



BAUHAUS4MED

Interreg
Euro-MED



Co-funded by
the European Union

D.1.1.1 CROWDVOCACY Digital Platform for Citizens Participation in Co-Creating Green Areas

V 2.0

DOCUMENT AND PROJECT DETAILS

Programme	Interreg Euro_MED
Programme priority	Greener MED
Specific objective	RSO2.4: Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches
Project title	Testing New European Bauhaus Solutions for Deep Green Trans
Project acronym	BAUHAUS4MED
Work Package	WP1
Activity	A1.1 Adaptation of testing New European Bauhaus (NEB) concept and methodologies
Deliverable Name	D.1.1.1 CROWDVOCACY digital platform for citizens participation at co-creating green areas
Deliverable Type	Key deliverable
Responsible Partner	PP4 Platoniq and PP5 Crowdpolicy
Lead Partner	PP4 Platoniq
Project start	1-1-2024
Due date of Deliverable	31-12-2024
Status	Reviewed
Submission date	31-12-2024

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

B4M	BAUHAUS4MED
NEB	New European Bauhaus

DOCUMENT REVIEW

Version	Date	Review comment	Revised by (PP/person)
Version 1.0	01.10.2024.	The first draft for revision	Platoniq. Olivier Schulbaum, Daniel Subiabre
Version 1.1	31.10.2024.	Drafting B4M Dashboard Section	Crowdpolicy. Kyriakos Mouskos
Version 1.2	20.11.2024.	Revision and High quality Screenshots	Platoniq. Olivier Schulbaum-Crowdpolicy. Kyriakos Mouskos
Version 2.0	31.12.2024	Final Revision and formatting	Platoniq. Olivier Schulbaum,

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1 OVERVIEW

Crowdvocacy is a participatory multi platform designed specifically for institutional public-private partnerships (PPPs) to support the development of local nodes and facilitate the launch and implementation of open calls within the Bauhaus4Med project. The platform enables citizens to engage in the co-creation of green spaces and other urban solutions, fostering deliberative and participatory democracy through online tools.

The Crowdvocacy platform combines several open-source systems to create a comprehensive solution. **Decidim** and **Goteo** are the key platforms that drive this participatory ecosystem. **Decidim** facilitates deliberative democracy, allowing citizens to engage in decision-making processes, while **Goteo** is used for crowdfunding, enabling the mobilization of financial resources to support these initiatives. These platforms are integrated within the Crowdvocacy ecosystem to provide a unified, collaborative environment where citizens can submit proposals, debate solutions, and contribute to funding projects that promote green urban spaces and sustainable development.

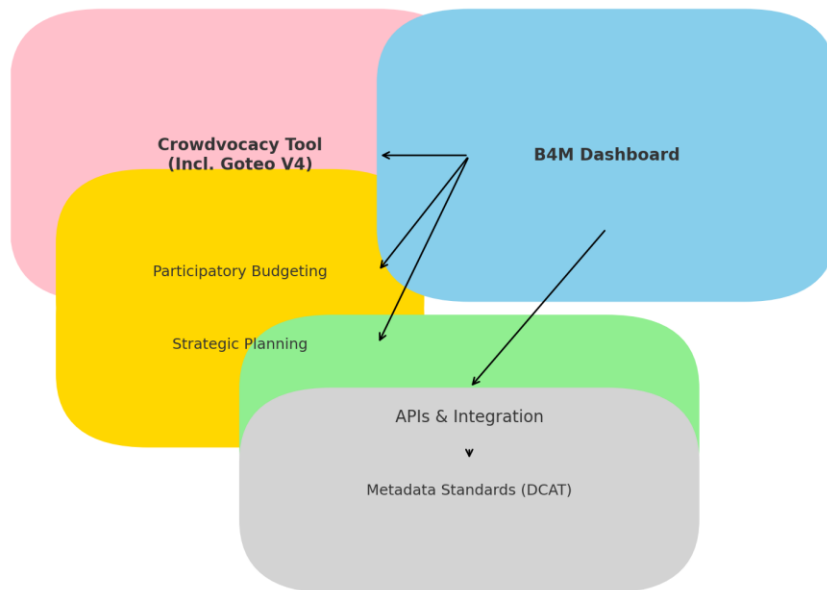
As part of this initiative, the **B4M Dashboard** serves as an Open Data Dashboard that consolidates and centralizes all relevant data from Decidim, and Goteo. This dashboard allows stakeholders to monitor and analyze the progress of the project, providing real-time data to support decision-making and strategic planning. The integration of both the Crowdvocacy platform and the B4M Dashboard ensures a seamless experience for users across multiple platforms.

1.1 Platform Components

The **Crowdvocacy** platform relies on three key components: **Decidim**, **Goteo**, and the **B4M Dashboard**. Each of these elements plays a unique role in enabling participatory democracy, fostering collaborative funding efforts, and ensuring informed decision-making.

- **Decidim (B4M.space):** This participatory governance platform allows citizens to submit proposals, vote, and engage in discussions. It ensures that decisions are made collectively, reflecting the voice of the community in shaping urban development projects.
- **Goteo B4M:** A civic crowdfunding platform that enables citizens to raise funds for the projects they propose. **Goteo** supports a **match-funding model** to amplify the resources available for initiatives, ensuring more projects receive the financial backing they need to succeed.
- **B4M Dashboard:** A data aggregation tool that provides stakeholders with real-time insights into the progress and impact of initiatives. It integrates data from

Decidim and **Goteo**, enabling users to visualize the status of campaigns, proposals, and funding progress, facilitating informed decisions.



1.2 Scenarios and Use Cases

In the **Crowdvocacy** platform, **citizens** interact by submitting proposals for urban projects (e.g., green spaces), discussing these proposals with the community, and voting on initiatives through **Decidim**. Once a proposal has been submitted, **Goteo** enables the community to fund the projects through crowdfunding campaigns, while the **B4M Dashboard** tracks funding progress, engagement metrics, and the effectiveness of proposals in real-time.

These tools create a **dynamic feedback loop** where data from the **B4M Dashboard** influences the proposal process by providing continuous feedback on funding and participation. This ensures that all stakeholders can collaborate to refine and improve proposals, based on insights from ongoing projects.

1.3 Test Case: Decidim Barcelona for B4M Dashboard

The **B4M Dashboard** has been tested with **Decidim Barcelona** data. This test case will integrate anonymized data from **Decidim Barcelona**, providing real-world data on citizen participation and project progress. **Key Stats** for **Decidim Barcelona** include:

- 145,136 participants
- 35 processes

- **390 assemblies**
- **33,469 proposals**

This test case will showcase the integration of **Decidim** with the **B4M Dashboard**, offering insights into how participatory processes can be visualized and tracked in real-time. It serves as a demonstration of the effectiveness of the **B4M Dashboard** for data-driven decision-making and project impact evaluation.

By incorporating data from **Decidim Barcelona**, the **B4M Dashboard** will provide a well-informed example of how participatory processes can be tracked and visualized in a real city setting. This test will serve as a model for other cities and regions looking to implement the **B4M Dashboard**. It will help to refine the dashboard's capabilities, ensuring that it can effectively support data-driven decision-making in diverse participatory environments.

1.4 Data Flow and Compliance

The integration of **Decidim**, **Goteo**, and the **B4M Dashboard** relies on robust data-sharing mechanisms through **APIs** (Application Programming Interfaces). These APIs ensure seamless data flow across the platforms, facilitating real-time updates of proposals, funding statuses, and project outcomes.

The **DCAT** metadata standard ensures data compatibility and interoperability, enabling stakeholders to access and share information across platforms. Additionally, data privacy is maintained through the use of **OAuth 2.0** for **Single Sign-On (SSO)** functionality, allowing users to seamlessly login and navigate between **Decidim**, **Goteo**, and the **B4M Dashboard** without security concerns.

1.5 Impact and Future Vision

The **Crowdvocacy** platform aims for long-term expansion and scalability, incorporating additional data sources and features to support a variety of urban sustainability initiatives. Through continuous integration of new data and refining the **B4M Dashboard's** capabilities, the platform will support data-driven decisions that are crucial for urban planning and development. Ultimately, it aspires to foster inclusive, transparent, and participatory governance, ensuring a greater role for citizens in the decision-making processes that shape their environments.

2. TRACING CROWDVOCACY TERM IN RECENT HISTORY

The term "**Crowdvocacy**", first coined by the **Platoniq Foundation**, represents an innovative approach to enhancing democratic participation through **digital tools** and **methodologies**. Platoniq, a pioneer in **civic tech** since 2001, has long focused on creating **open-source platforms** that foster **citizen engagement**, **digital campaigning**, and **co-creation processes**. The term **crowdvocacy** reflects Platoniq's commitment to amplifying **collective intelligence** and empowering citizens to influence **public policies** via **participatory mechanisms** and **data-driven insights**. This effort is in line with Platoniq's broader mission of promoting **transparency**, **co-responsibility**, and **social impact** through platforms like **Goteo.org**, an open-source **civic crowdfunding** tool.

Platoniq's methodologies frequently intersect with other initiatives like **Decidim**, an open-source participatory democracy platform. **Decidim** enables citizens to co-create **policies** and **projects** collaboratively, while ensuring **transparency** and **traceability** in decision-making processes. Both **Decidim** and **Goteo** showcase Platoniq's shared ethos of empowering communities to shape **public agendas** using **civic technologies**. These platforms exemplify how **digital tools** are used to **democratize access to information** and foster **inclusive governance**.

Unleashing Civic Power: The Playground of Participatory Platforms

The development of **crowdvocacy** can be seen as part of the broader movement of digital participatory platforms that aim to improve **civic engagement** and **collective action**. These platforms represent interconnected phases of a civic initiative's lifecycle. Drawing on the metaphor of a **city playground**, each platform—**petitioning**, **deliberation**, **crowdfunding**, **campaigning**, **participatory budgeting**, and **civic initiatives**—can be thought of as distinct zones where **citizens**, **governments**, and **private actors** collaborate, each operating under different rules but working towards **shared goals**.

Petition platforms serve as entry points, raising awareness and mobilizing support for emerging issues. **Deliberation platforms** provide structured spaces for dialogue and co-creation, refining ideas into actionable proposals. **Civic crowdfunding platforms**, like **Goteo**, pool financial and non-monetary resources to bring projects to life, fostering **public-private collaboration**. **Campaigning platforms** help sustain momentum by amplifying initiatives and engaging broader audiences.

Participatory budgeting and **civic initiatives** represent the most advanced stages of engagement. **Participatory budgeting** allows communities to directly allocate **public funds**, as seen in cities like **Warsaw** and **Lahti**, where residents influence **municipal spending decisions**. **Civic initiatives** enable citizens to propose policies or projects that,

upon meeting thresholds (such as 1% of a city's census in **Decide Madrid**), can move forward to **referendums** or formal deliberations. These mechanisms ensure that **citizen-driven** ideas with substantial support are integrated into governance.

This ecosystem exemplifies **crowdvocacy**, which merges diverse participatory tools into a unified framework for **systemic change**. Platforms like **Decidim** and **CitizenLab** demonstrate how digital tools facilitate **collaborative governance** by connecting **citizens** with **decision-makers**, while ensuring **transparency** and **accountability**. Public-private partnerships thrive within this framework as governments transition into **facilitators** rather than sole providers, leveraging **collective intelligence** and shared resources to enable large-scale civic action.

The **playground metaphor** underscores the dynamic interplay between these platforms. While each platform serves a unique function—whether enabling petitions, funding projects, or shaping policies—they collectively create an inclusive space where diverse actors can "play different games" but contribute to a **shared vision** of **democratic participation**. This integrated approach not only empowers individual initiatives but also fosters **systemic transformations** in **urban governance** and **public life**.

Crowdvocacy as an Evolution of Civic Engagement

Crowdvocacy represents an evolution of traditional methods of civic engagement by leveraging digital platforms and **collective intelligence**. Traditional civic engagement methods, often characterized by **one-way communication** or **limited dialogue** between citizens and authorities, are now complemented by **crowdvocacy's** dynamic and **interactive participation**.

The key differences that set **crowdvocacy** apart from traditional engagement include:

1. **Digital-first approach:** **Crowdvocacy** utilizes **online platforms** to enable widespread participation, overcoming **geographical** and **temporal** constraints.
2. **Collective intelligence:** **Crowdvocacy** harnesses the **wisdom of crowds** to generate more **innovative solutions** and **insights**.
3. **Continuous engagement:** Unlike traditional methods that might involve sporadic participation, **crowdvocacy** enables ongoing, real-time engagement in **policy-making**, creating an environment where citizen input is continually integrated into decision-making processes.
4. **Data-driven decision-making:** By aggregating and analyzing large-scale citizen input, **crowdvocacy** provides **comprehensive and representative data** that supports better-informed policymaking.
5. **Empowerment and co-creation:** **Crowdvocacy** transforms citizens from passive participants into **active co-creators** of policies and solutions, ensuring that their input directly impacts decision-making.

6. **Transparency and accountability:** **Digital platforms** enable greater transparency in decision-making, fostering **trust** and **accountability** throughout the participatory process.

This **digital participatory ecosystem** fosters **inclusive governance** by connecting citizens with decision-makers and enabling **cross-sector collaboration**. As platforms like **Decidim** and **CitizenLab** illustrate, digital tools are bridging the gap between **public authorities** and **citizens**, turning the policymaking process into a shared responsibility among all stakeholders. This ecosystem, often referred to as a "playground of participatory platforms," highlights how diverse **tools for petitioning, deliberation, crowdfunding, and campaigning** complement each other to achieve **systemic change** in urban governance and other areas of public life.

The **Metadecidim** community plays a crucial role in the development and improvement of Decidim, serving as a collaborative and democratic force that shapes the platform's evolution. This community, comprising software developers, social activists, researchers, and administrative staff from various organizations, actively participates in multiple aspects of Decidim's growth.

By leveraging its own instance of the Decidim platform, Metadecidim embodies the concept of a "recursively democratic infrastructure," using the very tools it develops to manage and improve itself. This approach ensures that Decidim remains aligned with its core values of transparency, participation, and democratic decision-making.

Metadecidim functions as an intermediary between the political and technical levels of Decidim, fostering discussions and analyses of user experiences and development needs. The community collaborates on several key areas:

1. **Feature Development:** Members propose and help define new features for the platform, ensuring it remains responsive to user needs.
2. **Bug Reporting and Fixing:** The community reports bugs and assists developers in resolving issues, contributing to the platform's continuous improvement.
3. **Design and Innovation:** Metadecidim participants engage in designing and creating new functionalities, driving innovation within the platform.
4. **Research and Analysis:** The community organizes research-oriented meetings called Labs, which contribute to the platform's ongoing development.
5. **Governance:** Metadecidim operates with a democratic governance structure, exemplifying the participatory principles it promotes.
6. **Community Engagement:** Regular community meetings, annual conferences (Decidim Fest), and other events facilitate ongoing engagement and collaboration.

Goteo platform's contribution to the broader goals of crowdvocacy

The Goteo platform significantly contributes to the broader goals of crowdvocacy by fostering civic engagement, collective action, and resource mobilization for socially impactful projects. As an open-source civic crowdfunding platform, Goteo empowers individuals and organizations to co-create initiatives aligned with social and environmental priorities, such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through its innovative match-funding model, Goteo not only facilitates financial support from individual donors but also leverages contributions from public and private institutions to amplify the impact of campaigns.

Transparency is a cornerstone of Goteo's approach, allowing public scrutiny of funding dynamics and campaign outcomes via open data and APIs. This openness builds trust among participants and strengthens accountability in the allocation of resources. By categorizing campaigns based on social commitments—such as ecological sustainability, democratic values, and gender equality—Goteo ensures alignment with broader civic goals while enabling donors to support causes that resonate with their values.

Furthermore, Goteo promotes collaborative governance and participatory decision-making by involving communities in campaign creation and execution. Its dual focus on monetary and non-monetary contributions fosters a culture of shared responsibility, where backers can offer skills or resources in addition to funds. This model exemplifies "matchfunding," expanding beyond financial transactions to include knowledge sharing and community building.

By integrating these principles into its operations, Goteo advances the objectives of crowdvocacy by democratizing access to funding, empowering grassroots movements, and creating a scalable framework for collective action that bridges digital tools with civic engagement.

Goteo's match-funding model significantly enhances the impact of crowdfunding campaigns by leveraging institutional support to amplify individual contributions. This innovative approach creates a multiplier effect, boosting both the financial outcomes and the overall success rates of campaigns.

The model works by having institutions match every euro donated by individual contributors, effectively doubling the amount raised. This institutional backing provides a stamp of approval, increasing the credibility of projects and fostering greater trust among potential backers. As a result, match-funded campaigns on Goteo receive on average 180% more in crowd donations compared to campaigns without institutional support.

The success rate of match-funded campaigns is remarkably high, with over 90% reaching their funding goals, compared to a 75% success rate for typical crowdfunding campaigns.

on the platform. This increased likelihood of success encourages more project creators to launch campaigns and motivates backers to contribute.

Beyond financial metrics, Goteo's match-funding model promotes broader civic engagement and co-responsibility in funding social initiatives. It creates a bridge between public institutions and citizens, fostering new forms of dialogue and collaboration. The model also empowers project creators by providing them with training in campaign management, communication, and community building, reducing their dependence on traditional funding sources.

By combining institutional resources with grassroots support, Goteo's match-funding approach not only increases the financial impact of campaigns but also strengthens community involvement and the overall sustainability of civic initiatives.

3. A ROBUST COMBO, A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNICAL AND ETHICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE 3 CORE ELEMENTS OF THE CROWDVOCACY PLATFORM

The Crowdvocacy platform aims to revolutionize how citizens engage with urban development and green space creation. By bringing together **Decidim**, **Goteo**, and the **B4M Dashboard**, the platform creates a collaborative ecosystem where citizens can not only participate in decision-making but also contribute to the financial backing of projects.

3.1 Decidim: A Powerful Force in Digital Democracy

Decidim has emerged as a powerful force in digital democracy, with its impact evident in the impressive numbers it has achieved. The platform's reach extends across 30 countries, where 390 diverse organizations have deployed Decidim instances, showcasing its global appeal and adaptability to various cultural and political contexts. This widespread adoption underscores Decidim's effectiveness in fostering participatory governance and citizen engagement on an international scale.

The robustness and continuous evolution of Decidim are ensured by a dedicated community of 147 individuals who maintain and develop the software. This committed group works tirelessly to release multiple new versions each year, ensuring that Decidim remains at the forefront of civic technology innovation and responsive to the evolving needs of its users.

Decidim's success is further bolstered by the support of 18 partner organizations, representing a diverse coalition of public institutions, private companies, associations, and foundations. This collaborative ecosystem not only provides crucial resources and expertise but also demonstrates the platform's ability to unite various sectors in the pursuit of enhanced democratic participation. Together, these figures paint a picture of

Decidim as a thriving, community-driven platform making significant strides in transforming civic engagement worldwide.

Decidim integrates innovative features to address the social and participatory dimensions of citizen engagement. One of its key strengths lies in fostering a socially engaging environment, akin to a network, where user profiles enable dynamic interactions. Participants can subscribe to other profiles, exchange messages, and create user communities, encouraging collaboration and collective action. This social aspect transforms Decidim into more than a participatory tool—it becomes a space for building relationships and shared initiatives.

The platform also ensures a transparent participatory journey, from the submission of an idea to its realization. Through its "Proposals" and "Accountability" modules, Decidim offers full traceability of participation. Each proposal on the platform is treated as a living piece of content that evolves over time. Users can track its origins—whether it stems from a public meeting, an institution, or a group of citizens—and follow its progress as it connects with other elements within the platform. For instance, proposals can link to participatory budgeting projects or institutional actions, with real-time updates on their implementation status. This transparency fosters trust and accountability while empowering citizens to actively engage in shaping public policies and projects.

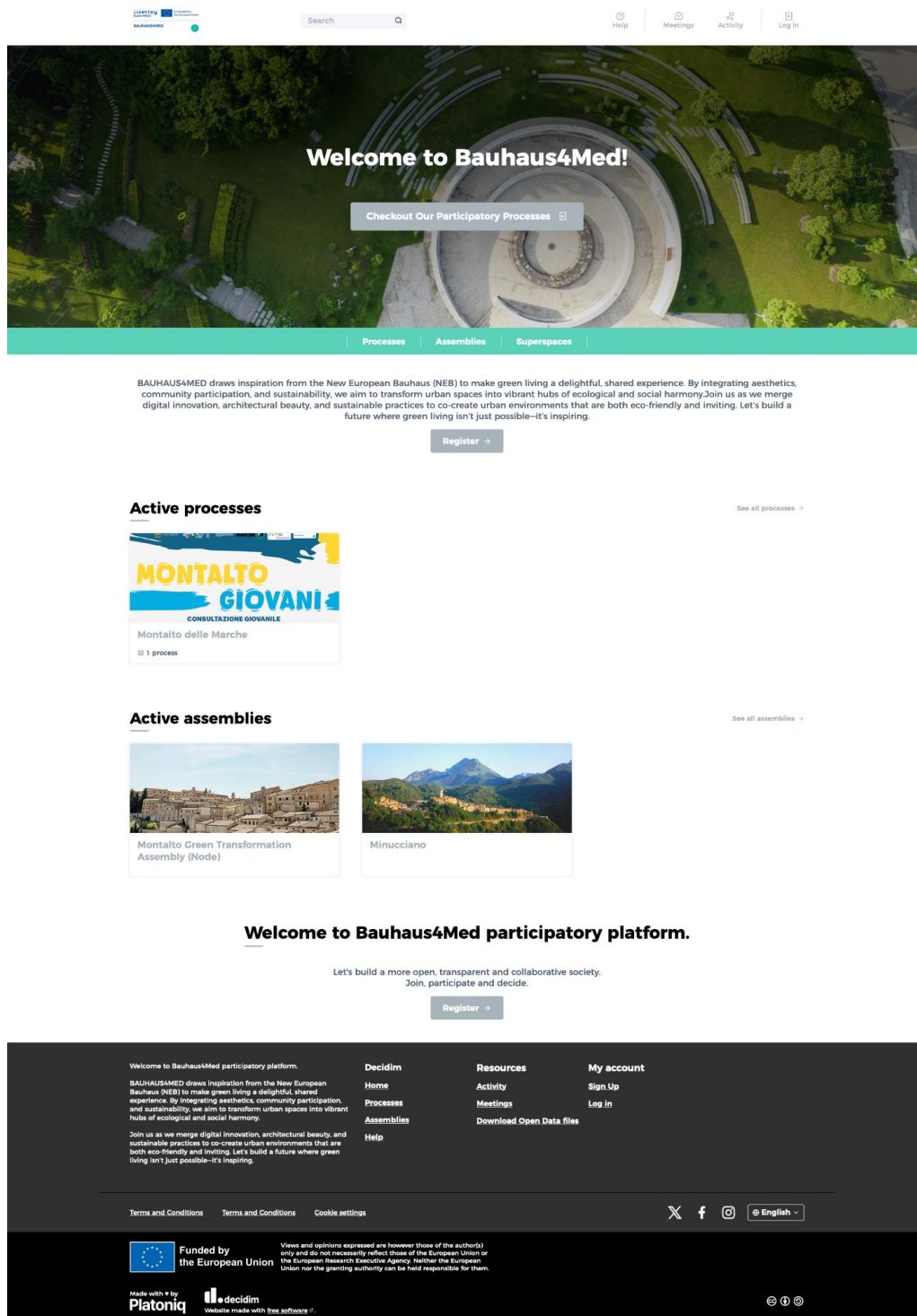


Figure 3.1.1 Landing page of the <https://b4m.space/>

Platoniq has contributed to Decidim by creating bug patches and creating new features. Some of these features have been already merged in the core codebase, others are provided as independent modules, optionally available and others are currently under development. Barcelona city council is the original creator of the project and its main supporter but the Decidim association, which Platoniq's is part of, is in charge of the governance of the project.

Choice of Domain Name for the Decidim Platform within the Crowdvocacy Environment

The domain name *b4m.space* was carefully chosen to reflect the core values and objectives of the platform, aligning with both the principles of the New European Bauhaus (NEB) and the broader goals of green transformation through local nodes. The “*b4m*” element signifies the notion of “before movement” or “be for movement,” emphasizing the platform’s role in prefiguring and catalyzing local and systemic change towards sustainability and environmental transformation. This aligns with the NEB’s call for inclusivity, sustainability, and innovation in the urban and environmental spaces.

The “*.space*” component is symbolic of a collaborative space—both physical and digital—where institutions and citizens can co-create, deliberate, and act together. By incorporating the idea of “space,” the domain name underscores the platform’s role in creating spaces of collaboration where institutional stakeholders and citizens can engage in meaningful dialogue and action, building solutions that are rooted in the collective vision of sustainable futures.

3.1.1 Platform Creation for the BAUHAUS4MED Project Using Decidim

To create a **participation platform** for the **BAUHAUS4MED** project, we began by assessing the technological landscape to ensure that the software implementation would align with the project’s objectives for both the medium and long term. After this thorough analysis, we selected the most suitable version of **Decidim**, the open-source software that powers the platform, ensuring it met the specific needs of the project. We chose **Version 0.28** as it is the latest stable release and comes equipped with a robust set of features. This version was selected because it ensures better maintenance, sustainability, and scalability for the platform throughout the project’s lifecycle.

Once the software version was chosen, we moved to the **pre-implementation phase**, which included setting up the development environment. We created an **open-source repository on GitHub** to store the codebase, making it accessible for collaboration. The next step involved preparing the server infrastructure and installing all the necessary software dependencies and services to support the **Decidim** platform. This marked the beginning of the deployment process, with the legacy version of **Decidim** being installed and configured.

To enhance the functionality of the platform, we integrated additional modules such as **Decidim Awesome** and **Decidim Term Customiser**. These modules provided extended features, ensuring the platform could be customized and scaled to meet the specific requirements of the **BAUHAUS4MED** project. At this stage, we also began the **site**

customization process, tailoring the platform's design and features to align with the project's goals.

The platform's development is ongoing, with continuous customization and evolution in response to the consortium's activities. As part of the user experience design, we conducted a thorough analysis of the proposed **color palette** to ensure that it complies with **web accessibility standards**, including the **WCAG 2.1** guidelines. The results of this analysis were applied to customize the platform's **theming**, ensuring an inclusive and accessible environment for all users.

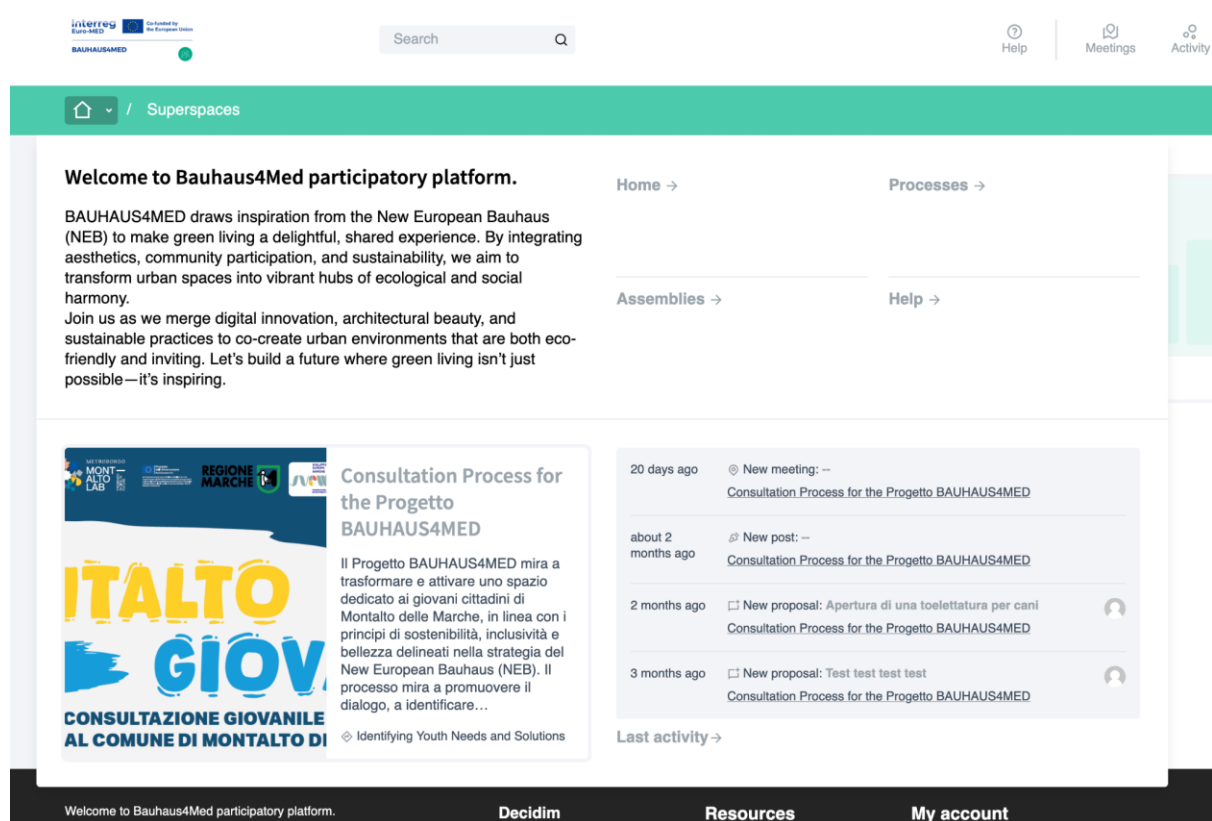


Figure 3.1.2 Landing page of the <https://b4m.space/>

List of Tasks performed:

Platform Creation:

1. **Configuring the Working Environment** for the development team.
2. **Setting the Repository** and deployment variables to manage the project.
3. **Initial Project Contribution** and integrations to kick-start the platform setup.
4. **Establishing Regional Configurations** for language groups, corresponding to each partner country.
5. **General Customization** of the platform to align with the project's specific requirements.
6. **Applying the Corporate Image**, designed by the branding and design partner.

7. **Accessibility Review** according to **WCAG 2.1** and other relevant standards to ensure inclusivity.

Development and Evolution:

1. **Technology Stack Update** to keep the platform up to date with technological advancements.
2. **Upgrading Software Packages** from Decidim or third-party sources as necessary.
3. **Implementation of Project-Specific Features** for enhanced functionality.
4. **Ad hoc Development** to address the unique needs of specific pilots within the project.

New Improvements and Testing:

1. **Analysis and Investigation** into the integration of new features to improve platform functionality.
2. **Estimating Time and Effort** for each task to ensure efficient resource allocation.
3. **Adjusting the Overall Scope** of proposed work packages based on evolving project needs.
4. **Development of New (Meta) Participation Spaces** within the **Decidim** architecture to accommodate additional engagement activities.
5. **Beta Version Testing** and identification of bugs for resolution.

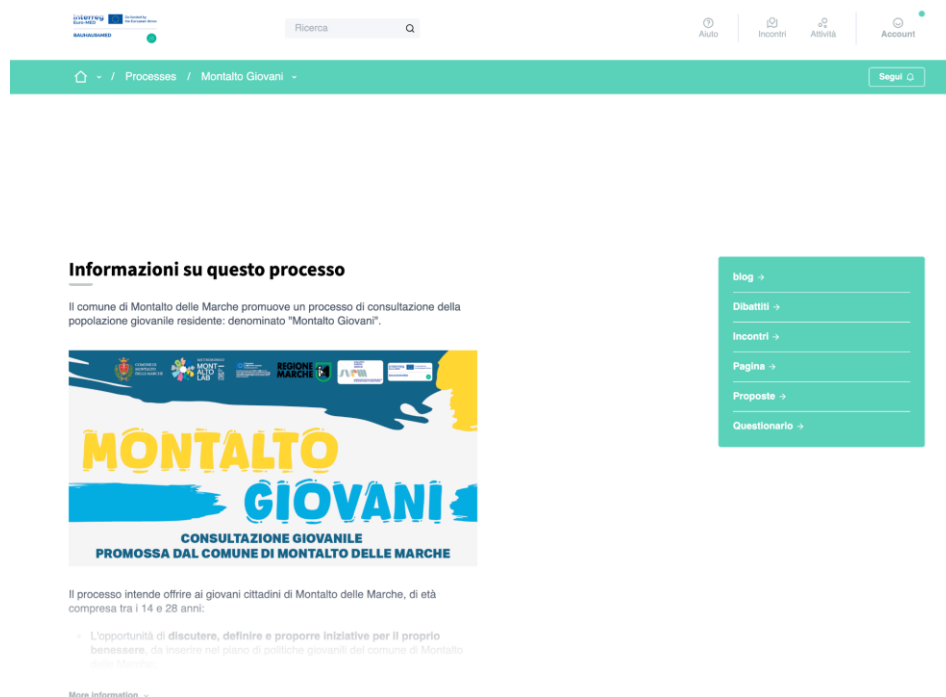


Figure 3.1.2 Montalto Participatory process on the <https://b4m.space/>

3.1.2 Principles for Achieving Accessibility

In line with the guidelines proposed by **Crowdpolicy**, **Platoniq** initiated an **accessibility review phase** to ensure the **BAUHAUS4MED** participatory platform meets the highest accessibility standards and complies with **EU legal requirements**. This report outlined the steps taken to ensure that the platform adheres to **WCAG 2.0** accessibility guidelines, with a focus on **color contrast** and **visual accessibility**, making the platform inclusive for all users, including those with visual impairments.

One of the key accessibility considerations for any digital platform is ensuring that users can perceive the text clearly. This can be a challenge if there is insufficient contrast between the foreground text and background colors. According to the **W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0**, specific contrast ratios must be met to achieve compliance at different levels.

To meet **Level AA** compliance, text or images of text must have a contrast ratio of at least **4.5:1** (or **3:1** for large text). For the stricter **Level AAA** compliance, the contrast ratio must be at least **7:1** (or **4.5:1** for large text). These ratios are essential to ensuring that users, particularly those with visual impairments, can easily read and interact with content on the platform.

Techniques

When designing the color scheme of a website or platform, it is essential to ensure sufficient contrast between the text and the background. The selected colors must be checked against accessibility standards to ensure they meet the required contrast ratios. To assist with this, we used tools provided in the **Testing** section to validate the color choices for compliance with the WCAG 2.0 guidelines.

Testing

Several free tools are available to help evaluate color combinations for WCAG 2.0 compliance. These tools make it easy to check whether the contrast ratios of foreground text and background colors meet the minimum standards required for accessibility. By utilizing these tools, we can ensure that the platform is accessible to users with varying visual abilities.

B4M Color Palette Review

In the **BAUHAUS4MED** platform, one of the most important accessibility considerations is ensuring proper color contrast. To achieve this, we followed guidelines set by **SC 1.4.3**

Contrast and reviewed the **WCAG 2 Contrast and Color Requirements** to ensure compliance.

To verify the adequacy of the platform's color scheme, we used the **WebAIM Contrast Checker**, a reliable tool for testing color performance and verifying compliance. The **B4M Brand Manual & Guidelines** were reviewed using this tool to check if the color choices used in the platform's design met the required contrast levels.

Colors

Primary Colors

Below you will find the primary colors of the project, which are mandatory for implementation in your designs.

White

Color Codes

HEX: #FFFFFF

CMYK: 1/0/0/0

Pantone: 000C

RGB: 255/255/255

Green

Color Codes

HEX: #00B388

CMYK: 84/0/59/0

Pantone: 399 C

RGB: 0/179/136

Black

Color Codes

HEX: #000000

CMYK: 80/70/70/100

Pantone: 7C

RGB: 0/0/0

Secondary Colors

Below you will find the secondary colors of the project, which are optional in your designs.

Mint Green

Color Codes

HEX: #DAEDE7

CMYK: 13/1/9/0

Pantone: 656 C

RGB: 218/237/1231

Slate grey

Color Codes

HEX: #6D7E88

CMYK: 61/43/38/7

Pantone: 444 C

RGB: 109/126/0136

	White	Green	Black	Mint Green	Slate Grey
Hex	#FFFFFF	#00B388	#000000	#DAEDE7	#6D7E88
CMYK	1/0/0/0	84/0/59/0	80/70/70/100	13/1/9/0	61/43/38/7
Pantone	000C	399C	7C	656C	444C
RGB	255/255/255	0/179/136	0/0/0	218/237/1231	109/126/0136

It was necessary to adapt the use of the **color palette** for the **Decidim** platform to meet the required **contrast standards**. This adaptation ensures that the platform remains accessible and complies with **WCAG 2.0** accessibility guidelines.

In particular, certain adjustments were made to the color palette:

- **Lighter background colors** (such as **Green**, **Mint Green**, and **Slate Grey**) should not be used with **white text**, and instead, **black text** should be applied.

- **Slate Grey** performed poorly with both **black** and **white text**, suggesting the need for adjustments in its use. It is recommended to either darken or lighten this color for improved readability. For example, lighter grey should pair with **black text**, while darker grey should be paired with **white text**.
- If it is not possible to change **Slate Grey**, we recommend limiting its use and focusing on the contrast tests that were passed during the design process. **Slate Grey** is considered an optional secondary color in the guidelines.

To ensure the color palette remains as close as possible to the original design, we have tested several alternatives to the proposed colors. We selected two new variations of each color—one lighter and one darker—while maintaining the core design. The **lighter color** should be used with **dark text**, and the **darker color** should be paired with **light text**. Alternatively, one of either the lighter or darker color could be used as the alternative for **Green**, **Mint Green**, and **Slate Grey**.

Green	Mint Green	Slate Grey
#008F6E #008F6E	#E5F2EE #E5F2EE	#99A5AC #99A5AC
#008F6E #008F6E	#AEBEB9 #AEBEB9	#57656D #57656D

See <https://bauhaus-4-med-colors.vercel.app>

3.1.3 Decidim Superspace: Unifying Participatory Spaces

The **Superspace Module** development within **Decidim** is a new feature designed to unify and enhance the management of participatory spaces across multiple pilots. This development aims to improve the integration of assemblies, processes and participatory events related to different projects by bringing them together within a single, streamlined interface. By creating a **Superspace**, administrators can manage multiple participatory activities under a single umbrella, enabling more coherent and efficient coordination between local stakeholders, users, and public authorities.

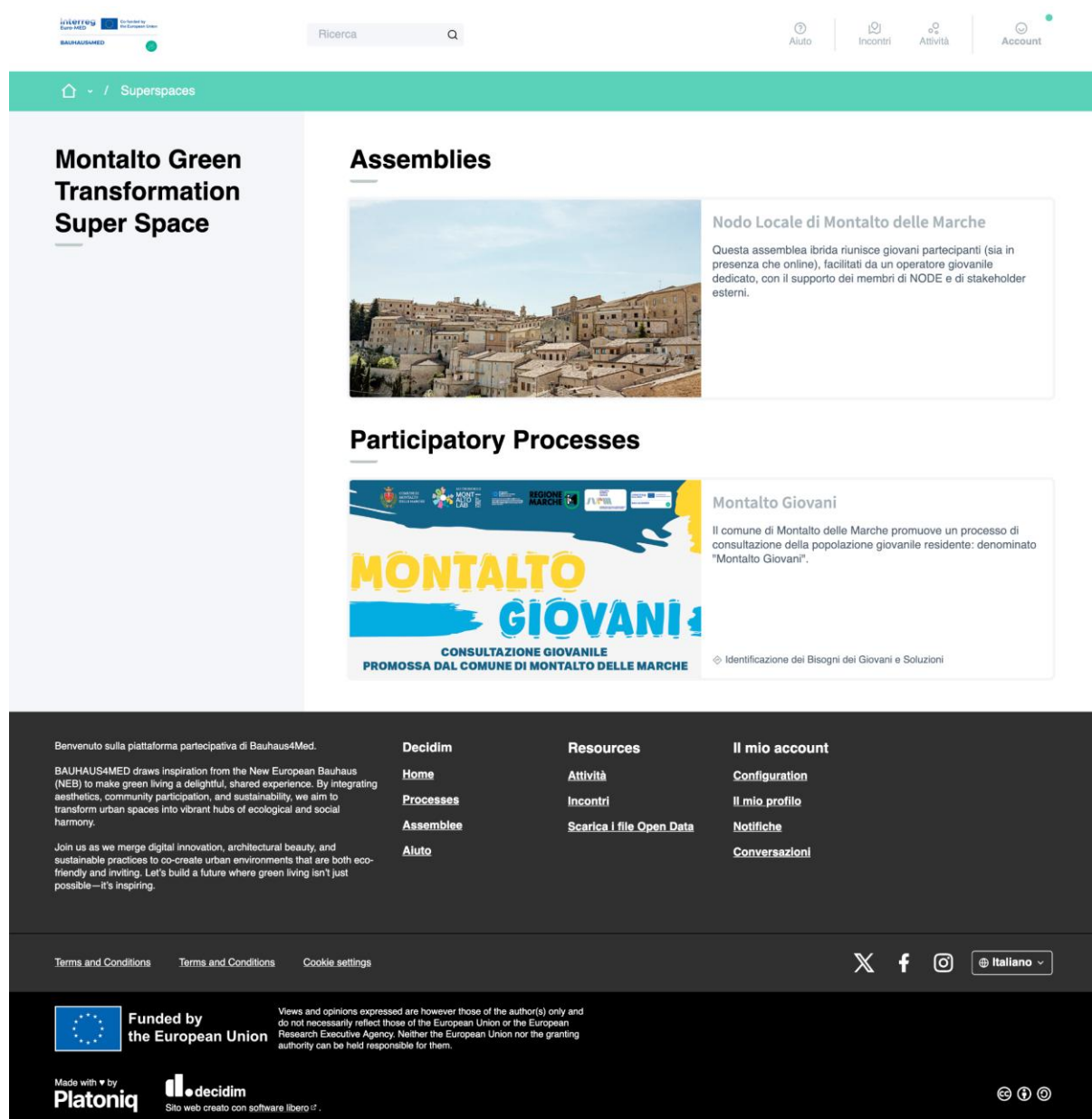


Figure 3.1.3 Montalto Super Space on the <https://b4m.space/>

Objective

The Superspace module is designed to enhance both administrative and user experiences. Pilot Owners and administrators will be able to select the language specific to their pilot, ensuring that communication is tailored to the region. They will also have the ability to manage permissions, invitations, and access across the various hierarchically dependent participation spaces within the Superspace, allowing for streamlined oversight of activities.

For pilot users and participants, the experience will be equally tailored. They will be able to navigate within Superspace in their chosen language, extending this personalized navigation to lower-level spaces as well. Additionally, pilot users will easily identify assemblies and processes that are associated with a particular pilot, ensuring that all activities are clearly linked to their respective superspace.

The Naming of the Super Space Module

The naming of the Super Space module is inspired by the concept of Superblocks, a crucial case study presented during the training activity as part of A1.1, *Adaptation of Testing New European Bauhaus (NEB) Concept and Methodologies*.

In Barcelona, the Superblocks initiative, developed through a hybrid participatory process combining physical interventions with digital deliberation, has significantly reduced traffic and pollution while enhancing public spaces. Community workshops and performances played a central role in this transformation, ensuring that local communities were involved at every stage. Decidim Barcelona has been instrumental in facilitating debate and decision-making around Superblocks, providing a platform for structured citizen engagement in urban planning and governance.

This case underscores how e-democracy platforms can support participatory urban transformations and sustain long-term civic involvement. Building on these insights, the development of the Super Space module within the Decidim Inspire instance aims to extend these participatory urban planning capabilities. By integrating structured deliberation tools for large-scale transformations, the module enhances participatory governance in urban development, reinforcing the principles of the New European Bauhaus.

Key Features and User Stories

The development of the **Superspace** was guided by specific user stories to ensure that the platform meets the needs of different stakeholders. Here are some of the key user stories:

1. **SS01: Unified View for Assemblies and Processes**
 - As a stakeholder, I want to see assemblies and processes belonging to the same pilot on a single page.
2. **SS02: Administrator Control**
 - As an administrator, I want to create a superspace by selecting an assembly and a process and give it a pilot/organization name.
3. **SS03: Language Selection for Pilot**
 - As an administrator, I want to be able to select the pilot's language for the superspace.
4. **SS04: Managing Permissions and Access**
 - As an administrator, I want to be able to manage permissions, invitations, and access to the hierarchically dependent participation spaces of the superspace.
5. **SS05: Language Features for Users**
 - As a pilot user, I want to navigate in my language within the superspace and in the hierarchically lower spaces.
6. **SS06 Identify content from a superspace**
 - As a user I want to be able to identify assemblies and processes as being associated with a pilot (belonging to a superspace).
7. **SS07 Superspace user management**
 - As a pilot administrator I cannot participate in the assemblies as a normal user
8. **SS08 Superspace gallery**
 - As a user I can see on the public platform a mosaic with the different pilots and go to each of them.
9. **SS09 Landing page build by content blocks**
 - As an administrator I want to design the landing page like a process group page with various options or blocks of content.
10. **SS10 Conferences as participatory space available**
 - As an administrator I want to be able to add conferences as participatory spaces
11. **SS11 Stats content bolc**
 - As a user I want to be able to see participation statistics related to the superspace
12. **SS12 Superspace minor tweaks**
 - Improving the public view of superspace
13. **SS13 Highlighted superspaces displayed on the home**

- As an administrator I want to be able to create a block on the front page of the site where the active superspaces are listed.

Specifications

The **Superspace** feature includes several key specifications to enhance its usability and ensure it meets the needs of both administrators and users. These include:

- **Landing Page:**
 - A dedicated landing page for each superspace that features a banner image, pilot name, and two-column layout displaying assemblies and processes.
 - **Navigation:**
 - A small banner identifying the pilot and a button to return to the pilot's homepage.
 - A language selector and modal to switch the superspace to the pilot's language.
- **Management** **Features:**
 - The ability to configure structural elements such as name, process assemblies, language, and color.
 - The management of user settings, though it may not always be possible depending on platform limitations.

Roadmap

The **Superspace** development followed a clear roadmap with specific tasks assigned to different phases of development. Key milestones include:

- **SEPTEMBER 2024:** Definition of specifications and working environment.
- **OCTOBER 2024:** Completion of the basic module features and mockups.
- **NOVEMBER 2025:** Testing in a pilot environment and QA.
- **DECEMBER 2025:** Deployment of the beta version and production rollout.

Integration with Pilots

The **Superspace** is designed to facilitate the participation of local users by improving the accessibility of region-specific content. By allowing each pilot to operate in its own language, the superspace ensures that participants can engage with content in a way that is culturally and linguistically relevant to them. This aligns with the overall goal of the Crowdvocacy platform to facilitate inclusive and accessible democratic processes across regions.

Furthermore, each **Superspace** can be linked to the relevant assemblies, participatory events and processes, ensuring that pilot-specific activities are easily accessible and

manageable from a single space. This integration will improve the user experience by streamlining navigation and reducing the complexity of managing multiple participatory processes.

3.1.4 Decidim Kids

The creation of the Decidim Kids module designed for the active participation of minors in the platform stands out, especially in the Montalto delle Marche Pilot. This new development allows activating the participation of young people, including children, giving them the possibility of participating in open processes on the platform but at the same time taking care of their presence and facilitating their interaction in a safe way. This development has also considered the ability of responsible persons (fathers, mothers, legal guardians, ...) to accompany the presence of minors on the platform and validate their registration, as required by current legislation. All this allows to create safe participation spaces for young people, where they can in turn interact with other young people and even over time transform their profile into an adult one as time goes by.

Decidim Kids user flow:

The User flow ensures a structured and secure onboarding process for **minors and tutors** within Decidim Kids.

Step 1: Create Lists

1. Navigate to the Form

- Create or update a **list of tutors** (email required, save as CSV).
- Create or update a **list of minors** (email and date of birth required, format: YYYY-MM-DD).

2. Import Lists

- **Minors list** is imported into the database by the Platoniq dev team.
- **Tutors list** is imported directly into the platform.
- Notify the dev team when the list is ready.

Figure 3.1.4 Register and authorize participants with csv via Admin Dashboard

Step 2: Authorize Tutors

Tutors must be authorized to manage minor accounts. This can be done in two ways:

- **Option 1: CSV File Import**
 1. Navigate to **Admin Panel** → **Participants** → **Authorizations**.
 2. Select **Direct Verification** → **Import CSV**.
 3. Upload a CSV file with tutor emails and set actions (Authorize, Revoke, Check Status).
 4. Tutors receive an email confirmation.
- **Option 2: Individual Authorization**
 1. Navigate to **Admin Panel** → **Participants**.
 2. Click the **Key** icon under "Actions".
 3. In "Available Authorizations", check **Direct Verification**.

Step 3: Create & Authorize Minor Accounts

1. **Tutors Navigate to: Account** → **My Minor Accounts** → **Add a Minor**.
2. **Add Minor Information:**
 - Fill in required details.
 - Click **Create Minor Account**.
 - Redirected to **Verify with Custom Census**.
3. **Verification Process:**

- Fill out the verification form.
- Click **Send**.
- Redirected back to **My Minor Accounts**.

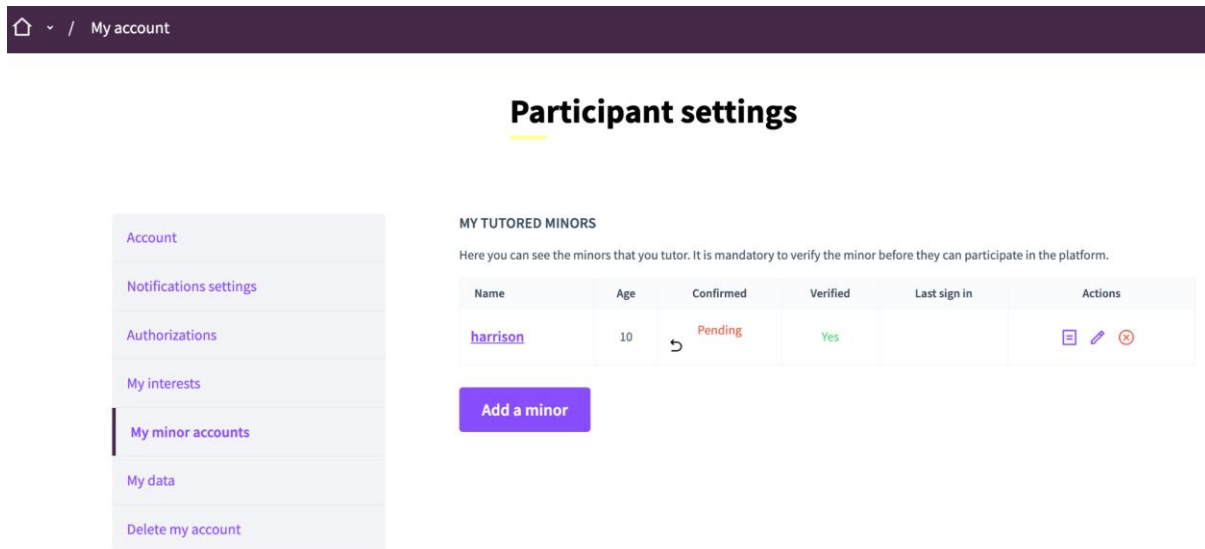


Figure 3.1.4 View of the Parent's dashboard "my minor accounts" after verification

Step 4: View & Manage Minor Accounts

1. Once a minor account is authorized, tutors can **view the minor's account information** and status.
2. **Minors must confirm their account** via a confirmation email before full activation.

3.2 Goteo: Empowering Civic Crowdfunding and Collective Action

Goteo enhances **crowdvocacy** by enabling the funding of citizen-led projects. The **match-funding** model encourages both individual donations and institutional support, ensuring that projects receive the financial backing necessary for success.

The platform offers full **transparency** by allowing backers to track the progress of campaigns and ensuring that funds are allocated responsibly. **Goteo** also encourages **collaboration** through non-financial contributions such as knowledge-sharing and volunteering, strengthening community ties and supporting sustainable initiatives.

A new Goteo for BAUHAUS

This new B4M version of Goteo is the answer to the need to update Goteo to ensure that thousands of donors can continue funding projects that would otherwise remain unachievable. It also addresses the growing ambitions of creating a framework to scale effectively and meet future demands both within B4M and the NEB community.

The development of this new version is guided by lessons learned from past challenges, with a focus on building a robust and stable platform for long-term use. This includes:

- **Separation of Responsibilities:** Breaking down functionalities into smaller, more manageable modules reduces the complexity of developments and fosters agility in responding to evolving needs.
- **Leveraging Established Solutions:** By relying on tried-and-tested technologies, this B4M Goteo version minimizes the operational and maintenance burden on Platoniq, allowing the team to focus on innovation and strategic improvements.
- **Adherence to Standards:** The adoption of widely accepted integration standards ensures seamless interoperability with other platforms, reducing friction when introducing new features or connecting with external tools.

In addition to its technical improvements, the B4M Goteo embraces a user-centered approach to ensure the platform remains accessible, intuitive, and impactful. The usability and design principles are aligned with the **New European Bauhaus (NEB)**, emphasizing sustainability, aesthetics, and inclusivity. This alignment reflects a commitment to creating a platform that is not only functional but also inspiring, blending practicality with the values of beauty, environmental consciousness, and social engagement.

By integrating these innovations, the B4M Goteo aims to empower communities, enhance participatory experiences, and drive meaningful contributions to transformative projects worldwide.

BAUHAUS4MED **Interreg Euro-MED** Co-funded by the European Union

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Crowdfunding project by **Climática** English

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INTERNACIONAL POLÍTICA SOCIEDAD CULTURA SOLUCIONES EDUCACIÓN MEDIO AMBIENTE

ANOTHER WAY FILM FESTIVAL

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS

Mi experiencia viajando por primera vez en coche eléctrico por la península

El ciclismo fuerte golpea a Italia tras dejar a los italianos en el centro de la península

TRES EXPOSICIONES, UNA MESA REDONDA EN EL FESTIVAL DE LAS IDEAS Y EL COMERCIO URBANO

Un 6 y 7 de la población española ha vivido ya días de calor en tiempo para su salud más venturosa

FLORIAN PALLARES

Ocho de cada diez españoles creen que es necesario tomar medidas frente al cambio climático

STEFANIE

Raised minimum! **150.547€** Optimum **999.999€**

Total donations **2128** Minimum **20.000€**

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Al colaborar con un proyecto impulsado en Goteo puedes acceder a un certificado de donación para deducirte hasta un 80% de lo donado en tu declaración de la renta. [Saber más.](#)

Figure 3.2.1 full design example of a project's landing page with the B4M branding

Choice of Domain Name for the Crowdfunding Platform powered by Goteo within the Crowdvocacy Environment

The choice of the domain name **crowdfunding.b4m.space** emphasizes its purpose and functionality rather than its technical backend. By focusing on crowdfunding, the domain makes it clear what users can do, ensuring accessibility and clarity. Aligning with **b4m.space** strengthens the identity of B4M's digital ecosystem, maintaining coherence across platforms and reinforcing the connection between participatory and commons-based initiatives.

Keeping the branding neutral allows for adaptability, ensuring the space remains flexible and not exclusively tied to Goteo, even though it is powered by Goteo/Platoniq. This approach highlights the participatory and community-driven nature of the initiative, centering on crowdfunding as a tool for collective action rather than as a service tied to a specific provider. The domain also improves visibility and discoverability, making it intuitive for users looking to engage in participatory funding.

3.2.1 User stories

User stories as a method:

User stories describe, in layman terms, a desired goal to be accomplished by an application user. They are people-focused and do not dive into the technical context of the application or the requirements for the user story to be implemented. User stories were refined by the team, sourcing from their decade-long experience managing Goteo and the common goals and outputs that people (admins, managers, end users) strived to achieve when using it.

Sourcing user stories:

The raw material was first collected from individual interviews with team members, where they were asked about their specific complaints about the current product and their goals and desires about the new platform under construction. The common complaints, and the achievable desires and goals were then refined by the design and development team to create the final user stories that would shape the roadmap of their work towards the new platform.

One example: end users' stories about The Project:

Project is how the team refers to crowdfunding campaigns in Goteo. Projects can be of many shapes, sizes and colours. They are large, complex models with many edge cases and the very center of the work done by the managing team, however our end users had it quite figured out.

The project progress card:

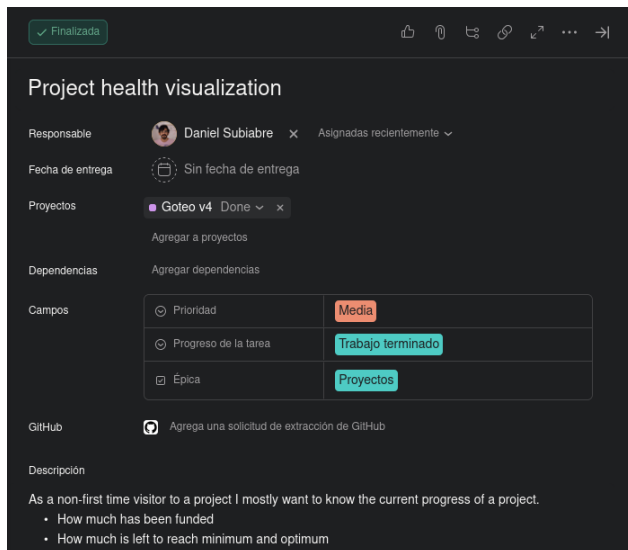


Figure 3.2.2 screenshot of the project health user story in a board at the Asana tool. Translated.

While the pool of users that was discovering a Project for the first time was not small, most of them already knew what the project they were visiting was about: they were already donors, coming in to check the project again; came referenced to it from outside Goteo, by friends and family or in social networks; or they were somehow already involved with it. And they wanted

to check, quick and easy, the numbers and progress of the project.

From the humble project health visualization user story, the design team went on to work and design a card component that could both reflect the important facts these users were looking for. They quickly realized that just showing the latest numbers was not going to be enough, user's really wanted to know the current status but also they wanted to know something else: *the progress*. They might not remember the exact numbers from yesterday, last week or from the project's launch date unless they were keeping track of it on their own, because progress' evolution of a project was not something that was being explicitly recorded in Goteo.

Figure 3.2.3 the final design for quick project health checks, a.k.a the progress card: progress label and chart, important numbers and CTA.

Initial design drafts, including examples for numbers and a progress chart were reviewed with the management and development team and perfected with their feedback on usability, accessibility and technical context and challenges.

Early on it was discovered that the chart could not only be used as a tool to show how much time had passed since the project's launch, but also how much was left until the deadline. This not only could help the user base to better understand the progress, but also prompt them to perform better when close to goals and deadlines.

This process was repeated some more time over the course of the following weeks for each user story related to a project: clear, standard project territories; budget breakdown; quick access to rewards; clear project ownership; date-based project updates, etc.

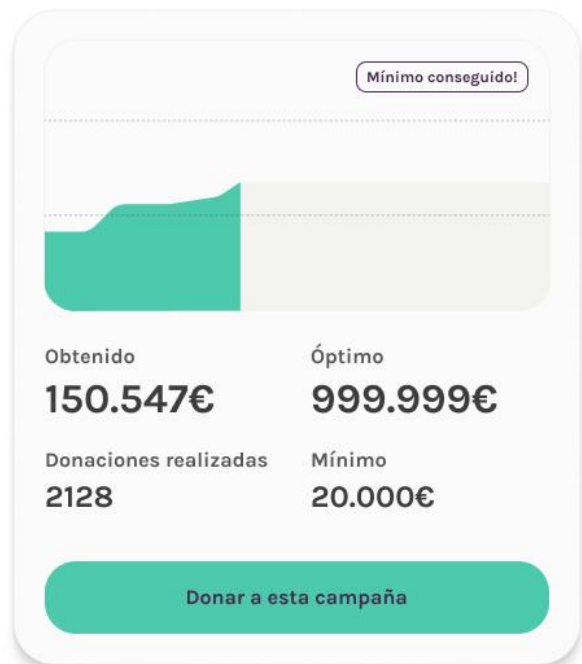
Let's see another example: remaining campaign time.

The countdown clock:

Figure 3.2.4 the countdown clock.

🕒 **Quedan 16d 23h 57m**

While the grayed-out area in the chart, padding the future area in the time axis was nice, we thought it wasn't going to be enough on its own to replace the "x days left" title we were currently showing in the, at the time, equivalent of the project progress card. We still needed to have something explicitly stating time left, and we went the extra mile and decided that we could do even better by not just displaying the days left, but displaying a real-time, days minutes and seconds countdown, slowly ticking away, updating itself on the screen, atop the project progress card.



We think this new countdown clock will also help increase a sense of urgency on the latter-days of a project, hopefully prompting for more donations to reach a goal and increasing the success rate.

Reiterating the process to all major areas:

The result of this process was the assembling of all the small designs, focused around a single user story, into the larger scope: in this case the project. We know this approach has provided us with improved, small unitary solutions that can be used to compose larger solutions.

This process of identifying key problem areas via user input, sketching small solutions and refining them for small but concise and solid solutions was the same process for each big piece of the platform: checkout sessions, users, admin board, etc and has not only been applied at resource level, but we have translated this philosophy to other parts of the entire system and architecture, as seen in the Technology section.

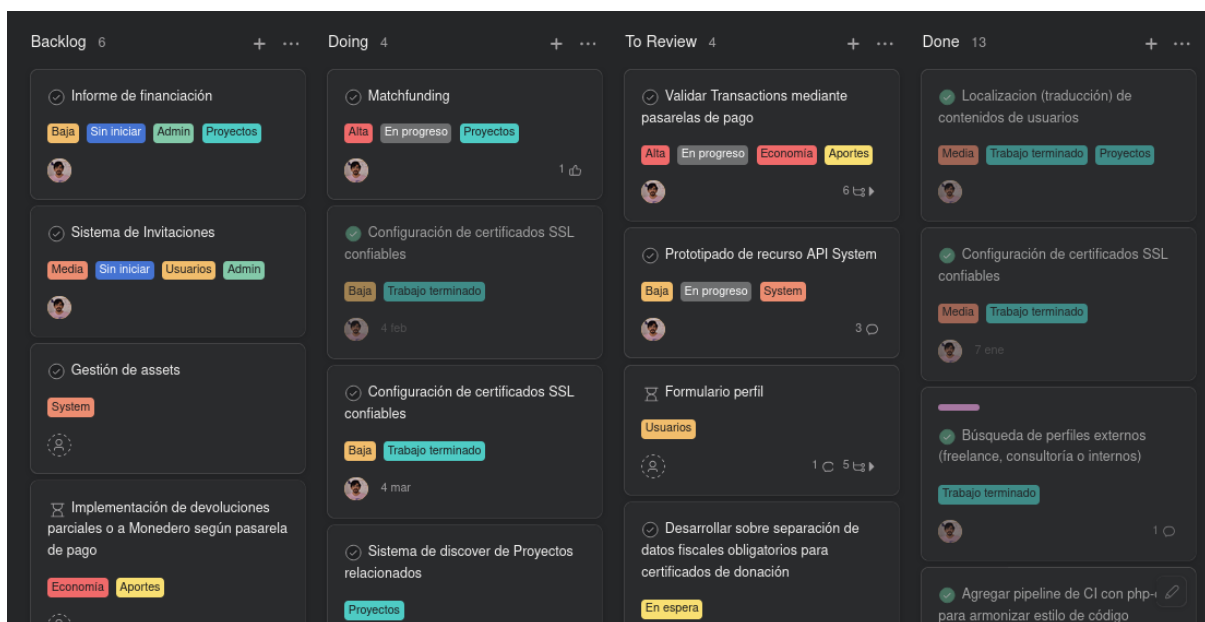


Figure 3.2.5 partial screenshot of the user stories board. We can see tasks related to user stories of many different pieces of the full platform: match-funding, content localization, project discovery, etc.

Each small change is deliberate and has been done with careful consideration based on aggregated reviews and refined with cross input.

3.2.2 Technology

Historical context:

At its core Goteo is a “machine” that receives money from users and distributes it to several recipients. The realization of this fact has led to breakthroughs in our application design at many levels, especially at the new architecture.

Historically, Goteo has hosted the needs of many project owners with very different needs at different layers. Some project owners were willing to take on PayPal’s higher commission fee while others were not, some owners wanted to have different deadlines for their projects, some wanted to use different currencies.

A general sense of different needs from different owners permeates throughout the entire codebase and systems of our current platform. All the different needs of resource owners in Goteo can be broken down into three different categories according to the layer in which the necessary changes to solve their requirements must take place.

Application layers:

1. Layer 1: Business logic. This is the core of the Goteo machine, it is composed of the modules for users’, project’s and donations. Requests affecting this layer include: new project models like a roundless, permanent project, new type of “content-creator” user or acceptance of donations in different currencies.

These requests have historically been a huge burden for the Goteo team and oftentimes have been rejected because the platform could not have been escalated appropriately without high risk to the other systems already in place that rely on the business logic layer.

2. Layer 2: Integration layer. This includes systems and features built on top of the business logic layer like the payment methods, which communicate with external service providers to capture payments and then make use of the business layer to save users to project donations. Requests affecting this layer include: addition of a new external payment method, updates to fees over donations or acceptance of a new client system wanting to use our authentication service.

The cost of fulfilling these requests is highly variable, some were easy tasks to complete and maintain while others resulted in long development time and high maintenance, but they were more often accepted because they did raise lesser

risks to the core systems and the rest of the platform.

3. Layer 3: Visualization layer. This is the part in charge of providing a visual interface to users and is where most of the requests usually fall into, some examples include custom branding or the display of monetary sums in foreign currencies (notice displaying foreign currency does not imply working with foreign currency at Layer 1).

These requests have almost always been accepted because of their low risk factor and their lack of impact on final data at Layers 1 and 2, as the data was rarely stored like it was shown, allowing for hacky fixes and developments justified under the idea that it was just a temporary work until the stakeholder requesting such changes was done with their run on the platform, which then evolved into a problem. We will see more on this later.

We wanted to be able to integrate a larger number of partners, stakeholders of many different backgrounds with highly different requirements, which means we are likely to face needs at every layer which we need to be able to effectively solve without risk to our existing systems. So how do we eliminate the threat of risking data and systems integrity while being able to provide changes and additions to the existing platform? Well, in an ideal world our engineers would simply make no mistakes and code each new feature perfectly, but they are humans capable of error.

Separation of concerns for approaching a distributed system:

The proposed solution is a two factor methodology involving separation and distribution. First, we separate our platform into different applications concerned about solving issues in one specific layer. This allows us to later be able to distribute isolated repackagings of each application for partners with needs in different layers.

Layer 1 has been built from the ground up and rethought to include improved and expanded revisions of the core features in the business layer parts of the old platform. This is what we call **the B4M Goteo API**. This application exposes the functionality of the critical systems that we have already seen: users, projects and money, along with other modules and some integrations from layer 2 that were considered extremely likely to be wanted out of the box such as instances of common payment solutions providers and external video embedding processors.

Layer 3 is a web application implementing the designs showcased in this document.

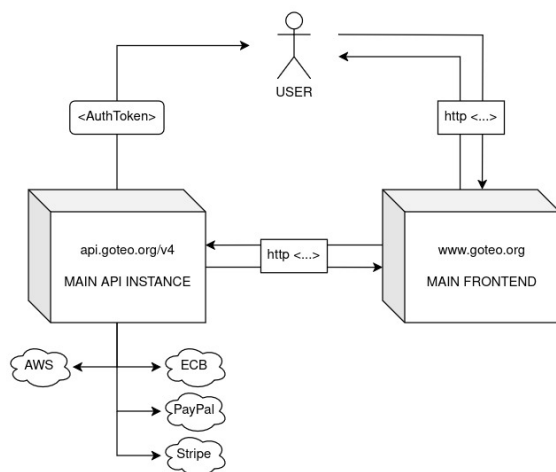


Figure 3.2.6 the request flow of users interacting with Goteo under the B4M version architecture. The main frontend (Layer 3 application) makes requests to the B4M (v4 in the diagram) API on their behalf, which ships with common integrations and manages authentication.

This separation allows us to be able to ship and deploy ad-hoc repackagings of our applications to tailor for the specific needs of our partners.

If one partner wishes to have a completely different design and host their project under their own domain and website, but without changes to our business logic, it can be done so by building a custom

interface which integrates with our main instance of the B4M API. If another partner wishes to have a project under different fundraising conditions, then a separate instance of the B4M API with the relevant changes can be deployed, enforcing process isolation and making a risky mixing of accountancy simply not possible.

Layer 2 solution has not been mentioned yet, this is because it is left as future per-scenario exercises. Some integrations can be solved by building the solution on the client-side without needing to do changes to the business logic, while others will inherently affect it and must be performed at the B4M API application. We can be flexible depending on the size and complexity of the Layer 2 necessity and offer custom client-side applications with their own integrations or full client-side and Goteo B4M API deployments.

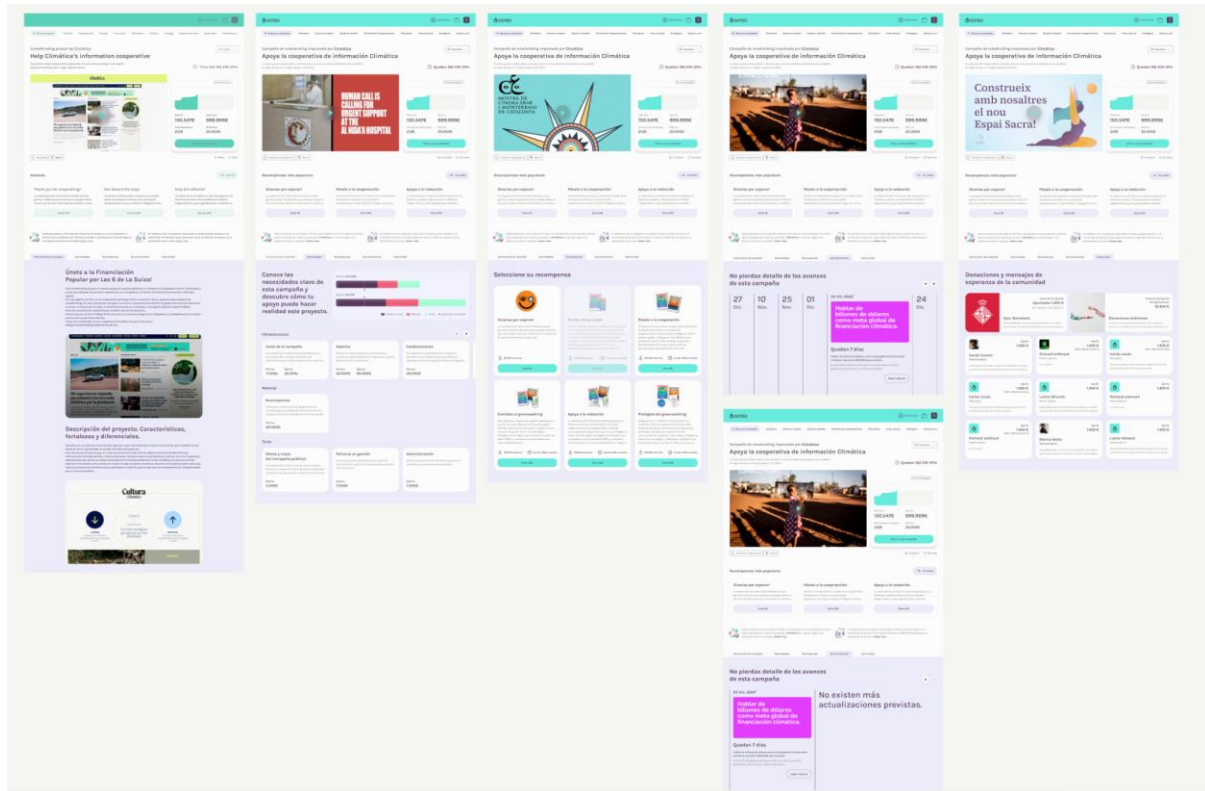


Figure 3.2.7 view of the different sub- sections

3.3 B4M DASHBOARD

The [B4M Dashboard](#) (**Username:** crowdpolicy; **Password:** test1234) was developed in phases, each designed to address a different aspect of the participatory process. The initial phase, **Sense Making / Contextualization**, focuses on collecting and contextualizing data to support participation. During this phase, data related to **social, democratic, and green/ecological footprints** are gathered, providing a foundation for understanding the challenges facing urban areas and identifying areas where citizens can make an impact.

In the **Participation** phase, the dashboard begins to collect data from the local nodes and campaigns, including participatory budgeting (PB), crowdsourcing, and matching processes. This phase connects the **Decidim** and **Goteo** platforms through their APIs, allowing citizens to engage in proposal discussions and funding activities while tracking progress through the dashboard.

Finally, the **Impact** phase provides insights into the outcomes of campaigns and local programs. The dashboard visualizes the effectiveness of various initiatives, helping stakeholders assess the impact of participatory processes and ensuring that decisions are based on data-driven insights.

In the time period covered by this report, the focus has been on building a test dashboard for data visualization. This test dashboard will facilitate initial interactions between the **B4M Dashboard** and **Decidim**, testing data flows and the user experience. The goal is to identify any technical issues and refine the system before full-scale implementation.

3.3.1 Technical Specifications

The B4M Dashboard is a sophisticated tool, designed to integrate cutting-edge technologies for data management, visualization, and user interaction. Below is a detailed description of its technical components:

Dual Data Management Compatibility

- **API Support:** The dashboard integrates with APIs to enable seamless data exchange between external systems and the CROWDVOCACY tool. This ensures continuous real-time updates, particularly in scenarios requiring live sensor data or dynamic data streams.
- **CKAN Integration:** CKAN (Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network) is embedded into the dashboard for efficient management of open datasets. This ensures that structured data can be curated, shared, and visualized effortlessly. The CKAN module supports metadata standards, facilitating better data discoverability and interoperability.

Real-Time Data Visualization

- **Interactive Graphs and Charts:** The dashboard visualizes data using charts, bar graphs, and trend analyses, enabling stakeholders to identify patterns and trends across urban environments.

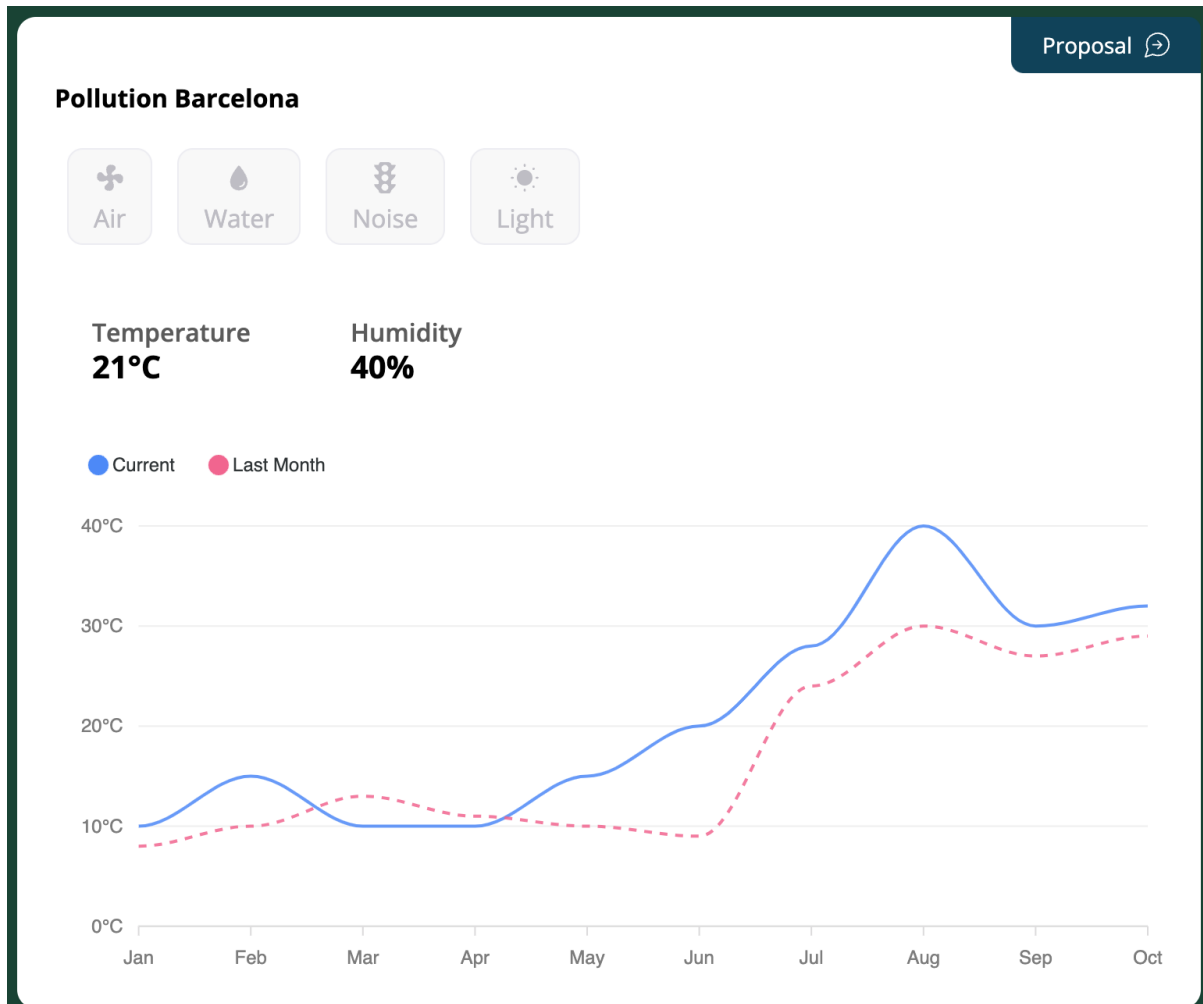


Figure 3.3.1: Interactive Data Visualisation Example in the B4M Dashboard

- **Geospatial Mapping:** The dashboard integrates geospatial data to display maps of green areas, population density, and other relevant metrics. Users can toggle between layers to gain deeper insights into specific urban aspects.
- **Customization Options:** Partners and citizens can customize the visualizations to focus on specific data points, such as energy consumption, green coverage, or pollution levels.

User Interaction Features

- Proposal Button:** This feature enables users to seamlessly transition from the B4M Dashboard to the Decidim platform, carrying their data visualizations with them. By embedding real-time insights directly into Decidim's proposal submission process, users can substantiate their claims with concrete, data-backed evidence. This integration ensures that citizen participation is not only intuitive but also well-informed, allowing users to leverage visualized urban data to support and justify their proposals effectively within the Crowdvocacy ecosystem.

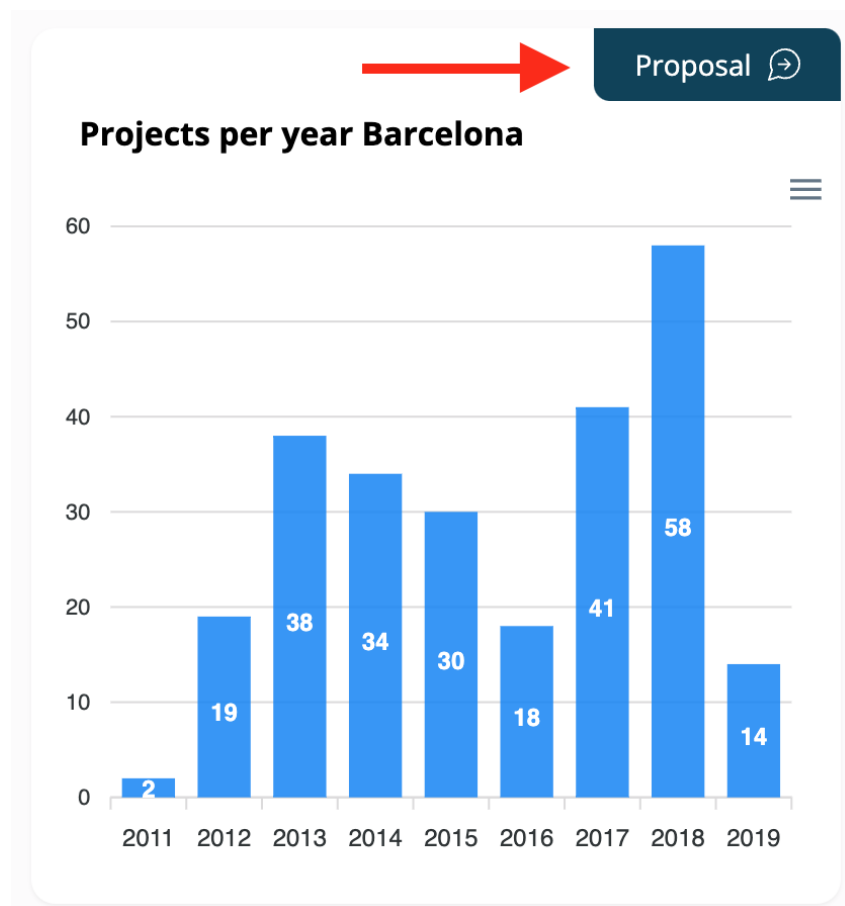


Figure 3.3.2: The proposal function in B4M Dashboard

- Single Authorization Login:** The B4M Dashboard is seamlessly integrated with the Decidim and Goteo platforms within the CROWDVOACACY tool, ensuring a unified and secure authentication system. This integration allows users to transition effortlessly between the dashboard, **Decidim** and **Goteo** without the need for multiple logins. Future enhancements will introduce **Single Sign-On (SSO)** functionality, further streamlining access across all Crowdvocacy components and enhancing user experience.

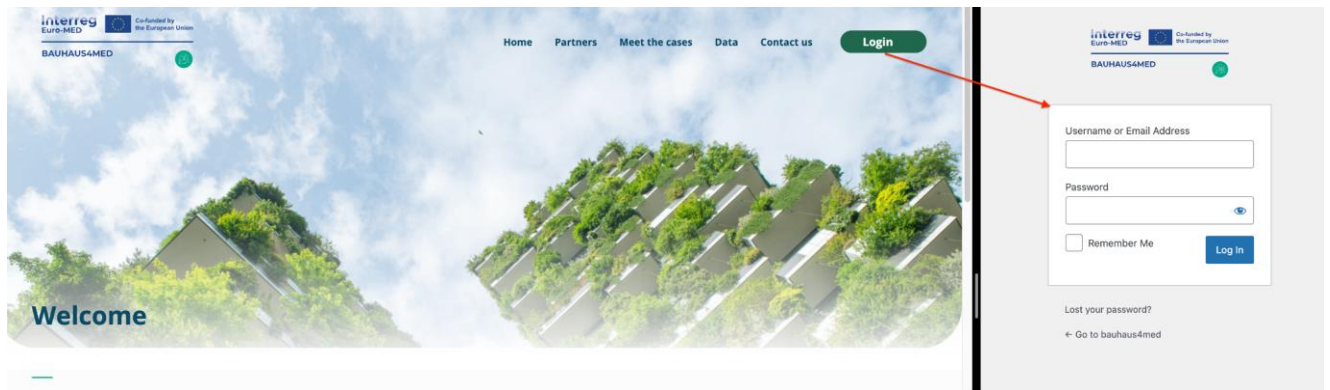


Figure 3.3.3: The Log-in feature in B4M Dashboard which will enable Single Sign-On (SSO) across Crowdvocacy platforms.

- Data Filters:** Advanced filtering options allow users to narrow down datasets by region, timeframe, or specific metrics, enabling a more focused analysis. For example, in the ***Sense Making/Contextualization phase***, data is categorized into three core footprints:
 - Ecological Footprint:** Includes environmental indicators like air quality, pollution levels, and energy consumption.
 - Social Footprint:** Captures societal aspects such as public health, mobility, and urban accessibility.
 - Democratic Footprint:** Reflects participation trends, voting patterns, and civic engagement metrics.

At the same time, users can filter data **by region or city**, selecting specific geographic areas to analyze localized trends. The dashboard provides real-time visualizations, including interactive graphs, sensor readings, and trend comparisons, making complex data more accessible. Furthermore, the Proposal Button enables users to transition seamlessly from insights to action, integrating data visualizations directly into participatory decision-making processes on Decidim. This **dual-layered approach filtering** by thematic footprint and geographic region—ensures a comprehensive yet personalized exploration of urban data, empowering users to make data-driven, impactful contributions to their communities.

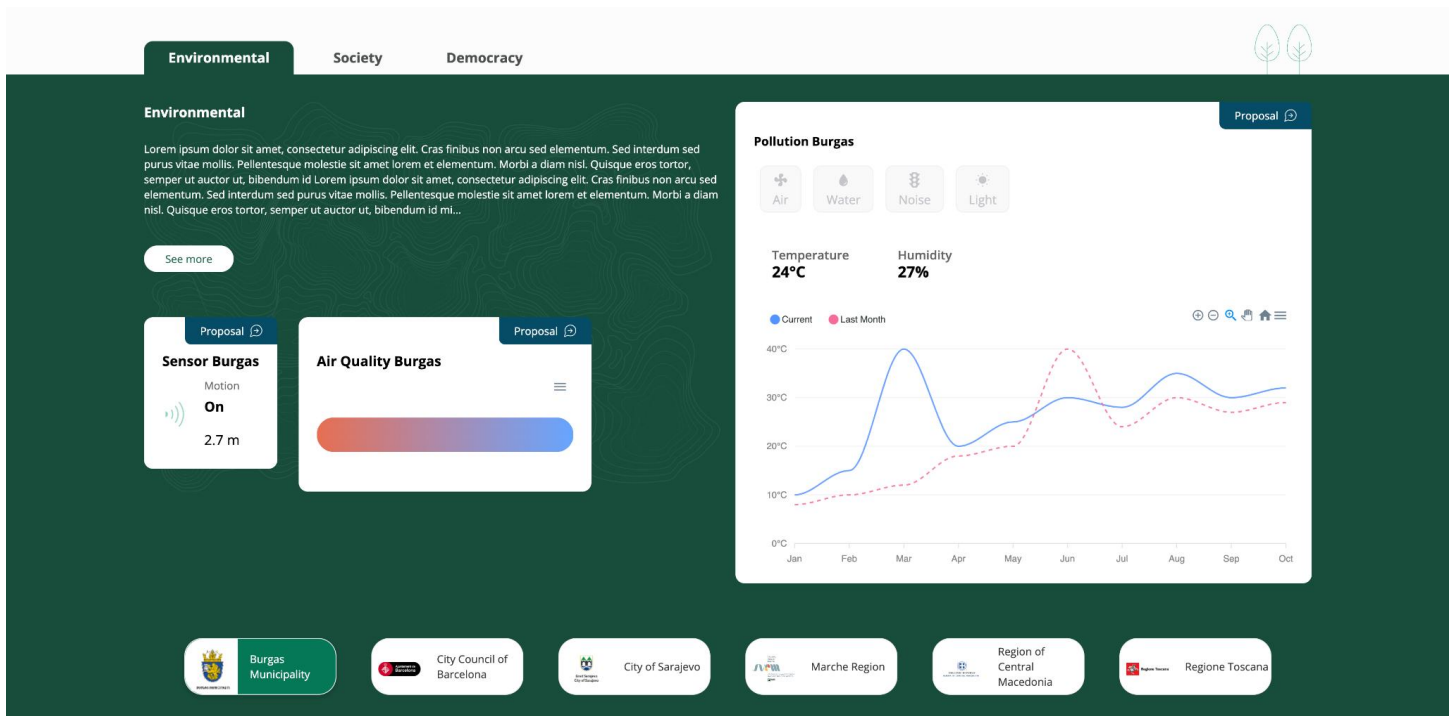


Figure 3.3.4: Data Filtering in B4M Dashboar - Example from the Sense Making / Contextualization Phase

Security and Accessibility

- **Data Security:** The dashboard adheres to GDPR compliance and incorporates encryption protocols to protect user data.
- **Responsive Design:** The platform is accessible across devices, ensuring inclusivity for users on desktops, tablets, or mobile devices.

3.3.2 B4M Dashboard Implementation Phases

The development of the B4M Dashboard followed a phased approach to ensure effective deployment and functionality:

Phase 1: Design and Baseline Data Collection

During this initial phase, the dashboard's design was finalized in collaboration with Platoniq (PP4) and project partners. Key activities included engaging municipal and regional stakeholders to gather baseline data through structured templates and consultations. **A pilot site was selected in Barcelona, leveraging the city's existing data infrastructure for early demonstrations.**

Participation

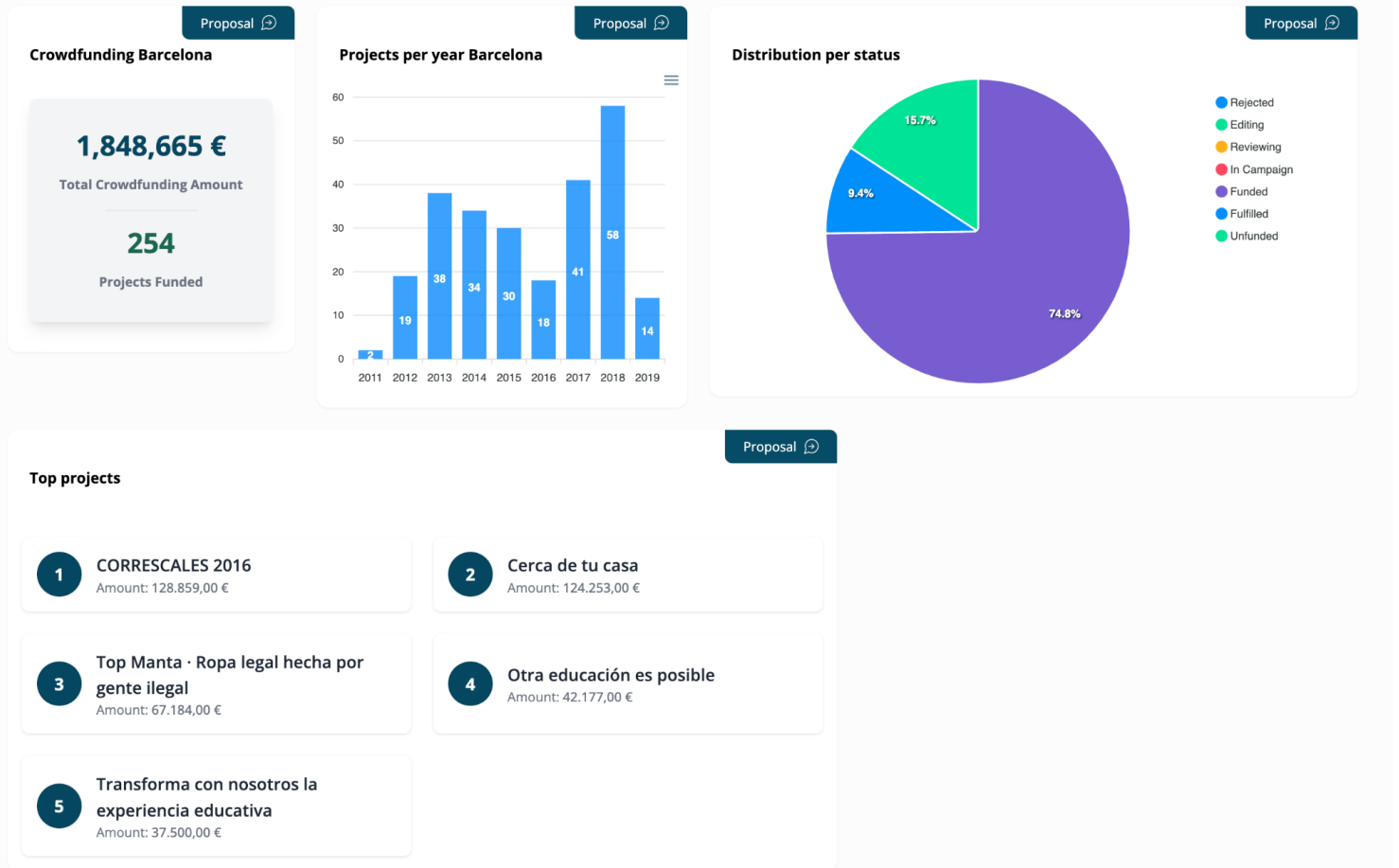


Figure 3.3.5: Visualized Participation Real-time data for the pilot of Barcelona

Phase 2: Development and Integration

The technical framework of the dashboard was developed, incorporating both API and CKAN modules for robust data management. This phase also included delving into integrating the dashboard with the CROWDVOCACY tool via a single login system, ensuring seamless user experience.

Phase 3: Testing and Pilot Implementation

The dashboard underwent iterative testing to refine its features and resolve technical issues. In Barcelona, the pilot implementation provided valuable insights into its real-world functionality, showcasing its ability to deliver real-time data visualizations and support informed citizen participation.

Phase 4: Gradual Deployment and Iterative Enhancement

Following the pilot phase, the B4M Dashboard will be gradually deployed across the project's **five action areas**, ensuring a smooth transition and effective integration.

Recognizing that digital platforms benefit from continuous refinement, this phase will follow ***an iterative approach***, incorporating ***feedback loops to enhance functionality and user experience***.

1. **Phased Rollout & Adaptation:** The dashboard will be deployed in stages, allowing each region to integrate and adapt the tool progressively. Early implementation insights will be analyzed to identify and address challenges before full-scale adoption.
2. **User Training & Capacity Building:** Regional and municipal partners will participate in workshops and training sessions, equipping them with the necessary skills to leverage the dashboard for data-driven decision-making and participatory governance.
3. **Ongoing Feedback Cycles:** Continuous input will be gathered from users, administrators, and stakeholders through structured testing sessions, surveys, and platform analytics. These insights will inform targeted improvements in usability, data visualization, and interoperability with Decidim and Goteo.
4. **Technical & Functional Refinements:** The system will undergo incremental updates to enhance performance, optimize user interactions, and ensure seamless integration within the Crowdvocacy ecosystem.

By implementing a gradual deployment strategy combined with iterative refinements, the B4M Dashboard will remain a scalable, adaptable, and user-centric tool, continuously evolving to support participatory democracy and urban transformation.

Relevance to WP1 Objectives

The dashboard directly supports WP1's focus on testing advanced participatory methods by:

1. Enhancing the CROWDVOCACY tool with ***a data-driven approach to citizen engagement***.
2. Enabling municipalities and citizens to ***co-create solutions for urban sustainability based on reliable data***.
3. Demonstrating ***innovative uses of open data*** to address urban challenges in line with NEB principles.

Expected Outcomes and Impact

The B4M Dashboard is a transformative tool that bridges the gap between data insights and citizen-driven urban solutions. Key outcomes include:

1. **Informed Proposals:** By visualizing baseline conditions, citizens can propose practical, data-backed solutions for urban green transformation.

2. **Increased Engagement:** The platform's user-friendly features encourage active participation from diverse stakeholder groups.
3. **Replicable Model:** As a scalable tool, the dashboard can be adapted for other projects and regions beyond BAUHAUS4MED. Within the NEB program and community, it will be offered to sister projects

The B4M Dashboard exemplifies the project's commitment to fostering participatory urban transformation through innovative digital tools. By empowering citizens and stakeholders with accessible, real-time data, it sets a benchmark for sustainable urban development across Europe.