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Coordinating  
high impact  
for CAPS

## ARTICLE ON GOOD PRACTICES

Advancement introduction to Deliverable 3.3

The ChiC team has been working hard in order to map the good practices developed by the CAPS projects in 2017.

The analysis used to map the good practices is based on the methodological approach described in Passani et al. ([https://capssi.eu/wp-content/uploads/CHiC\\_D3.1\\_final.pdf](https://capssi.eu/wp-content/uploads/CHiC_D3.1_final.pdf)) in which the framework developed by Murray, Caulier-Grice and Mulgan (2012) is used to assess the following six steps of social innovation:

- Prompt and proposal
- Processes of prototyping
- Users engagement processes
- Sustainability
- Process of scaling up
- Process of systemic change

According to the above-mentioned six steps, it has been possible to aggregate data about the status of the CAPS community and map around 40 good practices.

CAPS projects involve in total 188 partners from 25 countries, including non-EU countries such as Kenya, Kosovo, Turkey and Israel. At the European level, United Kingdom, Italy and Spain are the most represented countries in the CAPS community.

These projects aim to engage a very broad range of stakeholders. CAPS outputs focuses on: citizens, public administrations, decision makers, researchers, universities, social movements and social innovators and are developing 70 pilots in different European cities engaging local communities. 18 technological outputs have been released and are already available at <http://capssi.eu/caps-tool/>.

The majority of the projects use a co-design and/or agile approach to the outputs development. This means that end-users participate from the beginning in the technological development of the projects and interact directly with their prototypes through dedicated workshops, role-plays and hackathons. Such participatory approach reflects the relevancy of the “user engagement” as a crucial strategy for all the projects. In some cases, final users and beneficiary communities are directly involved in the consortium, in other cases the projects find innovative ways of communicating in order to keep them motivated and continue to interact with the project. The projects’ communication and dissemination activities are diversified as seen in the production of book series, broadcasting of particular events, organisation of open dinners using food otherwise wasted, etc.



*Figure 1. A group picture of the EmpoderaLive 2017 event*

More than one project adopts incentives, tangible rewards, games and competitions to keep their users active.



*Figure 2. Making Sense team working with the people of the Sant Antoni neighbourhood (Barcelona) for measuring air pollution and noise*

CAPS community is also aware of the importance of the projects sustainability. Some projects are working to replicate their activities in other contexts with public or private funds, for example, foreseeing the creation of a foundation that might uptake their results. Others are working towards an institutional uptake of their project's outputs by local government, international agencies (e.g. being in touch with the United Nations) and standardization bodies. Some organisation will include the project's outputs in their service offer as a way of enlarging their already-existing economic activities, for example using a freemium business model in which basic services are available for free to all and then interested users can pay for more advanced services through a fee.

The analysis conducted so far by the ChiC team highlights the ability of the CAPS community to be interdisciplinary. In fact, CAPS projects are not only interdisciplinary in terms of scientific partners coming from different disciplines, but they also bridge research and civic society by including in the consortia groups such as associations, NGOs, grassroots organisation and activists.

In summary, the above-mentioned factors allows the CAPS community to concretely produce an impact on society especially regarding social dimensions.

As anticipated, the current analysis is preliminary and will be updated in the coming months. Final results will be ready in Spring 2018 and made available online.

Follow the [ChiC project](#) to be kept informed about progresses and next steps.