



Web-COSI
Web Communities for
Statistics for Social Innovation
INCREASING TRUST IN COLLECTIVELY
GENERATED STATISTICS

Web-COSI “Web COmmunities for Statistics for Social Innovation”

www.webcosi.eu

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Mapping initiatives and best practice: the results of citizen dialogue on well-being and societal progress

Summary

The purpose of this report is to set out the preliminary result of an ongoing mapping exercise carried out within the context of the Web-COSI project to identify some of the key initiatives being undertaken by civil society to engage citizens with well-being and societal progress data and statistics. It focuses principally on experiences and best practices highlighted by two online discussions managed by Wikiprogress – the open-source community portal, hosted by the OECD - as well as through discussions on social media and with partners in the Wikiprogress network.

It sets out a simple typology of CAPS for engagement with well-being and progress statistics identified through the mapping exercise and concludes with some lessons learned and best practice highlighted in the citizen dialogue.

Index

Introduction	5
1. Description of citizen dialogue mapping exercise	5
2. Overview of the findings from the citizen dialogue: a typology of CAPS initiatives	7
<i>2.1 Public consultation initiatives</i>	7
<i>2.2 Communication initiatives</i>	11
<i>2.3 Citizen-generated (or crowd-sourced) data initiatives</i>	12
<i>2.4 Open Data initiatives</i>	14
3. Conclusion: Lessons learned and best practice from the citizen dialogue	17
References	19
Annex 1. List of participants in the Wikiprogress online discussions	20
Annex 2. List of projects and resources highlighted in the citizen dialogue mapping exercise	21

Introduction

The need to look ‘beyond GDP’ and take in a broader range of statistics to measure well-being and societal progress is now fairly widely accepted amongst governments and national statistical offices. It is also being increasingly recognised that finding ways to get citizens and communities more involved in the development and use of well-being statistics is an important objective for data producers wanting to maximise the policy impact and relevance of improved measures. Many national and local initiatives are recognising this by consulting with the public when developing measurement frameworks and selecting indicators. These consultations tend to be principally through face-to-face events and surveys, and these methods can be highly effective. However, new methods, using interactive technology and web platforms allow the possibility to reach out to a much wider audience, and to engage citizens in a number of different ways beyond consultation.

The purpose of this report is to set out the preliminary results of an ongoing mapping exercise carried out within the context of the Web-COSI project to identify some of the key initiatives being undertaken by civil society to engage citizens with well-being and societal progress data and statistics. As Web-COSI is part of the CAPS2020 initiative, which focuses on the use of Collective Awareness Platforms (CAPS) for Sustainability and Social Innovation, an important aim of the mapping exercise was to identify projects using digital technology and online platforms for citizen engagement.

The report is structured as follows. Part 1 describes the citizen dialogue used to conduct the mapping exercise to date, consisting of two online discussions managed by Wikiprogress – the open community portal, hosted by the OECD - as well as discussions on social media and with partners in the Wikiprogress network. Part 2 presents an overview of the findings of the mapping exercise, setting out a preliminary typology of CAPS projects in the field of well-being and societal progress measurement, and discussing relevant examples. Part 3 concludes the report by setting out some lessons learned and best practice from the experiences covered in the mapping exercise.

1. Description of citizen dialogue mapping exercise

Wikiprogress hosted two online discussions in April and June of 2014 in order to crowd-source knowledge from the Wikiprogress community of practitioners, experts and engaged non-experts for the mapping exercise. A number of methods were used to engage citizens in the dialogue, including:

- Blogs: Each online discussion lasted around two weeks and was accompanied by related blog posts on the Wikiprogress ‘Progblog’ exploring themes of the discussion in more detail, which collectively received over 2,400 page views.
- Twitter: over 200 accounts were engaged, whilst tweets related to the mapping exercise reached over 364,000 accounts.
- Facebook: over 1,470 Facebook accounts were reached through posts related to the discussion.
- Wikiprogress network communication tools: more than 1,500 registered Wikiprogress users received notifications of the discussion, and the citizen dialogue was highlighted in the E-Brief newsletter, which is received by over 30,000 subscribers.

in the field of well-being and societal progress statistics as well as indicating the areas where technology and collective platforms can contribute the most effectively in order to begin to identify best practice. The remainder of this report will set out the main findings of the mapping exercise conducted through the citizen dialogue.

2. Overview of the findings from the citizen dialogue: a typology of CAPS initiatives

The citizen dialogue conducted through the discussions and other tools brought together a diverse range of perspectives. While Wikiprogress is itself an online ‘collective awareness platform’, its activities have not traditionally focused on the role of technology in engaging citizens in measuring well-being and progress, and the citizen dialogue exercise represented the first time that the community focused on this issue in depth. The citizen dialogue therefore served two additional functions, aside the primary objective of mapping initiatives and best practice: it introduced issues such as digital technology, crowdsourcing and Open Data to those in the Wikiprogress community who had not previously considered their value for engaging citizens; and it brought a new wave of more technologically-minded participants to Wikiprogress, who were introduced to the platform and the ‘Beyond GDP’ community for the first time through the outreach activities surrounding the discussions.

Due to this mixing of audiences, much of the first discussion focused on the comparative advantages of more traditional, offline methods of citizen engagement versus the newer potential (and limitations) of digital technology. For many practitioners of well-being and societal progress indicators projects, citizen engagement was understood primarily in the sense of public consultation on the design of measurement frameworks and the selection of indicators. However, contributions from Open Data initiatives and other projects allowed for an initial understanding of the different ways technology can support citizen engagement with statistics and data. The knowledge acquired from the first discussion helped to focus the second discussion more explicitly on the different roles of technology in this area.

Together, the two discussions, and related citizen dialogue activities, helped to map out an initial typology of the different types of initiatives using collective awareness platforms (CAPs) to engage citizens with well-being and societal progress statistics. The different types of initiatives can be grouped as follows:

- Public consultation initiatives
- Communication initiatives
- Citizen-generated data initiatives
- Open data initiatives

2.1 Public consultation initiatives

Public consultation has long been a core principle of ‘Beyond GDP’ initiatives. As far back as 1998, in its Community Indicators Handbook, the NGO Redefining Progress stated that “the process of choosing our measures of progress must be a collaborative process, drawing on the creativity of the whole community”. This focus on collaborative methods and public consultation sprang from the philosophy of the community quality-of-life indicators movement in the United States and other countries, which emphasised the need to select indicators and goals that were representative of the values of community residents, rather than being imposed in a top-down

community events are vital for engagement, in that they provide people with the opportunity to evaluate their well-being with others – their neighbours, kids, etc.”

(Online discussion, April 2014)

Responding to this, Ben Warner of Jacksonville Community Council Inc. (JCCI), one of the longest-lasting and most influential community indicator projects, based in Florida, added:

“One of the benefits of off-line participation is the strengthening of the people involved in the process. We’ve seen people from diverse neighbourhoods gain a feeling of connection and solidarity when they see that the issues they struggle with are not unique to their neighbourhood but are shared by others. Often the real solutions and progress come out of the connections, as shared concerns lead to sharing solutions, or people join together to face an issue that seems overwhelming to face alone. Even more significantly, people want to feel heard – that they are important enough and their concerns are important enough to be part of the community conversation. Being there in person and seeing someone listen – if that makes sense – validates the experience in ways that online participation just can’t replicate. Also people are nicer to each other in person. Online participation is much harder to build consensus.”

(Online discussion, April 2014)

While bringing people together through face-to-face methods allows people to communicate with each other and project managers in a more personalised and meaningful way, the number of people who can actually participate in such events is necessarily limited, bringing up questions of the representativeness of the process. Doug May, a professor of economics at Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador, who has a long history of working with community and national well-being measurement projects in Canada, says:

“The challenge...is obtaining a truly ‘representative’ view of what citizens believe is truly important or what their vision of progress is. The process I have witnessed is the use of focus groups that often involve representatives of advocacy organisations; these groups may not be representative of citizens.”

(Online discussion, April 2014)

For public consultations on a national scale, the logistics of ensuring the representativeness of contributions is an even greater challenge than at the community or regional level, and it is perhaps for this reason that there seems to be a greater willingness to complement face-to-face events with online consultation methods amongst the national projects who contributed to the mapping exercise. The UK’s ‘Measuring National Well-being’ programme, managed by the Office for National Statistics, Italy’s ‘Equitable and Sustainable Well-being’ (Benessere Equo e Sostenibile or BES) project, led by Istat, the Italian national statistical office, and ‘Measures of Australia’s Progress’ (MAP), run by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, all used a mix of offline events and surveys, with online consultation tools such as online surveys and social media to reach as wide an audience as possible. Refer to Dec eframe report – description of ONS activities, focus on social media.

A report on best practice for citizen consultation for official statistics, produced for the FP7 project e-Frame (Ebid, 2013) recommended using a mix of methods in order to meet the needs of as wide a range of people as possible, including:

- On-line: Pre-established on-line communities and forums; social media; on-line surveys; dedicated blogs and debate websites.

Other civil society initiatives mentioned included the Global Peace Index (by Vision for Humanity), the Social Progress Index (by the Social Progress Imperative), the Happy Planet Index (by the new economics foundation), the Legatum Prosperity Index, and Bertelsman Stiftung's Sustainable Governance Indicators. These platforms all aim to present data in as appealing and informative a manner, by including a range of formats such as interactive maps, storytelling infographics, ranking or benchmarking tools, and dashboards that allow users to select or weight criteria in order to present the data in the way that interests them most (similar to the approach of the Better Life Index, which was also mentioned as an example of best practice in communication).

Aside the examples from civil society, official statisticians also recognised the need to create engaging platforms to inform a wider audience. For example, Lucy Tinkler from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in the United Kingdom, profiled a number of online tools created to engage citizens with their well-being measurement data, including interactive maps and the 'Measuring National Well-being Wheel' which allows users to select the dimensions they are most interested in.

A survey undertaken by the ONS for the FP7 project, e-Frame, looked in more detail at the efforts undertaken by national statistical agencies around the world to use ICT tools to communicate their data (Leib and Hartland, 2013). It found that while most national statistics institutes (NSIs) have made some provision of interactive data content on their websites, be it in the form of tables, charts, maps or dashboards, the quality and amount of data made available in this way was extremely variable. It singled out the UK, France and the US as examples of official statistics websites that provided a significant number of interactive data visualisation tools on their sites, citing but also highlighted well-designed data visualisation resources from a number of other official statistics websites, including: Germany, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Belgium, and Switzerland. Lack of resources and technical capacity were cited as reasons for the lack of interactive, visual content on the sites of other official statistics agencies included in the survey.

2.3 Citizen-generated (or crowd-sourced) data initiatives

Crowd-sourced data is perhaps the ultimate in the democratisation of data: empowering people to be producers as well as consumers of data. Digital technologies allow members of the public to participating themselves as data producers and the prevalence of accessible yet sophisticated mapping technology through mobile platforms provides a means to crowd-source data from members of the public at minimal cost. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allow for users to provide data in the form of Tweets, reports, photos, comments, or other types of Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI), that allow for the monitoring of outcomes related to well-being and societal progress in close to real time.

There are a number of different ways that platforms for citizen-generated data can function. The consulting company ESRI, which specialises in the development of mapping technology for smarter cities, identifies several different trends in the use of citizen-generated data¹, including:

- Public information: GIS enables governments to depict public data on maps to improve transparency and accountability, and it offers citizens the opportunity to participate by providing feedback.

¹ "7 Emerging trends in citizen engagement", <http://www.esri.com/industries/gov20/citizen-engagement>.

compare data on air quality, schools, hospitals, or other factors that matter most to them in order to select the best place to live. They can also use the same data to shine a spotlight on areas where improvement is needed, thereby strengthening the accountability of government and other institutions. Duccio Zola, from NGO Lunaria, said:

“Open Data... when coupled with the use of new technologies... are a pillar of social innovation and an essential tool for both raising public awareness and encouraging the direct involvement and activation of citizens in the collection, dissemination and re-use of data and statistical information on the issues and different aspects related to well-being.”

(Online discussion, June 2014)

However, while opening up access to data can be empowering, not everyone has the necessary skills or time to make the most of raw data. Many comments in the citizen dialogue related to open data referred to the need to build capacity amongst citizens. For example, Cordelia Lonsdale from Development Initiatives, cautioned:

“There are some barriers to citizen engagement with this data. A key one is a lack of capacity for using, accessing and understanding data; basically, turning it into information that they can use. This also means a lack of demand for data, which in turn leads to limited publication of data. So... we believe citizen engagement with data can be transformational for societies. But this engagement will not just happen automatically when data is published, without a supportive 'open ecosystem'; and structural incentives to encourage data publishers to engage with data users, support use of their data and gather feedback. Crucially, investment in capacity building is necessary if data is to be an effective tool to support social progress.”

(Online discussion, June 2014)

Ken Banks from the ‘Making All Voices Count’ project at Ushahidi echoed this sentiment:

“I think there are equal amounts of hype and hope around open data for development. We’re beginning to see increasing numbers of projects use open data... to visualise and interpret what’s going on, and to highlight problems and challenges. In real terms, it’s still early days...there’s still plenty of need on the capacity-building and awareness front.”

(Online discussion, June 2014)

Another issue related to the potential of citizen engagement through open data is the need for data to be provided in a format which maximises its potential to be accessed and re-used by engaged citizens. Tin Geber from the Engine Room, a civil society organisation working to close the gaps between advocacy and technology, argued:

“An important intersection to consider when speaking about the efficacy and impact of open data for the social good is the link between the data itself and how it's presented; strategies and means of consumption of that data. The process of opening data by public institutions is of course a laudable and important process. However, it is very important that the data is easily accessible by humans and computers alike, the former through curated stories and semantically tagged information, open formats (.csv) and fully downloadable information, the latter through APIS, machine-readable data structures and rich metadata.

Annex 1. List of participants in the Wikiprogress online discussions

Name	Project/ Affiliation	Title	Country
Michael Hogan	School of Psychology, National University of Ireland	Co-Leader of the Health and Wellbeing Theme Whitaker Institute for Innovation and Societal Change	Ireland
Caroline Graham	HelpAge International	Communications Officer	UK
Aleks Mihnovits	HelpAge International		UK
Donatella Fazio	e-Frame/ Web-COSI/ Istat		Italy
Staff	Santa Monica Wellbeing		USA
Mike Salvaris	Australian National Development Index, Deakin University	Professorial Research Fellow	Australia
Ruut Veenhoven	De Erasmus School of Economics		Netherland
Stefan Bergheim	Center for Societal Progress	Director	Germany
<i>Amouzou Bedi</i>	Knowledge For Development Without Borders		Austria
Gérard Chenais		Retired Statistician	France
Sam Wren-Lewis	Happy City		UK
Duccio Zola	Lunaria		Italy
Christian Kroll	Bertelsmann Stiftung		Germany
Deanna Zachary	Applied Survey Research		USA
Ben Warner	Jacksonville project		USA
Leslie Budd	<i>Open University</i>		UK
Doug May	Community Accounts		Canada
Linda McKessock	Canadian Index of Wellbeing	Project Managaer	Canada
Orsolya Lelkes	European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research	Director	Austria
Silvia Garcia	Coca Cola Happiness Institute	Director	Spain
Francesca Bria	Nesta Innovation lab	Coordinator of the D-CENT project	UK
Cordelia Lonsdale	Development Initiatives		UK
David Skutenko	Australian Bureau of Statistic	Director, ABS - Social and Progress Reporting	Australia
Barry Crisp	i-genius	Communications	UK
Brechtje Kemp	International IDEA		Sweden
Dennis Trewin		Former Australian Statistician	Australia
Lucy Tinkler	Office for National Statistics		UK
Stefano Palmieri	Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	Chair	Belgium
Lorena Sanchez	Publications and Communications, OECD		France
Jon Hall	UNDP		Australia
Amy Taylor	CIVICUS		South Africa
Caroline Giraud	Global Forum for Media Development	Coordinator	Belgium
Oboh Eromonsele	Freelance technologist		Nigeria
Melinda George	Wikichild, OECD		France
Chris Yiu	Scottish Council for Voluntary Services		Scotland
Joseph Hancock	Healthily Behaviour for School Aged Children (WHO funded research project)		Scotland
Emma Samman	The Data-Pop Aliiance, Overseas Development Initiative		UK
Kate Bailey	Durham University	Researcher	UK

Tin Geber	The Engine Room	Project Pirate	Italy
Amparo Ballivian	Development Data Group, World Bank	Lead Economist	USA
Stefanos Vrochidis	Information Technologies Institute		Greece
Shenja van der Graaf	iMinds		Belgium
Trevor Fletcher	Informing a Data Revolution, PARIS21	Senior Project Coordinator	France
Fiammetta Wegner	Big Idea, Restless Development		UK
Eugénie Cornuet	Science Po	Student	France
Estelle Loiseau	Development Centre, OECD		France
Ken Banks	Making All Voices Count, Ushahidi		Kenya
István György Tóth	Tarki Social Research		Hungary
Salema Gulbahar	Wikiprogress, OECD		France
Kate Scrivens	Wikiprogress, OECD		France

Annex 2. List of projects and resources highlighted in the citizen dialogue mapping exercise

Initiative/ Project	Description	Links	Relevant outputs/ outcomes
Aragon Open Data	Aragon Open Data is the open data portal of the Government of Aragón, Spain. The portal is a data catalogue for citizens and businesses.	http://opendata.aragon.es/portal/aragon-open-data#cabeceraRelacionados	
Better Life Index OECD	BLI is an interactive web-based tool created to engage people in the debate on well-being and, through this process, learn what matters the most to them. The tool invites people to compare well-being across countries according to the importance one give to 11 topics: community, education, environment, civic engagement, health, housing, income, jobs, life satisfaction, safety and work-life balance.	http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/	BLI allow one to see the well-being preferences of over 60 000 individual by country or territory and to compare. OECD Regional Well-being tool, allows one to compare, ones region with 300 other OECD regions based on eight topics central to the quality of our lives.
Big Development DataShift <i>CIVICUS</i>	The DataShift is an initiative to leverage the potential of new technologies for more creative and effective social accountability. It is a movement and a tool to monitor and shape progress on the new global development agenda by enhancing coverage of citizen reporting, empowering comparability of data, emancipating tools for campaigning, and Promoting People-Powered Accountability	http://civicus.org/thedatashift/	A DataShift Dashboard will launch in 2016 as a web-based presentation of people-powered accountability initiatives and a new global information system for monitoring and shaping sustainable development goals.
Big Idea Restless Development	Big Idea aims to mobilise young people, equip them with knowledge, data and technology so that they can make a contribution to social accountability at a local, national and global level.	http://restlessdevelopment.org/big-idea	Pilot projects will be focus on Ghana, Nepal and Tanzania and a Country Assessment Tool has been developed covering 5 main categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance & Open Data • Media & Communications • Accountability • Youth-led sector • Internal considerations
BudgIT	BudgIT is a creative start-up driven to retell the Nigerian budget and public data in finer detail across every literacy span. It aims to	http://www.yourbudget.com/	2014 Budget App and visualisation explaining the Budget to citizens.

	stimulate citizen's interests around public data and hence trigger discussions towards better governance.		
Citadel on the Move	Citadel on the Move aims to make it easier for citizens and application developers from across Europe to use Open Data to create the type of innovative mobile applications they want and need.	http://www.citadelonthemove.eu/en-us/home.aspx	Open Data Cities Charter New Mobile Applications
Crowdmap Making All Voices Count <i>Ushahidi</i>	<p>Crowdmap is a simple map-making tool, built on an open API, that allows you and the world to collaboratively map your world. Ushahidi develops interactive online maps, updated during crises with real-time information, and solicits volunteers to help it prepare for future disaster scenarios.</p> <p>Making All Voices Count aims to create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tools to enable citizens to give feedback on government performance • stronger incentives for, and greater capacity within, governments to respond to citizens' feedback • incentives and the capacity for citizens to engage with government to improve their policies and services. 	<p>https://crowdmap.com/welcome</p> <p>http://www.makingallvoicescount.org/what/</p>	<p>Successful example of Crowdmap includes the Haiti earthquake in January 2010, where a Ushahidi crowd sourced map was used by search and rescue teams to find survivors.</p> <p>Ushahidi, implements the Making all Voices Count Grand Challenge, a \$55 million fund.</p>
Data.edostate.gov.ng	Data.edostate.gov.ng is the official data repository for Edo State Government (Nigeria). It provides an easy way to find, access and reuse public datasets from the State Government, international organizations and non- state actors.	http://data.edostate.gov.ng/	
Data and the Guardian	Open journalism at the Guardian means open data journalism. On their Datablog and Datastore, they publish the raw data behind the news one to explore, visualise and debate.	Guardian Datastore Guardian Datablog	
Data-Pop Alliance	Data-Pop's mission is to promote a 'humanistic', people-centered 'Big Data revolution' to foster human development and societal progress. Data-Pop was created to help fill gaps and connect dots and aims to become, as articulated in our launch blog post, a "connecting hub, sounding board, and driving force" in the 'Big Data for social good' space and the "Data revolution" at large	http://www.datapopalliance.org/	<p>Project just started - plans to contribute to 5 strategic outcomes on Big Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethics, • literacy, • capacity (to evaluate, improve, design methodologies and tools,)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategy • community
<p>EmoMap: Acquisition and Applications of Affective Responses to Environments <i>Vienna University of Technology, Austria</i></p>	<p>To create a “subjective” layer aggregating people’s subjective experiences in space, and overlay this layer on top of existing “objective” geospatial data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowdsourcing approaches, social media data analysis • Geography (GIScience), Environmental Psychology, Urban Planning, Architecture, Policy Making, Computer Science, <p>An important source for Smart City: as humans are recipients of smart services</p>	<p>http://cartography.tuwien.ac.at/emomap/</p>	<p>Presentation on project: http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/reports/citizen_summit/JRC_Presentation_TUV.pdf</p>
<p>Gapminder</p>	<p>Gapminder is a non-profit venture – a modern “museum” on the Internet – promoting sustainable global development and achievement of the UNs Millennium Development Goals.</p>	<p>http://www.gapminder.org/</p>	<p>Excellent visualisations of time series data and videos: Gapminder World Data in Gapminder World Videos</p>
<p>GeoPoll</p>	<p>GeoPoll is a mobile surveying platform revolutionizing the way data is collected. By asking people questions on their mobile phones without the need for data plans or internet access.</p>	<p>http://research.geopoll.com/</p>	<p>GeoPoll conducted largest poll ever in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – first via SMS. In March 2011, more than 4 million people in the DRC received a GeoPoll text message: “Would you like to be part of a survey about life in Congo?” They received more than 1.2 million text messages.</p>
<p>Getstats <i>Royal Statistical Society</i></p>	<p>getstats is a campaign to improve how people handle numbers – the practical numbers of daily life, business and policy.</p>	<p>http://www.rss.org.uk/site/cms/contentChapterView.asp?chapter=25</p>	<p>Statistical literacy for parliamentarians, journalist, schools etc.</p>
<p>Global Peace Index <i>Vision of Humanity</i></p>	<p>The GPI measures peace according to 22 qualitative and quantitative indicators</p>	<p>http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index</p>	
<p>Happy Planet Index <i>The new economics foundation</i></p>	<p>The HPI measures the extent to which countries deliver long, happy, sustainable lives for the people that live in them. The Index uses global data on life expectancy, experienced well-being and Ecological Footprint to calculate this.</p>	<p>http://www.happyplanetindex.org/</p>	

<p>Harass Map</p>	<p>The project crowdsource SMS and online reports of sexual harassment and assault in Egypt and map them. They try to support on-the-ground community mobilization to activate the public to be watchful against sexual harassment and to take action by speaking up against it</p>	<p>http://harassmap.org/en/</p>	
<p>Informing a Data Revolution (IDR) <i>PARIS21</i></p>	<p>The IDR is a PARIS21 Project that aims to improve the production, accessibility and use of data to support and strengthen evidence-based decision-making, identify ways in which the data needed to monitor progress on international goals and targets can be made available, and support the design and implementation of policies, programmes and projects.</p>	<p>http://www.paris21.org/advocacy/informing-a-data-revolution</p>	<p>A Road Map for a data revolution, supporting the Post-2015, that will be supported by a review of the situation of statistical systems in developing countries and a limited number of case studies of innovations in statistics.</p>
<p>Legatum Prosperity Index <i>Legatum Institute</i></p>	<p>The LPI is a unique and robust annual assessment of global wealth and wellbeing, which benchmarks 142 countries around the world in eight distinct categories</p>	<p>http://www.prosperity.com</p>	<p>Report: The Prosperity Index 2013</p>
<p>Mappiness</p>	<p>Mappiness maps happiness across space in the UK. It is a free app iPhones and is part of a research project at the London School of Economics.</p> <p>The app provides individuals who participate with information about their own happiness— including when, where and with whom you're happiest and, researcher with data on how people's happiness is affected by their local environment.</p>	<p>http://www.mappiness.org.uk/</p>	<p>Paper: Happiness is greater in natural environments, 2013.</p>
<p>my Society</p>	<p>my Society invent and popularise digital tools that enable citizens to exert power over institutions and decision makers.</p>	<p>https://www.mysociety.org/about/</p>	<p>They Work For You keeps tabs on UK Politicians Fix My Street is a problem reporting site; reports automatically go to the people who are in charge of fixing them. Freedom of Information makes it easy for people to request information from public bodies in the UK</p>
<p>Monithon</p>	<p>Monithon is an initiative to promote citizen monitoring of development projects in Italy</p>	<p>http://www.monithon.it/</p>	<p>Toolkit Geo mapping of monitoring reports already posted (based on Ushahidi tool)</p>

Openpolis	Openpolis develop and implement projects to enable free access to public information on political candidates, elected representatives, and legislative activity thus promoting transparency and the democratic participation of Italian citizens.	http://openpolis.it/eng/	Among other things they produce an annual report, called Camere Aperte (Open the Houses of the Parliament), which presents independent account of one year of Italian politics. Camere Aperte is linked to The Parliamentary Productivity Index , which aggregates data on single politicians to show the intensity of their activity in the parliamentary debate and legislative action. The website allows for the main data included in the report to be constantly updated and offers a unique database for data-driven journalism
Open Data Burkina Faso	This is a government of Burkina Faso open data initiative that born from the exchange between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the World Bank.	https://www.facebook.com/opendataburkinafaso/info	Still in the early stages
Open Development Toolkit	The Open Development Toolkit is a centralised hub around open development, bringing together tools and training materials with the aim of promoting use and re-use of online tools which make development data available.	http://opendevtoolkit.net/en-US/	
Open Nepal	Catalysing the open data ecosystem in Nepal through raising awareness of data, improving its availability, accessibility and use, and learning lessons from this process.	http://opennepal.net	
Office for National Statistics UK - Well-being interactive content	Interactive charts and maps allow you to explore national well-being data in the UK.	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/interactive-content/index.html	- National Well-being interactive wheel of measures and interactive graph - Personal Well-being interactive graph, map and interactive bar chart
Open Elm Project	The aim of the project is to harness the power of the public to help create a detailed profile of the isle of Man's elm tree population, and to help identify and report trees which may be infected with Dutch Elm Disease	http://www.openelm.org.im/map/	
openlaws	openlaws helps you find legal information more easily, organize it	http://www.openlaws.eu/	

	the way you want and share it with others, taking legal information systems beyond closed and static databases to an open and interactive level.		
Sbilanciamoci! Campaign	Sbilanciamoci! is a campaign involving 51 associations, NGOs and networks. Since 2000 Sbilanciamoci! has proposed alternatives to the Italian budgetary policies, arguing for social and environmental priorities.	http://www.sbilanciamoci.org/	Capitale Metropolitana is the new well-being indicators that monitor development in the Rome Province
School of Data <i>Open Knowledge</i>	School of Data works to empower civil society organizations, journalists and citizens with the skills they need to use data effectively	http://schoolofdata.org/	
Social Progress Index <i>Social Progress Imperative</i>	SPI offers a framework for measuring the multiple dimensions of social progress, benchmarking success, and catalyzing greater human wellbeing.	http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/data/spi	Video Full Report
Spaghetti open data	Group of citizens interested in the Italian release of public data in open format, so as to make it easy to access and re-use (open data).	http://www.spaghettiopendata.org/	Interact primarily via mailing list
Sustainable Governance Indicators <i>Bertelsmann Stiftung</i>	The SGI is a platform built on a cross-national survey of governance that identifies reform needs in 41 EU and OECD countries and helps stakeholders navigate the complexity of effective governance.	http://www.sginetwork.org/2014/	
The Engine Room	Support innovation in advocacy by matchmaking between existing support networks of technologists, support organizations and advocates. They work with a unique model that integrates applied research and a wide range of partnership	https://www.theengineroom.org/	Responsible Data Forum is a series of collaborative events, convened to develop useful tools and strategies for dealing with the ethical, security and privacy challenges facing data-driven advocacy. TechScope is the first empirical global data set on technology use by civil society. Social Tech Census is an online, searchable database of support for advocates around the globe looking to make better use of digital media and mobile phones.

<p>The Open Budget Initiative</p> <p><i>International Budget Partnership(IBP)</i></p>	<p>The Open Budget Initiative, part of IBP is a global research and advocacy program to promote public access to budget information and the adoption of accountable budget system.</p>	<p>http://internationalbudget.org/what-we-do/major-ibp-initiatives/open-budget-initiative/</p>	<p>Open Budget Survey—a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. The IBP works with civil society partners in 100 countries to collect the data for the Survey.]</p> <p>Open Budget Index</p>
<p>UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) project on “Statistical dissemination and communication (DissCom)</p>	<p>Promote good practices in dissemination and communication of information by statistical organizations. This work focuses on issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicating with the media • managing customer relationships and outreach • gathering and analysing feedback • statistical literacy • managing the dissemination and communication functions within a statistical organization 	<p>http://www.unece.org/stats/communication.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Data Meaningful guides (2009) • Communicating with the Media: A guide for statistical organisations (2004) • A guide to the websites of national and international statistical organizations (2001) • Best practices in designing websites for dissemination of statistics (2001) • Recommendations on formats relevant to the downloading of statistical data from the Internet (2001)
<p>Visualising Information for Advocacy</p> <p><i>Tactical Tech</i></p>	<p>Visualising Information for Advocacy is the result of Tactical Tech's experience over the past ten years working to help campaigners and activists around the world to use information, visual representation and digital technologies in their work.</p>	<p>https://tacticaltech.org/about</p>	<p>Publication: Visualising Information for Advocacy</p> <p>Online review of free-to-use data visualisation tools.</p> <p>Bankwatch Interactive Dataset</p>
<p>Young Scot</p>	<p>Young Scot is a youth information and citizenship charity in Scotland, that provides young people, aged 11 - 26, with a mixture of information, ideas and incentives to help them become confident, informed and active citizens</p>		<p>Young Scot and Skyscanner offered 500 Raspberry Pi mini computers and accessory kit to Young Scot cardholders aged 12-15; to inspire the next</p>

			generation of computer programmers in Scotland.
Papers and reports			
Freedom of Expression and Access to Information Post-2015: Measurable Targets for Goal 16	By Global Forum for Media Development	http://gfmd.info/images/uploads/Indicators_Goal16_statement_signatories_18_June_2014.pdf	
Potential Benefits of Nigeria's Proposed Open Data Initiative	By Oboh Eromonsele Samuel Freelance Creative Technology Enthusiast	http://www.blcomper.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Potential-Benefits-of-Nigeria%E2%80%99s-Proposed-Open-Data-Initiative.pdf	
Principes de management de la qualité	By ISO (International Organization for Standardization), world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards.	http://www.iso.org/iso/fr/qmp_2012.pdf	
Statistics Explained: 5 years after opening, where are we?	By Fabienne Montaigne, Eurostat for UNECE Work Session on the Communication of Statistics. Note: Statistics Explained is the fully electronic publication system of Eurostat.	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.45/2014/papers/Fabienne_Montaigne.pdf	