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THE GOV INDICATOR: LEARNING FROM GOOD PRACTICES OF THE EU GRUNDTVIG LLP PROJECT OPENGOVEU 2013-2015

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Overview

1. Open Government in Europe – Grundtvig LLL EU project 2013 - 2015
2. Analyzing dataset of 62 Good Practices
3. Models on government and active citizenship
4. Introducing GOV-indicator: 3 different kinds of government-citizens relationships
5. Applying GOV to OPENGOVEU dataset
6. Extending GOV to other datasets
7. Testing GOV – Transitions
8. Summary

1. Open Government in Europe



1. OPENGOVEU - Partners

- Programme LLP - Grundtvig Learning Partnership
- EU project 2013 – 2015
- 12 countries, 13 partners



 EURO-NET (Project Coordinator) IT - Italy 			
 Naduvere Village Association EE - Estonia 	 University Twente NL - The Netherlands 	 FA - Magdeburg GmbH DE - Germany 	 Dimos Paionias (Municipality Of Paionia) GR - Greece 
 Governorship of Kirsehir TK - Turkey 	 Interacting UK Limited UK - United Kingdom 	 Societatea Nationala de Cruce Rosie din Romania, Filiala Sibiu RO - Romania 	 LIPOR Intermunicipal Waste Management of Greater Porto PT - Portugal 
 Connexion Roumanie FR - France 	 Euro-Idea Fundacja Spoleczno-Kulturalna PL - Poland 	 Associazione EURO TWINS IT - Italy 	 Intermezzo Ungdomsorganisasjon NO - Norway  4

1. OPENGOVEU - Aims and Activities

- Promote the principles of the Open Government Declaration endorsed already by 34 countries in the world
- Investigate good practice examples of OG from across Europe
- Discuss the future of OG which will involve both public bodies and stakeholders
- Generate guidelines and innovative tools to activate participation which will be of practical use for both public institutions and citizens (e.g. a manual style e-book)
- Disseminate the results and outputs of the project. This will include a database of available materials on our internet platform.

1. OPENGOVEU - Projectmeetings



1. OPENGOVEU – Good Practices examples

www.openbudget.ro

Openbudget.ro

How it works

Open Budget.ro allows anyone to see how the government collects and spends the annual budget.

Also it allows you to simulate the budget you would like. So, you might change the taxes or the allocation for each field, keeping a close eye on the budget deficit.

This platform consists of 4 elements.

1. The first allows you to see the fiscal burden of your income (net income, Gross Income, Total Income).
2. The second one indicates the level of taxation of the economy.
3. The third one shows the level of income collected by the government from taxes and other sources. These, of course, depends on the taxation of the economy.
4. The fourth zone indicates how these amounts are being allocated. So you can see which ministries or agency get the money and how they are spent.

Sector/TAG: Citizen Awareness and Participation

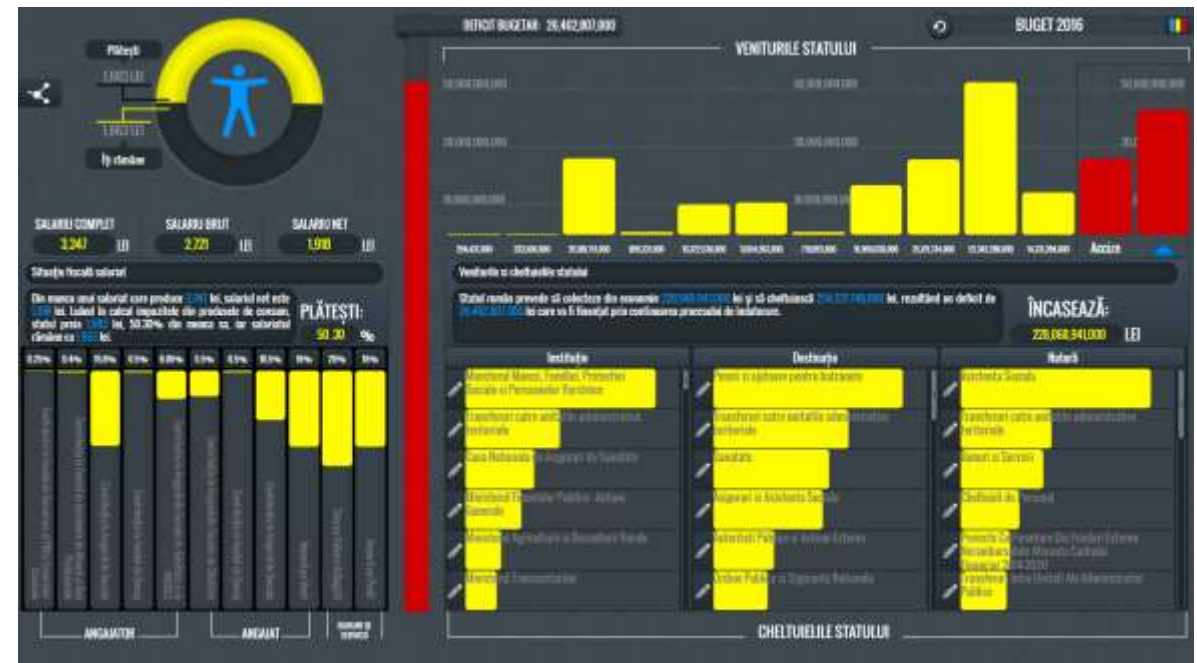
Indicator: GOV 1.0

Who: Societatea pentru Libertate Individuală (SoLib) (Society for Individual Liberty)

What: Allows the citizens to simulate with regard of governments income and spending

Where: Online – National Level

Links: <http://openbudget.ro>



1. OPENGOVEU – Good Practices examples

www.derev.com

deRev

How it works

deRev is a platform to create change and social innovation through crowdfunding, petitions and participative democracy.

It uses the platform tools for funding , participation, visibility , feedback and suggestions through the interaction and cooperation of people who are passionate, skilled, concerned and that support a project or share a cause to transform it into a revolution. In effect, internet is the perfect tool with which a good idea, a proposal or an intuition can find all the necessary support to be realized.

Derev is an active media where, every day, thousands of people create content and initiatives, support and finance valid projects, discuss and disseminate the best ideas to generate change. Derev is a place for the community of creatives and innovators, those who want to change our planet. On this platform are transmitted and discussed the major political, cultural, sport and social events, creating places for dialogue and exchange information online where to build, create new projects and collaborations, producing shared knowledge and allow transparent decisions and choices.

Creativity and innovation to change the world
Only the best ideas produce change. Not all ideas are therefore suitable for Derev: the platform is aimed at those highly creative, innovative, able to solve a need or problem in the community. All projects are built and managed independently by their authors, who may be individuals, associations, political parties, public bodies or companies, without direct involvement of Derev in the subsequent implementation. Some of the topics are about:



Sector/TAG:
Citizen Awareness and engagement (Participation)

Indicator: GOV 3.0

Who:
DeRev S.r.l. (Private firm)
via Alessandro Scarlatti, 67
- 80129 Napoli (Italia)

What:
Platform to create change and social innovation through crowdfunding, petitions and participative democracy

Where:
Italian National Level

Links:
www.derev.com



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DE REV

GIFFONI

Creatività e innovazione
Raccogli i fondi per realizzare il tuo progetto

CREA UNA CAMPAGNA

1. OPENGOVEU – Good Practices examples

<https://data.gov.uk/>

Open Data

How it works

Starting in 2010, the UK Government created the **Open Government License**, which let public bodies opt to publish their Crown Copyright material under this license. Material marked in this way is available under a free, perpetual license without restrictions beyond attribution.

Since then, the Government has been releasing public data to help people understand how government works and how policies are made. Some of this data had already been available, but data.gov.uk brings it together in one searchable website.

Making this data easily available means it will be easier for people to make decisions and suggestions about government policies based on detailed information.

Here are some facts:

- Data holders are: Met Office (weather service), Ordnance Survey (with UK data including historical works covered by the Crown Copyright), Transport Direct (Traffic and Public Transport Data), as well as the UK Hydrographic Office (information related to navigation and tidal patterns)
- Publicly launched in January 2010. As of January 2013 it contained over 9,000 data sets.
- Following the release of this data numerous "apps" for phones and online facilities appeared that made use of it.

Again, the site's design is highly accessible: its clear and simple structure encourages the user to investigate it further; its understandable language with a simple menu makes the content of the site interesting; the infographics are hit and



Sector/TAG:
Open Data - Transparency
E-government tools

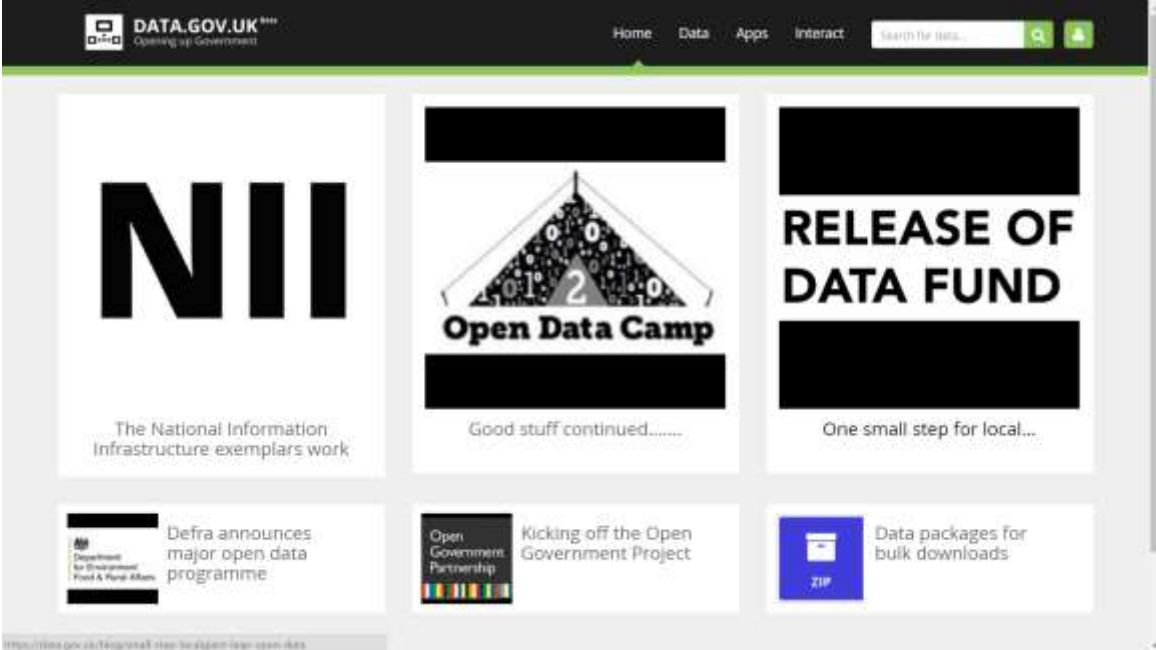
Indicator: GOV 1.0

Who:
UK national government

What:
Open Data set

Where:
online

Links:
<http://data.gov.uk>



DATA.GOV.UK
Opening up Government

Home Data Apps Interact Search for data

NII
The National Information Infrastructure exemplars work

Open Data Camp
Good stuff continued.....

RELEASE OF DATA FUND
One small step for local...

Defra announces major open data programme

Open Government Partnership Kicking off the Open Government Project

ZIP Data packages for bulk downloads

1. OPENGOVEU – Good Practices examples

Participatory budgeting pilot project in Kraków

How it works

Participatory budgeting (PB) is a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making, and a type of participatory democracy, in which ordinary people decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget.

The **aim** of the pilot project was to initiate to more open dialogue between residents and local government about spending on the part of the budget. It is necessary for the effective management of public funds.

In Krakow city (more than 700.000 inhabitants), participatory budgeting was implemented at the district level. This form of consultation brings many benefits. District Councilors could gain knowledge about the real needs of the residents and have an opportunity to meet directly their electors and neighbors.

Residents of the district were invited to participate in some open public consultations. The citizens indicated the problems to face in their district and notify solution proposals. These proposals were included in the budget planning and after formal and legal verification, were voted by district's residents. Very high turnout in final voting. Selected projects will be develop by the District Council as priority investments.

Short and long term social effects:

The central role of the citizen in local policy planning; Activation of public participation in our district; The interest of pilot project in our district was high as on Polish condition of low public participation society. On every meeting were present dozens of people.

The voting process took one week. More than one thousand inhabitants were voted. Very high turnout. In final voting on project proposals in Bronowice district 644 voting people in 7...



Sector/TAG:

Citizen Awareness and engagement

Indicator: GOV 2.0

Who:

Stowarzyszenia na Rzecz Rozwoju Społecznego Obywatelska
Kapitału Pracownia

Partners:

Fundacja Biuro Inicjatyw Społecznych Centrum OPUS

What:

Participatory budgeting pilot project

Where:

Kraków (Poland)

Links:

<http://pracowniaobywatelska.pl/projekty/dziel-nice-sie-licza/>

<http://krakow.pl/budzet>

<http://krakow.pl/budzet>

The screenshot shows the website 'MAGIC KRAKOW' with a navigation menu including 'OUR CITY', 'AUTONOMY', 'VISIT KRAKOW', 'CULTURE', 'BUSINESS', 'EDUCATION', 'WYD 2016', 'SPORT', 'BUDGET CIVIC', and 'BLOG PRESIDENT'. The main content area is titled 'Przeglądaj projekty' (Browse projects) and features a large image of a smartphone and a laptop displaying project proposals. Below the image, there is a section for 'Budżet Obywatelski Miasta Krakowa 2016'. The sidebar on the right contains a 'PUBLIC INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE CITY OF KRAKOW' and a section for 'WSPIERANIE WSPERANIE INICJATYW SPOŁECZNYCH' with links for 'ABOUT THE RESORT', 'NEWS', 'CONSULTANTS', 'OFFER', 'BOOK A ROOM', and 'TIMETABLE'. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a 'KRAKOW AT HAND' section with links for 'MAP OF KRAKOW' and 'COMMUNICATION - TIMETABLES'.

1. OPENGOVEU - Results

- Guide on Open Government in Europe, 3 chapters:
 - Open Government
 - Active citizenship
 - Smart Cities
- Guide of Open Space Technology, World Café and other tools/methods to activate the citizens
- Best Practice Handbook, with 13 examples
- Dataset of 62 Good Practices
- Excellent evaluations on project results and projects meetings
- Ongoing dissemination of project results by project partners and fans

1. OPENGOVEU – Dataset Good Practices

The research about good practice examples is based on the Preliminary research (2013) about **available tools, websites and activities** that support Open Government **present and available in each partner own country**.

It is composed by 5 examples from each country out of 3 **categories (topics)** below.

Categories (Topics):

1. Open Data - Transparency
2. E-government tools
3. Citizen Awareness and engagement (Participation)

Criteria used to select Good Practices: Innovative, Realistic Implementation, Impact assessment, Transferability (not mandatory), Viability (not mandatory)

2. Analyzing Dataset Good Practices



2. Analyzing Dataset Good Practices

- Dataset consists of 62 examples, which refer to one or more categories (topics)
 - Open Data – Transparency: **22 references**
 - E-government tools: **14 references**
 - Citizen Awareness and engagement (Participation): **32 references**
- Broad selection of Good Practices **due to difference in partners and backgrounds**
- Online instruments (websites, Apps) are governmental, commercial or societal
- Not all Good Practices rely on online instruments
 - Portugal – Participatory budgeting for schoolchildren
 - Turkey – City and Counsel Human Rights Committee
 - The Netherlands – Research on Civic Initiatives, DIY's & Liability

2. Analyzing Dataset Good Practices

- Good Practices also differ in individual **launch date** (and thus on **impact**)
 - UK – MySociety (2003)
 - Italy – OpenPolis (2006)
 - France – Regards Citoyens (2009)
 - Greece – “Cl@rity” Program (2010)
 - The Netherlands – Amsterdam Digital map on temporary use of available wastelands (2011)
 - Italy – deRev (2013)
 - Poland – Participatory budgeting pilot project in Kraków (2013)
- **No comparable information** about use of Good Practices, their results and their effects is available.

2. Analyzing Dataset Good Practices

Summarizing:

- Dataset of Good Practice examples offers an **inspiring and rich overview** of new and innovative methods and instruments with respect to Open Government and Active Citizenship.
- Selecting up to five Good Practices per project partner allows for state-of-the-art examples **from the perspective of each partner**.
- Comparing between and learning from these Good Practices is not easy.
- Implementing these Good Practices to one's own situation is quite hard.

2. Analyzing Dataset Good Practices

- Categories (topics) may **not be the right instrument** for ordering or evaluating the Dataset.
- Standard benchmarks are limited to **single category** examples only (Socrata Open Government Data Benchmark; EC eGovernment Benchmark Framework 2012-2015)
- OPENGOVEU partners did select 13 Best Practices from Dataset by voting.
- Best Practices examples tend to appreciate a **new government-society relationship**.
- Dataset analysis tool must include or refer to relationship between government and citizens (society).

3. Models on government and active citizenship



3. Models on **government** and active citizenship

New Public Management

Network Governance

Policy Performance

Stakeholders and directors

Public Administration

Responsive Government

Legitimacy and Laws

DIY's and Citizens' Initiatives

3. Models on **government** and active citizenship



3. Models on government and active citizenship



3. Models on government and active citizenship

User participation

Community engagement

Citizens' initiatives

*Customers feedback,
public consultation
on invitation of public
administration*

*Volunteers
in care, sports or
education*

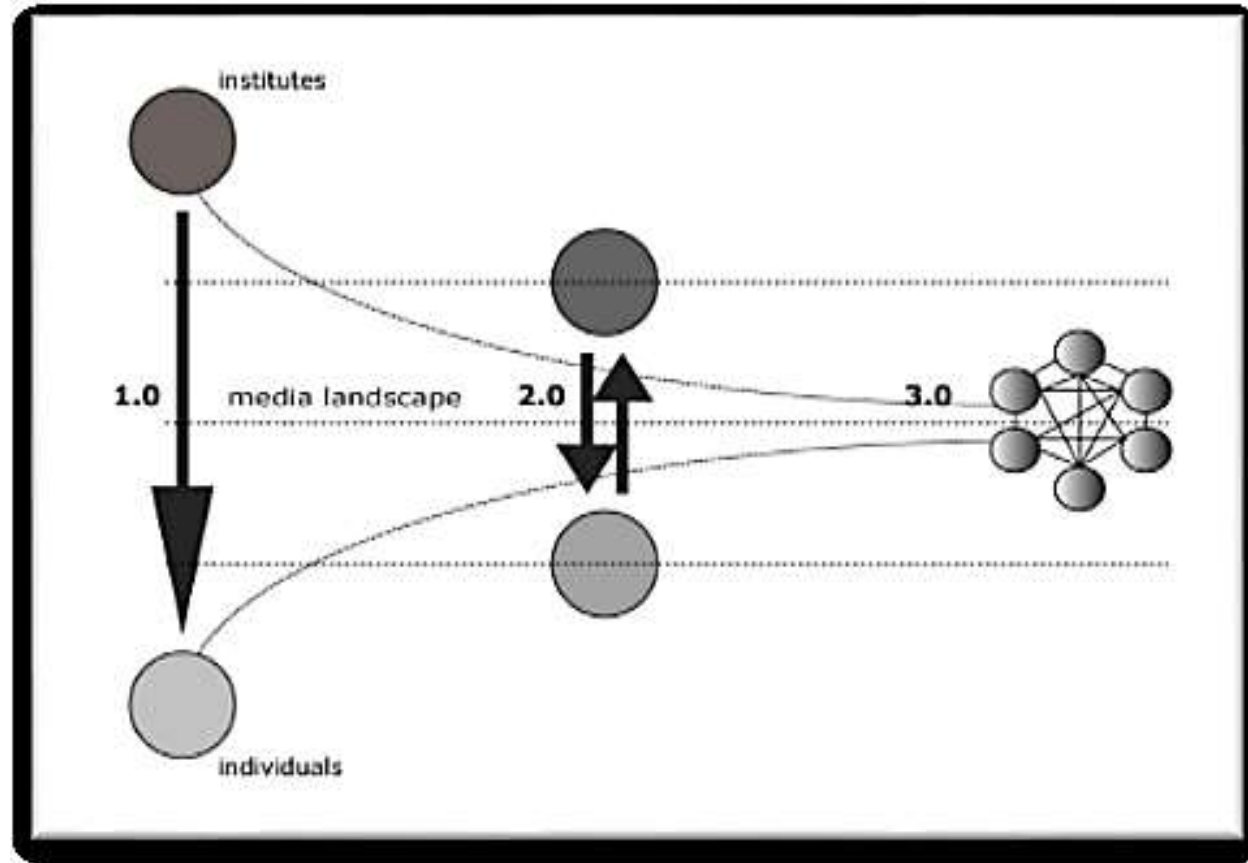
*Do it yourself
on urban farming or
sustainability*

Policy making

Societal activities

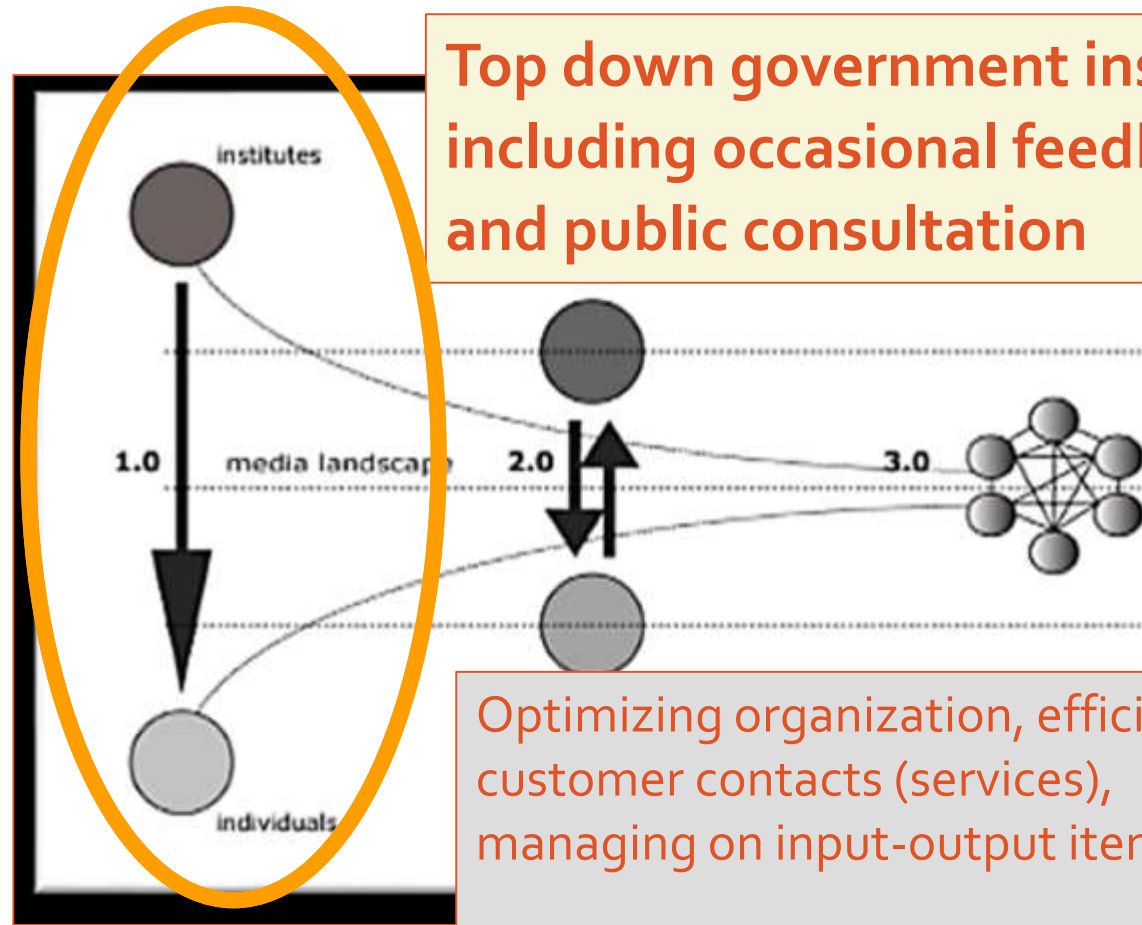
Bottom-up activities

3. Models on government AND active citizenship



4. Introducing GOV-indicator

GOV 1.0

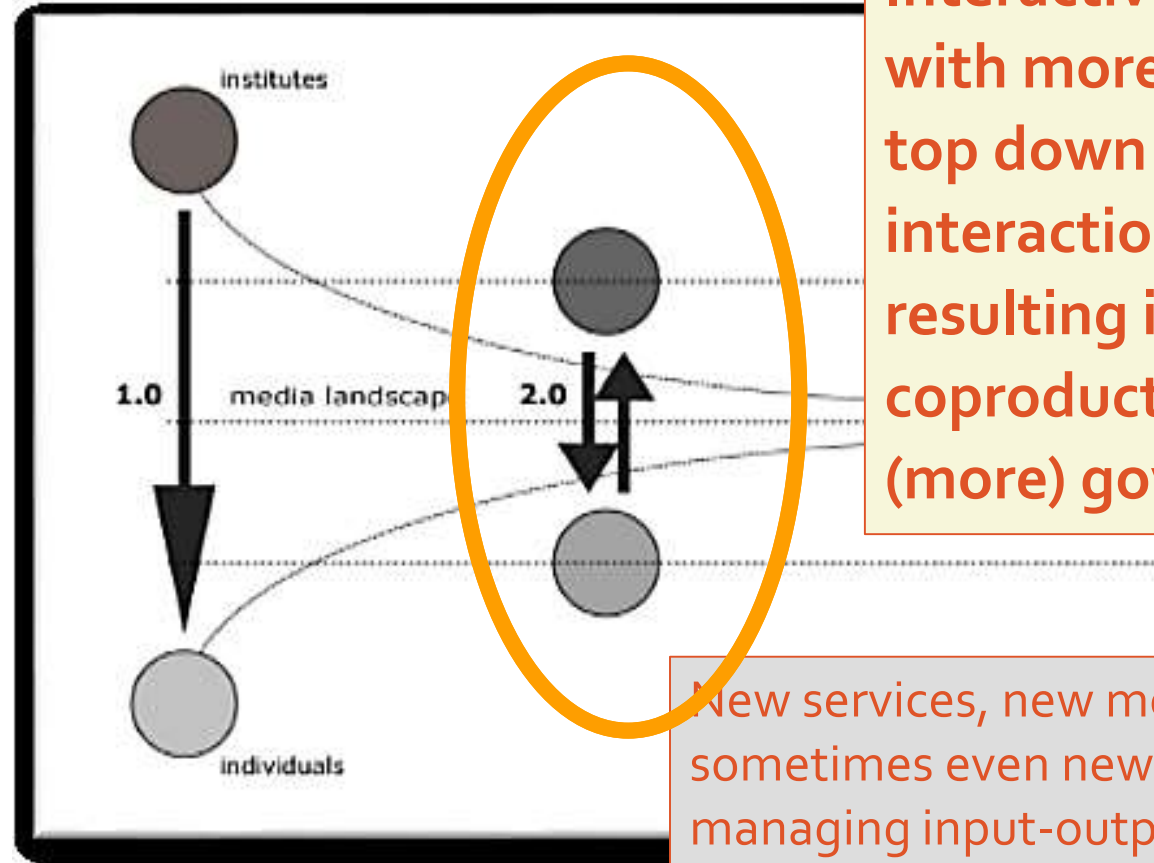


Top down government instruments including occasional feedback from citizens and public consultation

Optimizing organization, efficiency, customer contacts (services), managing on input-output items.

4. Introducing GOV-indicator

GOV 2.0



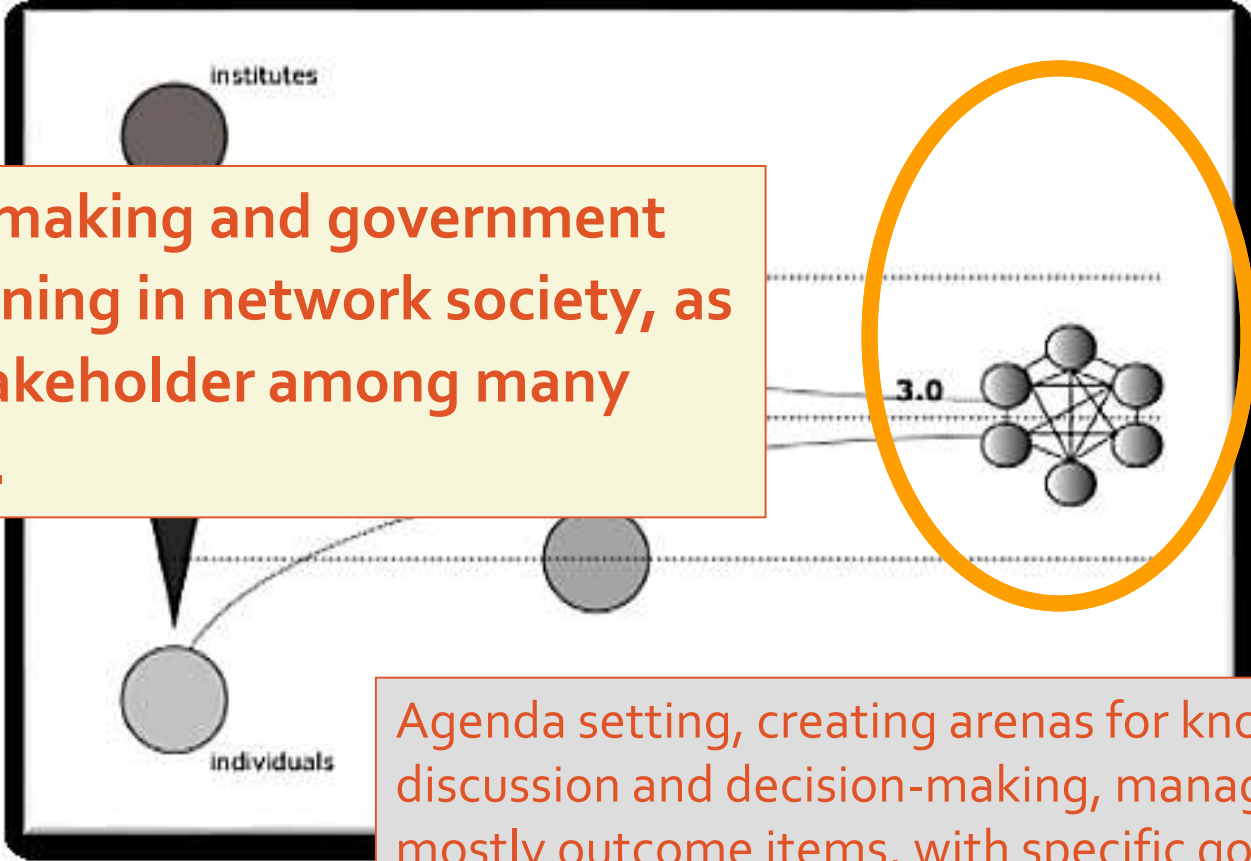
Interactive government policy with more regular and intense top down and bottom up interaction and communication, resulting in co-creation and coproduction often referred to as (more) governance.

New services, new methods, new products, sometimes even new type of organization, managing input-output items.

4. Introducing GOV-indicator

GOV 3.0

Policy making and government positioning in network society, as one stakeholder among many others.



Agenda setting, creating arenas for knowledge exchange, discussion and decision-making, managing some output but mostly outcome items, with specific goals, timeframes.

4. Introducing GOV-indicator

GOV 1.0	
	Good Practices as GOV 1.0 examples typically involve top-down digital tools and methods, websites, portals, benchmarks, sometime as services.
GOV 2.0	
	Good Practices that show GOV 2.0 aspects may involve digital tools and methods but mostly stimulate citizens to interact and co-work on problems and solutions, or perhaps provide budgets for society to actually realize such co-productions.
GOV 3.0	
	Good Practices with GOV 3.0 structure concern civic initiatives, with or without governmental involvement.

5. Applying GOV to Dataset

62 Good Practice (GP) examples are categorized as GOV 1.0, GOV 2.0 or GOV 3.0

GOV 1.0	GOV 2.0	GOV 3.0
34 GP (50 %)	24 GP (40 %)	6 GP (10 %)

From the 62 Good Practices 13 Best Practices (BP) have been selected:

GOV 1.0	GOV 2.0	GOV 3.0
4 BP (31 %)	7 BP (54 %)	2 BP (15 %)

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 1.0

Name GP

Tag - general description

GOV 1.0	Tag Transparency
Open Data DATA.GOV.UK (UK)	open data license, free access/use
The UK GP regulates the specifics, free access and use of open data.	
Other examples are: Both Norwegian GP's Openness and information integrity, and National Archives and the Noark-5 Standard; Greece GP data.gov.gr; and France GP Etalab data.gouv.fr & Dataconnexions, on health data.	

Brief content on GP's function

Overview of similar GP examples

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 1.0

GOV 1.0	Tag Accountability
Volis (EST)	transparency, policy monitoring,
The Estonian BP allows any citizen to follow online and livestream their politicians' acts and decisions and react on that information.	
Similar examples on accountability are: UK GP Ward Surgeries, allows citizens to follow their MP's; Greece BP Cl@rity program, forcing that every government decision is published on the internet; and Italian Perla PA.	

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 1.0

GOV 1.0	Tag user-participation
Partecipa! (IT)	public consultation, e-government

The Italian GP Partecipa! aims to contribute to the national Open Government program, using a particular form of public consultation on various policy items.

Similar examples on user-participation are: Italian GP's MiglioraPA (enhance PA) targets customer satisfaction on digital services, and comuni-chiame; Romanian GP OPENBUDGET.RO gives budget information to be manipulated by users; Poland GP's Fix my street - Naprawmy to, and Public Transportation journey planner - jakdojade.pl, both making public data available with interaction options.

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 1.0

GOV 1.0	Tag e-Government Tools
Government websites GOV.UK (UK)	centralizing public websites
GOV.UK ensures that any public data and information regarding public administration is traceable and found using a single digital access	
Several GP's can be categorized on e-Government. Some interesting examples are: Italian GP Compass of Transparency, benchmarking public websites on quality and efficiency, with user participation; Romanian BP E-GUVERNARE.RO; Turkey GP Bimer applications "Alo 150" ensures telephone contact with central PA is possible; France GP Comite Interministriel pour les Archives de France provides digital access to decentralized district archives; and Italian GP Linea Amica (Friendly Line), a nation-wide citizens care system based on multi-channel approach.	

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 2.0

GOV 2.0	Tag Governance
Open Estonian Foundation (OEF)	accountability, social cohesion
Non-profit OEF, founding member of NEON, aims for more governance and social cohesion in Estonia by helping grassroots initiatives and municipalities.	
Other examples are: Estonian GP e-Governance Academy (eGA); UK GP Create the Debate, to actively stimulate political discussions; France BP Commission Nationale de Debat Public (CNDP) and GP Regards Citoyens (Circulating and sharing policy information); Dutch BP Research on Civic Initiatives, DIY's & Liability, which shows how legal issues may or may not block activities of citizens.	

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 2.0

GOV 2.0	Tag Accountability
City and County Human Rights Committee (TR)	transparency, representative democracy
The Turkey BP Human Rights Committee introduces a new tool to deal with potential inequality within the society.	
Similar examples that involve accountability are: Turkey GP City Council; and UK BP MYSOCIETY.ORG, a set of digital tools on democratic accountability.	

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 2.0

GOV 2.0	Tag Co-creation
Amsterdam Digital map temporary use available wastelands (NL)	tool participatory democracy
The Dutch GP collects and digitally displays information on empty wastelands, thus stimulating active citizenship, startups and entrepreneurship.	
Other GP's on co-creation are: Greece GP's Conference Open access to scientific knowledge (NIRST), aims to open up expert knowledge to citizens, and Study to sustainability of open data infrastructure; Estonian GP Infosystem of Drafts (EIS); and Norwegian BP Company register as data (Bronnoysund Register Centre), on re-using public data.	

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 2.0

GOV 2.0	Tag Participatory Tools
Strategy sustainable development Ighiu, Alba Iulia	public consultation, e-government
In the Romanian GP on sustainable development society and municipalities plan and realize as coproducing partners.	

Many GP's use interactive participatory tools, such as: Portuguese GP's LA21 in the Parish Councils and the Landmark EU-project Public Procurement, and BP Participatory budgeting for children; Poland BP Participatory budgeting pilot project in Krakow, and GP My Country – mojePanstwo; Dutch GP's MyBorne2030 and Winterswijk - Villages without rules (Dorp zonder regels); and Estonian GP Participation Web.

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 3.0

GOV 3.0	Tag Social Innovation
Open Public Data Hackathon contest (GR)	re-use public data
The Greece GP shows that events such as Open Public Data Hackathon contest results in new life for public data.	
Other examples: German BP Open Data Portal Berlin (BODS); Italian BP deRev on discussion, social innovation and crowdfunding; and Portuguese LIPOR GP Horta a Porta - Biological Kitchen Garden of Porto's Region on food and sustainability.	

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – GOV 3.0

GOV 3.0	Tag Accountability
Openpolis (IT)	transparency, e-government

Italian GP Openpolis is an independent organization that allows citizens to have access to public data, acts and motivations of policy makers and members of parliament. Since 2009 it has developed from providing public information to an actually online debate center in Italy, in coproduction with many parties and citizens.

5. Applying GOV to Dataset – Tags

GOV 1.0	GOV 2.0	GOV 3.0
Transparency	Accountability	Social Innovation
Accountability	Governance	Online/Offline Bridging
User-participation	Co-creation	Accountability
E-Government Tools	Participatory Tools	Participatory Democracy
Public Consultation		

6. Extending GOV to other datasets

Argument

- GOV-typology is based on three kinds of relationship between government (public administration) and citizens (society).
- It does not refer to specific organizational models of governments.
- Neither does it refer to different types of active citizenship.
- It includes both online and offline projects and activities.

Thus:

- GOV-typology should be applicable to any government-citizens relationship.

6. Extending GOV to other datasets

- Some examples that aim to provide information on budgets and spending of local governments (municipalities) or companies.
- GOV 1.0 : Dutch examples www.watdoethengelo.nl ; www.openspending.nl ; www.begrotingswijzer.nl ;
- GOV 2.0 : Belgium example of Participatory Budgeting by the city of Antwerp (What would you do with 1 million Euro's?)
www.antwerpen.be/nl/overzicht/burgerbegroting-district-antwerpen/projecten-2014-2015
- GOV 3.0 : International citizens' initiative due to leaked Panama papers (Follow the money) www.panamapapers.icij.org

7. Testing GOV – Transitions

- GOV-typology aims to order and categorize Good Practices.
- GP's may change their initial GOV status, due to time and scale:
 - Volis (EST) has been given more functions, appears to move from GOV 1.0 to GOV 2.0
 - Amsterdam Digital map temporary use available wastelands (NL) started originally as a citizen's initiative (GOV 3.0) but with the City of Amsterdam transferred to GOV 2.0
- GOV status may also change due to the results of the Good Practice:
 - Research on Civic Initiatives, DIY's & Liability (NL) appears to have two effects
 - More knowledge and insight for local governments and their residents result stripped legal forms and contracts (GOV 1.0)
 - On the national level several experiments have been set up with active citizens to deal with more stubborn problem on liability (GOV 3.0)

8. Summary

- The EU-project 'Open Government in Europe' has resulted in a rich and inspiring set of Good Practices.
- This dataset of 62 GP's could not be properly analyzed, thus evaded learning from it or applying the GP's to own situation.
- Standard benchmark tools could not be used.
- GOV-indicator refers to 3 types of relationship of government – citizens (society).
- Comparing and learning is more easy within specific GOV stratum.
- GOV-indicator can be extended to categorize other datasets.
- GOV status may change, due to time and scale, and due to project results.

More information

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