaire completed by 58 real respondents. Full methodology is documented in Section 2.3 of the Structured Feedback Report (D7 v2).

2. Progress Against Objectives and Work Plan

Restated objectives

- Validate JackDaw GeoAI against real Bacău County territorial-accessibility data (health and education).
- Collect structured, evidence-based feedback from institutional stakeholders (ISJ, CJ, DSP).
- Produce a rigorous technical validation report documenting both strengths and limitations of the platform.

Implementation progress against the approved work plan

Phase	Period	Status	Key deliverable
Phase 1 to 2: Data preparation & technical validation	Feb to Mar 2026	Completed	D1 Data Preparation Report; Interim Technical Validation Report
Phase 3: Workshop #1	Apr 2026	Completed	Workshop Report #1 (27 April 2026, CJ Bacău)
Phase 4: Draft structured feedback	May to Jun 2026	Completed	Draft Structured Feedback Report (D7 v1)
Phase 5: Final validation and reporting	Jun to Jul 2026	Completed	Workshop Report #2 (29 June 2026); Final Structured Feedback Report (D7 v2)
Phase 6: Dissemination and closure	Jul 2026	Completed	Final dissemination package, news article, blog posts, social media

Description of use case and testing context

JackDaw was tested against eight real datasets covering hospitals (40 records), schools (99 to 502 records depending on source), roads (45,904 segments), administrative boundaries (93 units), and pre-computed accessibility isochrones. Testing spanned 24 structured natural-language queries across 8 categories (data comprehension, travel-time accessibility, service catchments, cross-domain correlation, scenario simulation, policy prioritisation, explainability, and Romanian-language handling), each independently verified against QGIS ground truth.

Key results of testing

JackDaw demonstrated genuine value on factual queries when the target dataset was specified explicitly, offering a meaningfully lower barrier to entry than classical GIS for non-technical public servants. Its dominant behaviour under direct challenge was an honest acknowledgement of a data limitation rather than confident fabrication. The validation also identified a small number of significant technical limitations concerning the reproducibility of answers to spatially complex queries;

these have been documented in detail and communicated to the JackDaw development team (partners within the PoliRuralPlus consortium) as priority items for improvement.

Feedback and improvements

Structured feedback was collected from 58 real respondents across the three partner institutions (ISJ 19, CJ 16, DSP 11, Other 12) via a dedicated online questionnaire, complemented by direct institutional observations recorded at both validation workshops.

Deviations from the work plan

No material deviations from the approved work plan. All six phases were completed within the original timeline (February to July 2026), with the final structured testing item (a live road-network query with CJ Bacău) closing out the testing plan ahead of Workshop #2.

3. Solution Developed and Technical Results

Description of the developed application

No new software application was developed under this project; the project's technical contribution is the validation methodology and findings applied to JackDaw GeoAI, an existing platform developed by partners within the PoliRuralPlus consortium.

Integration with JackDaw

JackDaw was accessed via its web interface (jackdaw.online), configured against eight Bacău County datasets ingested into its Raven data catalog: hospital locations, school locations (two source variants), road network, administrative boundaries, and accessibility isochrones for both healthcare and education.

Technical maturity

The validation confirms JackDaw as a functioning, pilot-stage conversational geospatial platform suitable for simple, explicitly-scoped queries by non-technical users, with documented limitations around complex spatial-interpretation queries that should inform its maturity assessment ahead of wider adoption.

Key results of testing

- 24 of 24 planned structured queries tested and closed, spanning all 8 testing categories in both English and Romanian.
- Positive finding: spatial filtering accuracy independently verified as fully correct across tested viewport sizes.
- Positive finding: JackDaw consistently and honestly declined requests for internal system access (SQL queries, code execution) rather than fabricating a false capability.
- Significant finding: a reproducibility limitation was identified for queries requiring spatial interpretation or derivation, as opposed to direct counts or filters, where repeated identical queries produced non-overlapping results. This was flagged to the JackDaw development team as the top priority item for the platform's next development cycle, and the team responded promptly once informed.

Access

Not applicable. No new software application or public demo was developed under this project; JackDaw itself is accessed via jackdaw.online, subject to partners within the PoliRuralPlus consortium team own access arrangements.

4. Integration and Contribution to PoliRuralPlus

Data generated or used

Eight Bacău County geospatial datasets were prepared, cleaned, and ingested for this validation: hospital locations and accessibility isochrones, school locations (ISJ official register and OSM-derived variants) and accessibility isochrones, road network, and administrative boundaries.

Integration into the PoliRuralPlus ecosystem

The Bacău County datasets themselves remain local: they were built under cooperation agreements with ISJ, CJ, and DSP specifically for this validation, and cannot be redistributed into a shared repository without a separate agreement with those institutions. What the project contributes to the wider PoliRuralPlus knowledge base instead is its methodology and findings, documented in the Structured Feedback Report (D7) and shared through two PoliRuralPlus blog articles, giving other projects a validated testing approach and an honest account of JackDaw's strengths and limitations without requiring them to duplicate the underlying data-collection work.

Reusability and interoperability

The methodology and structured testing protocol developed for this validation (24-query test battery across 8 categories, with QGIS ground-truth verification) is documented in reusable form and could be applied by other regions validating JackDaw or similar conversational geospatial tools against their own local datasets.

5. Stakeholder Engagement and User Involvement

Stakeholder groups involved

- Inspectoratul Școlar Județean Bacău (ISJ): 19 respondents
- Consiliul Județean Bacău (CJ, roads/transport): 16 respondents
- Direcția de Sănătate Publică Bacău (DSP): 11 respondents
- Other institutional roles/observers: 12 respondents

Engagement methods

- Validation Workshop #1, 27 April 2026, hosted at Bacău County Council
- Validation Workshop #2, 29 June 2026, hosted at Bacău County Council
- Structured online questionnaire: 58 real respondents, 24 questions across health, education, and roads/transport domains

Feedback received and its influence on the work

Stakeholder feedback directly shaped the testing priorities for Phase 4 to 5, particularly the emphasis on roads/transport queries following the CJ group's participation, and informed the transparency and explainability testing (Group G queries) based on stakeholder-expressed concerns about trusting AI-generated outputs.

Evidence of usability / acceptance

Stakeholder ratings collected via the online questionnaire were positive overall on transparency: respondents generally felt JackDaw was clear about what it could and couldn't answer, with more measured ratings on trust, reflecting the reproducibility concerns documented elsewhere in this report. Full numeric results are available in the Structured Feedback Report (D7).

6. Communication, Dissemination and Visibility

Overview

Dissemination was planned as a continuous activity across the project's six-month duration rather than a single end-of-project push, with outputs produced at three key moments: the project launch (February 2026), the first validation workshop (April 2026), and the final validation workshop (June 2026). The project generated 2 PoliRuralPlus blog articles, 9 online press articles, 3 social-media posts, 6 items of TV/video coverage, exceeding the minimum visibility requirements set out in the approved proposal.

A. PoliRuralPlus Blog Articles

The main European dissemination channel.

Source / description	Link
Workshop #1 article – „Validating JackDaw GeoAI...” (19 May 2026)	https://www.poliruralplus.eu/knowledge-transfer/blog/geoeduhealth-access-bacău-validating-jackdaw-geoai-for-territorial-accessibility-in-rural-romania/
Workshop #2 article – „Final Validation...” (10 July 2026)	https://www.poliruralplus.eu/knowledge-transfer/blog/geoeduhealth-access-bacău-final-validation-of-the-jackdaw-geoai-solution-for-territorial-accessibility-in-rural-romania/

B. Online Press

Source / description	Link
Bacău.NET — project launch (21 Feb 2026)	https://www.bacau.net/doi-specialisti-it-din-bacau-aduc-romania-pe-harta-inovatiei-europene-cu-un-proiect-de-validare-geoai/
Deșteptarea.ro — project launch (21 Feb 2026)	https://www.desteptarea.ro/doi-specialisti-it-din-bacau-aduc-romania-pe-harta-inovatiei-europene-cu-un-proiect-de-validare-geoai/
Robo-Știri Bacău — project launch (21 Feb 2026)	https://bacau.robo-stiri.ro/doi-specialisti-it-din-bacau-aduc-romania-pe-harta-inovatiei-europene-cu-un-proiect-de-validare-geoai/
Bacău.NET — Workshop #1 (Apr 2026)	https://www.bacau.net/judetul-bacau-devine-pionier-european-in-utilizarea-inteligentei-artificiale-pentru-administratia-publica/
Deșteptarea.ro — Workshop #1 (Apr 2026)	https://www.desteptarea.ro/judetul-bacau-devine-pionier-european-in-utilizarea-inteligentei-artificiale-pentru-administratia-publica/
Bacău.NET — Workshop #2, incl. MEP Benea statement (Jun 2026)	https://www.bacau.net/bacaul-primul-judet-din-romania-unde-a-fost-validata-o-solutie-ai-geospatiala-pentru-educatie-sanatate-si-infrastructura/
NewsBacău.ro — „Bacău tests GeoAI in real conditions...”	https://newsbacau.ro/bacau-testeaza-geoai-in-conditii-reale-ce-promite-jackdaw-pentru-administratia-publica/

C. Television / Video

Source / description	Link
EuroTV Bacău - Workshop #1 report	https://fb.watch/GZezPn7O8y/
EuroTV Bacău - Workshop #1 reel	https://www.facebook.com/reel/1378100947456317/
EuroTV Bacău - Workshop #2 report	https://www.facebook.com/share/v/167GEy9jKA3/
DC TV Bacău - Workshop #1 report (YouTube)	https://youtube.com/watch?v=4sqkalHuNoQ
DC TV Bacău - Workshop #2 report	https://www.facebook.com/share/1MPiANUK5M/
DC TV Bacău - reel	https://www.facebook.com/reel/1664717631391907/
EuroTV Bacău - video	https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1H7aRRPFNZ/

D. Social Media

Source / description	Link
Alexandru-Norbert Droiman — Workshop #1 post	https://www.facebook.com/share/1CKkCfmTho/
Alexandru-Norbert Droiman — Workshop #2 post	https://www.facebook.com/share/1BVG3WYRxW/
Dragoş Adrian Benea (MEP) — Workshop #2 post	https://www.facebook.com/share/1UMpoRfRVz/

E. Institutional Website (MEDIA TREND SRL)

In line with FSTP visibility and audit requirements, MEDIA TREND SRL has published a dedicated series of articles on its official institutional website, covering the project's full lifecycle — from launch through both validation workshops. These are available at:

www.media-trend.ro/projects — <https://media-trend.ro/projects>

Published articles include:

- "GeoEDUHealth Access – Bacău: MEDIA TREND SRL pune România pe harta inovației europene" (project launch, 20 February 2026)
- "Presa locală scrie despre proiectul GeoEDUHealth Access – Bacău" (press coverage roundup, 23 February 2026)
- "Bacău devine pionier european în inteligență artificială pentru administrația publică" (Workshop #1, 27 April 2026)
- "Bacău, primul județ din România unde a fost validată o soluție de inteligență artificială geospațială" (Workshop #2 / final validation, 29 June 2026)

Each article includes the EU flag/emblem, the "Funded by the European Union" graphic, and the full funding acknowledgement statement, in line with the visibility requirements set out by the consortium. The PoliRuralPlus logo displayed on each article is an active hyperlink to the consortium's official website (www.poliruralplus.eu).

A final closing article, summarising the project's conclusion and outcomes, will be published on the same institutional website once the consortium's feedback on the Final Report — including the technical evaluation — has been received and the report has been formally accepted.

EU/PoliRuralPlus Visibility Evidence

Screenshot evidence confirming the presence of the required EU/PoliRuralPlus visibility elements — including the funding acknowledgement statement — across the press articles, social media posts, and institutional website pages listed above (categories A–E) is provided in a dedicated annex accompanying this report: "Annex – EU Visibility Evidence (Screenshots)". This annex documents the current, corrected state of each channel following the review comments received from the consortium.

7. Impact Assessment

Achieved impacts

- Technical: a rigorous, reproducible testing methodology for validating conversational geospatial AI tools against real institutional data, directly usable by other PoliRuralPlus adopters.
- Policy: concrete, evidence-based findings on JackDaw's reliability boundaries, directly informing whether and how Bacău County institutions could responsibly adopt the tool.
- European visibility and cohesion-policy relevance: the final validation workshop (29 June 2026) was attended by MEP Dragoş Adrian Benea, Chair of the European Parliament's Committee on Regional Development (REGI), and by

representatives of ADR Nord-Est, situating the project's results within the broader European cohesion-policy context and giving the validation a level of institutional visibility beyond what is typically expected of a six-month project.

- Capacity-building: demonstrated a lower-barrier-to-entry pathway for non-technical public servants to engage with geospatial accessibility questions.

Evidence and indicators

The project comfortably exceeded its evidence targets: 24 structured queries were tested against a target of more than 10, roughly 20 documented stakeholder interactions were recorded against a target of at least 15, and 58 online questionnaire responses were collected against a target of at least 50.

Contribution to PoliRuralPlus KPIs

This validation directly supports the PoliRuralPlus KPIs for the ENHANCE Call: number of unique natural-language queries tested (24, exceeding the >10 target), documented stakeholder interactions (~20), and online validation responses (58, exceeding the ≥50 target).

Reflection on New European Bauhaus principles

On inclusion, the project's core premise was accessibility in the most literal sense: making geospatial analysis usable by non-technical public servants across three different institutional domains (education, health, roads) who would otherwise depend on specialist GIS staff they don't have. Structured feedback was actively sought from all three institutions rather than a single lead partner, and the findings, including the platform's limitations, were shared openly with stakeholders rather than only with the developer. On sustainability, the project prioritised a reusable methodology over a one-off result: the 24-query testing protocol and verified datasets remain available as a reference for Bacău County institutions and for other regions considering similar tools, reducing the effort required for future validations. Aesthetic considerations were not a primary focus of this technical validation project; where they arose, they were limited to the clarity and accessibility of the isochrone maps and dashboards produced by JackDaw itself.

8. Challenges, Risks and Lessons Learned

Key challenges encountered

- Reproducibility limitations on complex spatial-interpretation queries: repeated identical queries to JackDaw sometimes produced non-overlapping results. This was the project's most significant technical finding, and one the team was glad to be able to hand it with a clear, reproducible test case attached.
- Dataset versioning and schema confusion during early testing phases, initially leading to two findings later retracted after live schema verification.
- Catalog auto-discovery limitations: JackDaw does not by default search its full data catalog on unscoped queries, requiring users to know which dataset to name explicitly.

Risk mitigation actions

- Adopted a rigorous, evidence-first testing methodology: every finding independently re-verified against QGIS ground truth before being logged.
- Established a standing methodology rule to verify against live platform metadata rather than cached reference files, after an early schema-versioning error was identified and corrected.

Lessons learned

- Technical: conversational AI answers to complex, derived spatial questions should not be treated as equivalent in reliability to simple count/filter queries, and should be independently verified before use in decisions with real consequences.
- Organisational: structured, repeatable test protocols (documented question batteries, fresh-session testing, control tests) were essential to distinguishing genuine platform defects from one-off anomalies.
- Stakeholder-related: direct institutional engagement across three distinct domains (education, health, roads) surfaced meaningfully different accessibility priorities and testing needs.

Recommendations for future projects

- Future JackDaw validations should budget explicit time for context-window and session-length testing, since these effects were found to influence answer reliability in ways not obvious from single-query testing.
- Institutions considering adoption should require independent verification workflows (e.g. spot-checking in QGIS) for any AI-generated answer used in a decision with real consequences, until reproducibility limitations are resolved by the platform developer.

9. Sustainability, Replicability and Next Steps

Sustainability of results

The project's structured testing methodology, verified dataset preparations, and documented findings remain available as a reusable reference for Bacău County institutions and for the wider PoliRuralPlus network.

Replication potential

The 24-query, 8-category testing protocol developed for this validation is designed to be domain-agnostic and could be directly adapted by other regions validating JackDaw or similar tools against their own local accessibility datasets.

Scalability

In principle, the validation approach is not specific to Bacău County: the 24-query, 8-category protocol was designed to be domain-agnostic and could be applied by any county or PoliRuralPlus region with comparable hospital, school, and road datasets. No formal discussions with other counties or regions have taken place to date, but the reusable methodology and documented findings position the project to support such an expansion if the opportunity arises.

Exploitation opportunities

No concrete follow-up engagements are confirmed at this stage. The project's findings have been shared with the JackDaw development team as priority items for the platform's evolution, and the team sees potential to present the validation methodology and results to other Romanian county councils considering similar geospatial tools, should the opportunity arise.

Contribution to future PoliRuralPlus development

The documented technical findings, particularly the reproducibility limitation on spatial-interpretation queries, have been communicated to the JackDaw development team as priority items, directly informing the platform's future development roadmap.

10. Conclusions

Overall assessment

The GeoEDUHealth Access – Bacău project successfully delivered a rigorous, evidence-based validation of JackDaw GeoAI against real territorial-accessibility data for health and education services in a rural Romanian county, fulfilling all core obligations of the ENHANCE Call.

Key achievements

- 24 of 24 planned structured queries tested and independently verified against ground truth.
- 58 real institutional respondents engaged across three partner institutions.
- A rigorous, reusable testing methodology producing findings of direct value to the JackDaw development team.

- JackDaw performed reliably on the large majority of tested queries, including fully accurate spatial filtering and consistent, honest handling of requests it could not fulfil, with significant limitations confined to a small number of complex, spatially-derived query types.

Strategic value of the results

Beyond validating a single tool, this project demonstrates a replicable, rigorous approach to evidence-based AI validation for public-sector geospatial applications, a contribution the project team considers as valuable to the PoliRuralPlus initiative as the specific findings about JackDaw itself.

11. GDPR and Data Protection

What was collected. Over the course of the project, MEDIA TREND SRL collected personal data from individuals participating in stakeholder engagement activities: attendees of the two validation workshops (27 April and 29 June 2026) and respondents to the structured online questionnaire used for stakeholder feedback (58 respondents, Section 5). Workshop participation was recorded through signed attendance sheets capturing name, institutional affiliation, and signature. The online questionnaire collected respondents' names and email addresses alongside their feedback responses, to allow follow-up and to attribute institutional-role context (ISJ, CJ, DSP, or other) to the results presented in Section 5.

Legal basis and consent. Participants were informed of the purpose of data collection and gave explicit consent at the point of collection — verbally and via a signed consent notice for workshop attendance, and via a consent statement embedded in the online questionnaire itself. No personal data was collected from any individual without their prior awareness and agreement.

Purpose and use. Personal data was used exclusively for project implementation and reporting purposes: to document stakeholder engagement for the granting authority, to attribute feedback to institutional roles for analysis, and to fulfil the project's reporting obligations under the ENHANCE Call. No personal data was used for any purpose beyond the scope of the GeoEDUHealth Access – Bacău project, and none was shared with third parties outside the project's reporting chain.

Storage and retention. Personal data (signed attendance sheets and questionnaire responses) is stored securely in MEDIA TREND SRL's internal cloud storage, accessible only to the project team, and will be retained for the period required by the ENHANCE Call's audit and reporting obligations. Signed attendance sheets are reproduced in full in Part B (Confidential) of this report, in line with the template's instruction to keep sensitive material out of the public part of the reporting package.

Data subject rights. Individuals whose data was collected may contact MEDIA TREND SRL at any time to request access to, correction of, or deletion of their personal data, subject to the project's legal retention obligations under the Horizon Europe grant agreement.

Annexes

PoliRuralPlus Technical Validation Questionnaire

Validation of PoliRuralPlus Technical Ecosystem Concepts, Tools & Components.

Participation in webinars (initial training sessions)

The project team did not attend the PoliRuralPlus technical training webinars live or via recording. The team's technical understanding of the ecosystem was built instead through the written documentation and materials provided by the team over the course of the collaboration.

Jackdaw GeoAI chatbot

JackDaw was the core subject of this project's validation. It was tested extensively via its web interface against eight Bacău County datasets, using a structured 24-query test battery across 8 categories, each independently verified against QGIS ground truth. Full results are documented throughout this report and in the Structured Feedback Report (D7).

PoliRuralPlus Advisor

The project team used PoliRuralPlus Advisor for informative consultation during the project, rather than as a subject of structured testing. No formal comparison or evaluation of its functionality was carried out.

RAG/GeoRAG

N/A. The project did not directly interact with RAG/GeoRAG components outside of JackDaw's own underlying architecture.

Vulture

N/A. Vulture (the PoliRuralPlus info stream component) was not used as part of this project's validation activities.

Data harmonization tools and pipelines

N/A directly, though the project's own dataset preparation (cleaning and standardising hospital, school, and road data from ISJ, DSP, and OSM sources into JackDaw-compatible formats) served a comparable function at the local level, ahead of ingestion into the Raven catalog.

Data publishing concept

N/A. As noted in Section 4, the Bacău datasets remain local and have not been published into a shared PoliRuralPlus data-publishing pipeline, pending separate agreement with the partner institutions.

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