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TInnGO
Transport
Innovation
Gender
Observatory

Benchmarking of similar observatories

Deliverable 2.1

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Abstract

This document is the output of Task 2.1 and provides an overview and analysis of observatories in gender, transport and related fields, with a view to establishing best practices and informing the development of the TInnGO Observatory and its hubs.

Project Partners

Participant organisation name	Short Name	Country
Coventry University (Coordinator)	CU	United Kingdom
University of Copenhagen	UCPH	Denmark
VTM	VTM	Portugal
Sboing	SBOING	Greece
Interactions Limited	INTER	Ireland
Integral Consulting R&D	INTECO	Romania
Smart Continent Lt	SC	Lithuania
Ilmenau University of Technology	TUIL	Germany
Lever S.A.	LEVER	Greece
Itene	ITENE	Spain
Societal Travel CIC	SOCTR	United Kingdom
Politechnico di Torino	POLITO	Italy
LGI Consulting Sarl	LGI	France
Signosis Sprl	SIG	Belgium
VTI	VTI	Sweden
Plan und Rat GmBH	P&A	Germany
Municipality of Alba Iulia	AIM	Romania
EMEL	EMEL	Portugal
Comune di Torino	TORINO	Italy
West Midlands Combined Authority	WMCA	United Kingdom

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TInnGO project

D2.1 Benchmark of Similar Observatories

Contents

Table of Acronyms

EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EOCIC	European Observatory for Clusters and Industrial Change
EU	European Union
FIA	Fédération Internationale de l ’Automobile
ITF	International Transport Forum
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODG	Observatorio di Genere
OMNIL	Observatoire de la mobilité en Île-de-France
SNCF	Société nationale des chemins de fer français
UN	United Nations
WP	Work Package
GAP	Gender Action Planning

1. Introduction: How do we define an observatory

Like an astronomical observatory, which provides equipment and tools for a much wider view of celestial objects and events, an **observatory** in the context of this project is understood as an entity that gives an extensive view related to a certain subject. Online tools and research instruments, such as repositories, action plans, training information, and collated material, enable an examination of the subject in question. Scholars and others wishing to connect and/or increase their understanding of the topic often keep the observatory running with new contributions in the form of academic studies, news articles, information on relevant projects and events, and networking opportunities.

The internet has driven the proliferation of such online observatories. There are several related to gender and transport, some of which are analysed via the benchmark in this deliverable. Few, however, cover specifically the cross-section of women and transport, which is the goal of the TInnGO observatory.

2. What is meant by the TInnGO observatory?

The Pan European TInnGO observatory is an online platform that aims to gather all information and data available on gender and transport. In addition to providing easy access to the material and data produced by the 10 national hubs and laboratories in the TinnGO project, it will collect existing resources to become the reference portal for users who are looking for information on gender and transport.

The **ambition** of TInnGO is to become a leader in the EU and across the globe to address barriers to women's mobility through gendered, culturally sensitive smart mobility innovations.

Specifically, the focus of the observatory is **Gender Smart Mobility**;

- our **extensive view** will be provided by the range of elements we cover (e.g. employment, discourse, innovation) our geographic coverage and the use of open source legacy and new mobility data;
- the tools we develop will be **grounded in intersectional analysis**;
- TInnGO will be virtual, with materials and data available and accessible to mobility scholars in EU.

The observatory will work on a hub and spoke basis as shown in Figure 1, with each of the 10 national hubs contributing to the virtual observatory

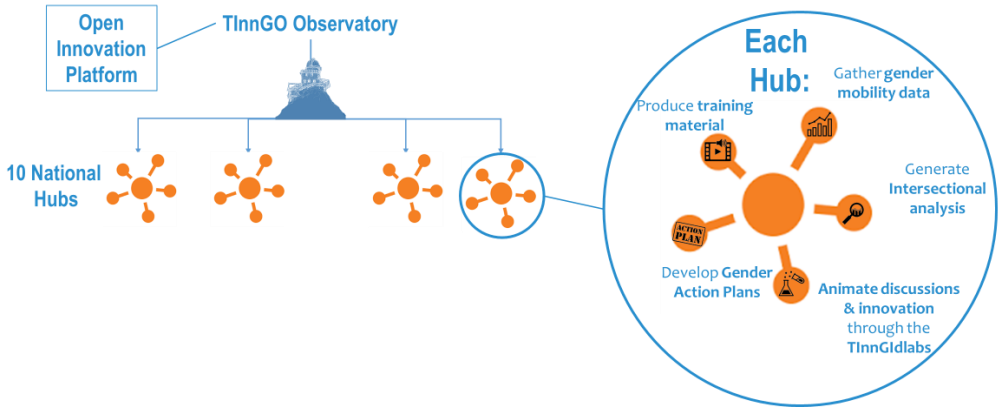

Figure 1: TInnGO concept

Each hub will address issues of local importance in gender and diversity sensitive smart mobility, fulfilling all aspects of the call, as specified in D3.1. The network of national hubs will enable us to develop case studies and apply GAP to specific areas of local concern, thereby having immediate and practical impact. Pooling and sharing the work of the national labs in the main TInnGO observatory will enable the project to fulfil all aspects of the call and develop a wide evidence base, meeting all aspects of the call. Each national hub will have a specific focus, based around skills, expertise and challenges for different groups of women in the SM sector. The hubs will translate the knowledge in the gender research arena into a form that makes it applicable for stakeholders to consider gender-specific requirements of certain user groups, for example in the development of smart mobility measures. Stakeholders are defined as all persons who play a decisive role in shaping mobility.

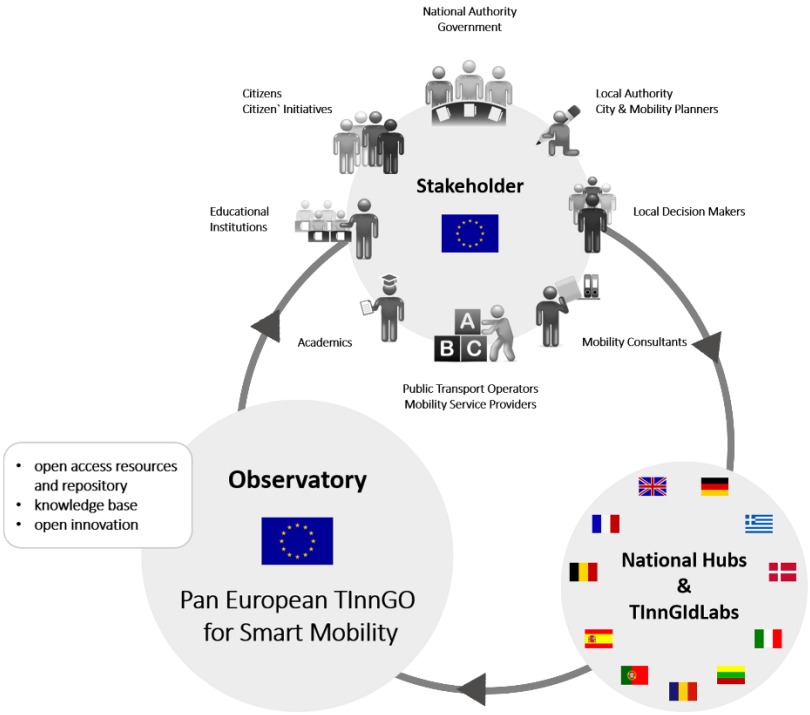

Figure 2: Flow of information through the project

2.1 Proposed functional areas

As initially conceived TInnGO will be virtual, with materials and data available and accessible to mobility scholars in EU.

This will contain four functional areas:

1. **The knowledge base.** This will be built up systematically. It will consist of comprehensive statistical data, case studies, products, policy documents and training material for stakeholders and multipliers, as well as method kits for the design of Gender Smart Mobilities in the Smart City.

2. **Method building blocks and tools for gender-specific research**. Examples of this include, standardised questionnaires, tools for self-assessment and gender mainstreaming, together with intersectional analysis tools for data (pooled from the 10 national laboratories).

3. A third functional area supports the concept of **Open Innovation**. Open innovation means that the innovation process is opened up to the outside world. Together with the researchers, different groups can interactively develop new design ideas for gender and diversity sensitive Smart Mobility.

4. **On-line data repository** comprising gender tagged mobility data. This will be a linked resource, under the authorship of SBOING, with a seamless interface, look and feel to the main TInnGO observatory

The project web site (http://www.tinngo.eu/) will be a linked entity, providing visibility for the project and an archive of project deliverables. This will be developed by SIGNOSIS as part of WP8. WP8 is also responsible for social media, which will also feed into the observatory, to keep it live and current

2.2 Proposed functional areas

The aim of TInnGO is to become a one-stop shop for all matters relating to gender and diversity sensitive smart mobility. In order to achieve this, the TInnGO observatory, needs to be:

- sustainable after the lifetime of the project
- above current state of the art
- accessible for those with different levels of ability
- usable
- useful to a wide range of stakeholders
- reliable
- attractive
- integrated
- current
- adopt user centred design approach to development
- useful
- accessible on a wide range of devices

The aim of this deliverable (an output of Task 2.1) is to inform the development of the observatory by conducting an analysis of comparable observatories and developing a set of best practices.

3. Parameters for the scope of the search

Before creating the TinnGO observatory, a necessary step in the design process was to benchmark the proposed TinnGO observatory and learn from best practice. To do this, T2.1 performed an audit of on-line observatories in 'similar fields' with a view to understanding their rationale, how they were designed, their functionalities and main characteristics. The benchmarking exercise was not meant as a formal critique, but rather as a means of gathering information and enabling us to identify functions which would be appropriate in our observatory.

A list of 30 observatories was compiled from recommendations submitted by the TInnGO consortium (these are summarised in Annex 1: List of Consulted Observatories). In order to be included in the benchmarking exercise, observatories had to:

1. Be called an 'observatory' or appear to act as an observatory in terms of their content
2. Be related to areas of interest in the project i.e. gender, smart mobility or cocreation methods.

The scope of the analysis was worldwide although most of the selected observatories had a European focus.

Finally, a separate analysis of German websites was conducted by TUIL, to aid in scoping the work of the hubs. This was presented at the kick off meeting in January 2019. This has been summarised in this deliverable, where it is presented in Annex 2: Analysis of German sites.

4. Methods used to analyse the observatories

The set of parameters chosen were: 1) characterisation: as general information; 2) static content: information on reports and other documents stocked as in a library; 3) active content: news, events and social media; and 4) interaction with members.

The different parameters are defined below:

1) <u>Characterisation</u>

- **Topic / domain:** is there a sectoral focus? Is there a specific topic as main subject for the observatory? (not only gender related)
- **Geographical scope:** is the geographical scope restricted? In the case of European platforms, our understanding is that there is a geographical focus that is Europe.
- **Registration Area:** do observatories have a section restricted to members only. What information needs to be provided to become a member

2) <u>Static Content</u>

- **Online Data Repository:** do observatories have a structured library section offering different kinds of information?
    - **a. Training:** if it offers training content or training courses.
    - **b. Reports:** if the library proposes reports, either developed by the observatory network or others.
    - **c. Methods & tools:** if the library proposes methodologies, or tools adapted to the subject of the observatory.
      Experts: does the observatory provide experts on different topics?

3) Active Content

- **News and events calendar:** do observatories post news related to the subject of the observatory? Does it also have information about events, as an event calendar or news related to events in the sector/topic? (information must be integrated in the observatory and not in the network related)
- **Own events:** do observatories organise their own events?
- **Social Media:** does the observatory have associated social media? Is the network active on them? which ones do they use?

Interaction

- **Forum / Open Innovation:** all the information in the library section does not allow interaction with members or visitors, does the observatory allow to post ideas or questions? Do they have a sort of a forum or workspace? Do they encourage discussions among its members?

Finally, an evaluation matrix was developed from the parameters outlined above. Members of WP2 and WP3 acted as experts to evaluate each observatory following a period of 15-30 minutes familiarisation and usage.

5. Results of the benchmarking exercise

As mentioned before, a total of 37 observatories was first assessed in this exercise (seven of them being German websites). The following figure shows the evaluation matrix developed to represent the positioning of TInnGO compared to 10 selected observatories:

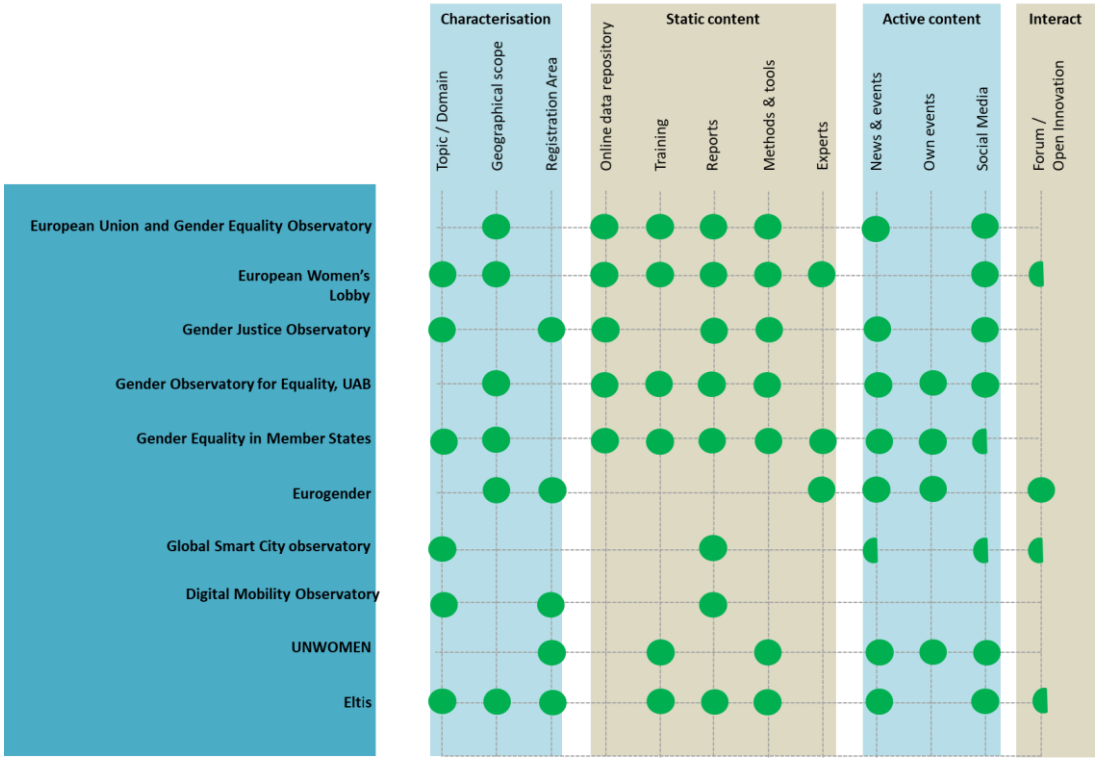

Figure 3: Matrix developed to position TInnGO

Our research revealed that most of the observatories serve as a platform to coordinate efforts, increase visibility of their chosen field, exchange information and knowledge and share best practices. All selected 'observatories' were created after the year 2000 and a large group of them were developed from 2007. One of the reasons behind this proliferation could be the support given by the Seventh Framework and H2020 programme. When such observatories were developed, their activity relating to the posting of information ceases once the project ends.

Moreover, as some of the observatories are linked to large scale research and action projects, they provide self-generated data and share their method tools. Regarding the sector and geographical focus, it was observed that observatories with no sectorial focus (related to gender equality) often had a geographical one. Others had been set up by companies to show case their activities in the field of smart mobility.

On the other hand, very few observatories provide workspaces where virtual teams can work together and where you can engage with experts/stakeholders. Very few hosted private areas (with registration needed).

6. Best practices/recommendations for TinnGO

On the basis of the benchmarking exercise and the stated aims of TINNGO, the design of the observatory should have the following functionalities:

Feature	Rationale	Example of best practice
Clear definition of scope of observatory, its ambition and who it is for, what people can expect from it	Needs to be clear, to the point, and at the start of the home page	Although not in our scope, European Observatory for Clusters and Industrial Change was good
Find an adapted business model for the observatory, once funding is finished – if not all the work is for nothing	Most of the observatories developed in the framework of public research programmes ceases their activities once the project ends	Some observatories, such as Womenability, run a crowdfunding campaign to finance some activities. Others can coordinate their efforts with existing observatories or powerful networks (developed by UN for example)
Design user friendly interfaces and make an easy registration process	To attract users.	Digital mobility observatory
Attach the observatory to a strong network as they have already actions, news, etc.	To coordinate efforts, to maximise impact and to attract users	European Women Lobby Gender justice observatory
Use a map to show where the members/experts are to provide information about them and their expertise	To understand positionality and the context of the comments. Also if want to build up a network	- ITS Observatory ERTICO - EuroGender - European Women Lobby - ENOLL

Provide dissemination resources for different type of stakeholders (infographics, notes and videos)	Dissemination resources are key to help spread the message and maximise impact	-African Road Safety Observatory -Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean Digital Mobility Observatory
Promoting events and social media (If events and news are posted, however, we need to be active)	- Can help attract interest and maintain a fresh source of members - Can amplify efforts in this respect.	Many sites had an integrated offering, with larger sites having 2-3 posts a day.
Possibility to export data in different formats (excel, pdf) and different languages	Most EU projects include material in different languages.	-Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean -ELTIS website
Information should be presented in an organised and coherent manner online	It is easy to become lost in a lot of potentially interesting information. Need a tight scope, clearly aligned to specific aims of the project and a good editor	- UNWOMEN - Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean
Information in the form of factsheets, summaries and easy-to-understand sections such as “why this matters”	Exploited content targeting different stakeholders is very important for maximising impact	- Gender justice observatory - Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean - Digital Mobility Observatory
Full-length documents are beneficial for those who want to study information in-depth	This type of information could attract researchers and experts in the area	- Eltis - Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean - Digital Mobility Observatory

These should be used to enable:

- Optimisation of searches
- Discovery of relevant activities
- Easy download of tools and methods
- User driven content

It should avoid:

Feature	Rationale
Broken or outdated links	Site does not look current, quickly lose faith in the team responsible for it
Non relevant information	Inclusion of material on the site needs to be bounded by the parameters addressed in the call and their coverage in TInnGO.

Protected/non member areas	Material should be accessible to all. Not clear why the information was being collected. Some members areas did not appear to have much traffic – so might have been a waste of time registering
Social media which is not used or integrated into the main site	A one stop shop should be just that
Non-integrated content and snap shots of work conducted by the project	Such material is difficult to understand and integrate into existing knowledge
Animated menus	Which fly in fast and from all directions, cover content and cannot be easily selected.
Tools that are poorly described	This is especially true for digital maps/outcomes of projects. Some of these have been produced for a very specialised market but were not clearly described /not clear how they could be used.
User to download additional apps or software	This is particularly true of videos

Features and functions that we did not see addressed:

1. User driven content and material which had been uploaded by users. With an open innovation platform, it is key that users are provided with ease of access and can share information, and comment on material
2. Open discussion forums and areas where users could exchange ideas with project partners and each other. This might be because they are restricted areas.
3. User centred design approach was missing in some observatories along with adherence to web usability guidelines. The site must be accessible across a wide range of devices, languages, and must be accessible to those with limited vision, hearing, dexterity etc.

There is a lot of information already available in the web sites/observatories that were analysed. However, there is a need to focus in a simple and straight forward manner on the information which different groups of users/stakeholders need. TInnGO will address these aspects through a tight management of the website, by directing users to the right resources and presenting information which is to the point and immediately usable. Finally, it should be noted that we will take forward the analysis carried out in the present task to T2.2 and T2.3. In particular, desired functions/features and key recommendations will be discussed among potential users of the observatory in order to ensure a user centred design.

Annex 1: List of Consulted Observatories

Gender related

European Union and Gender Equality Observatory	The Council of European Municipalities and Regions created the EU Charter for equality of women and men in local life aiming to encourage local and regional authorities to make a political commitment on gender. The Charter launched the observatory in 2012 to help public bodies to develop local policies for equality, supporting the development of action plans, the monitoring of the implementation and the evaluation of the impact on the ground. There is the atlas of project signatories to share action plans and good practices. There are 1736 signatories from 35 countries. It has received EU and Swedish funding.
Gender Equality Observatory of URJC (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC))	This observatory belongs to the Spanish University URJC and it coordinates in a single body the equality policies within the URJC, research, the teaching of gender studies, the collaboration with other institutions and the networking. It is under the Wordpress domain and the only available language is Spanish. Its main focus is the activity of the university on gender. There is an opinion section with a sort of blog articles.
Observatorio di Genere	The ODG has been connecting Italian researchers with an interest in gender since 2011. Both individuals and groups (clubs and associations, citizens' committees, national and foreign public and private bodies, etc.) can take advantage of the free membership. The ODG is financed by both private individuals and public funds. It promotes scientific research and training opportunities (including European projects, seminars, laboratories and conferences) to enhance female empowerment and raise awareness of gender-based violence. Research produced by its members can be purchased online in the form of audio files, e-books, and academic studies. The ODG maintains an active Facebook account, posting newspaper articles, videos and events daily.
Gender Equality in Member States	Hosted by the Council of Europe, this observatory provides official information and statistics on gender equality for EU member states. The observatory looks at policy and legal aspects related to a range of gender (not just women) issues, including: stereotypes, sexism, violence, equal access, participation in decision-making, mainstreaming in policy decisions, and migrants and refugees. The site is available in English and French, with some factsheets and documents available in other languages. The observatory has a "News" tab, where it posts calls for tender, training opportunities, information on events it has held, and progress made among member states.
Gender Observatory for Equality, UAB	Operated by and for the Autonomous University of Barcelona, this observatory serves to inform and promote equal access opportunities for the campus community at large. Information on gender (not just women) can be found in three languages:

	English, Spanish, and Catalan. This includes university statistics, legal frameworks, action plans on gender, research opportunities and results, and training information for interested students and faculty. Short videos highlighting campus information and promoting gender-related campaigns engage directly with the target audience. The observatory is also very active on Twitter and Facebook, offering events, news and study opportunities.
Gender Justice Observatory	Since 2001, the Gender Justice Observatory has been providing information related to women and human rights for both lawyers and non-lawyers, in a simplified manner. The observatory is available in Spanish and English, but has no borders in the 400+ cases it posts. The observatory serves as a resource to encourage creative and innovative legal arguments relating to women and trafficking, sexual and reproductive rights, border crossing, violence, discrimination and peacebuilding. Anyone can join the observatory and sign up for its listserv. While the observatory is free, it offers the opportunity to make a donation online. As part of its advocacy-related work, the website provides information about other groups its viewers may also be interested in. It also posts advocacy-related items and activities on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.
Gender equality observatory for Latin America	Since 2007, the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean coordinates the efforts on gender equality of other UN agencies, cooperation organisations and national statistical institutes in the region. It is operated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Targeting policy and decision makers, this observatory serves to diagnose inequalities between men and women in key areas in the region, inform and increase their visibility. Information includes statistical profiles per country, reports on latest regulations and gender inequality indicators and analytical tools for policymaking. Resources for dissemination are also provided (videos, notes and infographics). The site is available in three languages: English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
European Institute for Gender Equality	EIGE hosts the Observatory of Gender Representations in the Media, whose objective is to collect and analyse data on gender equality on Portuguese media (focusing on informative contents, opinion-making spaces and advertising). It also contributes to the visibility of good practices in the field. Civil society can send complaints about media representations. The organisation also organises training courses, awareness-raising campaigns, public statements denouncing sexist advertising or news reports, conferences and events. The site is only in Portuguese.
Women's link worldwide	Women's Link Worldwide is an international non-profit organization whose mission is to bring a gender perspective (women and girls) and an intersectional analysis to human rights law. This platform hosts the Gender Justice Observatory that has more than 400 legal decisions. Legal decisions may be downloaded

	(including a summary, background, analysis and holding). The site is in English and Spanish.
Cyprus Gender Equality Observatory	Since 2003, the Cyprus Gender Equality observatory has been promoting gender equality. Their field of action is Cyprus. The observatory is managed by an NGO. A dedicated team collects, treats and evaluates data. They also conduct surveys, offer support to women, promote gender equality (workplaces, among public actors, in conferences) and support women who suffer. The site is available in cypress and English.
Le LAB Femmes du cinema	The focus of this lab is the position occupied by women in European cinema, and in particular female filmmakers. Its mission is to instigate change by making ideas emerge, suggesting actions and stimulating experimentations. The lab hosts an observatory that provides links to other websites, articles and studies related to the subject. It also provides details about policies and initiatives that have proven themselves efficient in different EU countries. The site is more detailed in French but is also contains information in English.
Womenability	Womenability is a research action project created in Paris with the mission of making gender equality a reality in cities. Its main objective is to collect data using exploratory walks and provide guidelines/best practices with concrete solutions to improve cities. The project shares the process and tools they used and runs a crowdfunding campaign. The site is only available in English.

Smartmobility

OMNIL Observatoire de la mobilité en Île-de-France	Since 2009, the mission of OMNIL is to collect mobility data in the region of Ile de France, to inform, and to organise workshops and training. It targets specially mobility experts and decision makers, but also large public. The site is only available in French. Provided information includes mobility data, topic related notes, assessment of local mobility plans, mobility trends and survey results.
ITS Observatory ERTICO	It was been created in a two-year support action funded by the H2020 programme. It is focused on Intelligent Transport Systems in Europe and it aims to provide information on ITS impacts and benefits, EU projects, success stories, standards, new updates on ITS, and market intelligence
MOBILE LIVES FORUM	Created in 2011 by SNFC, the MOBILE LIVES FORUM is an institute and knowledge area that brings together scholars, mobility researchers, artists and transportation practitioners from different backgrounds. It oversees research, publishes works, and organizes events for the arts and sciences. It also encourages debates. The site is available in English and french

Moblility observatory	This documents the way in which Pully, in collaboration with Swisscom and the EPFL is measuring the movement of motorists, cyclists, pedestrians and public transport users. It provides a series of case studies from around the city documenting, for example participatory initiatives and the use of data. It is a very impressive showcase of work conducted in one city,
Infotechnological Mobility Observatory	Mobility Lab of University of Tartu focuses on topics such as activity spaces, travel behaviour, tourism, segregation, ICT use and environmental impacts for pursuing a deeper understanding of spatial mobility, using qualitative and quantitative data e.g mobile telephone use, and active and passive mobile positioning data. This is a research centre web site
Regional road safety observatory	Regional Road Safety Observatories have 3 primary objectives: 1) to Improve the quality of road safety data collection, especially in low- and middle- income countries, 2) to Identify key data elements and indicators (such as road designs, vehicle safety standards, speed, behaviors, etc.), 3) to create a platform for knowledge sharing of best practices. Such observatories are formal networks of government representatives that share a similar culture and safety challenges, and the desire to take actions to improve road safety in their countries. It is meant as a forum to share experiences, data, and information regarding road safety policies and action, to conduct joint studies, to learn from each other and to facilitate cooperation. The observatories web sites are not very easy to find, so it is unclear which have been set up at national level. https://www.roadsafetyobservatory.com/Introduction/Welcome
Eltis mobility portal	Eltis facilitates the exchange of information, knowledge and experiences in the field of sustainable urban mobility in Europe. It is aimed at individuals working in transport as well as in related disciplines, including urban and regional development, health, energy and environmental sciences. In operation for 10 years the extensive repository contains news, case studies, facts and figures, topics, Eu legislation and policy, a mobility update, tools, photos, videos, training material, EU funding and press and promotional material related to sustainable mobility, this is very much a one stop shop, fed by outputs from Eu projects. It is multilingual but depends on the projects to provide material.
Transdev	This Mobility Observatory is a marketing tool, which enables Transdev to gain greater insight into the expectations and habits of passengers or non-users of public transport and identify what makes a transportation system attractive or undesirable. For this, the Observatory is based on sampling of 25,000 respondents in 20 different territories, in France and worldwide with more to follow. Significantly they do run Open innovation workshops
Global smart city observatory	Running since 2014, the observatory focuses on sharing smart strategies and tactics to create liveable, sustainable and inclusive territories. The focus is on technology enablement of citizen services, change management and citizen engagement. The site may no longer be active.

Digital Mobility Observatory	The objective of the Digital Mobility Observatory is to optimise the passenger experience using digital technology. Keolis and Netexplo have combined their expertise to understand future mobility trends, accelerate research and development, and design digital mobility solutions in line with passengers' needs. By combining a vision of urban mobility with the impact of digital technology in cities today, Keolis strives to simplify passengers' lives and help create the intelligent transport networks of tomorrow. Highly interactive site, based on mobility reports and findings from cities across the world. Downloadable mobility reports clear to understand using infographics.

Citizen science observatories

CITI-SENSE Citizens'observatories	The portal has been designed as access point for citizens to the tools and products developed by CITI-SENSE, including data and information which might be useful for them. On the other side, the portal is also providing a forum for all users to upload their own observations, share them and discuss. https://co.citi-sense.eu/default.aspx. Mainly focussed on air pollution. Developed out of CITI-SENSE project to develop "citizens' observatories" to empower citizens to contribute to and participate in environmental governance, to enable them to support and influence community and societal priorities and associated decision making. Project aimed to) raise environmental awareness in citizens, (ii) raise user participation in societal environmental decisions and (iii) provide feedback on the impact that citizens had in decisions. It will address the call's request for effective participation by citizens in environmental stewardship, based on broad stakeholder and user involvement in support of both community and policy priorities. The project aims to learn from citizen experience and perception and enable citizenship co-participation in community decision making and co-operative planning. Not an observatory as such, but useful for looking at how citizen science needs to be supported.
ENOLL	The European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL AISBL) as an association participates, selectively in EU-funded projects that are as strategically important for the whole network or for its working groups such as the smart cities initiatives of the European Commission. ENoLL network services encompass information, publications, events, research and online services, facilitating learning, transfer of experiences, knowledge sharing and interaction among Living Labs community, extending targeted information for various different stakeholders and other interested parties.

Open Innovation Platforms

We.ACTUM	WE.ACTUM is an open platform dedicated to the co-creation of energy policies. Funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 ENTRUST project and with "energy citizenship" at its heart, WE.ACTUM is designed for citizens, researchers and policymakers alike. The platform supports a democratic and transparent process via its policy lab, enabling citizens to propose and vote for energy policies. The platform also provides policymakers and energy experts with an energy policy database, offering detailed information on both national-level and sector-specific energy strategies. The site is available in French and in English
EUROGENDER	Eurogender is EIGE's online cooperation and consultation hub that allows all its members to share knowledge and contribute to advancing gender equality in Europe and beyond. It provides workspaces where virtual teams work together and online discussion where you can share your knowledge and engage with experts. The platform has an "Events" tab, where it posts gender related events. It also offers the possibility to registered members to post their own events.
READY HUB	The READY HUB is an online platform created in the framework of an EU project namely READY. The platform provides information on new smart cities' initiatives and allows stakeholders to take part in open discussions. The concept is driven by Open Innovation and social media: anyone can like and comment other user's posts. It is accessible to all, however, to interact with other users, post comments and share your ideas, it is necessary to sign up. The site is only available in English.
African Road Safety Observatory	Created in the framework of an EU project namely SaferAfrica, this observatory provides a space for interaction to highlight the relevant road safety needs in African countries. It includes statistics, reports, fact sheets and links. Moreover, it monitors existing strategies and road safety policies. The online platform also offers the possibility to registered members to report a road safety related problem in your country or propose a solution. The site is in English, French and Portuguese.

Others

European Observatory for Clusters and Industrial Change	The aim of the EOCIC is to help Europe's regions in designing better and more evidence-based cluster policies and initiatives. The observatory provides statistical and trend analysis of clusters, identifies favourable framework conditions and bottlenecks for the development of clusters and supports cluster policy learning and cooperation. The site is in English.
African Road Safety Observatory	A MoU was established in 2018 by the World Bank, the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), and the International Transport Forum (ITF). It aims to support African countries' efforts to reduce road transport fatalities by uniting their activities to systematically collect, analyze, and share reliable road crash data. It

	serves as a space for government officials and road safety experts to exchange knowledge, share best practices, and scale up effective policies across the region.

Annex 2: Analysis of German sites

An analysis was carried out by the German hub, with the aim of identifying typical functional User Interface patterns offered by information platforms. As an result, different elements could be identified, which are of particular importance for the conception and development of the TInnGO Observatory. Special emphasis must be placed on:

- the navigation area
- information-search and -filter function
- interlinking of related information
- uniform criteria for structuring information content
- comment and discussion functionalities
- user group specific presentation of information
- social media functionalities

Following the identified patterns will described in more detail, using some examples from the analysis. The findings will be taken into account in the planning and implementation of the TInnGO Observatory.

Navigation

Finding and accessing information plays an essential role in information platforms. The navigation tools should encourage the user to discover, to browse the information. Of course, icons and pictograms are helpful means, as they have a high recognition value, but they are also difficult to create. The information platform https://benchwerk.de provides an

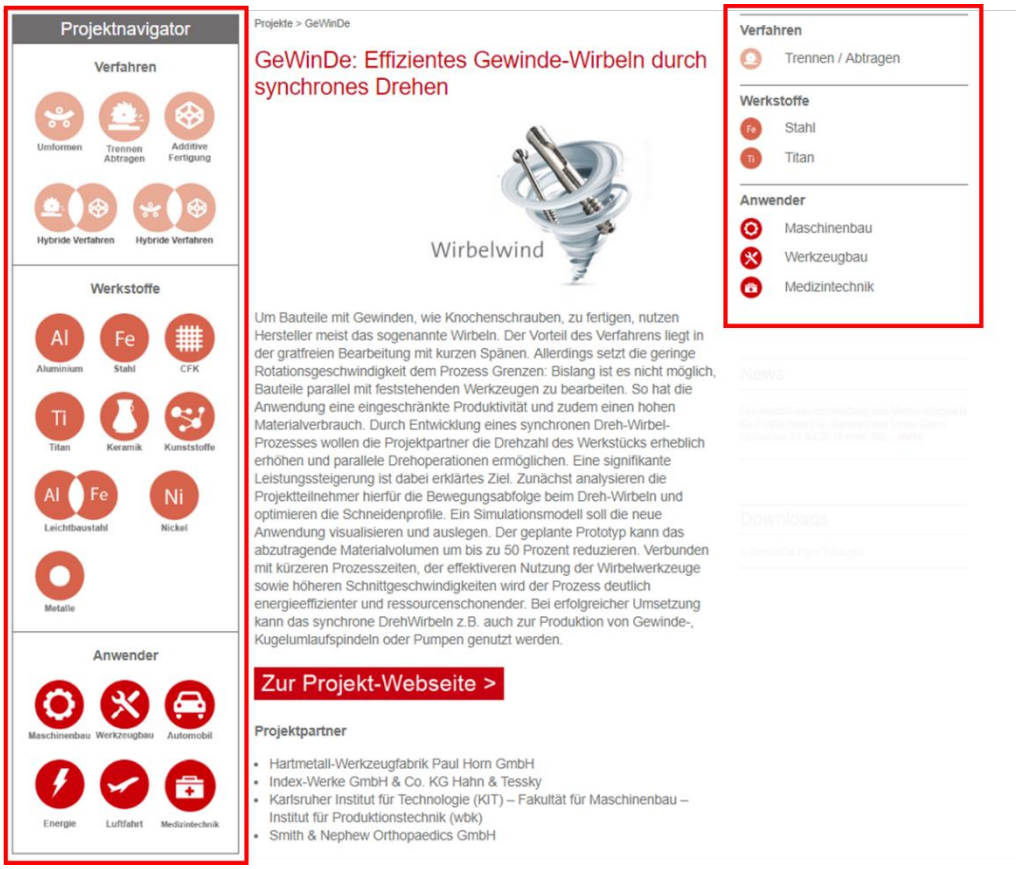

Figure 4: Example of an intuitive navigation functionality *https://benchwerk.de*

example with a high usability. Aim of this platform is to provide an overview of various innovative manufacturing processes for products. The clearly structured and intuitive navigation area allows access from different perspectives and knowledge interests. In this special case, through the criteria: type of process, the materials used, but also the fields of application.

The index on the right side of the page, gives and overview about materials and areas of application for the displayed information. This supports the easy identification of related information.

Information-search and -filter function

A search and result filter function helps to systematically explore knowledge on the one hand, but also to find specific knowledge elements on the other. The exemplarily listed page below is an information platform on the subject of nuclear energy and safety. The filter options here allow to filter the results by using different criteria. In this particular case: author, topic, type of document and time period.

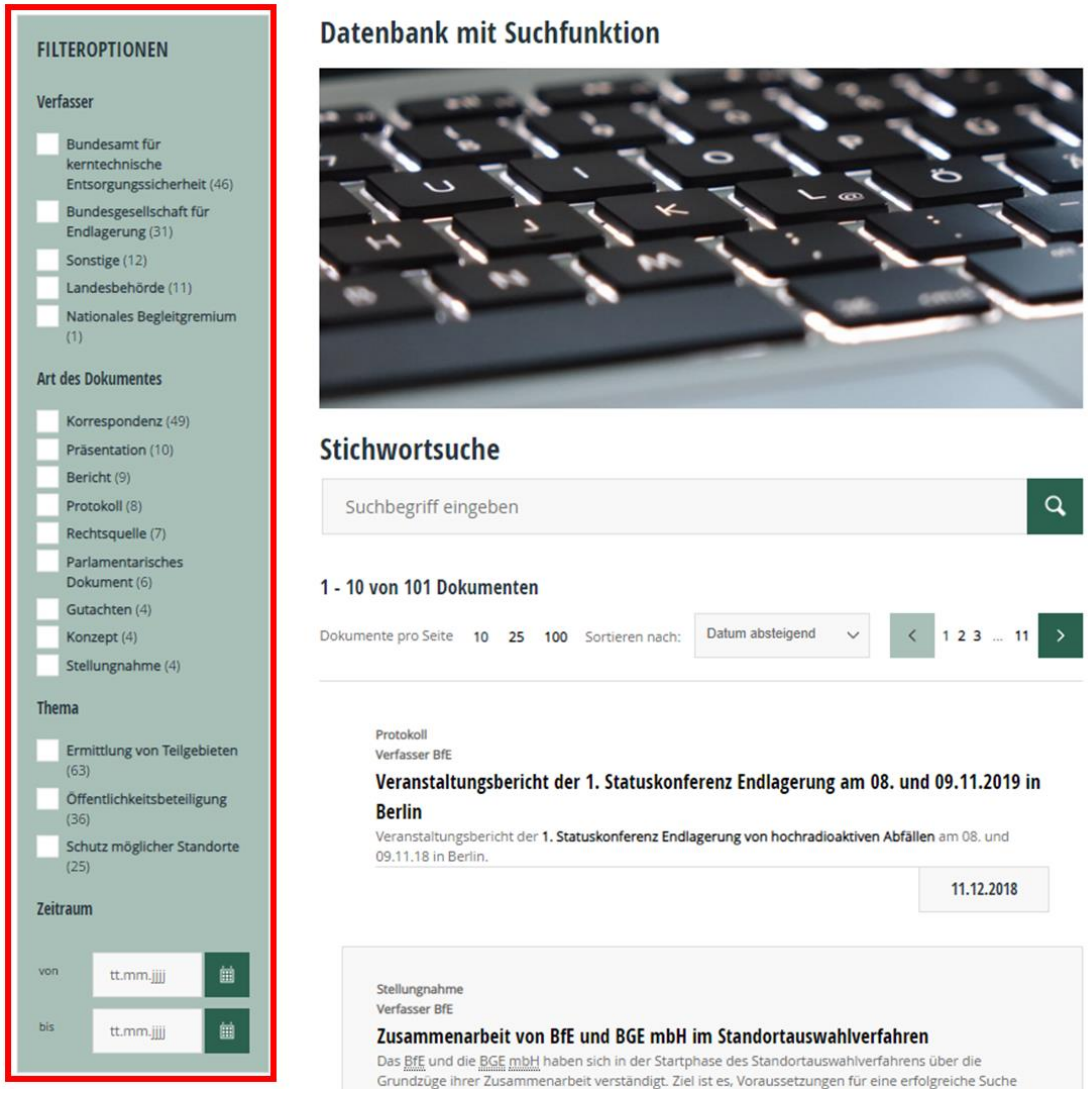

Figure 5: Example of a search- and filter function
https://www.bfe.bund.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/BfE/DE/SOA-Suche_Formular.html

Interlinking of related information

The recommendation function *"This might also be of interest to you"* is a very popular element used by almost all websites dealing with music, news or information in general. It is an important element that helps the user to explore the platform content and to attract the users´ attention for certain topics.

Figure 6: *Example for a possible interlinking of related information* https://biooekonomie.de

Another instrument is the use of tags visible to the user. In the example shown below, the tags for the different content elements is attached to the text. These tags are used on the one hand to make the post searchable via the search function, but as shown in this example, it should support the user in building mental models and to systematically explore the knowledge.

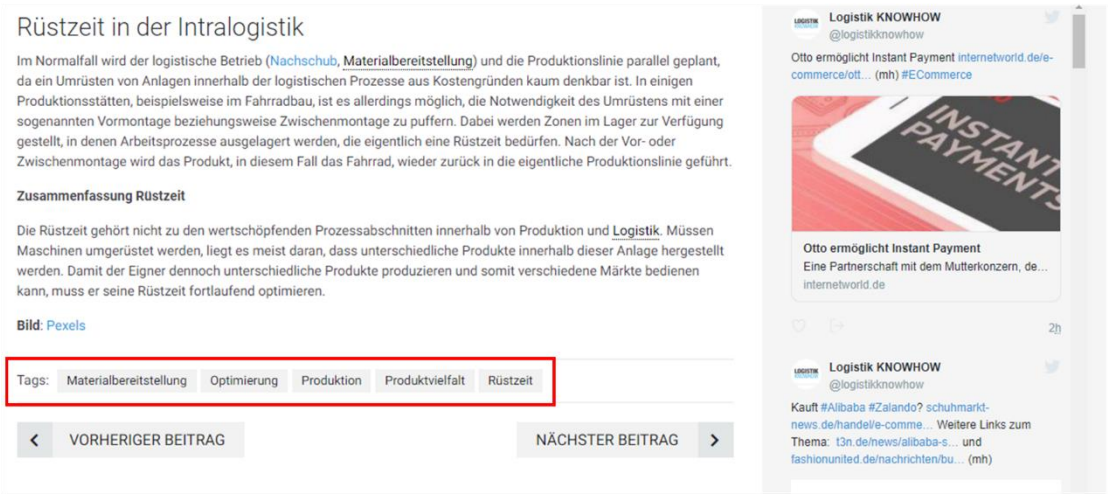

Figure 7: *Example for the use of tags to explore platform content*
https://logistikknowhow.com/aktuelle-themen/ruestzeit-in-produktion-und-intralogistik/

Uniform criteria and structure for structuring information content

The site IMDb www.idmb.com is an information database about films. All films mentioned on this platform are described by using an uniform criteria. This increases the conformity of expectations and supports selective reading. The criteria used in the this special case are: Videos, Photos, More like this, Cast, Storyline, Details, Did you know?, Frequently asked questions, User Reviews.

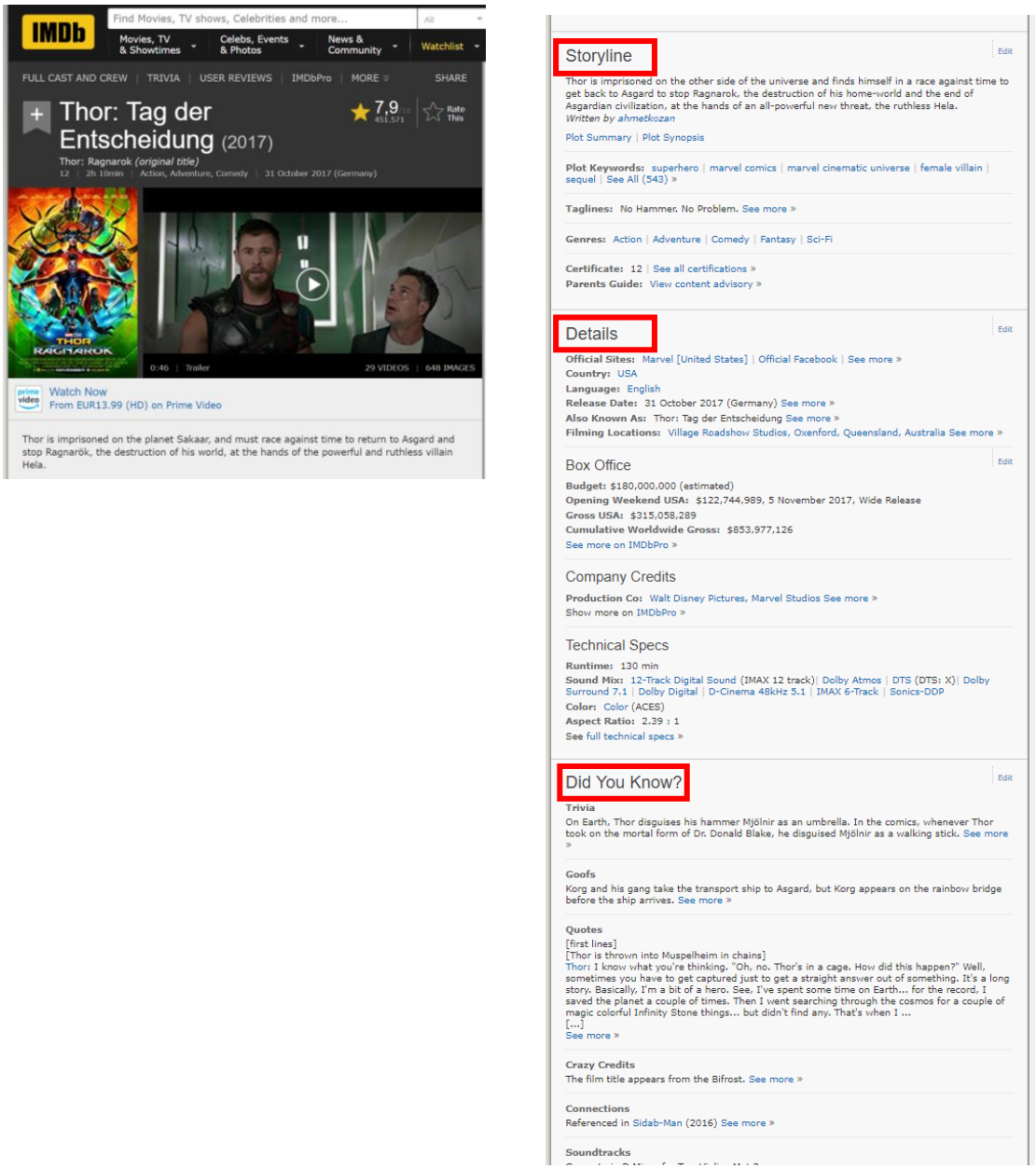

Figure 8: Example for the use of uniform criteria for structuring information
www.imdb.org

Comment and discussion functionalities

A lot of information platforms offer comment and discussion functionalities. This allows the knowledge to be further developed because users can contribute their experiences and impressions. It is an important tool for building a community that actively participates in the further development of the platform. The information platform that is shown as an example below, offers the possibility to the users to comment on each information element.

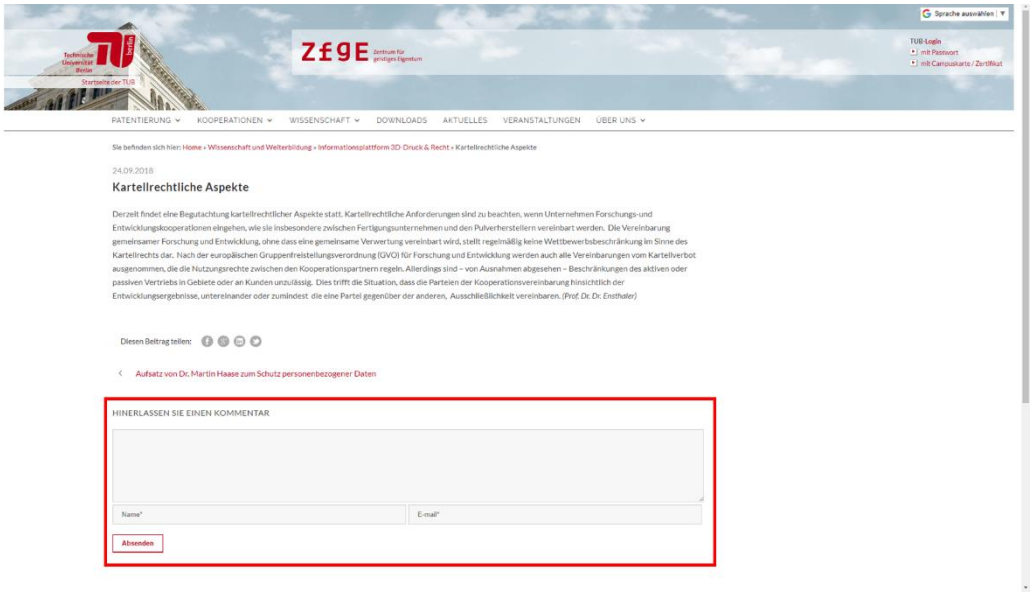

Figure 9: Example for comment and discussion functionality http://www.zfge.tu-berlin.de/agent-3d/kartellrechtliche-aspekte/

User group specific presentation of information

Some pages offer information adapted to the user and his requirements. The example shown below is an information platform for open access publication. At the entering page, users can choose if they want to be provided with user group specific information or subject related information.

Figure 10: Example for individual access to information depending on user group and knowledge interest https://open-access.net

Social media functionalities

In order to share information in a simple way, while preserving the connection to the platform, it makes sense to provide functions for sharing content via social networks. The information platform www.biooekonomie.de provides an good example of this. A bar is permanently displayed here, which makes it very easy for the user to share the information, even encourages him to do so.

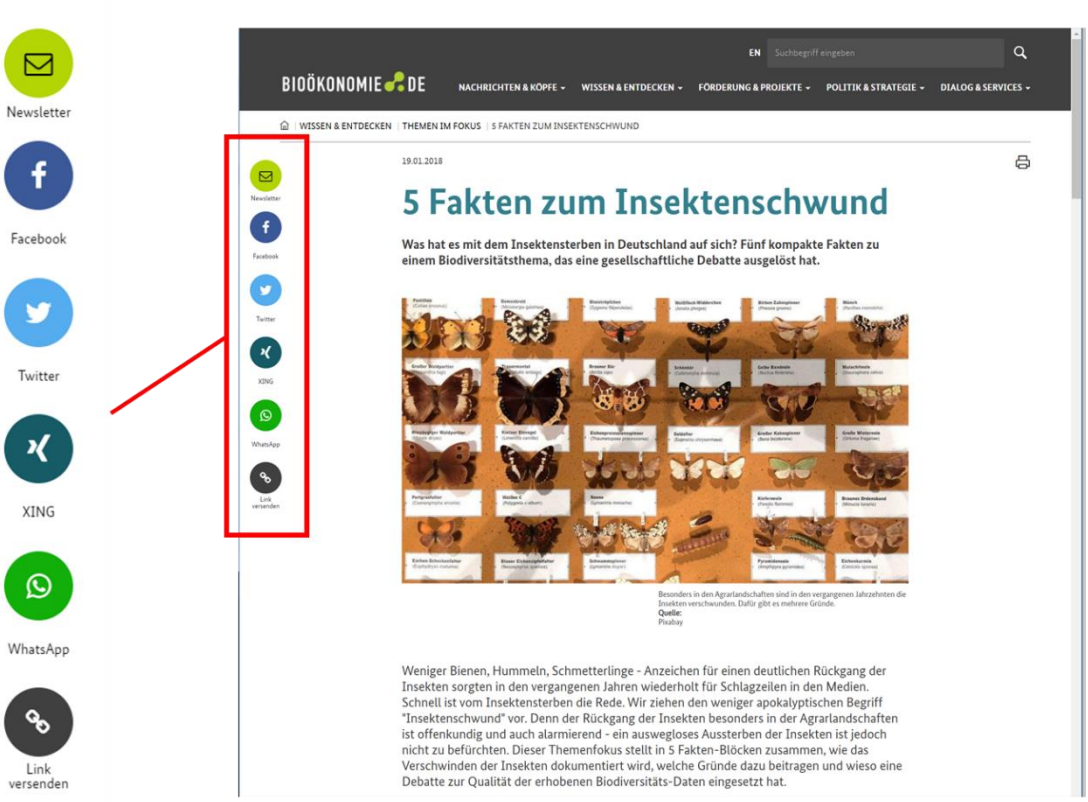

Figure 11: Example for comprehensive integration of social media functionalities www.biooekonomie.de

Here the list of pages, used for the last section

Name	URL
Benchwerk Information platform on innovative manufacturing processes	https://benchwerk.de
Bundesamt für Kerntechnische Entsorgungssicherheit Federal information platform on the subject of nuclear energy and safety	https://www.bfe.bund.de
Logistic-Knowhow	https://logistikknowhow.com/

Information platform on the topic of logistics	
IMDB Movie-Database platform	www.imdb.org
Zentrum für geistiges Eigentum Information platform of the "Center for Intellectual Property" of the TU Berlin	http://www.zfge.tu-berlin.de
Open Access Information platform on the topic of Open Access publication	https://open-access.net
Bioökonomie Information platform on the topic of bioeconomy	www.biooekonomie.de