

Manifesto

Democracy in the Digital Era



UNDEF  The United Nations
Democracy Fund

www.reinventdemocracy.info

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Manifesto: Democracy in the Digital Era

Yiannis Laouris & 105 others

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This Manifesto is grounded on face-to-face deliberations, which lasted more than 4,000 person hours implemented using the methodology of Structured Democratic Dialogue and data analysis using a number of approaches including, word/tag clouds, data mining and advanced visualization techniques, visual representations of the connection of topics of interest, multiple rounds of voting, term frequency analysis, interpretive structural modeling, clustering analysis and prioritization, and others.

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A Manifesto for a Sustainable, Just and Ethical World

Roadmaps towards new systems of governance

Preface

The dawn of the millennium marked half a century without armed conflict between the world's major powers; the longest period in the history of the modern system of states. It also marked unsurpassed developments in information and digital technologies. Yet, despite the enormous opportunities we as people have to thrive, the first decades of the 21st century are loaded with incidents of terrorism, international violence, military operations, abuses of human rights, and political conflicts. Civil wars and ethnic cleansings claimed millions of innocent lives. Nearly one third of all countries in the world have experienced some type of violent conflict during the first two decades of the new millennium. At the same time, the idea of democracy, defined as people holding the power to govern themselves (Greek: δημοκρατία; δῆμος, which means "people", and κράτος, which means "power", and thus means literally "people power") is continuously degrading, "sliding, engineless and rudderless, under the surrounding sea of dictatorship, and whether the dictation comes from a politburo or a junta will make no difference," as Willy Brandt stated in the cold war era years. Power and wealth concentrate in the hands of a handful of individuals, "elected" or members of large-corporations, whose decisions that influence the lives of people on earth as well as all living and non-living things, are not based on wisdom, but serve personal interests of the few. We, people on earth, have embarked on a dangerous path, which irreversibly leads humanity towards dark futures. It is overdue that we reestablish democracy in its true sense.

This Manifesto proposes that we use the benefits brought to us by the digital revolution to harness the wisdom of people from all walks of life, honor the needs, rights and aspirations of all living and nonliving things and design new systems of governance that guarantee a sustainability, justice and the survival of whatever we call human and values.

The proposed political reforms emerged through the application of dialogic design science, first identifying those factors that are root to current shortcomings, and subsequently discovering those deep drivers (i.e., reforms) that would guarantee positive change.

This Manifesto aspires to kindle worldwide open debates leading to mobilizations for the design and implementation of new systems of governance; systems that will guarantee the survival of humanity.

Highlights of the Manifesto

Participation of all Stakeholders

§1 The governing of human activities and relations is a matter of concern to all living and non-living creatures on earth and beyond. It is unethical to take decisions that affect the lives of people or the future of life on earth without the explicit permission and authentic participation of all those whose lives or futures are influenced. Indeed, the "Law Requisite Action" predicts that any action plans to reform complex social systems designed without the authentic and true engagement of those whose futures will be influenced by the change are bound to fail. It is therefore imperative that future systems of governance put in place mechanisms by which all relevant stakeholders can participate effectively in envisioning, deliberating, designing and deciding about future systems. Special attention should be given to future "owners of life" (i.e., the youth and the biosphere), women and other currently underrepresented groups (i.e., vulnerable groups, people with non-citizen status, etc.), organized civil society (i.e., participation beyond traditional political structures), as well as those who represent the "rights" of non-human beings (i.e., plant and animal life, bio-technical environment, oceans, earth, atmosphere, and space and matter beyond earth).

Effective Participation

§2 The constitutional right to directly and indirectly participate in political and public life, to vote and be elected, aims at eliminating marginalization and discrimination, as well as securing meritocracy and equal access to public service positions, fair, just, democratic, and effective decision-making, and good governance (§3) in the absence of corruption (§4). However, participation rights are inextricably linked to other human rights such as the right to peaceful assembly and association, to freedom of expression and opinion, and to education and information. Thus, effective participation is only possible when all relevant conditions are secured. The UN should ratify the "Right to Participate," along with all accompanying requirements for authentic and effective participation, as a basic human right.

§2.1 Access to information is a Human Right: Freedom of information is an extension of freedom of speech, a fundamental human right recognized in international law. "Right to Information Acts," ratified by some national parliaments should be consolidated by the UN to elevate "access to information" to a basic human right. It should be extended to include freedom of expression in any medium, be it orally, in writing, print, through the Internet or through art forms and accompanied by measures that make access simple, efficient and meaningful.

§2.2 Effective Access: Citizens should have access to information, knowledge and tools that empower them to act as "systems scientists" without having to know the theory and practice, just like astronauts who fly spaceships are not expected to command or comprehend all background science.

§2.3 Open Data, Open Technologies: As our dependence on technology increases, so does the need for democratization of processes of their design and development. We must guarantee access and simplicity of interfaces and APIs that interact with public data.

§2.4 Participation at all levels: Democracy of the 21st century usually sadly refers to the right to take part in the high-level political processes such as electing presidents and members of parliaments or analogous, while at the Our societies should encourage cultivate participation from very young ages, at all forums, from local to global.

Effective Management and Governance in Public Spheres

§3 Whereas a license is required to drive a car in a public road, a clean criminal record is sufficient to put anyone on the driving wheel of a country. Ancient Athenians applied lottery to "elect" their representatives, because they believed that ethics and responsibility were more important than education. Today's complex challenges however require that those elected, as well as senior public servants have satisfactory knowledge, experience and skills, in addition to sound, and verifiable adherence to ethics and values. Moreover, the system should feature checks and balances and options for stakeholders' participation in decision-making (§1,2), beyond those designed centuries ago to serve centuries old systems of governance. Unlike any other physical or biological system, the systems of electing and monitoring representatives and other senior public servants lack the most rudimentary characteristic of any viable system. The magic words are "feedback," and "accountability."

§3.1 Monitor, assess and optimize systems of governance: Systems of governance should utilize science and harness the digital era to provide more, faster, and efficient services to the citizens. Early detection of incidents of bureaucracy and failures is key.

§3.2 Reduce confidentiality: Transparency at all levels of management and governance increases public trust, accelerates feedback, and enhances our ability to correct and optimize systems. Politicians' and senior technocrats' draft documents, bills, or activities, positions, voting and decisions should be published and made accessible (§2).

§3.3 Revise systems of elections and representation: More often than not, those we elect to represent our interests and aspirations, fail to do so; even worse, they may even take advantage of their position to satisfy their own personal interests since monitoring, accountability, and effective punishment are absent (§4). Digital and block chain technologies can create real-time, secure, and anonymous "connections" between citizens and their representatives. The mandate should be revoked if a representative loses more than a weighted majority (e.g., >70%) of her supporters. Citizens could also engage in frequent, multiple, direct voting processes, without relying on intermediaries. Pros and cons, as well as threats of all new solutions should be considered and addressed (§2).

§3.4 Unethical behavior of elected or other officials is a criminal offence: Serving the interests and representing the aspirations of others is an act of trust, and its betrayal should have serious consequences.

Abolish Corruption

§4 Corruption emerges when those in power become greedy and exploit system weakness for personal benefit. Greediness can be addressed, in a longer term, through educational reforms that develop empathy, teach ethics and values, train in mindfulness and meditation, and cultivate sustainable development. Technology can guarantee processes that are efficient (§3), secure fully transparent, can be monitored at all stages by those in charge as well as the public at large, are resilient to exploitation, and provide early detection of violations.

§4.1 Transparency Citizens have unrestricted access to all public processes: The digital era should guarantee instantaneous and effective (as defined in §2.1) access to all processes for all private and public actors, CSOs and media.

§4.2 All equal under the law: Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law immunity that politicians enjoy," should be revised as such immunity encourages corruption.

Eradicate Violence, Poverty and Injustice

§5 The richest 1% owns half the world's wealth, when 1 in 10 people survive on less than \$2 a day. Inequality is trapping hundreds of millions in poverty. We have an ethical responsibility to level financial and historical injustice not only because it undermines democracy by making voices unequal, but because it powers up a bomb which will explode..

Citizenship Education

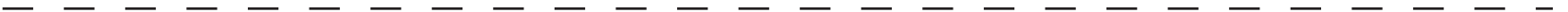
§6 The idea of democracy is inherent in civics education, but democracy, participation, institutions, human rights, and the rule of law should not remain abstract concepts to talk about, but principles, which determine the way we live and interact with each other. Young and adult citizens alike should experience these virtues in their families, schools, neighborhoods, local communities, public and private institutions, as well as in all interactions with institutions of the state at large. Citizens should feel reassured that all institutions respect governance of the people by the people, and are accountable to citizens. Schools should practice these principles at all levels of the educational process, empowering children to participate in their own learning, choose what to learn, co-design their school environments, as well as serve the needs of their local communities in the realm of open school. Citizenship education also includes awareness campaigns about human rights, the role of citizens, incentives and mechanisms for interactions and collaborations between government, local authorities, societal organizations and agents of change. In the era of hyperconnectivity, digital literacy is of utmost importance. Especially for younger learners must learn to recognize fake media and appreciate how data manipulation can influence public opinion and disempower people.

Harness the Digital Era to design new models of Governance

§7 The digital era has rendered all types of intermediaries obsolete. The increased connectivity, in connection with enhanced access to information, also opened up enormous new opportunities including the possibility to "connect directly" people and law making and/or decision-making processes, thus enabling large numbers of people to participate in debates and decisions. These developments also increase possibilities for disagreements and conflicts, and present new challenges.

- §7.1 New Technologies for Massive Participation: We survive as human race because we are able to solve problems. However, the challenges we face today are far too complex for any single individual to tackle them alone. There is an urgent need for technologies that enable efficient massive participation and collaboration between people as well as between machines and people; technologies that empower humans to act and operate as systems scientists (); allow them to share thoughts and interact authentically in multiple public (real and virtual) spaces; guarantee that wisdom always prevails in their choices and actions.
- §7.2 Protect the Authenticity and Anonymity of Citizens' Opinions and Choices: With increased dependence on technology, new forms of systemic vulnerabilities emerge such as hacking and stealing identities and personal data, manipulating public opinion and disempowering people through data manipulation, etc. The repartition of power and responsibility among public authorities, corporate agents, and citizens should be balanced. Research and tools to combat such threats is an absolute priority.
- §7.3 Respect and Enhance Human Cognitive Limitations: The overwhelming bombardment with information through digital screens has brought to light significant cognitive limitations in our attentional abilities! In line with the Onlife Manifesto, "Societies must protect, cherish and nurture humans' attentional capabilities." To be able to evaluate exponentially increasing options and the impact of our choices, we need artificially intelligent agents, and tools that would allow us to browse and interact not only with information, but also with simulations and projected futures that emerge depending on choices we might make.

This Manifesto is only the beginning of designing a new world that is sustainable, just and ethical,...



Scientific Grounding of the Manifesto

This two-page Manifesto is grounded on large-scale processing and extensive analysis of ideas from about 100 young leaders from more than 50 countries who have collaborated for more than 4,000 person hours in face-to-face Structured Democratic Dialogues, plus unaccounted number of person hours (of the same youth pioneers plus additional 1000 others) invested in individual virtual interactions with the data.

A battery of diverse scientific methodologies was used to extract the most frequently used words used by the participants when clarifying their ideas (i.e., using Tag Word analysis), concepts that appear together and/or have high affinity to each other thus generating conceptual clusters (i.e., text mining and visualization techniques), and advanced concept extraction techniques using multi word terms combining linguistic and statistical parameters (i.e., frequency term analysis). However, greater weight was given to the results of the Structured Democratic Dialogues. Each region has produced two Influence Maps (one for Challenges and one for Actions), plus their corresponding contributions were clustered, putting ideas with great affinity together. The ideas that ended up at the roots of the maps, and therefore collectively considered as the most influential, were given high priority as concepts feeding the Manifesto. An additional processing step was conducted on the Clusters. The cumulative number of votes received by the ideas in each cluster was used to rank them and prioritize the perceived importance of the ideas. The analysts used the ideas and corresponding clarifications in the clusters to draft summary texts that reflected the key concepts in each cluster.

The above approaches were used in concert to assist the analysts synthesize the outputs and “distil” the concepts that emerged as the most influential key principles. Those principles fed the process of drafting the Manifesto. More detailed descriptions of the methodological approaches are provided in the following pages.

Disclaimer: The analysis and synthesis process is still on-going and the final results will be published in a scientific peer-reviewed journal.

Word/Tag Clouds

The first level of analysis/synthesis was conducted using word-, also known as tag clouds. Word Cloud visuals were produced using wordcloud.com. A tag cloud is basically a graphical representation of word frequency. Tags are usually single words, and their importance is expressed with font size and/or color. They are useful, because they provide a quick perception as to which are the most prominent terms in a text. The program generates a list of the most frequently used words, automatically removing stop words such as “numbers”, “the”, “and”, “or” and “to”. The size and color of the words are determined by the frequency of the word; the most frequent words being larger. The ranges of frequency are represented by the shade of the color. By convention, the lighter bands represent more frequent words. Once the program litters out the basic stop words, other words were removed at the discretion of the analysts. For example, words were removed that did not add to the discussion or were part of the question, such as Challenges, Action, have, say, example ... etc.

Word Clouds represent a basic visual that shows what topics were more frequently discussed or at least invoked. This analysis serves as a proxy or impression of the pre-occupations of participants prior to evaluation for importance and structural inquiry regarding influence and leverage.

To prepare the content used as input we have taken every challenge statement and every clarification for each region separately. We have also concatenated all those texts and used them as input to produce a word cloud reflecting themes of interest across all regions.

Text Mining and Visualization

The next level of text mining involved the use of data mining and visualization techniques that produce a list of concept pairs. VOSviewer 1.6.6 was used to create and explore visual representations of connection of topics of interest to the participants¹. The VOSviewer software is freely available². Participant statements and clarifications were first fed to a pre-processing program called CoWo³. CoWo removes “stop words” and then through an n-gram detection approach creates a list of concept pairs. This list is prepared in a format for network analysis by VOSviewer in which it is then referred to as a co-occurrence matrix.

A similarity matrix is obtained by normalizing the co-occurrence matrix using a similarity measure known as the association strength sometimes referred to as the proximity index or as the probabilistic affinity index. In this way it shows that the similarity between two items is proportional to the ratio of the observed number of co-occurrences and the expected number of co-occurrences. VOSviewer then creates a map based on the similarity matrix using a technique, which works similar to multi-dimensional scaling. It “minimizes a weighted sum of the squared Euclidean distances between all pairs of items”. This is a constrained optimization problem, which is converted into an unconstrained optimization problem solved using a majorization algorithm called the SMACOF algorithm described in the multidimensional scaling literature. VOSviewer then ensures consistent results by centering the picture, maximizes variance on the horizontal dimension using Principal Component Analysis, and controls reflection. Higher similarity is associated with higher squared weight of their Euclidean distance.

The items that have high similarity are located close to each other; those with low similarity are farther apart. Modularity or ‘community structure’ in the graph is detected, which is sometimes referred to as ‘groups’, ‘communities’, or ‘clusters’ in the network analysis literature. That is nodes which are highly connected to each other, but which have lower connectivity to other nodes outside their group form a cluster. VOSviewer color codes the clusters. With respect to modeling text with graphs in this way, clusters may represent topics. For the analysis and synthesis we present the visuals in two different forms:

- One that shows the connections between the terms
- One that emphasizes only the clusters and proximity replacing individual connections with color intensities and proximities

Note: The above explanation was adapted from pages 11-13 in Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman (2009) VOSviewer: A Computer Program for Bibliometric Mapping, Erasmus Research Institute of Management (ERIM), ERS-2009-005-LIS, <http://hdl.handle.net/1765/14841>.

¹ Nees Jan van Eck & Ludo Waltman (2011). Text mining and visualization using VOSviewer. ISSI Newsletter. 7.

² www.vosviewer.com. Copyright 2009-2017 Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman.

³ Cowo: create semantic maps from your texts. <http://clementvallois.net/portfolio.html>. Released 25 November 2012 by Clement Levallois.

Term Frequency Analysis

This approach is similar to the previous in that it recognizes multi-word co-occurrences. However, it uses more advanced statistical analysis to calculate the likelihood ratio for terms consisting of two or more words appearing together. The method uses the text as input to produce a list of candidate multi word terms. These are then ordered by their termhood, which is referred to as C value.

The C-value is a domain-independent method for automatic term recognition, which combines linguistic and statistical analyses, emphasis being placed on the statistical part. The linguistic analysis enumerates all candidate terms in a given text by applying part-of-speech tagging, extracting word sequences of adjectives/nouns based, and stop-list. The statistical analysis assigns a termhood to a candidate term by using the following four characteristics:

- The occurrence frequency of the candidate term
- The frequency of the candidate term as part of other longer candidate terms
- The number of these longer candidate terms
- The length of the candidate term

The output list was evaluated by the analysts assuming that they are domain experts. The candidate terms were ranked according to termhood (Note: The first column in our tables is the rank; terms with the same score are assigned the same rank; terms that were excluded are not shown). The domain experts could scan the list starting from the top and process as many as time and money allowed. For the purposes of this analysis we present the analysis for ca. 280 terms, but for “extracting” concepts for the purposes of drafting the Manifest, we have constrained ourselves to the top 20-30.

The program we used for Term Extraction is Termine¹ using the Tree Tagger program for generic text (i.e., not the standard Genia Tagger, which is specialized for Bio-Medical texts) and the theoretical grounding was based on relevant literature²

¹ <http://www.nactem.ac.uk/software/termine/>

² Frantzi, K., Ananiadou, S., & Mima, H. (2000). Automatic recognition of multi-word terms: the c-value/nc-value method. *International journal on digital libraries*, 3(2), 115-130.

Structured Democratic Dialogue

The Structured Democratic Dialogue Process (SDDP) Methodology was used for the implementation of all regional dialogues. At the heart of SDDP, the Interpretive Structural Modeling algorithm is used to reduce the time that participants need in order to conclude with consensus a dialogue which reveals influence relations between pairs of ideas gradually resulting to the construction of what is called an Influence MAP. These MAPS provide a visual representation of how ideas are interrelated, with ideas at the root being the ones that exert maximum influence to those above. When the Influence MAP structures Challenges, those at the root are the key challenges. In the case of exploring actions, those at the root are considered deep drivers for change.

For about 3-4 hours participants submit single-sentence responses as well as long clarifications in response to a specific Triggering Question. In all Co-Laboratories (this term is preferred over 'workshop' to emphasize the fact that participants explore and discover together) of this project the same two Triggering Questions have been used:

What are key shortcomings of our current systems of governance that could be improved through technology?

What concrete action, project or product would you propose to solve a particular shortcoming of current systems of governance?

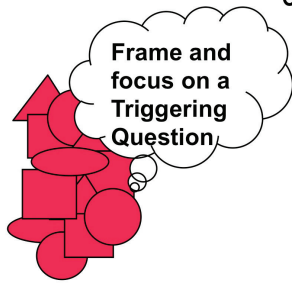
During the first few hours, other participants may ask clarification, but no judgment questions. A bottom-up approach is subsequently applied to cluster all Statements into groups according to similarity and then participants are asked to choose the five they consider most important. The Statements that receive two or more votes enter the final discussion in which participants explore influence relations such as:

If we make progress in addressing Challenge (or Action) X
Will this help us SIGNIFICANTLY address Challenge (or Action) Y?

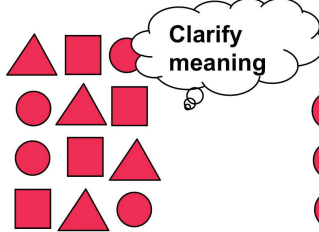
Since the number of combinations is in the order of several hundreds, the ISM algorithm is applied to reduce them to less than one to two hundreds using inductive logic, thus making it possible for the participants to explore the full spectrum of the issue. The result is an Influence Map, which is a tree structure that represents the collective wisdom of the participants and their consensus as to which Challenges (or Actions) are the most influential, i.e., ideas that end up at the root of the map are much more influential when it comes to addressing the overall challenge (or action).

DIAGNOSIS

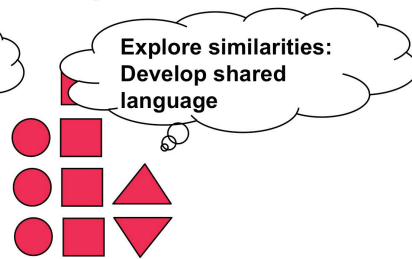
Complex Situation



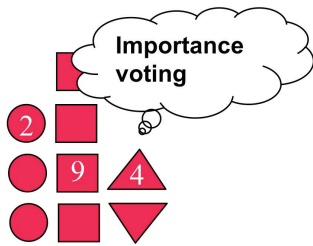
Contributing Factors: Observations generated by Stakeholders



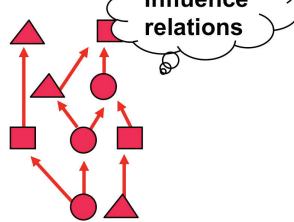
Classification Of Contributing Factors



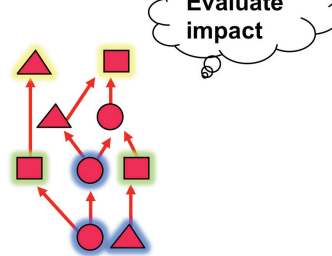
Vote and Rank



Root Cause Map



Interpretations



In the results section, we provide all Influence Maps along with their corresponding root factors, i.e., those ideas that the collective wisdom of the participants (following a structured face-to-face process of ca. 800 person hours per region) placed them at the root of the tree. As explained previously, because this process is very rigorous and highly participatory (i.e., harnessing collective wisdom to generate consensus), these factors have been given higher priority when feeding concepts to the Manifesto.

Cluster Prioritization

The Clusters produced during the SDDPs as described above were used as input to the next level of Analysis – Synthesis. The method is explained below in greater detail. Basically, the cumulative number of votes received by the ideas in each cluster was used to rank them and prioritize the perceived importance of the ideas. The analysts used the ideas and corresponding clarifications in the clusters to draft summary texts that reflected the key concepts in each cluster. The clusters with high ranking were given higher priority when feeding concepts to the drafting of the Manifesto.

Step 1: We created an excel spreadsheet that had the individual clusters. To do this we used the Challenges Cluster with Votes PDF.

Cluster 1: (name of cluster)

Label	Statement	Vote	Influence
(# of challenge)	(# with the statement)	(# of votes)	(# of influences)

At the bottom of each column in bold are the total votes and total influences.

Step 2: To find the number of influences we used the Matrix on the Map Report. We imported the Matrix into an excel spreadsheet and made sure to check for cycles. Then we added each row to find the number of influence per challenge. This went into the table in Step 1.

Step 3: Next we sorted each cluster table by Influence, vote, then label.

Step 4: We Created a new table (below the clusters), with the clusters and total votes and influences.

Then we sorted this table by influence, votes, then cluster number.

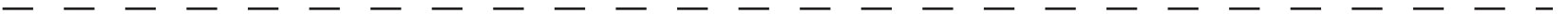
At the bottom of the votes and influence columns in bold are the the over all number of votes and influences.

Step 5: Next we added 4 columns to the table from Step 4 to find the Percentages. The final table looks like this:

Cluster 1: (name of cluster)

Cluster	Total votes	Total influence	Cumulative votes	Vote %	Cumulative influence	Influence %
Cluster #	#	#	#	0.0%	#	0.0%

Step 6: The final table shows the cluster numbers in order of the most influential and most voted.





The mention of “rights” stands out in comparison to other regions. Like Africa “youth” and “women” are mentioned more frequently than in other regions. Things “political” and involving multiple “countries” top the frequency list. A concern with the word “technology” is second only to Austral-Asia in frequency, and combined with mention of “digital” and “online” would bring it to the top of its word list. “Citizens” in the top five and “information” in the top ten like Africa and Europe.





Other than the most common words of “public/ people”, the word “participation” stands out in America compared to the other regions. The words “communication” and “mechanisms” also appear comparatively frequently and suggest the need for systemic changes in the region.



Indian

“Education” stands out which is ranked second in frequency. The use of the word “technology” is third in AU’s rank of frequency. Use of the words “groups”, “community”, “systems” “processes”, and “society” seems indicative of the culture.



“Participation” and “social” are words distinguished with respect to frequency and not appearing as frequently across other regions. “Virtual” seems to be a synonym for technology. “Education” is relatively frequent.



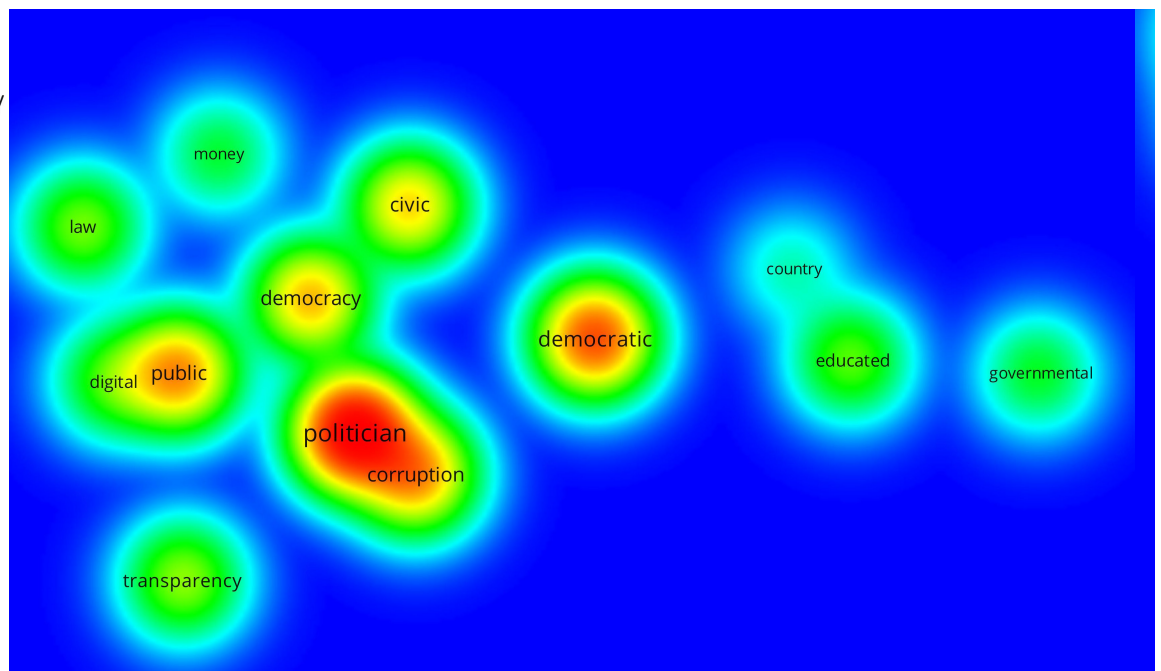
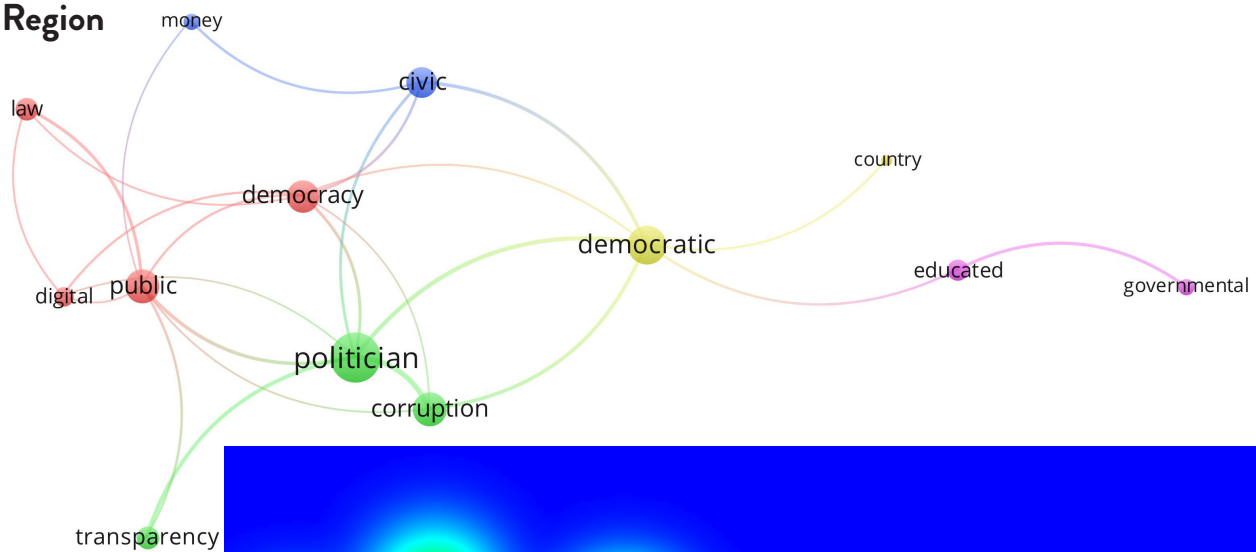
“System” and “process”, “public” and “technology” appear more frequently than in other groups. “Education” is relatively frequent.

Results

Text Mining and Visualization - Shortcomings

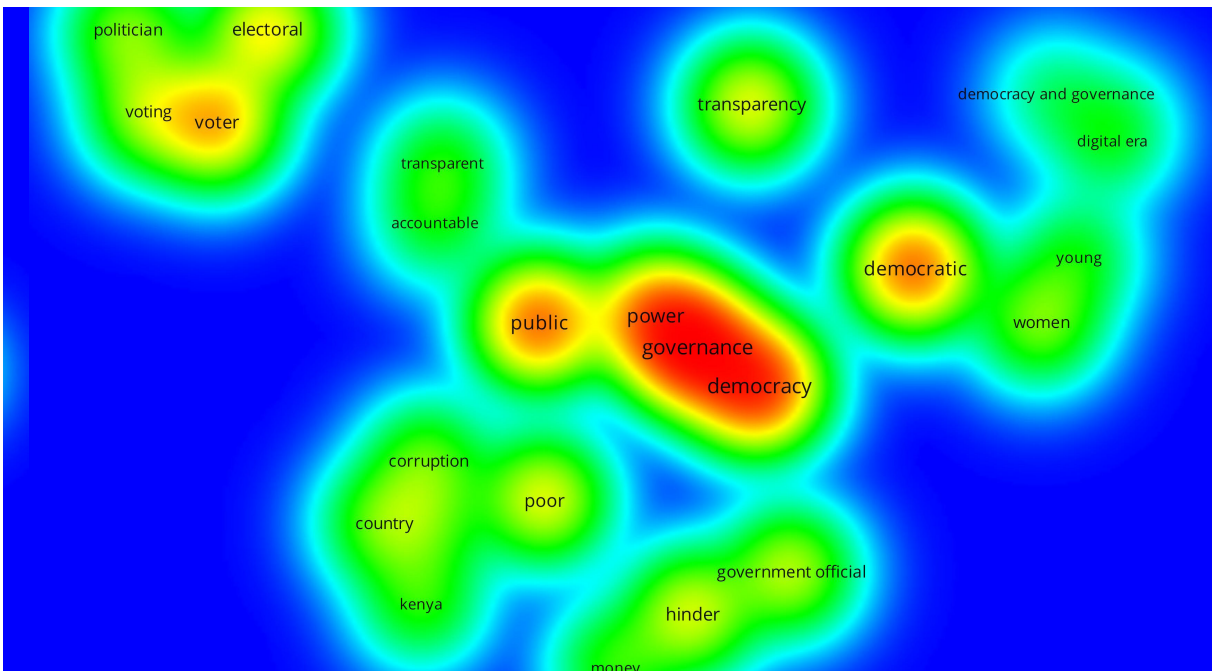
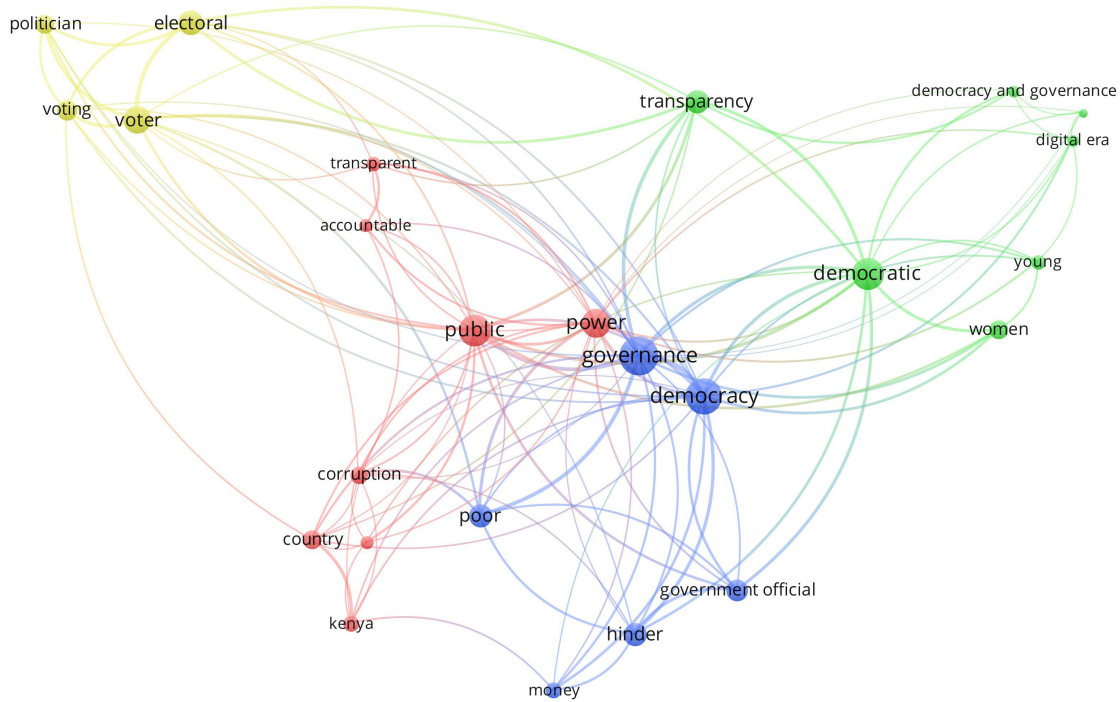
The visual representations of the connections of topics of interest to the participants for all regions are shown. The top visualization shows the actual connections between the terms, while the lower one emphasizes only the clusters and proximity replacing individual connections with color intensities and proximity values.

European Region



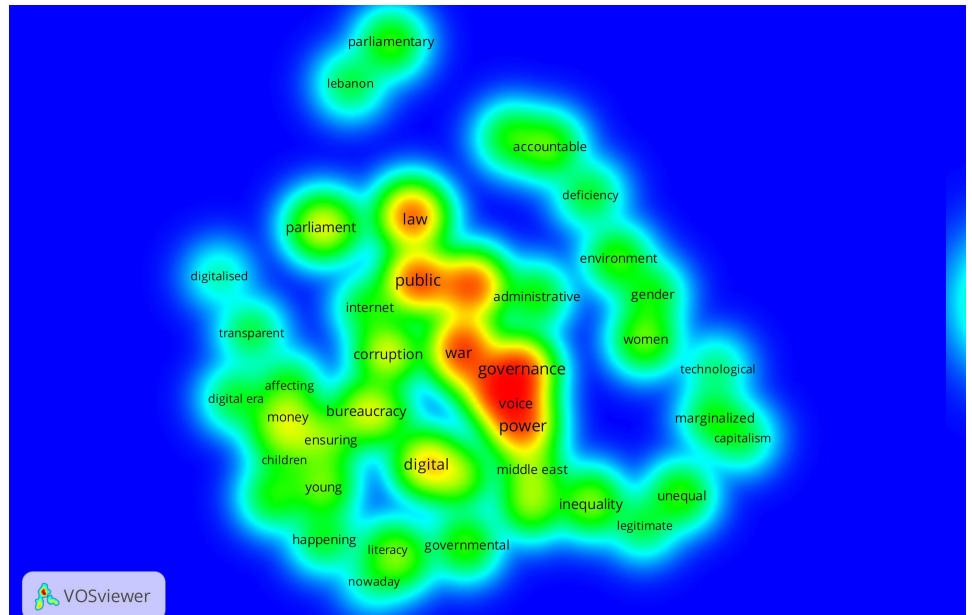
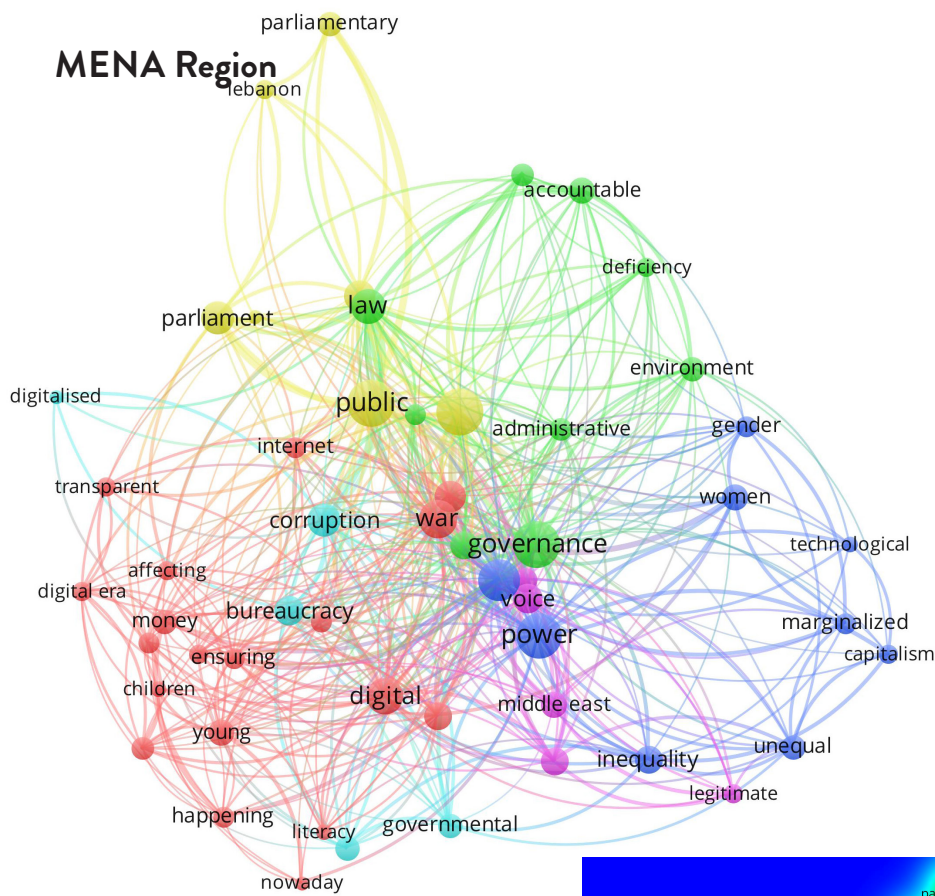
“Democratic” and “politician” are key concerns with “corruption” closely related to politician. “Digital” and “public” are closest of all the links. “Transparency”, “corruption” and “politicians” frequently co-occur as compared to other phrases. “Digital”, “public”, “democracy”, and “law” co-occur frequently. The idea of inclusivity, diversity or the like is does not appear in the European network, but is found in all other regions. Africa and Europe both show “money” as peripheral issues, but does not seem to be important in any other regions. “Digital” and “public” are similarly related in Europe and the Middle East and North Africa.

African Region



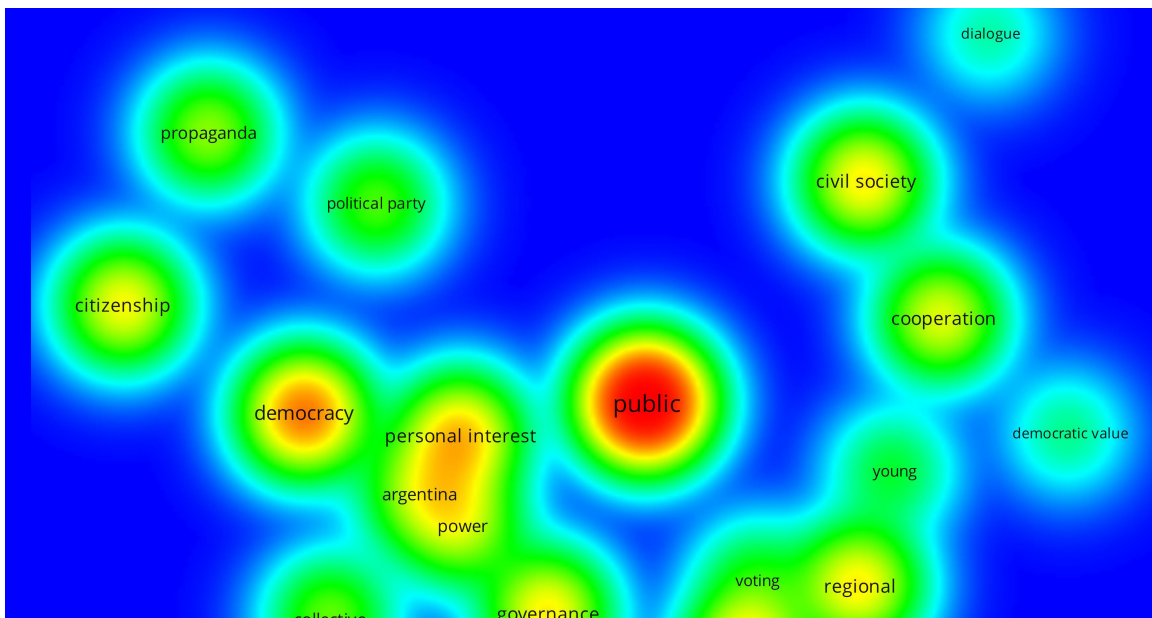
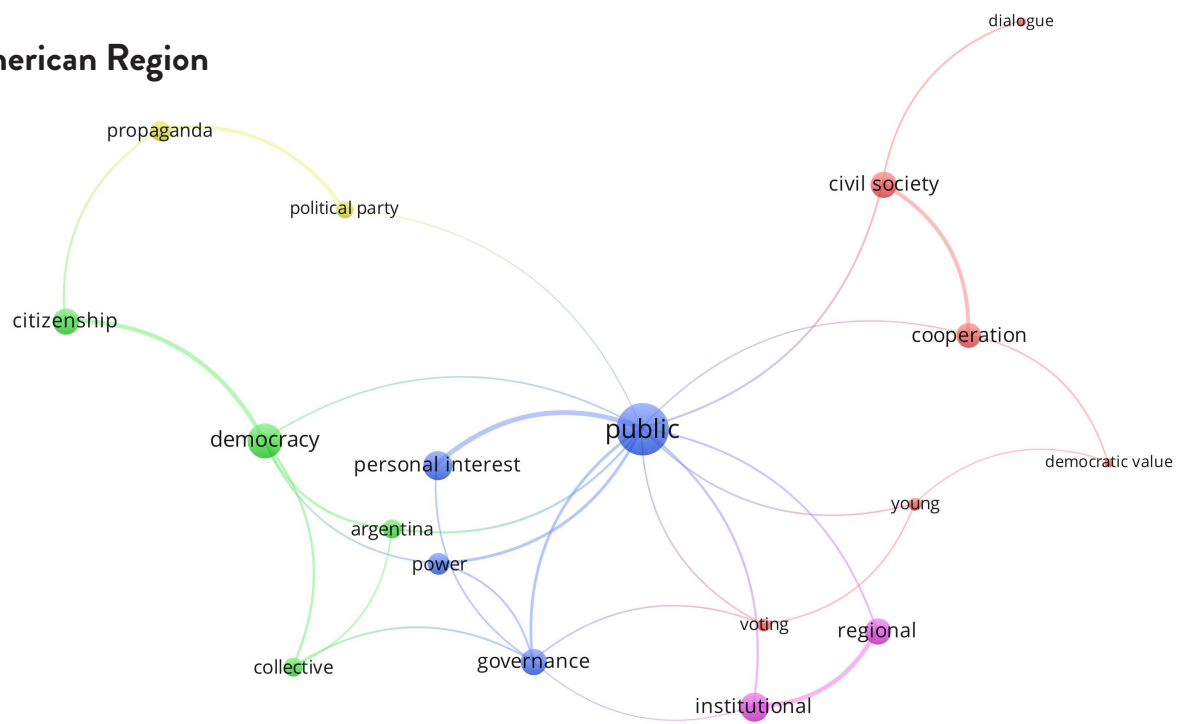
“Democracy” and “governance” are seen as key issues in Africa. Closely related to these issues are interstis in “transparency”, “accountability”, “corruption”, “the poor”, “women”, and the “young”. More distantly related is “voting”, the “electoral system” and “digital issues”. While “transparency” and “accountability” is found in all co-occurrence networks, they are most prominent in Africa and Austral-Asia. “Money” is an issue centrally specific to AF and EU, as it is not on any other network.

Manifesto: Democracy in the Digital Era



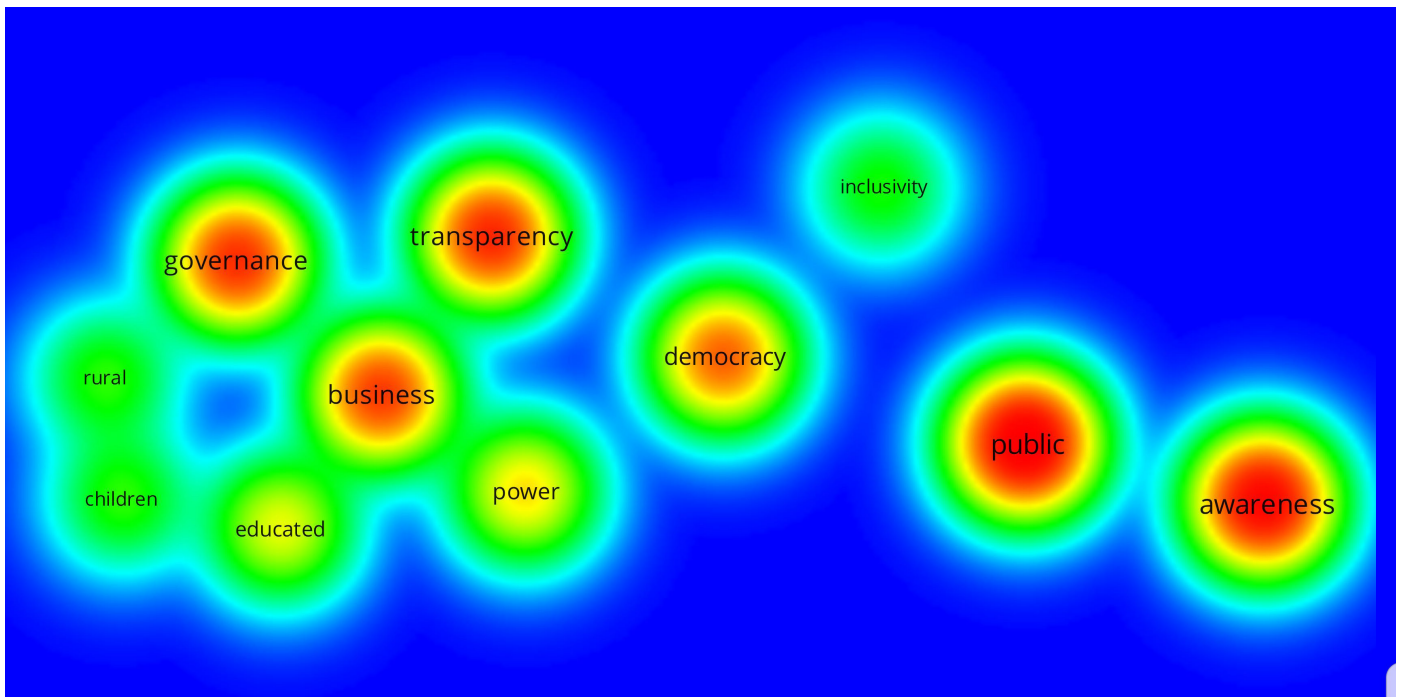
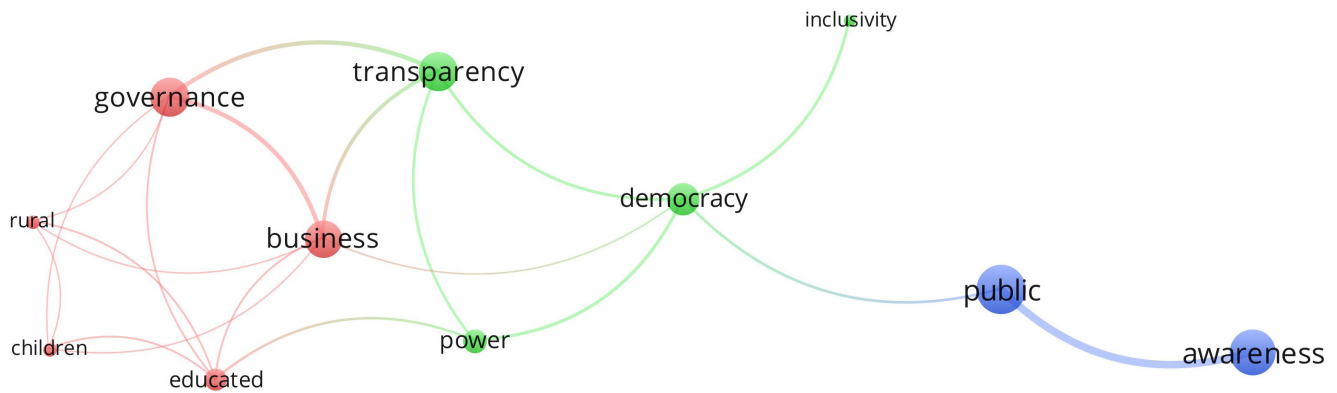
For the Middle East and North Africa “governance”, “power” and “public” are key issues. This is very similar to the central issues to the African region. Closely related to these are the issues of “women”, “inequality”, “accountability”, “law” and “bureaucracy”. A concern for “law”, “administration”, “bureaucracy” and “parliament” appear more central compared to the other regions. This region’s network show a greater variety of concerns at comparable frequencies. Note that “digital” is closer to the central concerns of “governance” and “power”. “Inequality” seems to be something of a second center of connections.

American Region



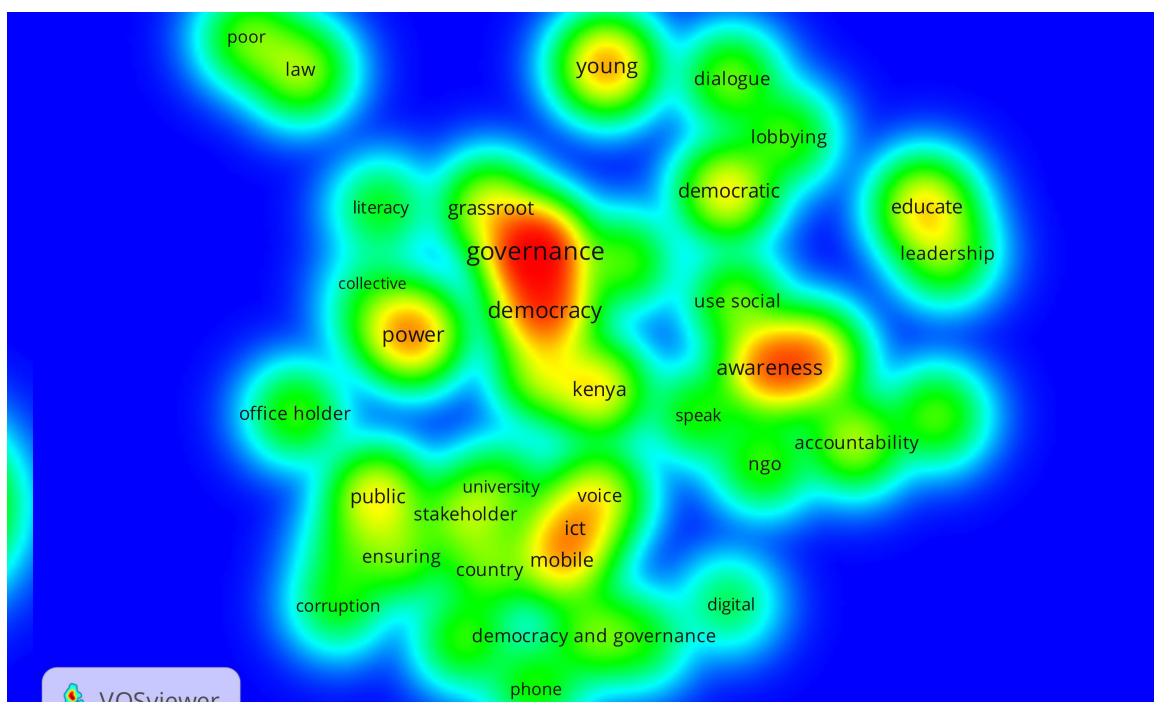
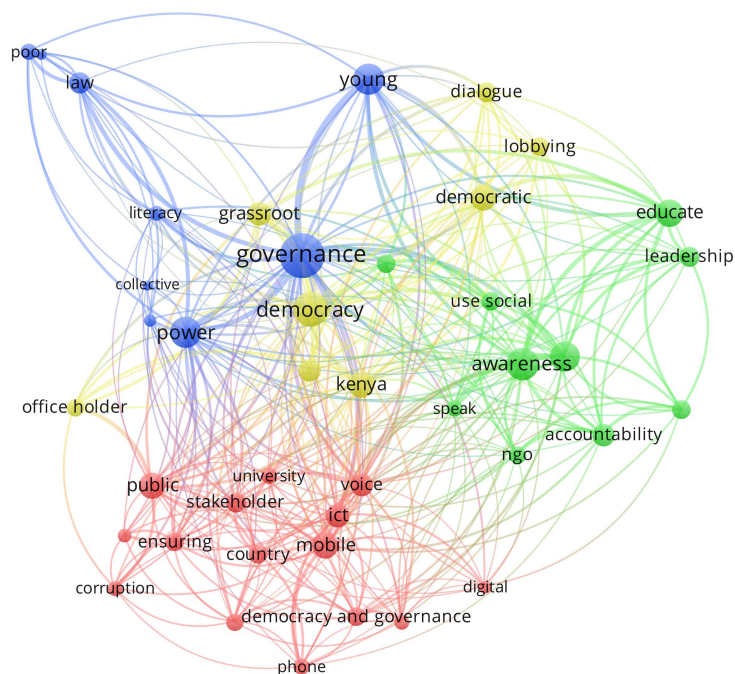
“Public”, “democracy” and “cooperation” are central issues for the American region. Smaller related centers are “citizenship”, “civil society” and “institutional”. Note how closely related “personal interest” and “power” are, as well as “young” and “voting”.

Australasian Region



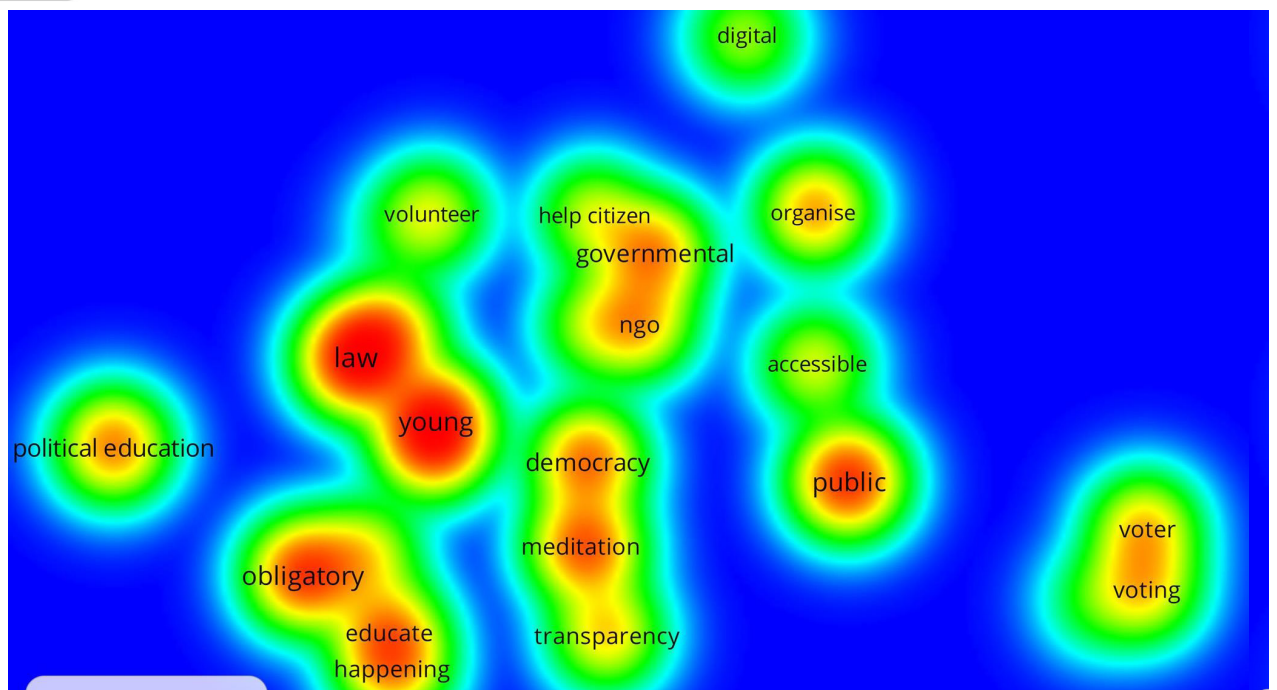
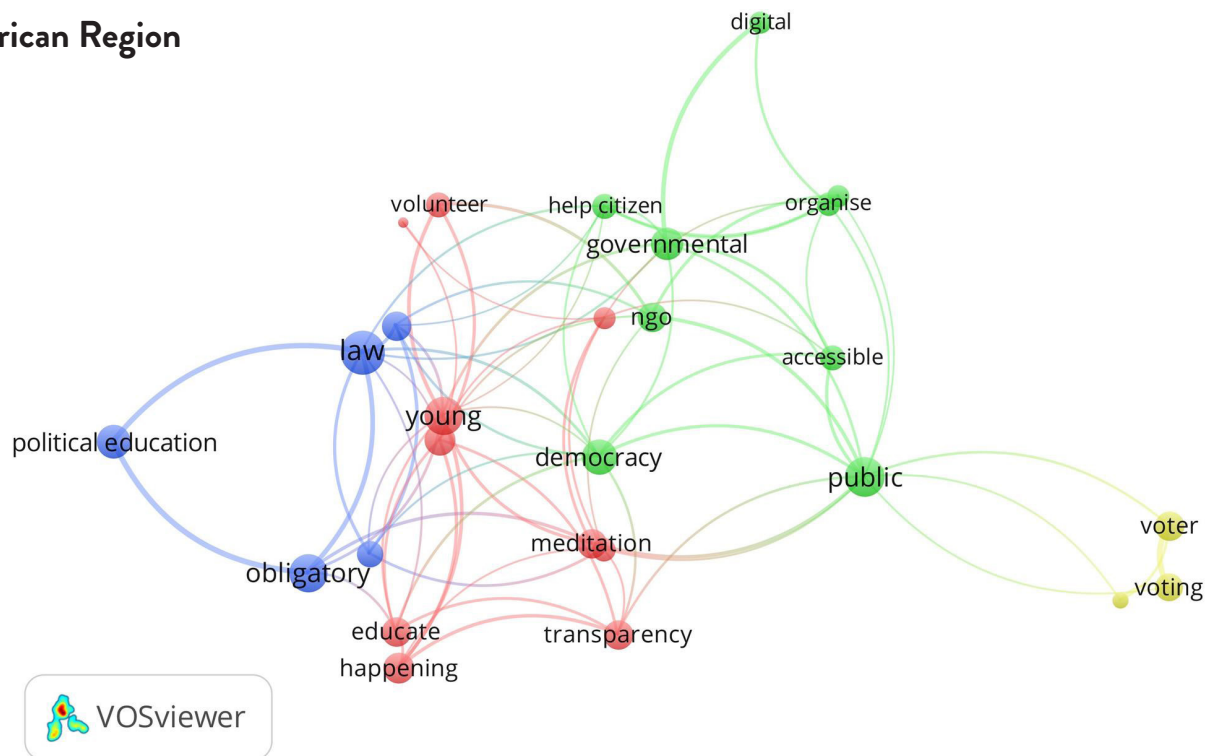
“Public”, “transparency”, “business”, and “governance” are the central issues. Austral-Asia is the only region where “business” and “inclusivity” even appeared on the map, this could speak to societal values in the region. “Public” and “awareness” are closely related and “democracy” and “inclusivity” co-occur comparatively frequent. While “transparency” and “accountability” is found in all co-occurrence networks, they are most prominent in Africa and Austral-Asia. “Corruption” is found on every network but this one, Austral-Asia.

Text Mining and Visualization - Actions European Region



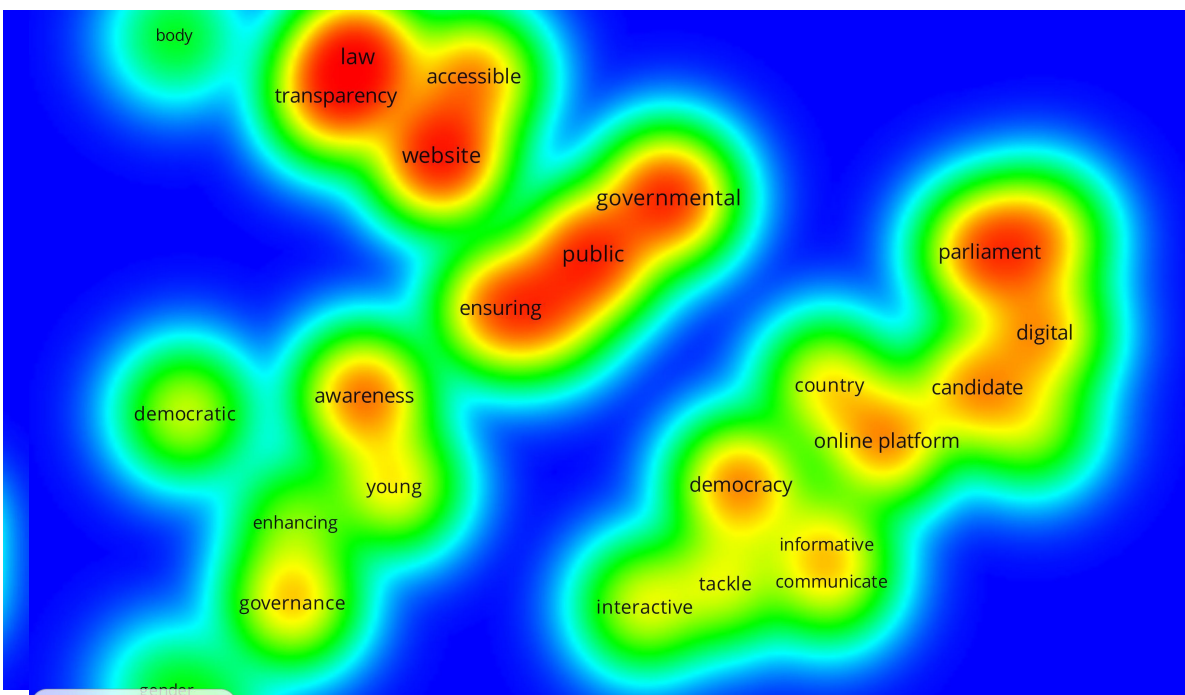
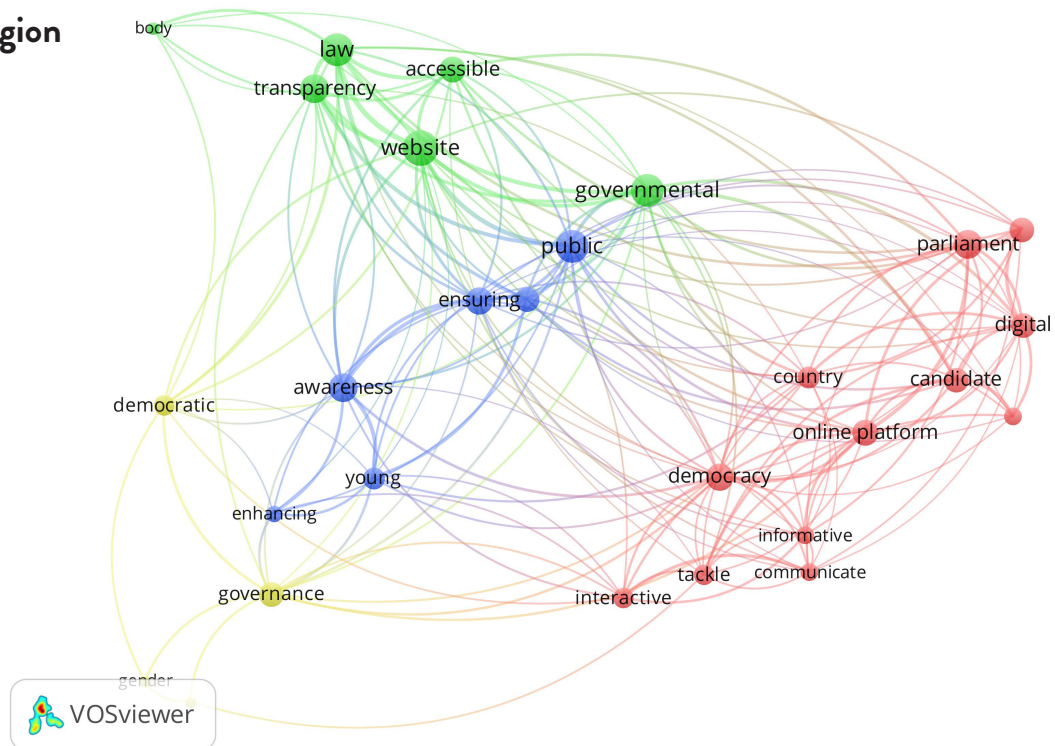
“Governance”, “democracy” and “awareness” are central issues related to smaller hubs of “power”, “young” and “public”. Note the close connection of “awareness” and “use social (media)” as well as “grassroot” and “democracy”. “Young” connects to “law” in Africa just like in America. “Corruption” is an issue, but is less prominent compared to the Middle East and North Africa and America. In this region, “Accountability” is comparatively more prominent. While technology is not explicitly named, “use social (media)”, “mobile” and “ICT” suggest the need for a greater use of technology.

African Region



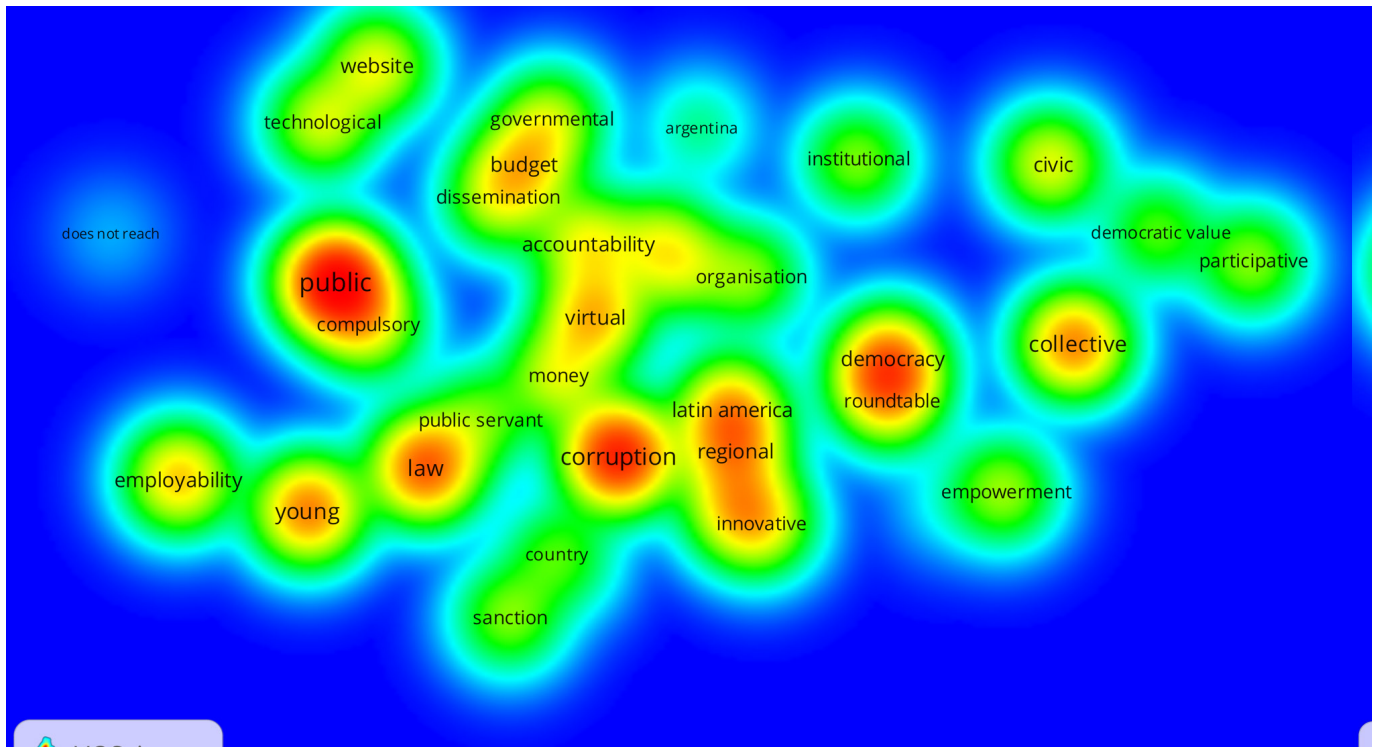
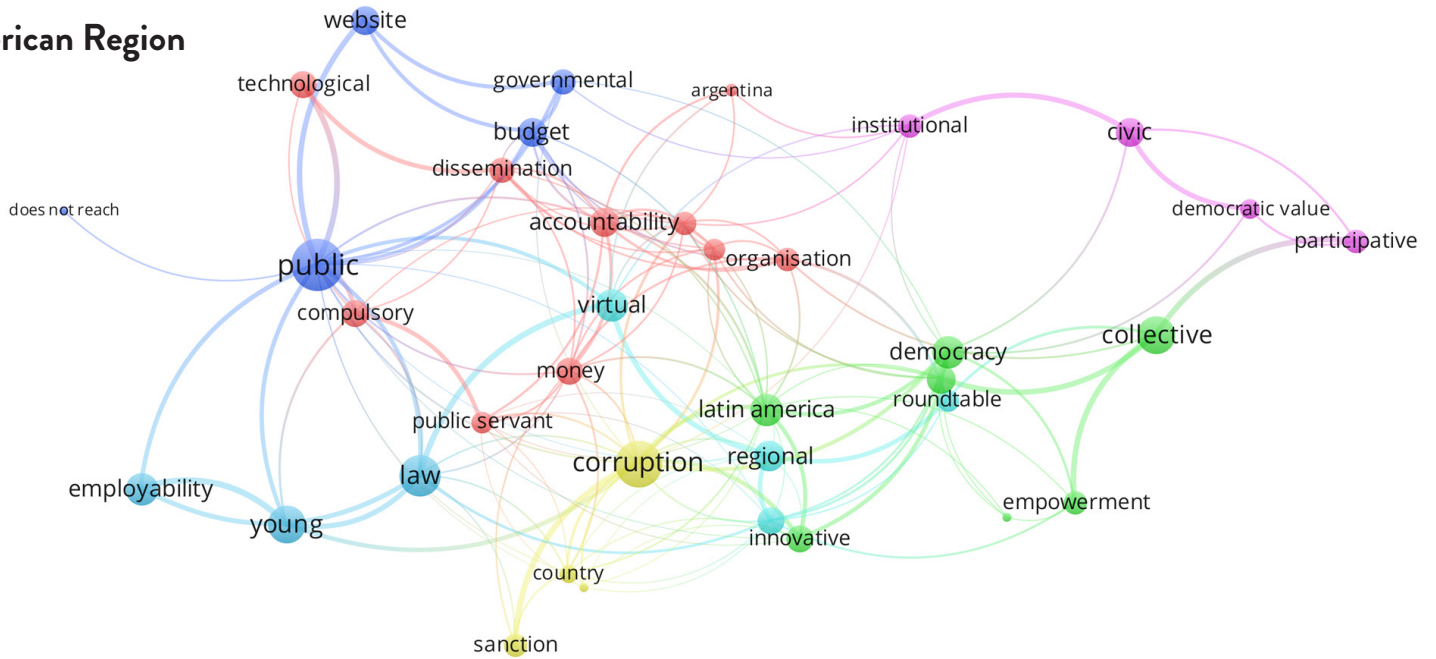
“Governmental”, “public” and “young” are central. Closely related are “law”, “obligatory” and “transparency”. Young is most prominent in this region. “Law”, “political”, “education” and “obligatory” are interconnected and co-occur frequently. Compared with other region’s networks, Europe’s network has multiple centers and they all relate to most of the issues.

MENA Region



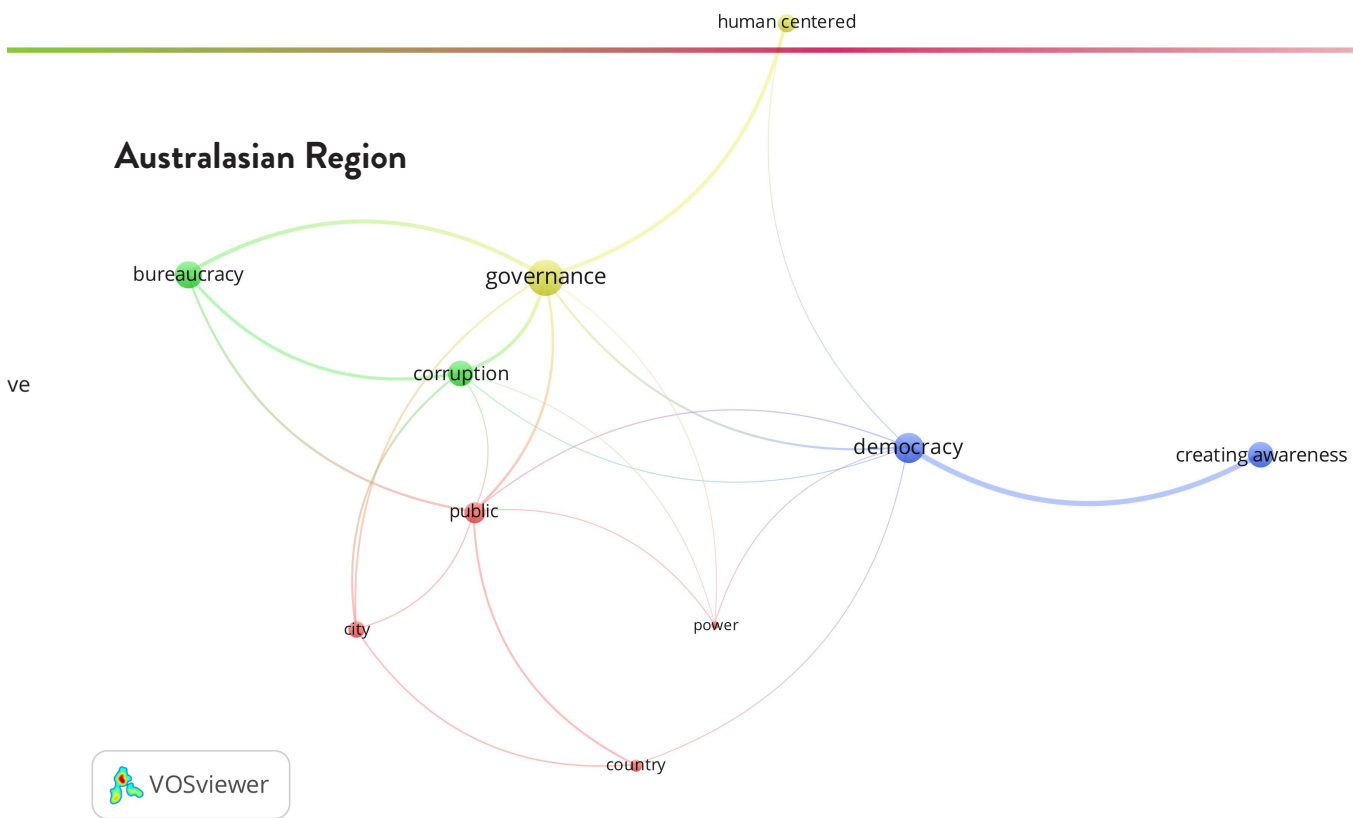
In this region, there are multiple centers focused around “transparency”, “public/awareness”, and “online platform”. “Government/governance” is connected with all other clusters. “Law” and “transparency” are closely related and co-occur frequently. “Corruption” is most prominent in this region and America. While technology is not explicitly stated, the use of “online platform”, “digital” and “website” suggest the need for great use of technology.

American Region

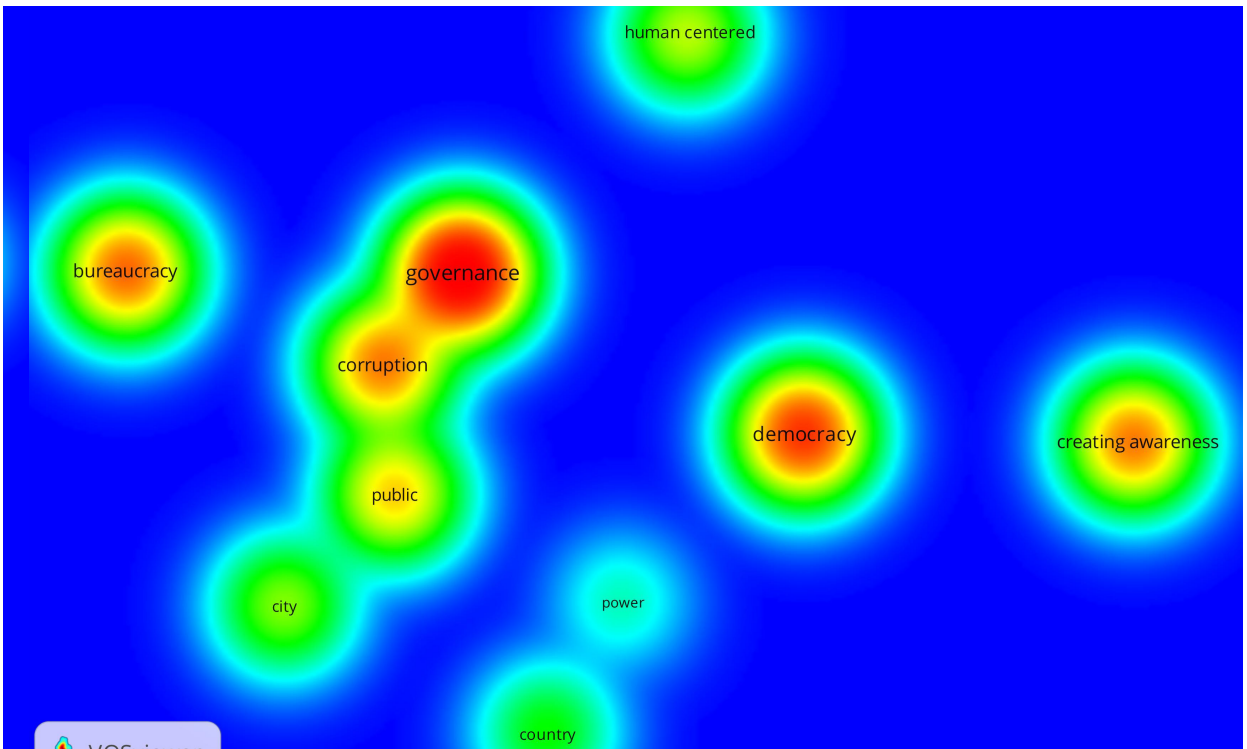


In the American region, “corruption”, “public” and “accountability” are central issues. “Corruption” is most prominent in this region. “Empowerment”, “collective” and “roundtable” are interconnected, suggesting the need for greater collaboration and cooperation. “Young” connects to “law” in the Americas as well as Africa.

Australasian Region



VOSviewer



“Governance”, “power” and “corruption” to are central issues and are related and connected to all clusters. Austral-Asia is the only region to have the use of “human centered”.

Term Frequency Analysis

RANK	TERM	SCORE			
2	young people	39.00	43	adequate diverse stakeholder representation	4.00 77
3	social media	38.86	43	international player	4.00 77
4	online platform	22.00	43	low income	4.00 77
5	democratic process	19.00	43	media bias	4.00 77
7	decision making	15.00	43	digital divide	4.00 77
8	constitutional court	13.00	43	mobile technology	4.00 77
9	political party	11.00	61	decision maker	4.00 77
10	political system	9.80	61	public office holder	3.17 77
11	service delivery	9.75	61	combat poor infrastructure	3.17 77
12	electoral process	9.00	61	online communication channel	3.17 77
12	political education	9.00	61	social media platform	3.17 77
12	digital era	9.00	61	accessible public internet	3.17 77
15	democratic governance	8.00	61	quality project implementation	3.17 77
16	long term	7.00	61	democratic political system	3.17 119
16	minority group	7.00	61	improved service delivery	3.17 119
16	political process	7.00	61	subsidiary government agency	3.17 119
16	election process	7.00	61	social networking platform	3.17 122
16	current system	7.00	61	state broadcasting medium	3.17 123
16	evaluation system	7.00	61	social medium platform	3.17 123
22	public evaluation system	6.34	61	local public body	3.17 123
23	educational system	6.00	61	diverse stakeholder representation	3.17 126
23	young generation	6.00	61	online voting system	3.17 126
23	mobile voting	6.00	77	successful voter education	3.17 126
23	democratic system	6.00	77	democratic procedure	3.00 126
23	governmental institution	6.00	77	big problem	3.00 126
23	red tape	6.00	77	public debate	3.00 126
29	online voting	5.50	77	government agency	3.00 126
30	electoral system	5.00	77	service provider	3.00 126
30	good governance	5.00	77	arab spring	3.00 126
30	political life	5.00	77	training people	3.00 126
30	arab world	5.00	77	government building	3.00 126
30	rural area	5.00	77	gender mainstreaming	3.00 126
30	job opportunity	5.00	77	online discussion	3.00 126
30	equal opportunity	5.00	77	public servant	3.00 126
30	political world	5.00	77	political issue	3.00 126
30	civil education	5.00	77	government decision	3.00 126
30	governance system	5.00	77	civic engagement	3.00 126
30	african country	5.00	77	fact chequer	3.00 126
30	young age	5.00	77	mobile application	3.00 126
30	historical injustice	5.00	77	local democracy	3.00 126
43	government institution	4.00	77	house committee	3.00 126
43	relevant information	4.00	77	ICT facility	3.00 126
43	constitutional principle	4.00	77	capacity building	3.00 126
43	sustainable development	4.00	77	equal vote	3.00 126
43	change agent	4.00	77	civic responsibility	3.00 126
43	awareness campaign	4.00	77	policy making	3.00 126
43	developed country	4.00	77	public affair	3.00 126
43	public fund	4.00	77	access information	3.00 126
43	21st century	4.00	77	poor infrastructure	3.00 126
43	negative ethnicity	4.00	77	democratic country	3.00 126
43	judicial authority	4.00	77	blind voting	3.00 126
				arab country	3.00 126

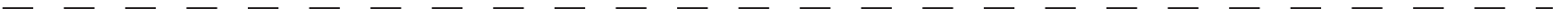
For more detailed data and also information regarding all related activities, the reader should visit: <http://reinventdemocracy.info>

info http://futureworlds.eu/wiki/Reinventing_Democracy

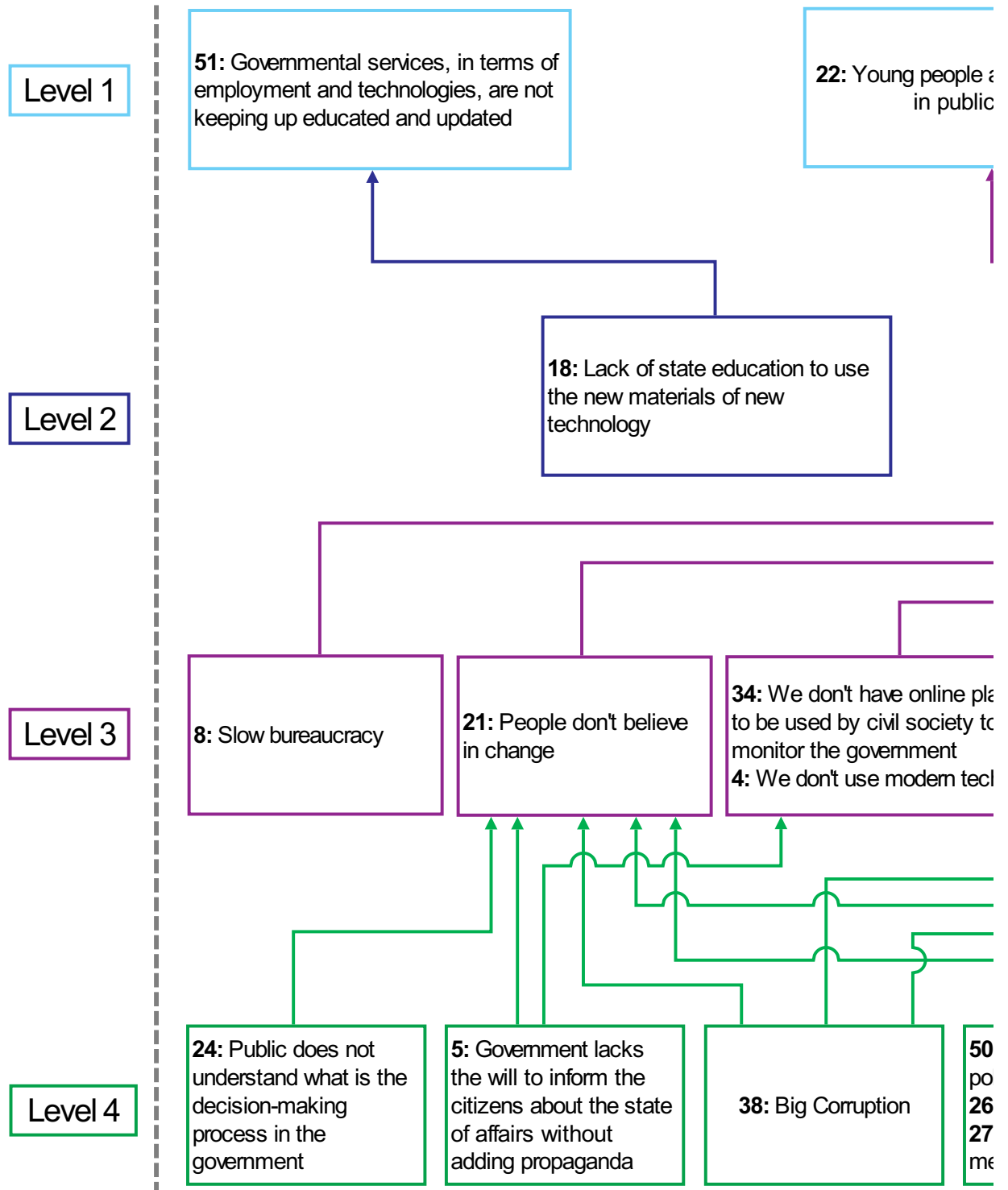
Download this and all other reports at: http://reinventdemocracy.info/w/Reports_Depository

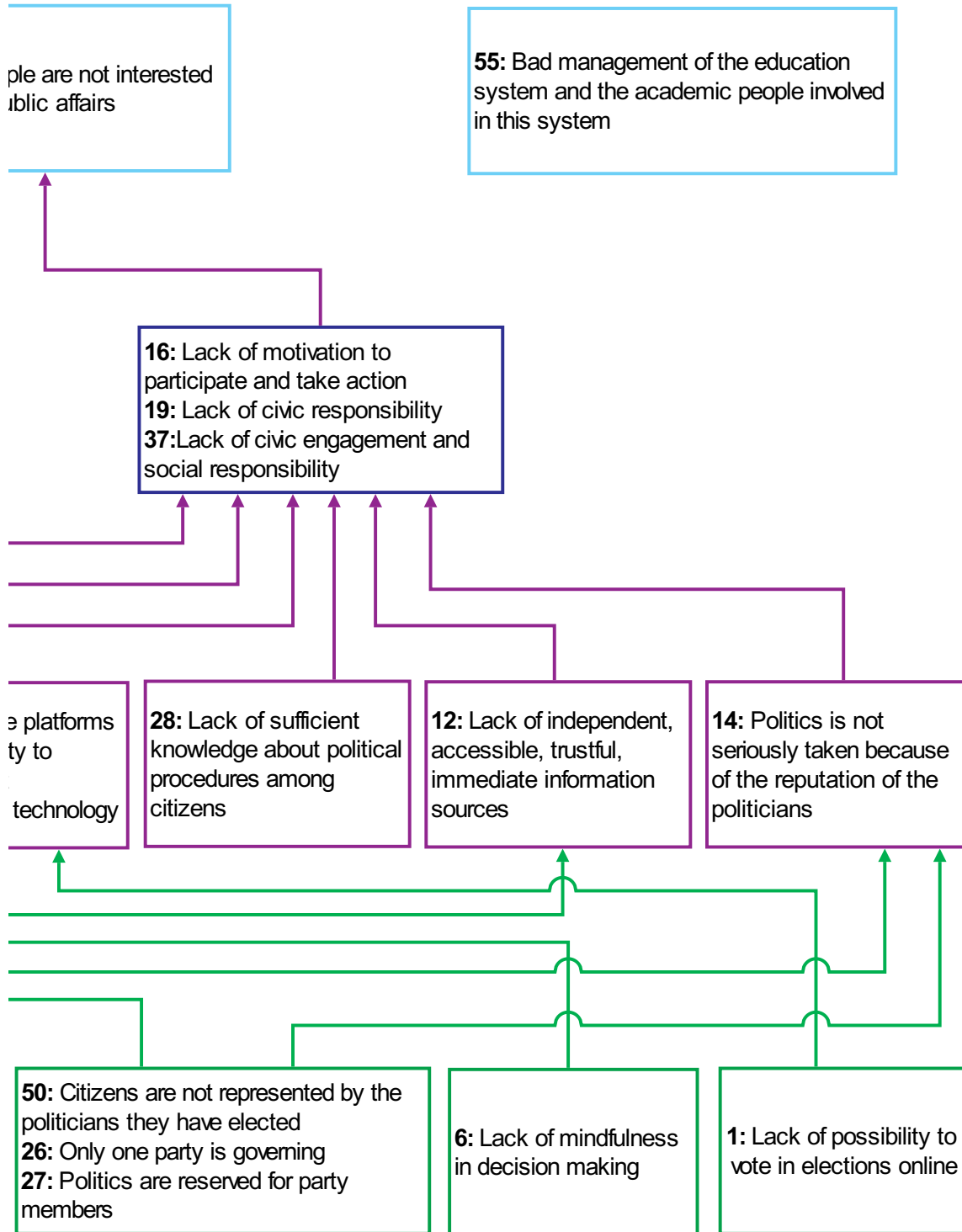
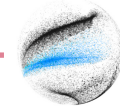
7	social structure	3.00	126	decision-making process	2.00
7	racial discrimination	3.00	126	government goodwill	2.00
7	public relation	3.00	126	online signature	2.00
7	timid soul	3.00	126	less access	2.00
7	prime minister	3.00	126	current issue	2.00
7	action plans	3.00	126	information accessible all time	2.00
7	traditional party	3.00	126	digital programme	2.00
7	education system	3.00	126	public medium	2.00
7	everyday life	3.00	126	specific information	2.00
7	government official	3.00	126	policy implementation social medium	2.00
7	mobile phone	3.00	126	end online shopping site	2.00
7	continuous improvement	3.00	126	political agenda	2.00
7	technological world	3.00	126	people opinion	2.00
19	run away impunity via restorative justice	2.58	126	peaceful protest	2.00
19	nobel peace laurel wangari muta mathai	2.58	126	central government	2.00
19	current semi democratic mideternian governance system	2.58	126	public participation	2.00
22	diverse stakeholder	2.33	126	parallel independent consultation body	2.00
23	disseminate information country wide managed	2.32	126	public information	2.00
23	many people will become aware	2.32	126	specific position	2.00
23	infrastructural hindrance basic information appliance	2.32	126	innovative idea	2.00
26	public officer	2.00	126	information system	2.00
26	government information management system	2.00	126	community leader	2.00
26	son seif el islam	2.00	126	government policy	2.00
26	traditional terrorism	2.00	126	big corruption	2.00
26	human rights	2.00	126	international dynamics	2.00
26	inadequate ict governance system	2.00	126	unequal access	2.00
26	world today	2.00	126	citizen weekly participation platform	2.00
26	idea group decision-making experiment	2.00	126	active member	2.00
26	mobile app	2.00	126	financial muscle	2.00
26	electoral law	2.00	126	collective freedom	2.00
26	online digital voting systems	2.00	126	democracy won	2.00
26	greater top-down performance pressure	2.00	126	successful state	2.00
26	main reason	2.00	126	current government	2.00
26	grass root	2.00	126	traditional councils form part	2.00
26	rural community	2.00	126	existing one-sided communication line	2.00
26	bad tax collection system	2.00	126	technology technology	2.00
26	digital tool	2.00	126	gender equality	2.00
26	financial cap	2.00	126	office holder	2.00
26	tax return	2.00	126	political expression	2.00
26	accountability information	2.00	126	party member	2.00
26	transparent informative news outlet	2.00	126	involved modern technological up-growth	2.00
26	active participation	2.00	126	ballot box	2.00
26	vicious circle	2.00	126	formal education	2.00
26	religious intolerance	2.00	126	digital screen	2.00
26	online session	2.00	126	low ranking government official	2.00
26	political leader	2.00	126	daily basis	2.00
26	sufficient fund	2.00	126	public matter	2.00
26	medium agency	2.00	126	personal project	2.00
26	jus- tice delivery system	2.00	126	advanced techno- logical equipment	2.00
26	red tape digital archiving	2.00	126	cultural diversity	2.00
26	independent candidate	2.00	126	political competition	2.00
26	core system	2.00	126	social factor	2.00
26	specific problem	2.00	126	governance issue	2.00
26	political space	2.00	126	formal tool	2.00
26	digital communication	2.00	126	basic law	2.00
26	governance structure	2.00	126	liquid democracy	2.00
26	recycled material	2.00	126	voter turnout	2.00
26	citizen access	2.00	126	government datum	2.00
26	respective community	2.00	126	world community	2.00
26	many african political elite	2.00	126	ineffective justice delivery system	2.00

126	rapid change	2.00
126	democratic election	2.00
126	governmental official	2.00
126	global warming	2.00
126	voter education	2.00
126	traditional democracy	2.00
126	official paper	2.00
126	personal responsibility	2.00
126	house duty	2.00
126	independent body	2.00
126	governmental process	2.00
126	train woman	2.00
126	political decision	2.00
126	digital technology	2.00
126	african country government position	2.00
126	administrative procedure	2.00
126	civic assessment	2.00
126	independent educational tv channel	2.00
126	digital governance	2.00
126	security breeching	2.00
126	active participant	2.00
126	public evaluation system evaluation	2.00
126	democratic tool	2.00
126	cohort group	2.00
126	signature journal	2.00
126	smart phone	2.00
126	representative democracy	2.00
126	entire population	2.00
126	state organization	2.00
126	social responsibility	2.00
126	modern technology	2.00
126	online service	2.00
126	medium house	2.00
126	democratic principle	2.00
126	material well-being	2.00
126	local governance	2.00
126	stress management	2.00
126	food product	2.00
126	african country political leader	2.00
126	interactive feature	2.00
126	public resource	2.00
126	21th century radical transformation	2.00
126	physical activity	2.00
126	many people	2.00
126	crowd source	2.00
126	parliamentary election	2.00
126	governmental information	2.00
126	governmental service	2.00
126	ethnic bias	2.00
126	online weekly survey platform	2.00
126	human factor	2.00
126	parliament member	2.00
126	daily life	2.00
126	mandatory voting	2.00
126	be updated by friday	2.00
126	political procedure	2.00
126	poor governance	2.00
126	usual western democratic setup	2.00
126	scientific environment	2.00

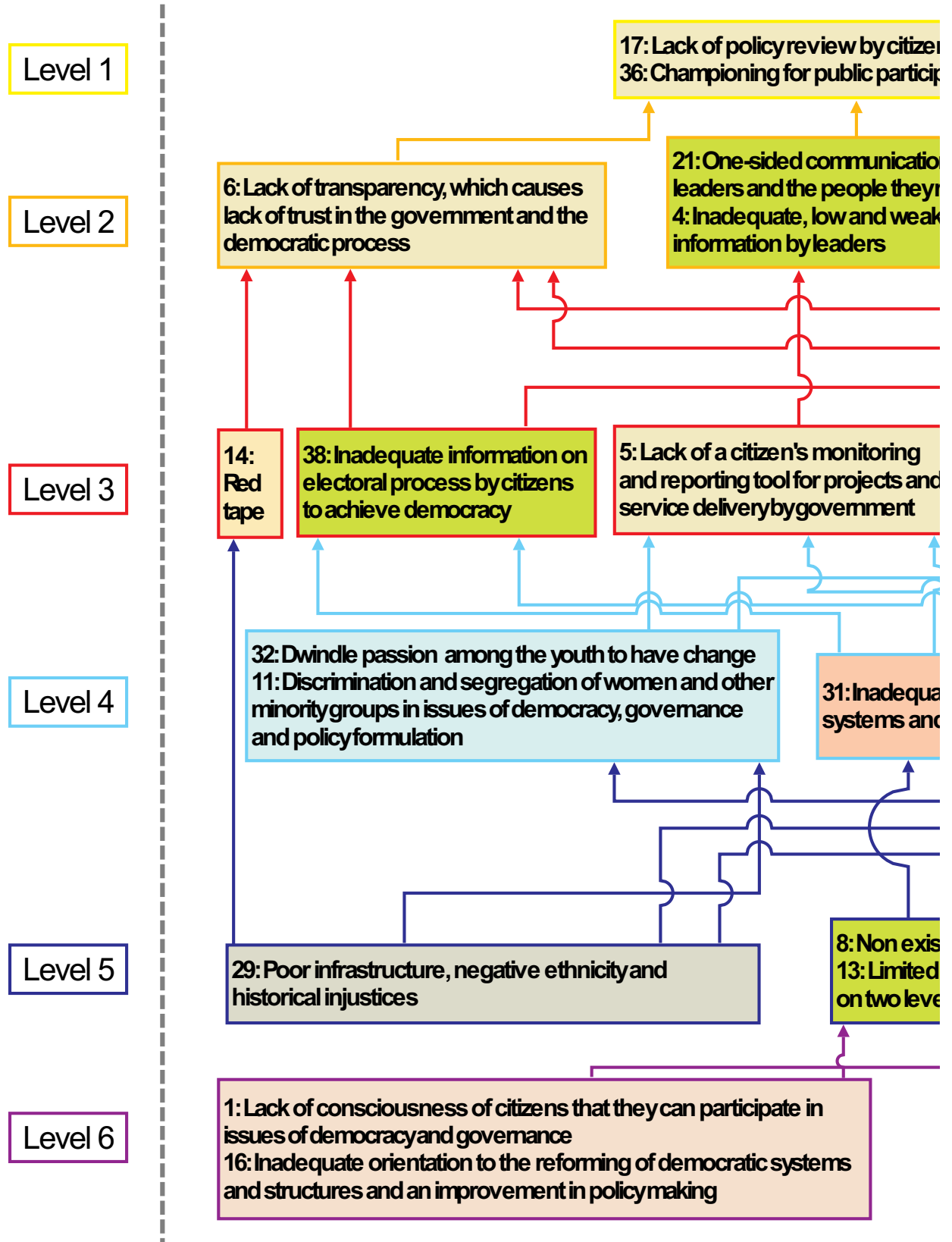


Influence MAP: European Region - Shortcomings

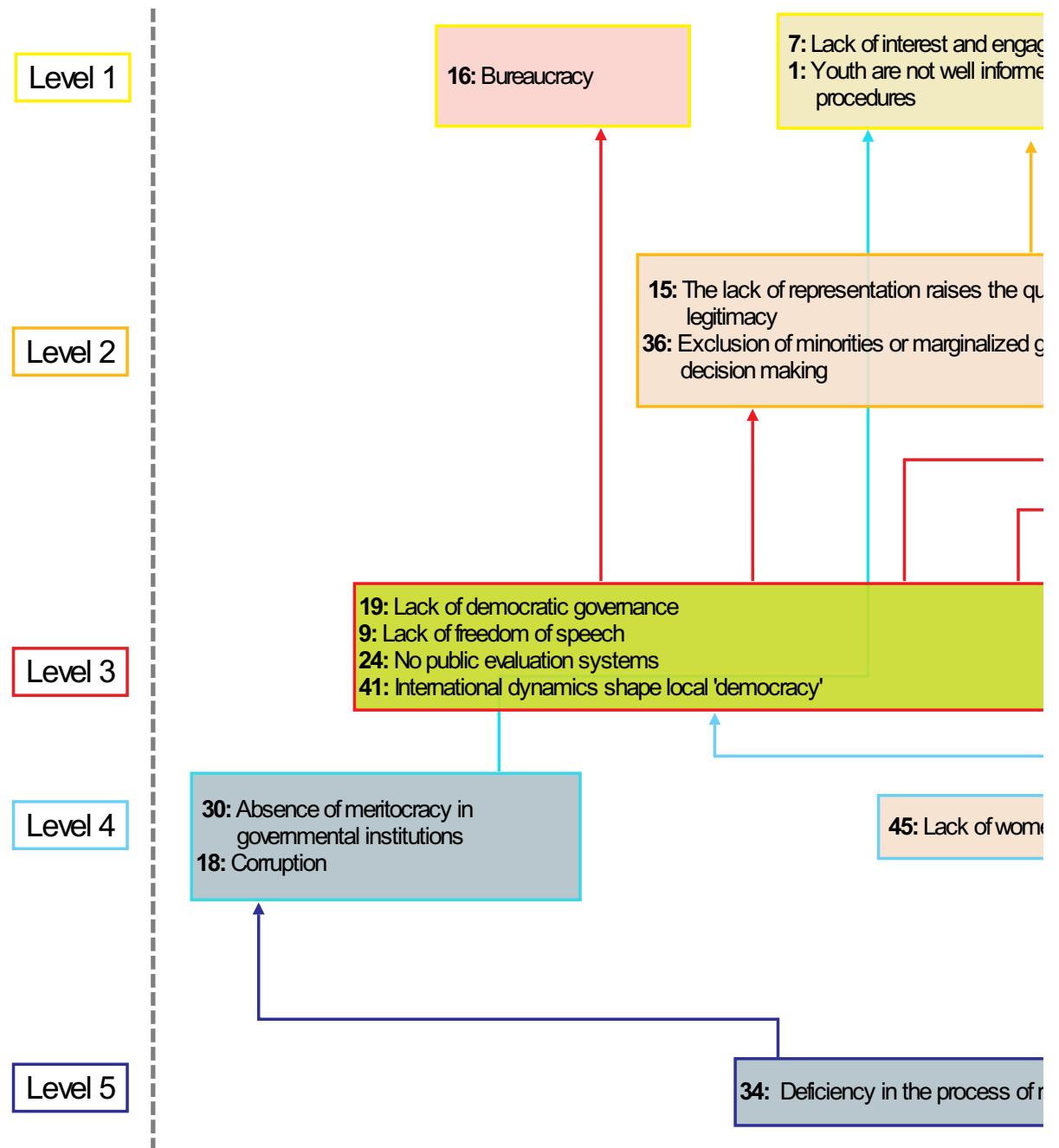


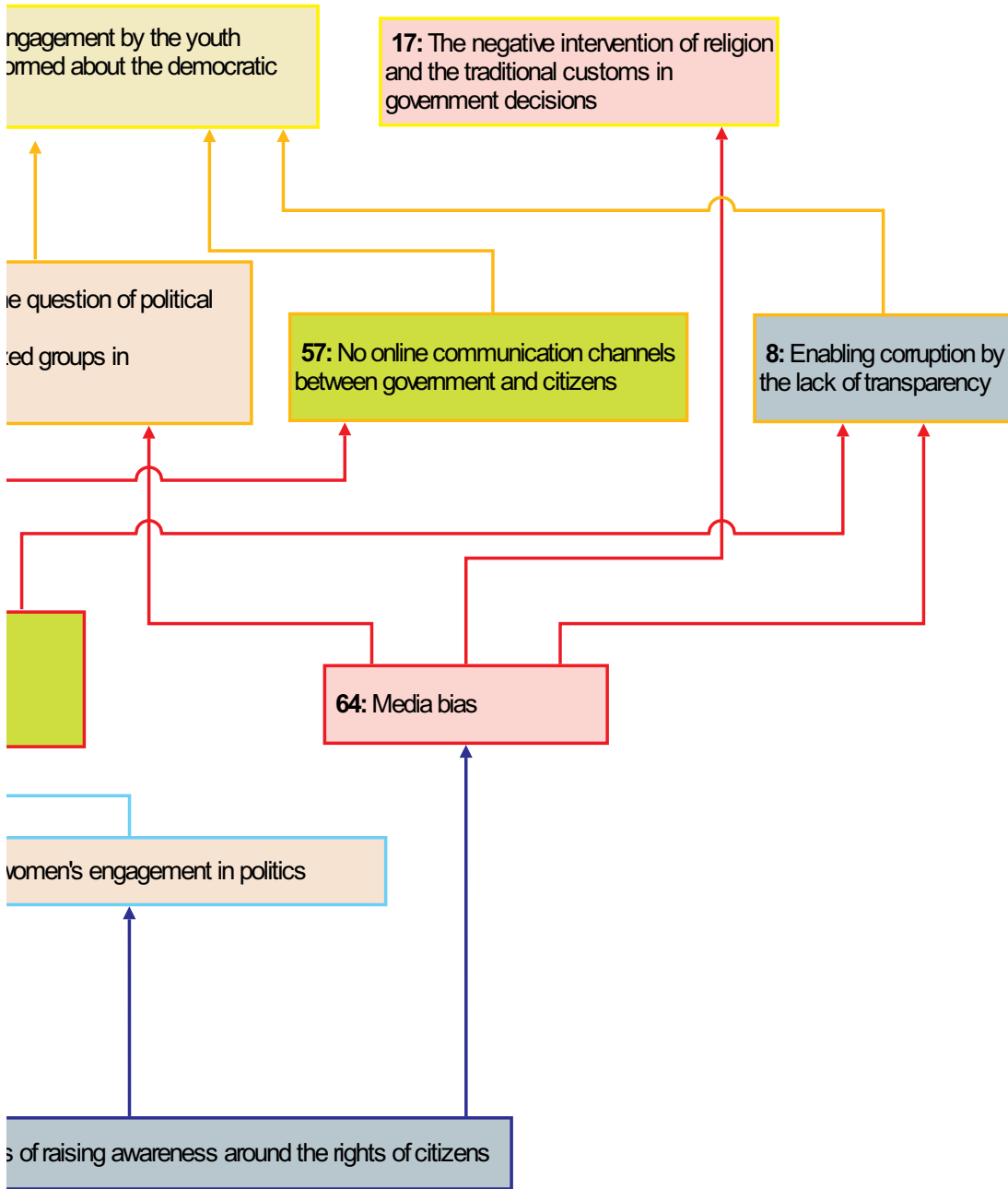


Influence MAP: African Region - Shortcomings

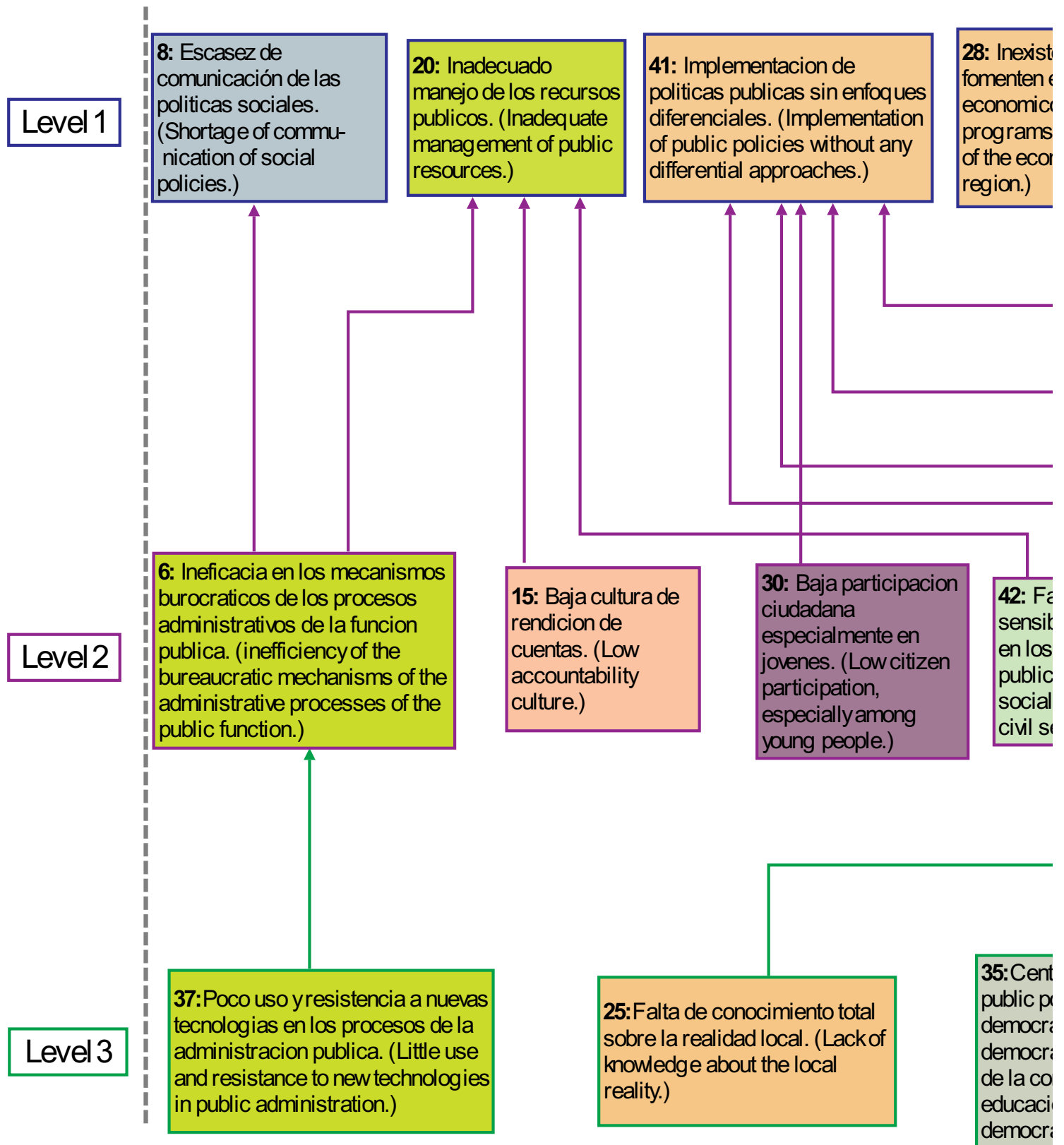


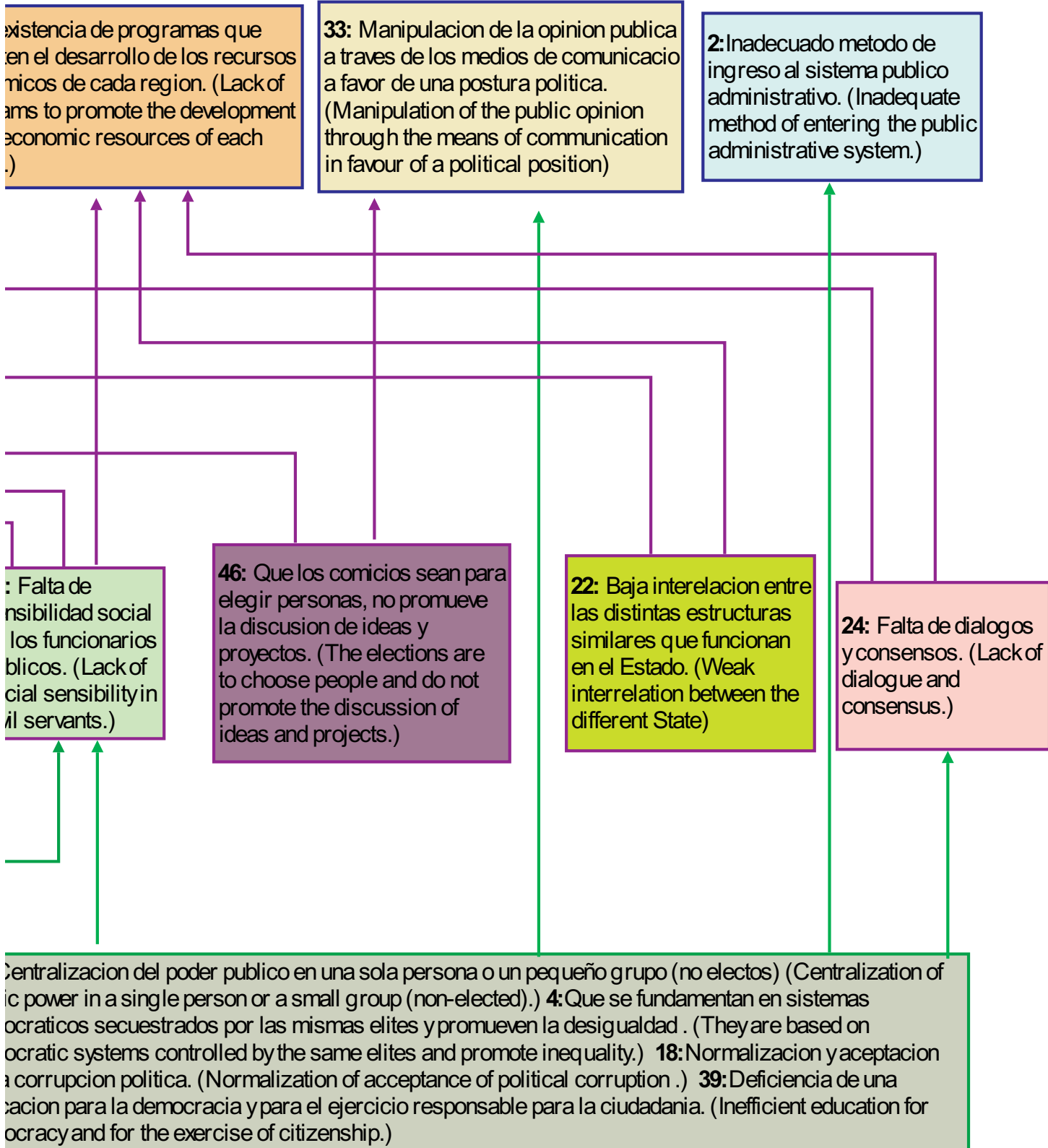
Influence MAP: Mena Region - Shortcomings



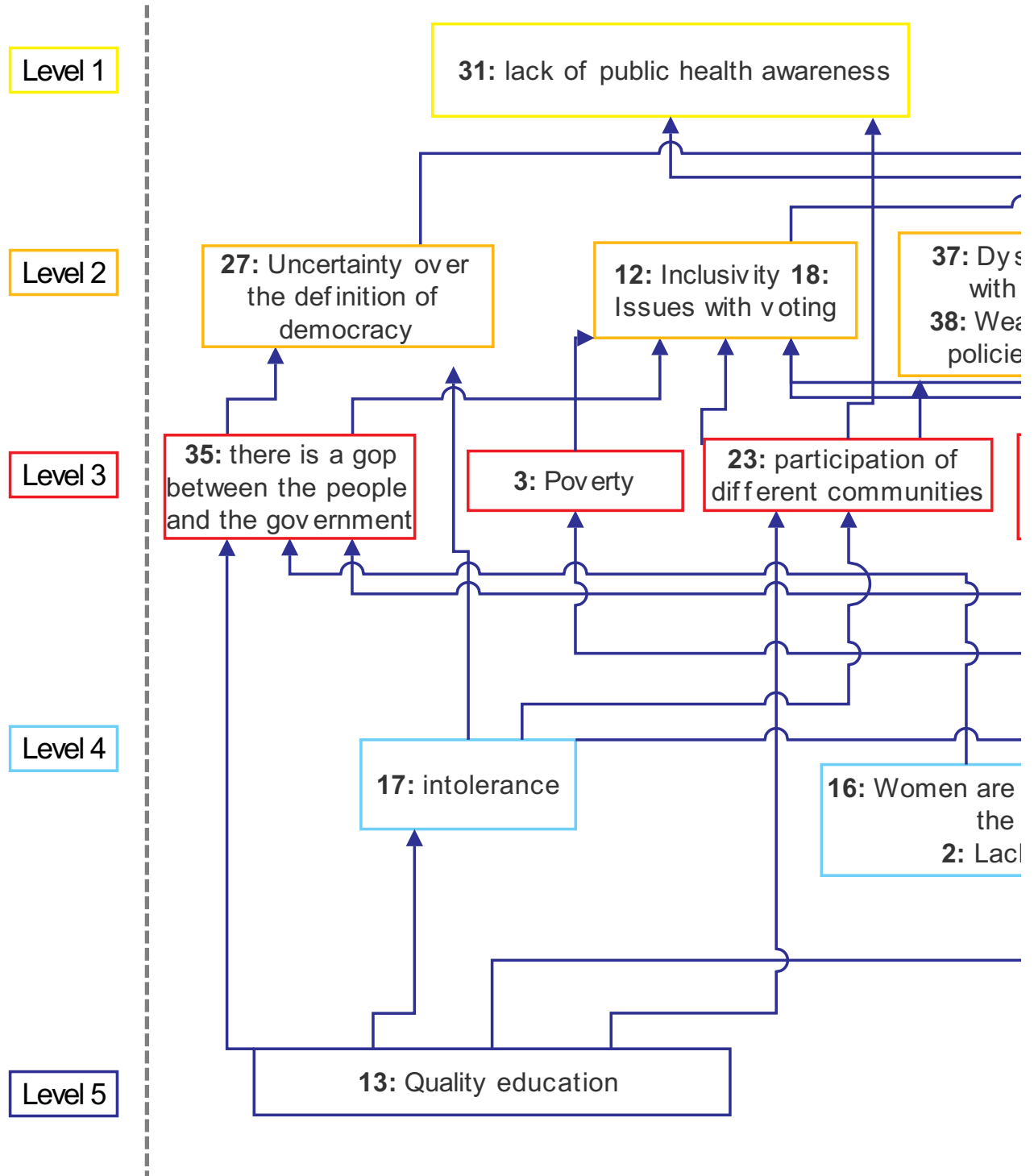


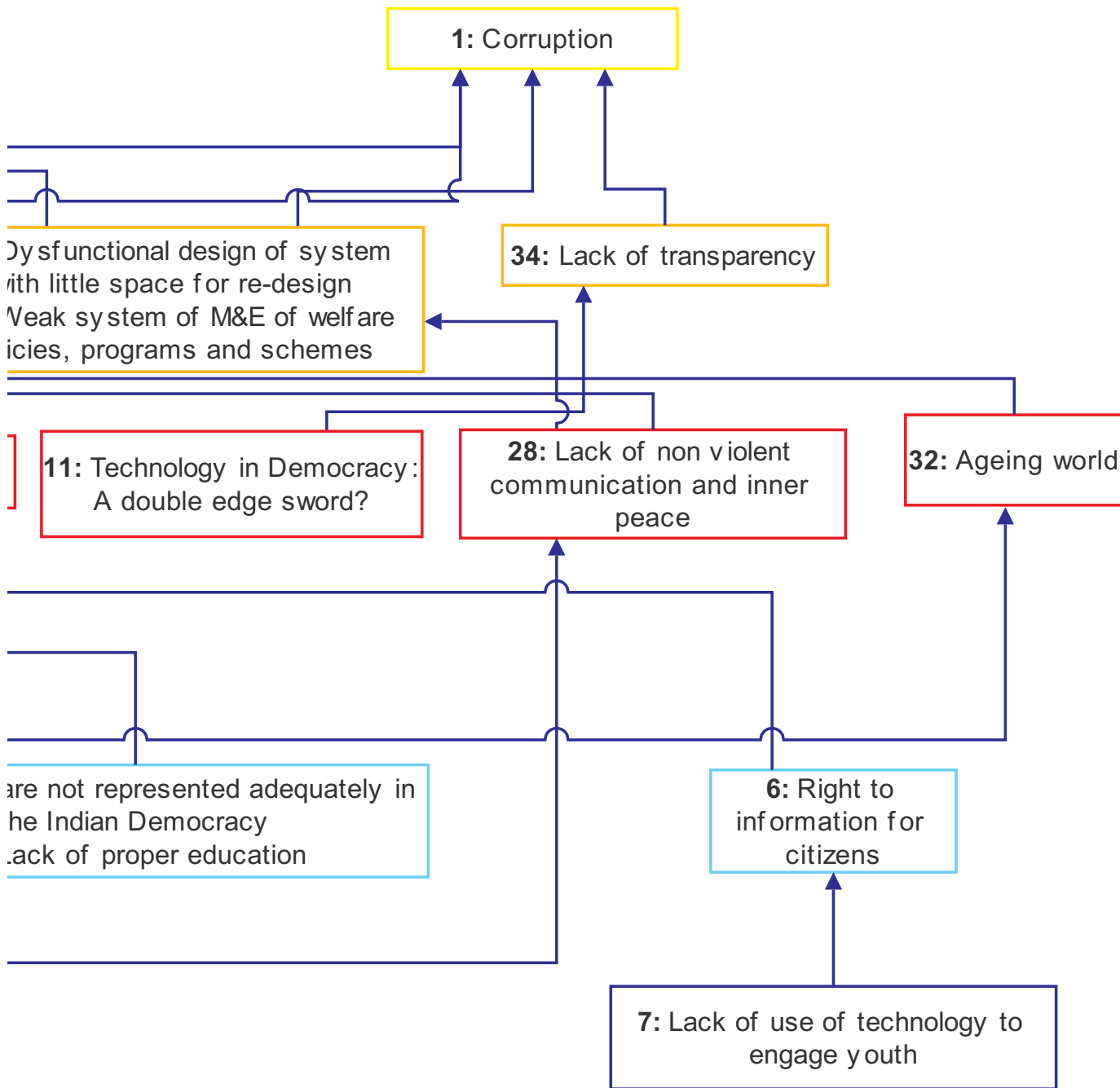
Influence MAP: American Region - Shortcomings





Influence MAP: Australasian Region - Shortcomings





Selection of Key Challenges

The following sub-sections summarize the challenges at the root of each region's Influence Map.

- #24: Public does not understand what is the decision-making process in the government
- #5: Government lacks the will to inform the citizens about the state of affairs without adding propaganda
- #38: Big Corruption
- #50: Citizens are not represented by the politicians they have elected
- #6: Lack of mindfulness in decision making
- #1: Lack of possibility to vote in elections online



- #34: Deficiency in the process of raising awareness around the rights of citizens
- #45: Lack of women's engagement in politics
- #30: Absence of meritocracy in governmental institution
- #18: Corruption



- #1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance, Challenge 16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratisystems and structures and an improvement in policy making
- #10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities
- #16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratic systems and structures and an improvement in policy making
- #8: Non existence of the right to information
- #13: Limited public access to information on two levels
- #29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices
- #26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy



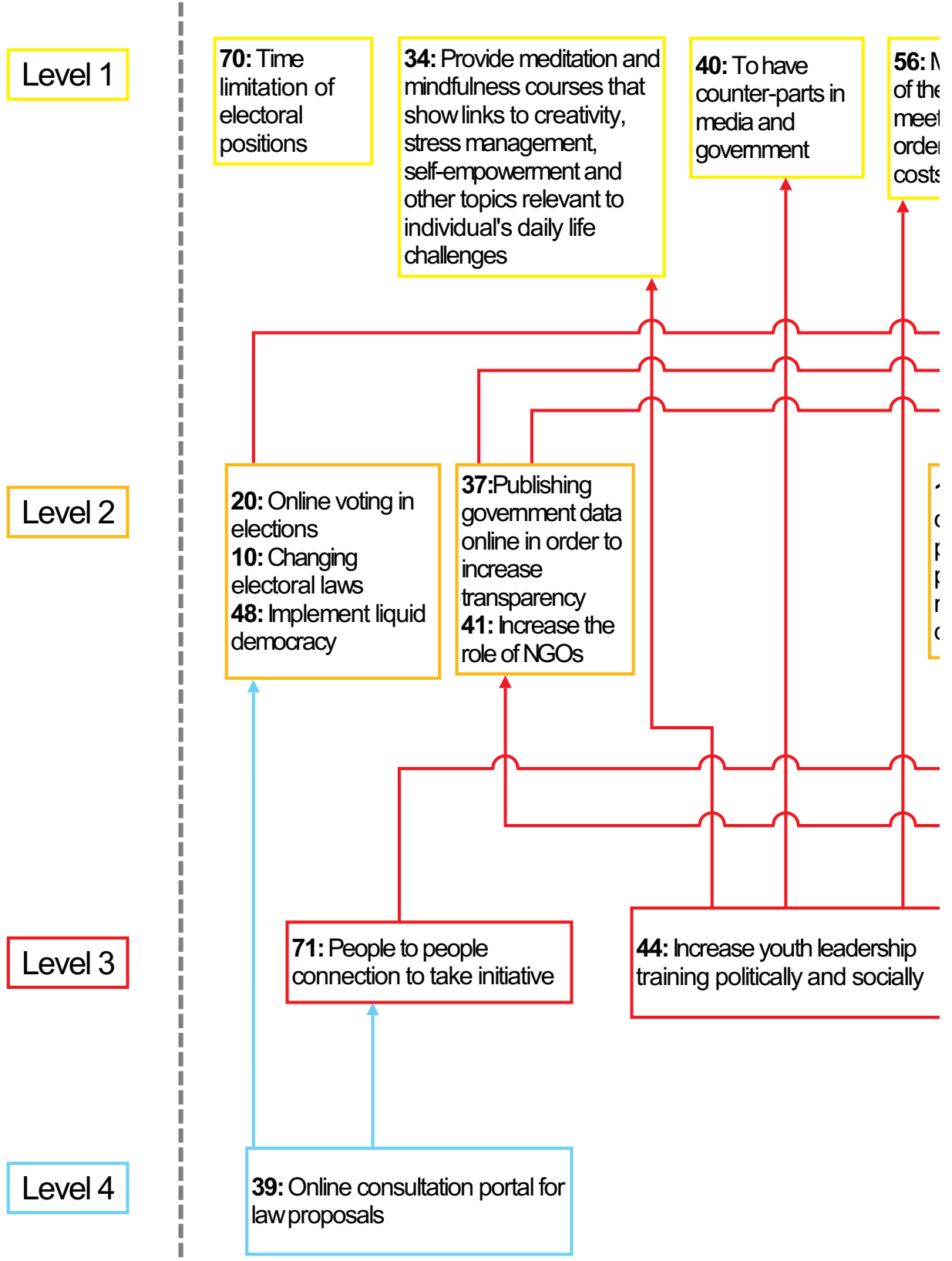
- #37: Limited use of and resistance to new technologies in public administration processes. (Poco uso y resistencia a nuevas tecnologías en los procesos de la administración pública)
- #25 : Lack of knowledge about the local reality (Falta de conocimiento total sobre la realidad local).
- #35: Centralization of public power in a single person or a small group (non-elected) - (Centralización del poder público en una sola persona o un pequeño grupo (noelectos))
- #4: They are based on democratic systems controlled by the same elites and promote inequality (Que se fundamentan en sistemas democráticos secuestrados por las mismas élites y promueven la desigualdad).
- #18: Normalization and acceptance of political corruption. (Normalización y aceptación de la corrupción política).
- #39: Inefficient education for democracy and for the exercise of citizenship (Deficiencia de una educación para la democracia y para el ejercicio responsable para la ciudadanía).



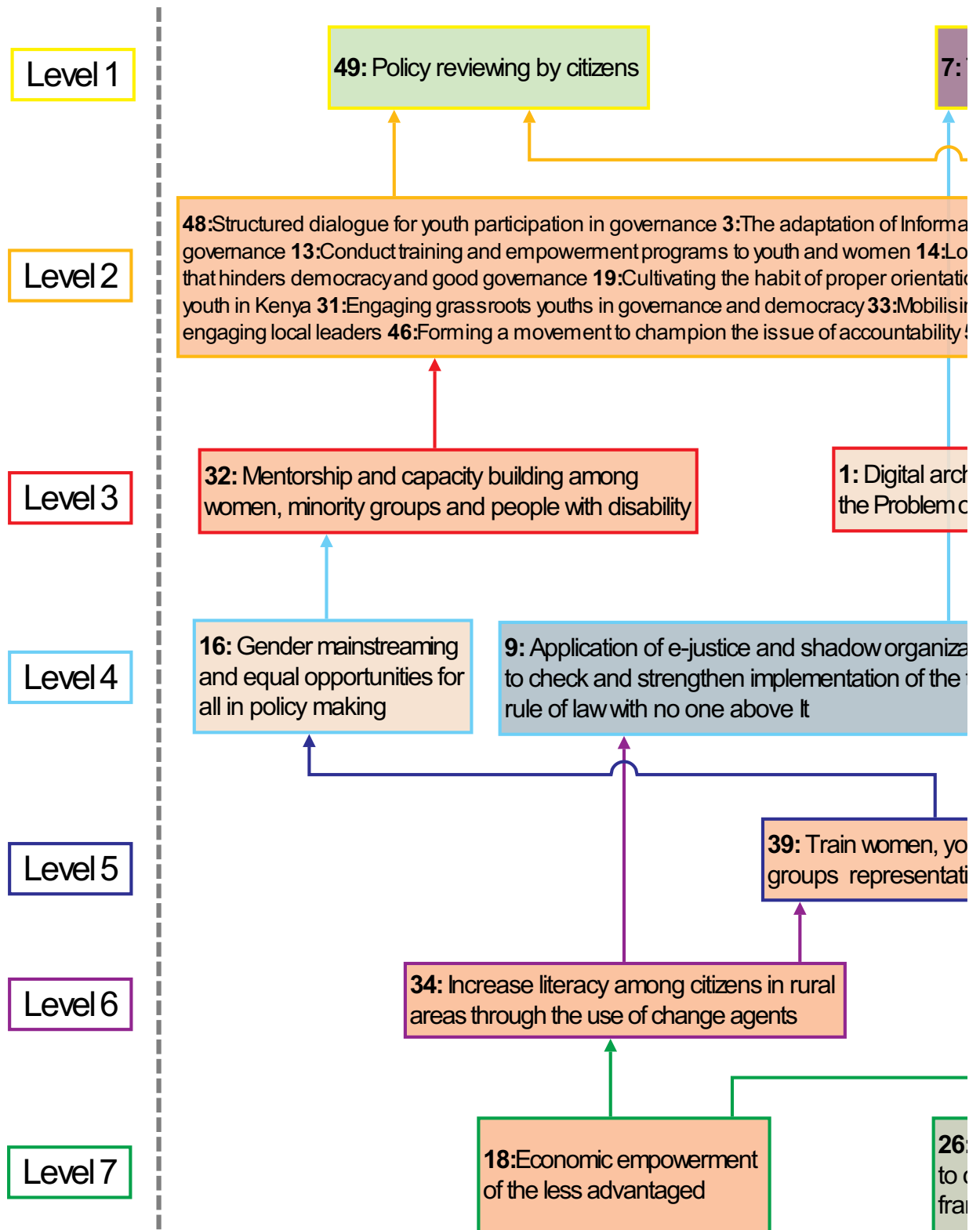
- #12: Inclusivity
- #34: Lack of transparency
- #1: Corruption
- #7: Lack of use of technology to engage youth
- #11: Technology in Democracy: A double edged sword?
- #18 Issues with voting
- #37: Dysfunctional design of systems with the little scope of e-design

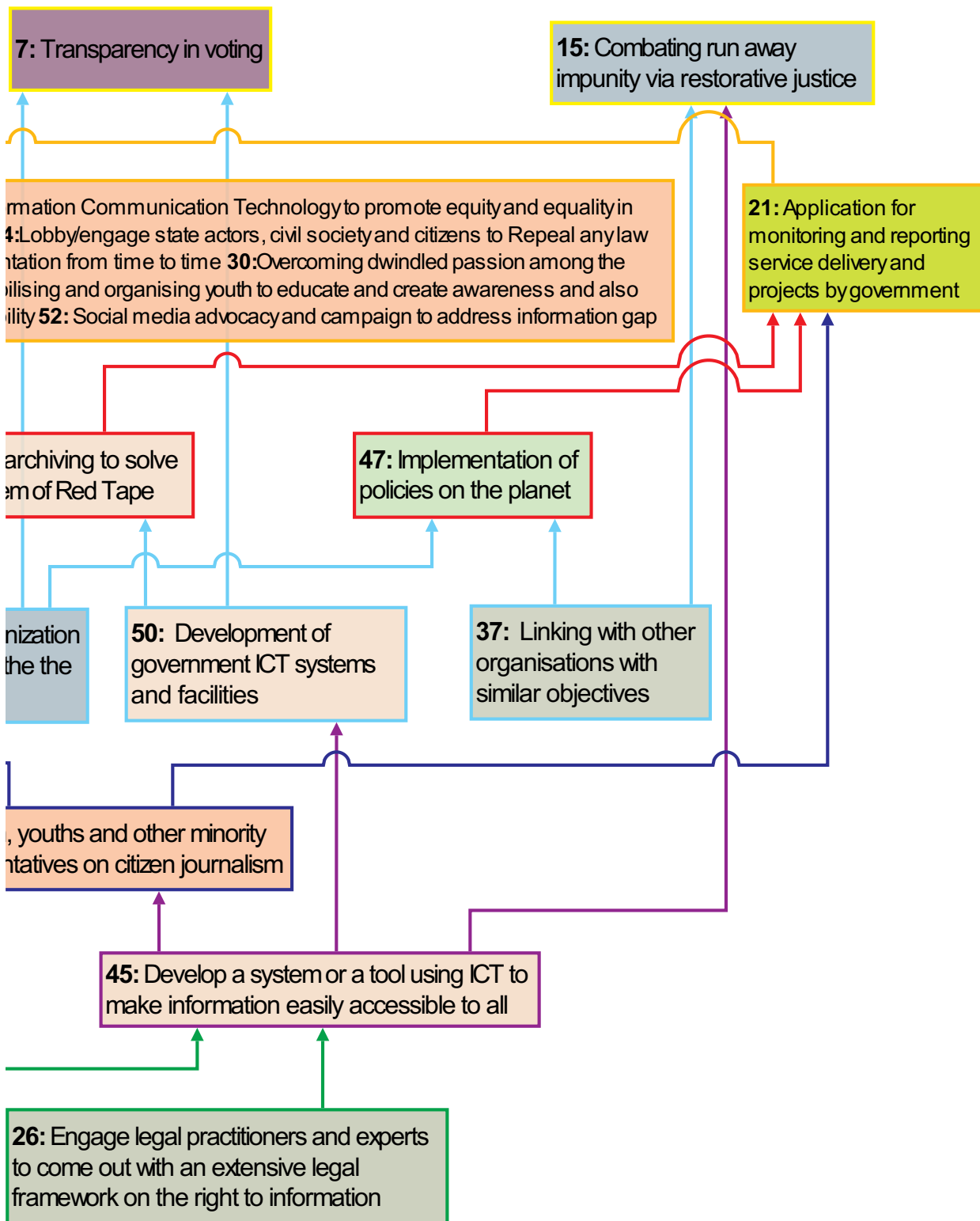
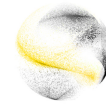


Influence MAP: European Region - Actions

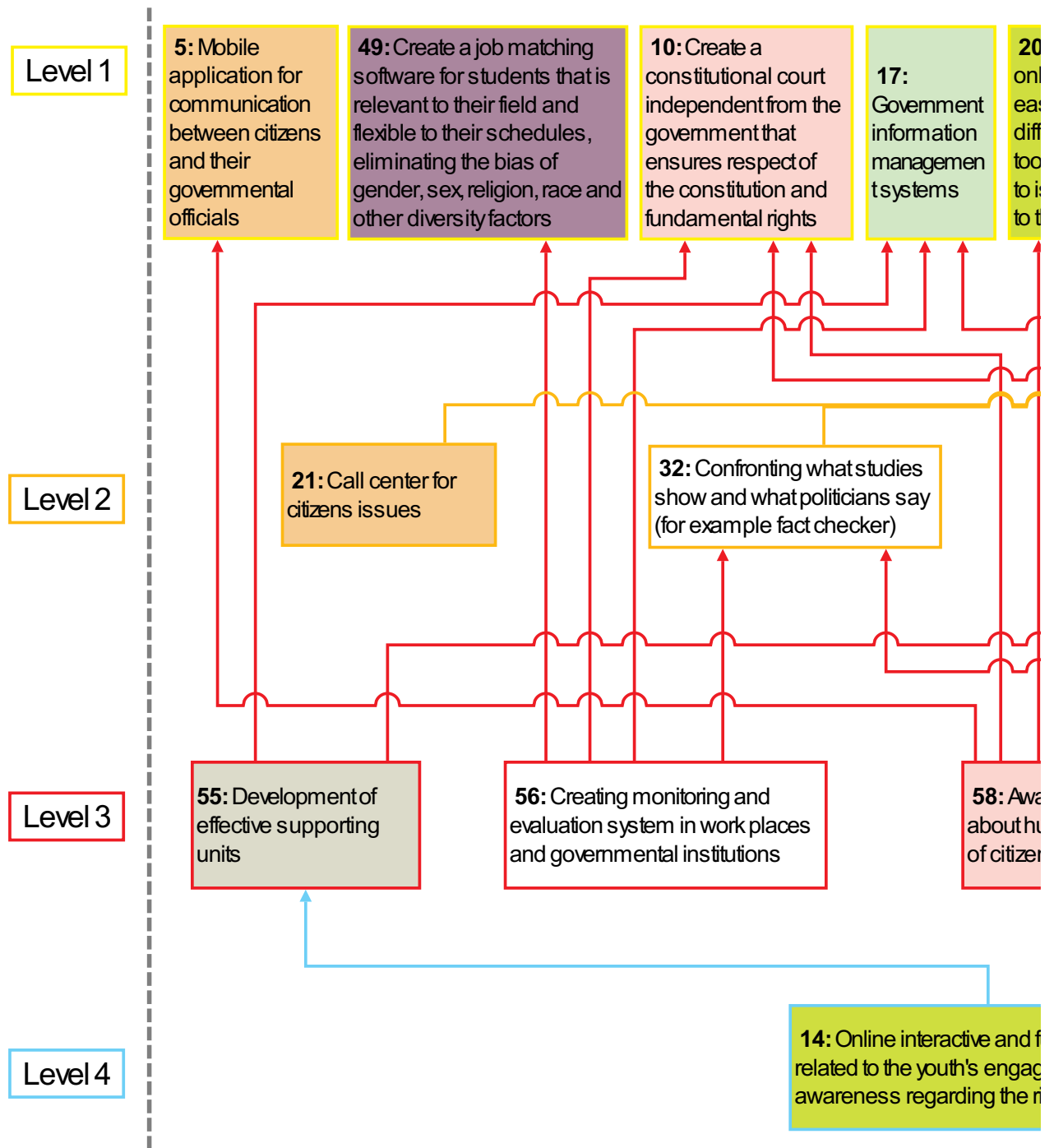


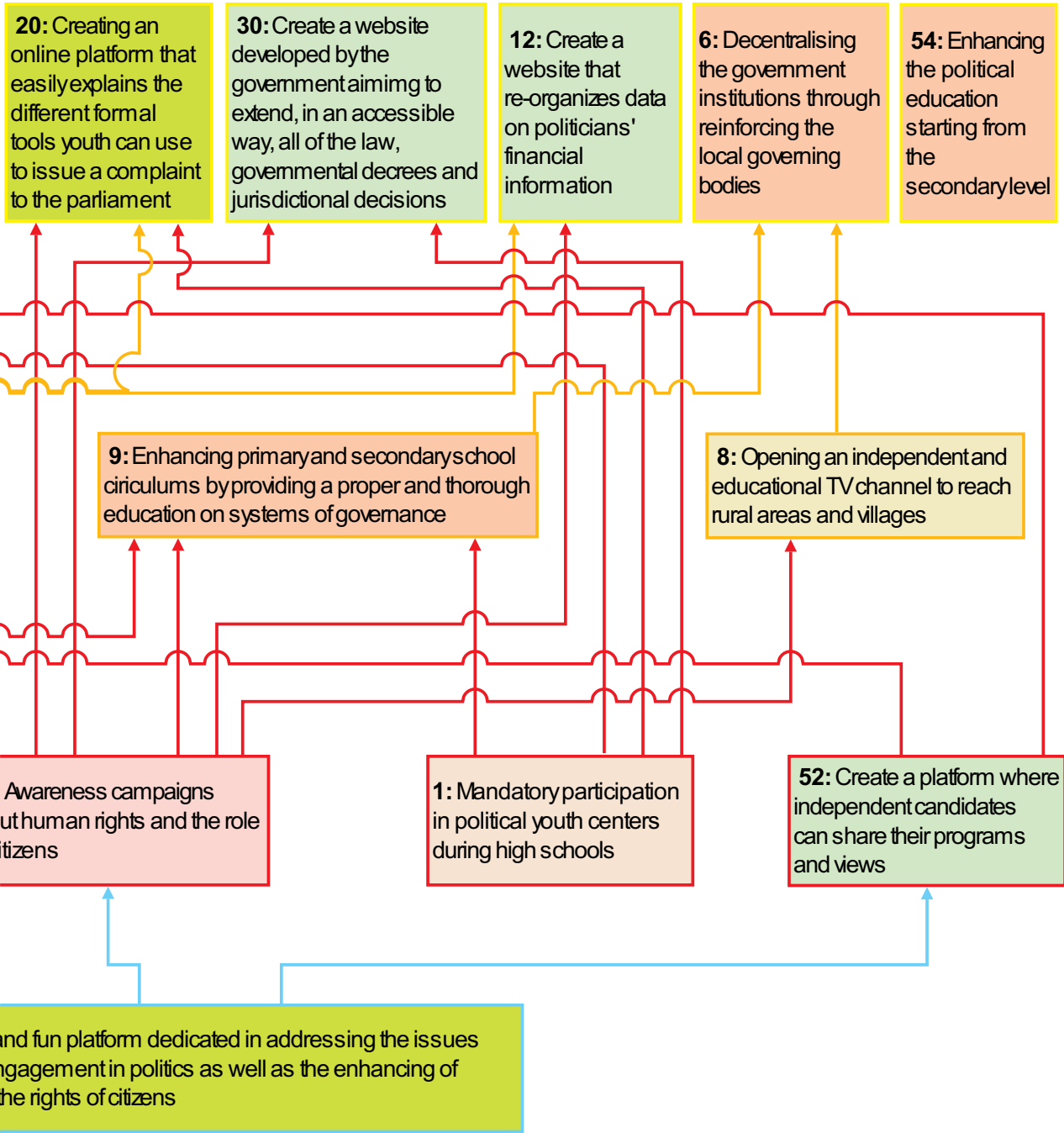
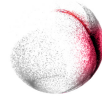
Influence MAP: African Region - Actions



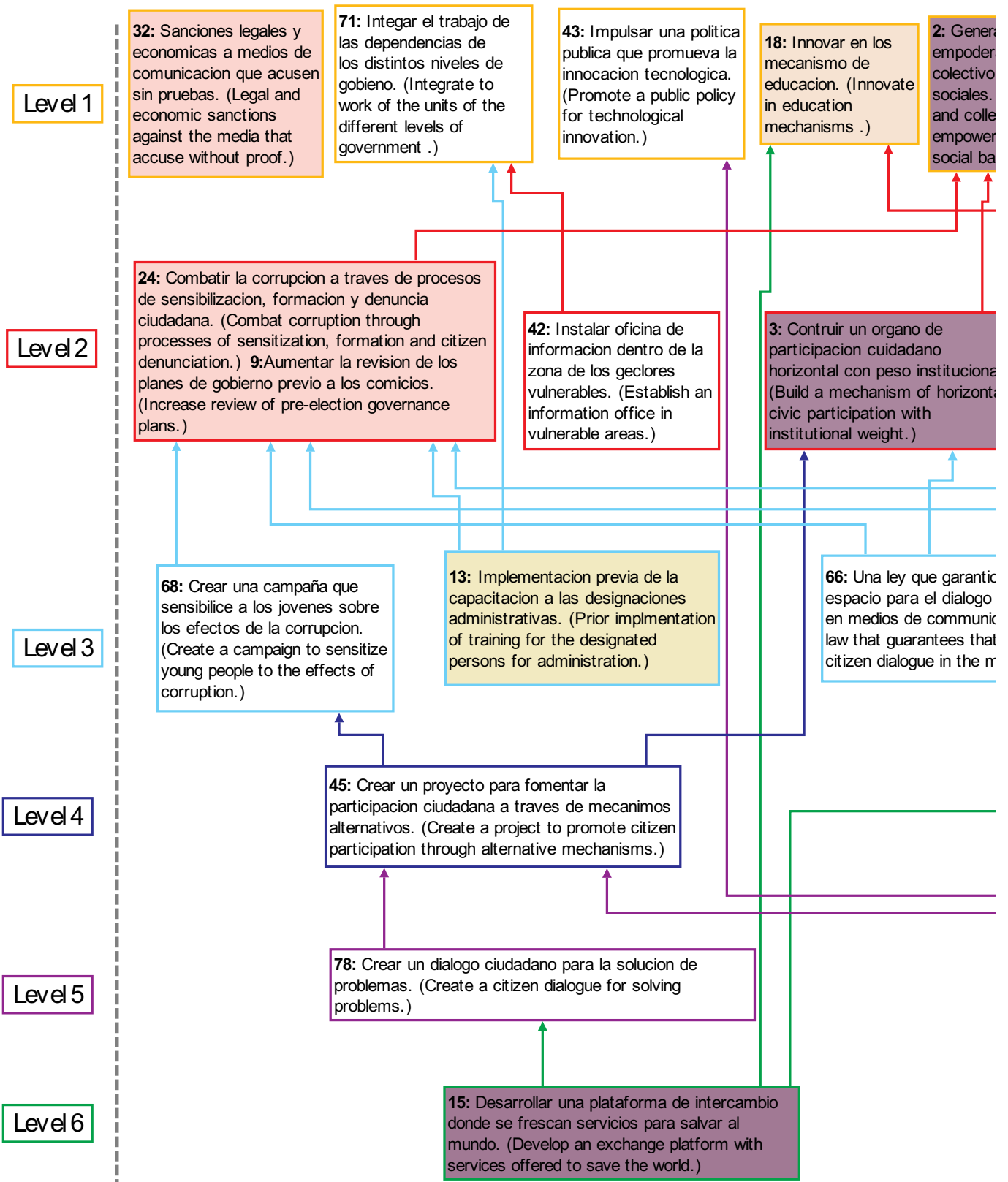


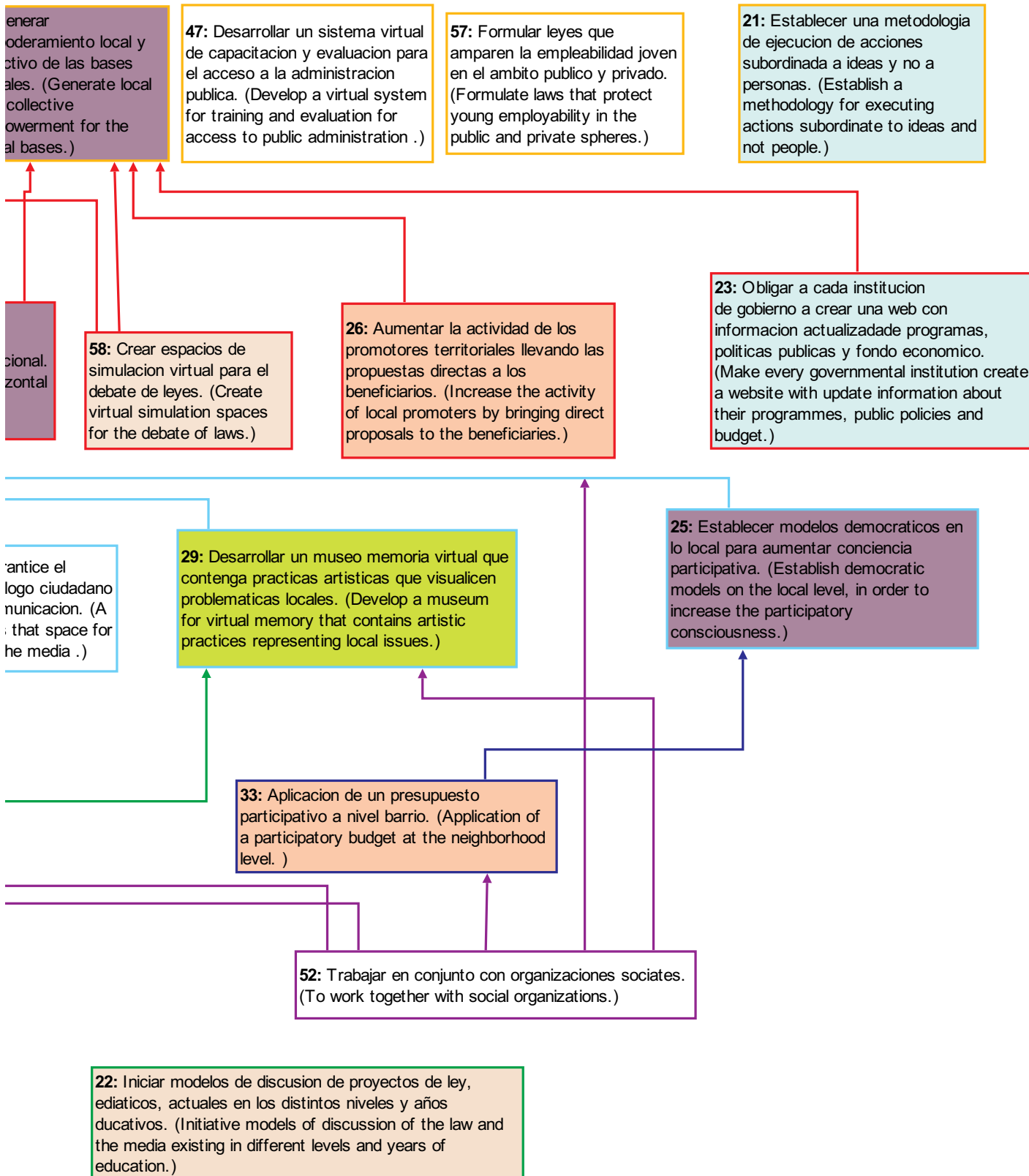
Influence MAP: Mena Region - Actions



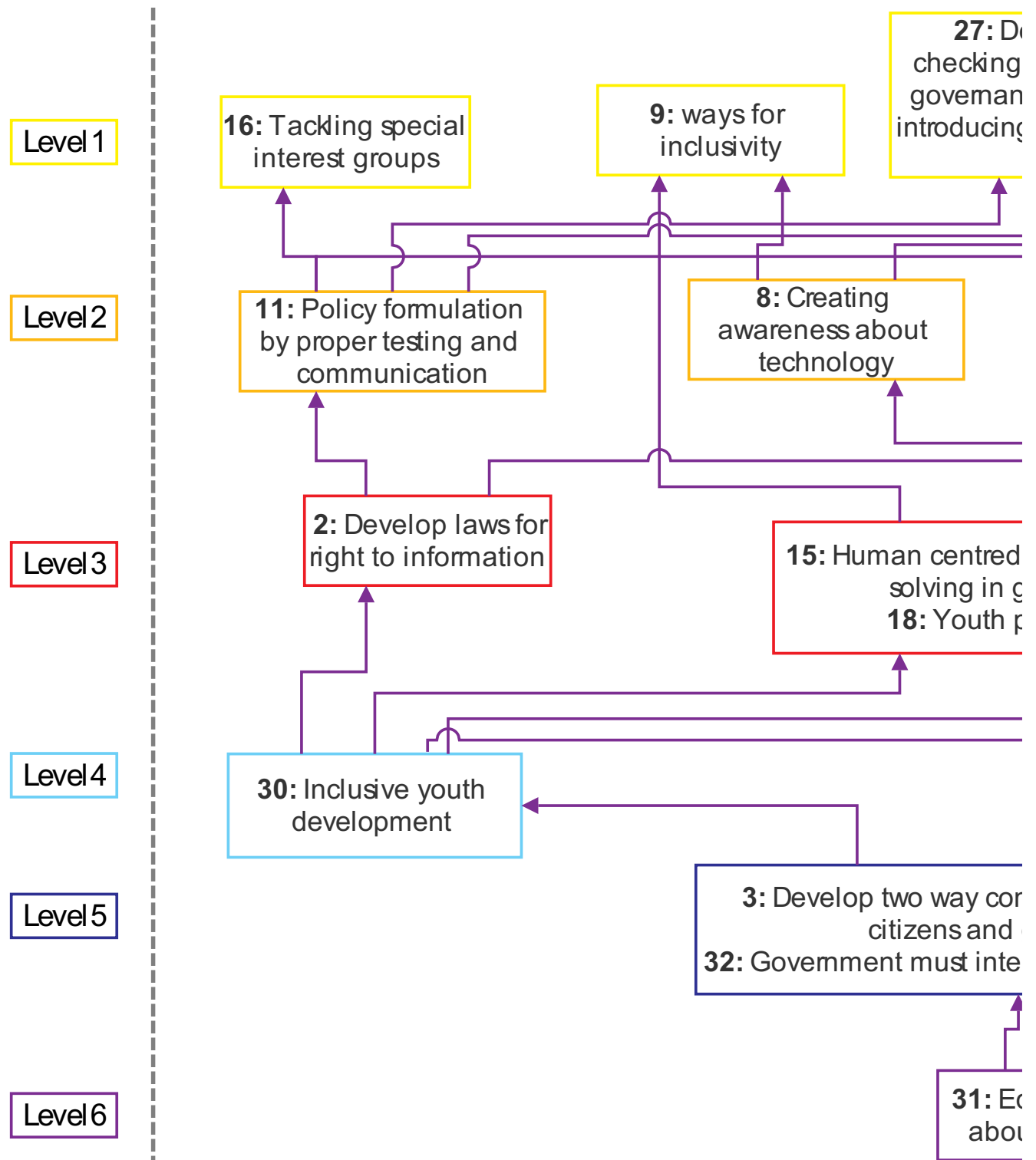


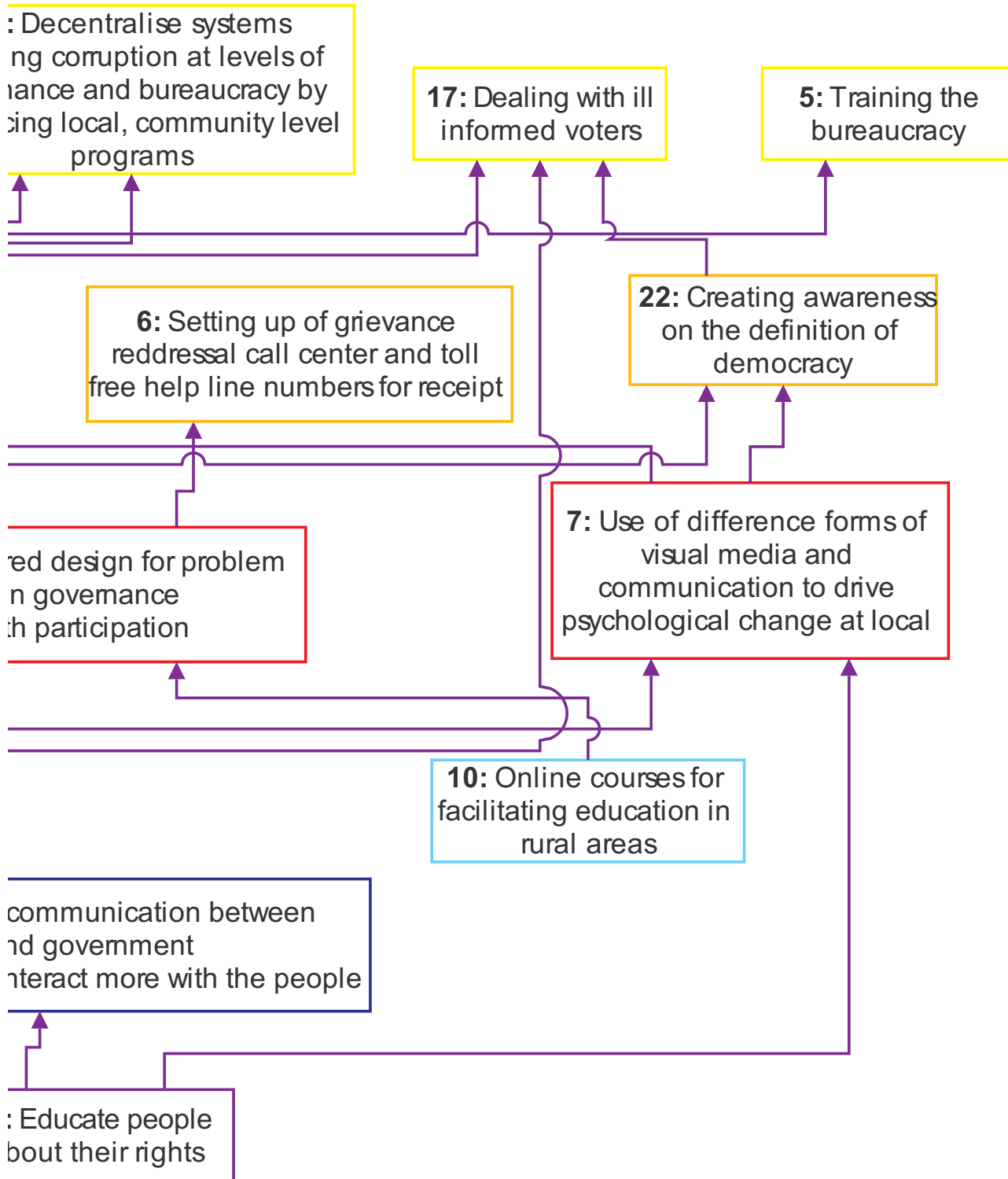
Influence MAP: American Region - Actions





Influence MAP: Australasian Region - Actions





Selection of Key Actions

The following sub-sections summarize the actions at the root of each region's Influence Map.

#16: Ensuring that the right to participation is a constitutional right

#39: Online consultation portal for law proposals

#20: Online voting in elections

#10 Changing electoral laws

#48: Implement liquid democracy

#37: Publishing government data online to increase transparency

#41: Increase the role of NGOs



#14: Online interactive and fun platform dedicated in addressing the issues related to the youth's engagement in politics as well as the enhancing of awareness regarding the rights of citizens

1: Mandatory participation in political youth centers during high schools

#58: Awareness campaigns about human rights and the role of citizens

#56: Creating monitoring and evaluation system in work places and governmental institutions

#55: Development of effective supporting units

#52: Create a platform where independent candidates can share their programs and views



#18: Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged

#26: Engage Legal Practitioners And Experts To Come Out With An Extensive Legal Framework On The Right To Information

#45: Develop A System Or A Tool Using ICT To Make Information Easily Accessible To All

#34: Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents



- #22: **Initiate models of discussion of the law and the media existing in different levels and years of education (Iniciar modelos de discusion de proyectos de ley, mediaticos, actuales en los distintos niveles y años educativos).**
- #15: **Develop an exchange platform with services offered to save the world (Desarrollar una plataforma de intercambio donde se ofrescan servicios para salvar al mundo).**
- #52: **To work together with social organizations (Trabajar en conjunto con organizaciones sociales).**
- #78: **Create a citizen dialogue for solving problems. (Crear un dialogo ciudadano para la solucion de problemas).**
- #45: **Create a project to promote citizen participation through alternative mechanisms (Crear un proyecto para fomentar la participacion ciudadana a traves de mecanimos alternativos).**
- #33: **Application of a participatory budget at the neighborhood level (Aplicacion de un presupuesto participativo a nivel barrio).**



- #3: **Develop two way communication btween citizens and government**
- #7: **Use of different forms of visual media and communication to drive psychological change at local level**
- #9: **Ways for inclusivity**
- #15: **Human centered design for problem solving in govenance**
- #18: **Youth participation**
- #22: **Creating awareness on the definition of democracy**



Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Shortcomings

Cluster 1: Decision process

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
14	Politics is not taken seriously because of the reputation of politicians	3	5
20	Impossibility to include all stakeholders in discussions of public affairs	0	
31	Lack of supervision on the functioning of the local public bodies	0	
44	lack of empowerment and inspiration in political expression	0	
46	Shady background of political decision-making	0	
		3	5

Cluster 2: Participation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
21	People don't believe in change	4	5
16	Lack of motivation to participate and take action	6	4
22	Young people are not interested in public affairs	2	1
23	Apathy of citizens	2	
41	Low election turnout	1	
3	Citizens are not actively engaged in the democratic processes	0	
39	Less engagement in public affairs coming from citizens with low social status	0	
40	Citizens are too lazy to be interested in the processes of the state	0	
43	Not enough participation both from the government and the citizens	0	
48	Lack of massive organization and cooperation of citizens in order to make a change	0	
		15	10

Cluster 3: Information

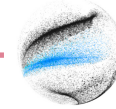
Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
24	Public does not understand what is the decision making process in the government	2	6
28	Lack of sufficient knowledge about political procedures among citizens	6	5
12	Lack of independent, accessible, trustful and immediate information sources	3	5
10	Lack of specific information and political education	1	
35	Not enough relevant information is being provided	1	
		13	16

Cluster 4: Civic duties

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
19	Lack of civic responsibility	6	4
37	Lack of civic engagement and social responsibility	5	4
47	Citizens are not aware of their civic duties	2	
29	Lack of supervision by every citizen	0	
		13	8

Cluster 5: Education

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
18	Lack of state education to use the new materials of new technology	4	2
55	Bad management of the education system and the academic people involved in this system	4	1
7	Less educated people's votes are equal to more educated people's votes	1	
42	Fixed mindset of many people	1	
2	Lack of new skills for citizens- like active positions and new initiatives	0	
33	Technology is mainly used by younger generation	0	
		10	3



Cluster 6: Representation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
50	Citizens are not represented at all by the politicians they have elected	5	9
26	Only one party is governing	2	9
27	Politics are reserved for party members	2	9
45	Close personal relationships on top political positions	1	
52	Politics is a problem of politicians	1	
49	Imperfect representation of civil society by elected politicians	0	
		11	27

Cluster 7: Technology

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
1	Lack of possibility to vote in elections online	2	7
4	We don't use modern technology	2	6
34	We don't have online platforms to be used by civil society to monitor the government	2	6
51	Government services, in terms of employment and technologies, are not keeping up educated and updated	2	1
15	Government cost cutting on ICT systems	0	
		8	20

Cluster 8: Decision making process

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
6	Lack of mindfulness in decision making	2	4
11	Lack of legitimacy of political decisions	1	
13	Non-efficient decision making in terms of equality and results	1	
32	Non scientific approach on governmental processes	1	
		5	4

Cluster 9: Bureaucracy

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
8	Slow bureaucracy	3	4
30	Bureaucracy governing instead of politicians	1	
53	Bad tax collection system	1	
54	Bad campaigns	0	
		5	4

Cluster 10: Corruption

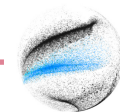
Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
38	Big corruption	8	8
5	Government lacks the will to inform the citizens about the state of affairs without adding propaganda	3	8
17	Lack of control and information to people about food products entering the state and those produced in the state	1	
36	Not transparent and open diplomatic relationships and matter between politicians from different countries	1	
9	Lack of appropriate security concerning the inflow of immigrants	0	
25	Lack of creative in governance	0	
57	Lack of know how and financial resources	0	
		13	16

Cluster 10: Corruption

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
38	Big corruption	8	8
5	Government lacks the will to inform the citizens about the state of affairs without adding propaganda	3	8
17	Lack of control and information to people about food products entering the state and those produced in the state	1	
36	Not transparent and open diplomatic relationships and matter between politicians from different countries	1	
9	Lack of appropriate security concerning the inflow of immigrants	0	
25	Lack of creative in governance	0	
57	Lack of know how and financial resources	0	
		13	16

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative vote	Vote %	Influence Total	Cumulative Influence	influence %
6	11	11	11.5%	27	27	23.9%
7	8	19	19.8%	20	47	41.6%
3	13	32	33.3%	16	63	55.8%
10	13	45	46.9%	16	79	69.9%
2	15	60	62.5%	10	89	78.8%
4	13	73	76.0%	8	97	85.8%
1	3	76	79.2%	5	102	90.3%
8	5	81	84.4%	4	106	93.8%
9	5	86	89.6%	4	110	97.3%
5	10	96	100.0%	3	113	100.0%
	96			113		



Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Shortcomings

Cluster 1: Stakeholder Inclusion

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
1	1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance	6	20
11	11: Discrimination and segregation of women and other minority groups in issues of democracy, governance and policy formulation	3	9
7	7: Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation the policymaking process	3	3
36	36: Championing for public's participation in governance	1	2
19	19:Lack Of Inclusion In Governance Structures	1	
28	28: Politicization of governance	1	
23	23: Power of understanding good governance	0	
		15	34

Cluster 2: Youth/ Grassroots participation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
2	2: Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy	4	9
32	32: Dwindle passion among the youth to have change	4	9
		8	18

Cluster 3: Religious intolerance

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
3	3: Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens	3	4
		3	4

Cluster 4: Transparency/ Accountability

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
10	10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities	1	13
5	5: Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government	3	5
4	4: Inadequate, low and weak accountability information by leaders	1	4
6	6: Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process	2	3
17	17: Lack of policy review by citizens	1	2
22	22: Non-transparent electoral systems	1	
9	9: Abuse of formal and informal structures due to self-vested interests	0	
20	20: Misappropriation of public funds	0	
34	34: Irresponsibility of media houses	0	
		9	27

Cluster 5: Right to information

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
8	8:Non existence of the right to information	5	14
13	13: Limited public access to information on two levels	2	14
38	38: Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy	5	5
21	21: One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent	2	4
12	12: Infamous system of social media surveillance	1	
37	37: Media censorship and journalists harassment by government	0	
42	42: Less information flow to the public on governance and democracy	0	
		15	37



Cluster 6: Corruption

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
24	24: Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment	3	5
18	18: Value of relationship before principle in handling issues	1	
9	9: Abuse of formal and informal structures due to self-vested interests	0	
40	40: Unrestrained cartels that hinder democratic processes	0	
43	43: The love for political power to the detriment of effective implementation of democratic policies	0	
		4	5

Cluster 7: Red tape

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
14	14: Red tape	3	4
		3	4

Cluster 8: Poor Technology

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
31	31: Inadequate ICT governance systems and facilities	4	10
15	15: Lack of government good will to support information technology as a key tool of democracy and good governance	1	
30	30: Failure to acknowledge the need for a technological fix for democracy governance	0	
		5	10

Cluster 9: Lack Reform

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
16	16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratic systems and structures and an improvement in policy making	4	20
		4	20

Cluster 10: Self-esteem

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
35	35: The timid soul	1	
41	41: Low self-esteem and self-defeatist approach to governance	1	
		2	0

Cluster 11: Ethnicism

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
29	29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices	2	14
27	27: Disregard of traditional terrorism as a political strategic choice	1	
		3	14

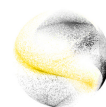
Cluster 12: Contemporary Issues

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
26	26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy	8	12
25	25: Ineffective justice delivery system in the 21st century	0	6
33	33: Failure to reinvent traditional democracy and governance	0	
		8	18

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative Vote	Vote %	Influence total	Cumulative Influence	Influence %
5	15	15	19.0%	37	37	19.4%
1	15	30	38.0%	34	71	37.2%
4	9	39	49.4%	27	98	51.3%
9	4	43	54.4%	20	118	61.8%
2	8	51	64.6%	18	136	71.2%
12	8	59	74.7%	18	154	80.6%
11	3	62	78.5%	14	168	88.0%
8	5	67	84.8%	10	178	93.2%
6	4	71	89.9%	5	183	95.8%
3	3	74	93.7%	4	187	97.9%
7	3	77	97.5%	4	191	100.0%
10	2	79	100.0%	0	191	100.0%
		79			191	





Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Shortcomings

Cluster 1: Marginalized

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
45	45:Lack Of Women's Engagement In Politics	3	13
15	15: The lack of representation raises the question of political legitimacy	4	4
36	36: Exclusion of minorities or marginalized groups in decision making	3	4
66	66: Lack of positive discrimination towards marginalised groups	2	
28	28: Neglect of the needs of vulnerable groups in the decision making process	1	
13	13: Lack of accessibility of official papers	0	
52	52:Racial Discrimination	0	
56	56: The wide gap between generations	0	
65	65: Lack of access to basic rights and services for immigrants	0	
		13	21

Cluster 2: Inequality

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
43	43: Equal starting conditions for each human development which will also lead available equally to get involved modern technological upgrowth in the world	2	
23	23: Poverty which is separating us from technology	0	
		2	0

Cluster 3: Education

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
47	47: Not effective promotion and strengthening of awareness regarding the importance of education	2	
3	3: Less accessibility to education for all people	1	
38	38: Education leak	1	
		4	0

Cluster 4: Participation

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
7	7: Lack of interest and engagement by the youth	6	2
1	1. Youth are not well informed about the democratic procedures	5	2
32	32: Lack of the knowledge on the role of a citizen	1	
2	2: Lack of participation	0	
4	4: Scarcity of information	0	
6	6: The fact that the educational system is not digitised using biometrics	0	
49	49: Lack of the specific information and politic education	0	
		12	4

Cluster 5: Political Atmosphere

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
19	19: Lack of democratic governance	7	12
9	9: Lack of freedom of speech	3	12
57	57: No online communication channels between government and citizens	3	3
21	21: Balance of power shapes democracy	0	
25	25: Denying people's requirements	0	
26	26: The elections are manually conducted	0	
27	27: Insufficient and unequal access to governmental information	0	
40	40: Difficulty entering the political world	0	
53	53: People can't vote online	0	
54	54: No DAILY representation of the people	0	
59	59: Lack of long time planning	0	
62	62: The rolling of places of power between the representatives	0	
67	67: Elitism in the political system	0	
		13	27



Cluster 6: Transparency

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
34	34: Deficiency in the process of raising awareness around the rights of citizens	3	18
24	24: No public evaluation systems	0	12
30	30: Absence of meritocracy in governmental institutions	8	4
8	8: Enabling corruption by the lack of transparency	0	4
33	33: Lack of information	1	
5	5: Making presidency by inheritance	0	
20	20: Lack of publicity of parliamentary decisions	0	
50	50: Transparency in parliamentary elections	0	
55	55: Lack of accountability	0	
61	61: Mediatisation of public stances/information	0	
68	68: Lack of trust between state officials and citizens	0	
		12	38

Cluster 7: Ethical Inefficiencies

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
64	64: Media bias	7	8
18	18: Corruption	5	4
16	16: Bureaucracy	9	1
60	60: Bribery and favouritism	1	
		22	13

Cluster 8: Violation of the Rule of Law

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
31	31: Deficiency of the rule of law which leads to a lack of trust of the population in the governments	0	4
17	17: The negative intervention of religion and the traditional customs government decisions	0	1
14	14: Deficiency in the mechanism of constitutional accountability by the people	1	
11	11: Violation of the principle of separation of powers	0	
37	37: Non application of international legislations and agreements in ministries	0	
51	51: Submission of the judicial authority resulting to unstable and unsecured law	0	
		1	5

Cluster 9: External Influences

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
41	41: International dynamics shape local 'democracy'	3	12
44	44: Outside interferes	0	
63	63: Self-concerned intervention of states in other vulnerable states	0	
		3	12

Cluster 10: Digitalization

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
22	22: Not using the digital tools for the population to follow up or monitor election process	1	
29	29: Lack of the access to technology	0	
		1	0

Cluster 11:

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
39	39: Lack of sufficient funds to improve technology	1	
35	35: The lack of sustainable development	0	
		1	0

Cluster 12: Mobilization

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
10	10: Misconception and lack of mobilization of civil resistance	0	
		0	0

Cluster 13: Partisan Issues

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
48	48: Every topic is turned into a partisan issue	0	
		0	0

Cluster 14: No link between people and government

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
12	12: Complicated and unequal access for citizens to communicate with their governing bodies	1	
69	69: Impossibility to influence decision making	0	
		1	0

Cluster 15: Traffic Crowdedness

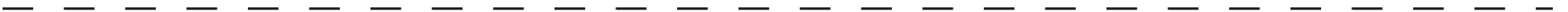
Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
58	58: Traffic crowdedness	0	
		0	0

Cluster 16: future leader building

Label	Statement	Votes	Influence
43	42: lack of efficient capacity building parallel systems to prepare future leaders	0	
		0	0

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Influence total	Cumulative Votes	Vote %	Cumulative Influence	Influence %
6	12	38	12	14.10%	38	31.70%
5	13	27	25	29.40%	65	54.20%
1	13	21	38	44.70%	86	71.70%
7	22	13	60	70.60%	99	82.50%
9	3	12	63	74.10%	111	92.50%
8	1	5	64	75.30%	116	96.70%
4	12	4	76	89.40%	120	100.00%
3	4	0	80	94.10%	120	100.00%
2	2	0	82	96.50%	120	100.00%
10	1	0	83	97.60%	120	100.00%
11	1	0	84	98.80%	120	100.00%
14	1	0	85	100.00%	120	100.00%
12	0	0	85	100.00%	120	100.00%
13	0	0	85	100.00%	120	100.00%
15	0	0	85	100.00%	120	100.00%
16	0	0	85	100.00%	120	100.00%
		85	120			



Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Shortcomings

Cluster 1: Democratic culture

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
18	18: Normalization and acceptance of political corruption	5	9
39	39: Inefficient education for democracy and for the exercise of citizenship.	5	
19	19: They only vote, forgetting of social control	1	
40	40: Discrimination in social groups' opinions	1	
52	51: Improvised nomination of public servants designated in the implementation areas	1	
1	1: There is too much distance between the people and the decisions made by the government	0	
13	13: Deficiency in reestablishing democratic values within the educational system.	0	
34	34: Justice systems based solely on punishment.	0	
49	49: It is based on the selfish logic of "if I win, someone else has to lose"	0	
50	50: Scarce multi-stakeholder dialogue in decision-making	0	
		13	9

Cluster 2: Citizen participation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
46	46: The elections are to choose people and do not promote the discussion of ideas and projects	2	3
30	30: Low citizen participation, especially among young people.	1	
43	43: Lack of communication by the State concerning the necessary information for solving social problems	1	
66	66: Lack of a direct citizen participation institution.	1	
1	1: There is too much distance between the people and the decisions made by the government	0	
5	5: Closure of spaces for citizens in local decision-making	0	
23	23: Excess of political activism in social media but lack of real activism through institutional mechanisms.	0	
31	31: Distance between people and decision-making and decision-implementation creates disinterest for public affairs	0	
47	47: Lack of cooperation with different forms of the civil society organisations	0	
68	68: There is no correlation between the problems addressed by the Government and the ones sought by the civil society.	0	
		5	3

Cluster 3: Selection process for public officials

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
2	2: Inadequate method of entering the public administrative system	2	1
27	27: Inadequate diagnosis of citizens' priorities.	1	
17	17: Wrongful nominations in decision-making positions, due to the lack of knowledge of the people chosen in the respective positions.	0	
58	58: Members of the staff don't know each other	0	
61	61: Lack of competitions to accede to public offices or lack of dissemination of those competitions.	0	
		3	1

Cluster 4: Concentration of power

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
35	35: Centralization of public power in a single person or a small group (non elected)	6	9
4	4: They are based on democratic systems controlled by the same elites that promote inequality	3	9
33	33: Manipulation of the public opinion through the means of communication in favor of a political position	2	1
11	11: There is no safeguard for the political participation of actors with opposing points of views to those already established	1	
56	56: The participation of new political actors is not encouraged.	1	
69	69: Excessive use of political marketing that reduces politics in a single photo.	1	
		14	19

Cluster 5: Ineffective administration

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
20	20: Inadequate management of public resources	2	1
6	6: Inefficiency of the bureaucratic mechanisms of the administrative process of the public function	2	
22	22: Weak interrelation between the different State structures	1	
32	32: Lack of cooperation between different organisations, due to egocentric desires.	1	
7	7: low systematization and availability of information in public order for the development of policies	0	
26	26: Institutional weakness (lack of capabilities) in local and regional governments and administrations	0	
36	36: Difficulty in using well the resource of time, due to the ignorance of technical matters in the Government's administration.	0	
37	37: Limited use of and resistance to new technologies in public administration processes	0	
48	48: Lack of knowledge on the mechanisms of political participation and control	0	
51	51: Improvised nomination of public servants designated in the implementation areas	0	
65	65: Lack of a clear organisational method in the public structure.	0	
67	67: Lack of commitment in the administration	0	
		6	1

Cluster 6: Errors in government communication

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
8	8: Shortage of communication of social policies	2	1
55	55: Civil society does not have sufficient information in order to participate in decision making processes.	2	
12	12: Inefficient communication to citizens about the responsibilities of the State's different responsibilities.	1	
43	43: Lack of communication by the State concerning the necessary information for solving social problems	1	
63	63: There is an excess of political-party propaganda that seeks to obstruct other schools of thought in decision-making	1	
21	21: Mistakes in terms of communicating.	0	
54	54: Rejection of constructive ideas	0	
		7	1

Cluster 7: Representation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
3	3: Lack of representativeness	1	
24	24: Lack of dialogue and consensus	1	
50	50: Scarce multi-stakeholder dialogue in decision-making	1	
9	9: Distrust among stakeholders	0	
38	38: Lack of democracy in the relation between "governor and governed"	0	
53	53: Lack of collective memory of the times when the regimes were not democratic	0	
60	60: Applicants to positions of political representation can use their position to their personal interest.	0	
64	64: The rulers need alliances with business groups, communication groups and groups with economic power, in order to stay in power.	0	
		3	0

Cluster 8: Accountability

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
15	15: Low accountability culture	5	2
10	10: Difficulty in monitoring the activities	0	
16	16: Representatives only give account when they are elected	0	
		5	2

Cluster 9: Public politics

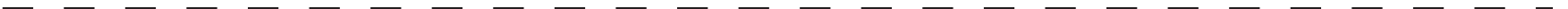
Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
25	25: Lack of knowledge about the local reality	4	5
41	41: Implementation of public policies without divergent approaches	4	1
28	28: Lack of programs to promote the development of the economic resources of each region	2	1
14	14: Work on inclusion has been decreasing	1	
62	62: Imposition of foreign development models that do not take into account the local social and cultural traits.	1	
7	7: low systematization and availability of information in public order for the development of policies	0	
29	29: A negative look when it comes to keep on creating social projects.	0	
44	44: Decrease of the budget available for inclusive activities	0	
57	57: Lack of promotion of ICT as social inclusion and communication tools	0	
70	70: Lack of access to social programmes for labour capacity-building.	0	
		12	7

Cluster 10:

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
42	42: Lack of social sensibility in civil servants	7	4
		7	4

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative vote	Vote %	Total influence	Cumulative influence	Influence %
4	14	14	18.7%	19	19	40.4%
1	13	27	36.0%	9	28	59.6%
9	12	39	52.0%	7	35	74.5%
10	7	46	61.3%	4	39	83.0%
2	5	51	68.0%	3	42	89.4%
8	5	56	74.7%	2	44	93.6%
6	7	63	84.0%	1	45	95.7%
5	6	69	92.0%	1	46	97.9%
3	3	72	96.0%	1	47	100.0%
7	3	75	100.0%	0	47	100.0%
	75			47		



Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Actions

Cluster 1: Mobilizing citizens

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
41	41: increase the role of NGOs	7	4
48	48: Implement liquid democracy	4	4
71	71: people to people connection to take initiative.	2	3
2	2: Civic assessment	2	
1	1: Establish an organization and organize people	1	
3	3: encouragement of the general public to become involved in the political process	0	
5	5: organize events	0	
11	11: creating all accessible platform for organizing people and taking action	0	
24	24: Voluntary work	0	
28	28: Organize regular artistic/ tech workshops in schools with recycled materials	0	
69	69: opportunity to take part in government work	0	
		16	11

Cluster 2: Information

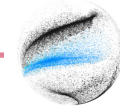
Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
16	16: Ensuring that the right to information is a constitutional right	3	6
37	37: Publishing government data online in order to increase transparency	7	4
46	46: Create an evaluation system of government services	2	1
4	4: Online platform for food products and not only , exiting or entering in our country, with specific sensors to detect composition and other data	2	
21	21: To monitor economical and social problems of government	0	
45	45: Social media promises-collecting platform during electoral campaign	0	
		14	11

Cluster 3: Political education

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
31	31: Obligatory exam for political science after high school	2	1
7	7: Developing political education among citizens	0	
12	12: Courses and training for people about how government works	0	
30	30: Making a law about improving political education and making it obligatory	0	
38	38: To engage people in different kind of actions in their locality	0	
42	42: Create a network of volunteerism to youth organizations and the community to understand the system of governance	0	
47	47: Establish one hour per week at school for reading the Constitution of your own country	0	
55	55: Using infographics and videos for visualization	0	
60	60: Encourage youth to take action against the system and the organization of their local perspective	0	
67	67: Organize the community to behave ethically and sensitively towards the governing system	0	
		2	1

Cluster 4: Government planning

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
44	44: Increase youth leadership training politically and socially	2	6
36	36: Measure success	2	2
56	56: Making some of the government meetings online in order to reduce costs	2	1
8	8: Make dynamic action plans for government and decision making	1	
23	23: Governmental joint projects exploiting technologies between old and young for best practices	0	
25	25: Governmental specialist internships in countries that have solved specific problems	0	
27	27: Provide a scientific environment	0	
64	64: Including students in decision-making bodies	0	
68	68: Encourage women participation in politics	0	
		-	-



Cluster 5:

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
9	9: Citizens who can not pay taxes can work for their local municipality in their own field of expertise	2	1
		2	1

Cluster 6: Electoral Reform

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
39	39: Online consultation portal for law proposals	2	7
20	20: Online voting in elections	8	4
10	10: Changing electoral laws	2	4
35	35: Disconnecting public media from politics	4	2
40	40: To have counterparts in media and government	3	1
70	70: Time limitation of electoral positions	3	1
13	13: Introduction of blind voting	2	
14	14: Creating the dialog for experts to solve the problem of equal votes	1	
29	29: Pay citizens to vote and participate in political life	0	
33	33: Independent members of parliament	0	
61	61: Introduce mandatory voting	0	
		25	19

Cluster 7: Employee Well being

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
34	34: Provide meditation and mindfulness courses that show links to creativity, stress management, self-empowerment and other topics relevant to individual's daily life challenges	2	1
15	15: Creating meditation rooms/ spaces in government buildings and public institutions in order to encourage a daily meditation for everyone	1	
51	51: Ice Skating courses for members of parliament	0	
65	65: Organize weekend retreats for practicing meditation and mindfulness together with other people	0	
		3	1

Cluster 8: Communication networks

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
18	18: Creating a communication platform between political representatives and citizens	6	2
54	54: Restoring the value of journalism	6	1
17	17: The voice of powerful people	0	
19	19: Creating a platform with information about projects of citizens	0	
22	22: Create a digital connection through social media for citizens to share their ideas about the system	0	
26	26: Conferences between citizens and politicians in order to discuss issues	0	
32	32: Social networks as tools for transparency	0	
50	50: Creating an independant channel about political happenings, run by young people	0	
		12	3

Cluster 9: Education System

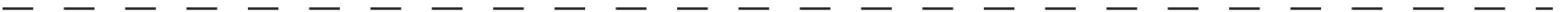
Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
52	52: Popularization of debating in schools	5	2
43	43: Online platform on everything happening with education system	0	
49	49: Unify education and make it accessible and free to everyone	0	
53	53: Introduce meditation at schools	0	
59	59: To have communication and connection with the ministry of education	0	
62	62: Improving the students' status	0	
		5	2

Cluster 10: Online Government services

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
6	6: Extensive use of governmental digital services creating one stop services	1	
57	57: To demand creation of websites with online services for every state organization	0	
58	58: Accessible public internet for all citizens for them to be able to reach e-governmental services	0	
63	63: Creating an application for people that are not familiar with political procedures	0	
66	66: Updated websites of ministries and government	0	
		1	0

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative Vote	Vote %	Total Influence	Cumulative Influence	Influence %
6	25	25	28.7%	19	19	32.8%
1	16	41	47.1%	11	30	51.7%
2	14	55	63.2%	11	41	70.7%
4	7	62	71.3%	9	50	86.2%
8	12	74	85.1%	3	53	91.4%
9	5	79	90.8%	2	55	94.8%
7	3	82	94.3%	1	56	96.6%
3	2	84	96.6%	1	57	98.3%
5	2	86	98.9%	1	58	100.0%
10	1	87	100.0%	0	58	100.0%
	87			58		



Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Actions

45	Accessible To All	6	22
16	16: Gender Mainstreaming And Equal Opportunities For All In Policy Making	3	13
52	52: social media advocacy and campaign to address informationgap.	4	11
3	3:TheAdaptationOfInformationCommunication Technology To Promote EquityAnd Equality In Governance	3	11
50	50: Development of Government ICT systems And Facilities	2	5
1	1: Digital Archiving To Solve The Problem Of Red Tape	4	3
8	8: Use Of E-learning To Keep Office Bearers Informed OfCurrentChangesAndTrendsInGovernance	2	
12	12: Storming Social Media platforms	2	
28	28: Government's Should Adopt Kaizen As A Management Tool To Check Against Red Tape, Unaccountability And Corruption	2	
6	6: Social Media As A Dissemination Tool For Information Exchange	1	
22	22: Social media as an effective tool that can be used by citizens to access Leaders and Crowd source for solutions	1	
24	24:UseOfAnimationTechniquesInGovernance	1	
51	51: Deployment Of Government ICT Facilities And Training People On How To Use Them	1	
		32	65

Cluster 2: Mobile Voting

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
7	7:TransparencyInVoting	3	1
		3	1

Cluster 3: Good Governance

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
29	29:The Essence Of Good Governance	2	
5	5: Invest in Change to Come to corrupt Government and Not From The Same Government	1	
41	41: A Voice For Governance	0	
		3	0

Cluster 4: Triggering personal responsibility

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
2	2: Public officers willingness and willfully to take personal ersponsibility of their actions in service	1	
		1	0

Cluster 5: Accountability system

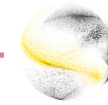
Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
21	21: Application For Monitoring And Reporting Service Delivery And Projects By Government	3	2
4	4: Mobile Voting In Higher Learning Institutions	0	
		3	2

Cluster 6: Right to Information Bill (Law)

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
26	26: Engage leagal practitioners and experts to come out with an extensive legal framework on the right to information	3	23
37	37: Linking with other organizations with similar objectives	1	5
		4	28

Cluster 7: Legal Matters

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
14	14: Lobby / Engage State Actors, Civil Society And Citizens To Repeal Any Law That Hinder Democracy And Good Governance.	3	11
9	9: Application of E-justice and shadow organization to check and strengthen implementation of the rule of law with no one above it.	2	5
15	15: Combatting Run Away Impunity Via Restorative Justice	5	1
10	10: Use Of Unorthodox Means To Combat Brutality Of The Governments	0	
		10	17



Cluster 8: Capacity Building & Awareness

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
18	18: Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged	9	24
34	34: Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents	3	19
39	39: Train women ,youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism	2	15
32	32: Mentorship and Capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability	2	12
48	48: Structured dialogue for youth participation	7	11
19	19: Cultivating The habit of Proper Orientation from Time To Time	5	11
33	33: Mobilising and Organising Youth to Educate And Create Awareness And also Engaging Local Leaders	5	11
13	13: Conduct Training And Empowerment Programs To YouthAndWomen	4	11
30	30: Overcoming Dwindled Passion Among The Youth In Kenya	2	11
36	36: Using Civil Education To Combat Poor Infrastructure, Negative Ethnicity And Historical Injustice	3	
38	38: Create Awareness/ Educate Citizens Particularly Young People And The Minorities On Democratic Processes And Lobby For The Active Participation In Any Democratic Process	2	
20	20: Lobbying For The Strengthening Of Systems/structures That Support Democracy And Good Governance	1	
43	43: Invest On Massive Civic Education On Democracy, Governance And Human Rights On The Grassroots And Keep The Information Accessible All Time	0	
53	53: Meet with and train women and youths as candidates for political office at local and national levels.	0	
		45	125

Cluster 9: Curbing religious influences

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
11	11: Curbing religious intolerance among the youth in Kenya	0	
		0	0

Cluster 10: Policy

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
31	31: Engaging Grassroots Youths In Governance And Democracy	3	11
46	46: Forming A Movement To Champion The Issue Of Accountability.	1	11
49	49: Policy Reviewing By Citizens	3	1
47	47: Implementation Of Policies On The Planet	3	
25	25: Extending Policy Making To The Grassroots	1	
		11	23

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative Vote	Vote %	Influence total	Cumulative influence	Influence %
8	45	45	40.2%	125	125	47.9%
1	32	77	68.8%	65	190	72.8%
6	4	81	72.3%	28	218	83.5%
10	11	92	82.1%	23	241	92.3%
7	10	102	91.1%	17	258	98.9%
5	3	105	93.8%	2	260	99.6%
2	3	108	96.4%	1	261	100.0%
3	3	111	99.1%	0	261	100.0%
4	1	112	100.0%	0	261	100.0%
9	0	112	100.0%	0	261	100.0%
		112		261		

Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Actions

Cluster 1: International Impact

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
1	1: Mandatory participation in political youth centers during high schools	3	
33	33: Partnership with international and local bodies for the information in development	0	
38	38: Stop exploitation of developing countries by the economically powerful states	0	
		3	0

Cluster 2: Job matching software

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
49	49: Create a job matching software for students that is relevant to their field and flexible to their schedules, eliminating the bias of gender, sex, religion, race and other diversity factors	2	1
11	11: Automatic selection of potential candidates in the job recruitment process	2	
3	3: Use digitized standardized matching system to recruit governmental employees and representatives	1	
51	51: Creating a website that helps youth in finding job opportunities in return for engaging in debates in their field of study	1	
2	2: A social networking platform for volunteers / youths looking for opportunities posted by nonprofits and government agencies	0	
42	42: A better system of governance would be through the people we recruit to work at such big positions at the government	0	
		6	1

Cluster 3: Social Reconstruction

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
18	18: Resistance to the patriarchal system and trying to find some new form of governance	0	
36	36: Formulating regulations by government that focus on implementing gender equality	0	
		0	0

Cluster 4: Role of Media

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
8	8: Opening an independent and educational TV channel to reach rural areas and villages	1	2
44	44: Ensuring media participation in human rights awareness campaigns	2	
23	23: Establishing media ethical declaration to generalize for all media agencies	0	
		3	2

Cluster 5: Informative interactive platform

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
14	14: Online interactive and fun platform dedicated in addressing the issues related to the youth's engagement in politics as well as the enhancing of awareness regarding the rights of citizens	6	14
20	20: Creating an online platform that easily explains the different formal tools youth can use to issue a complaint to the parliament	7	1
29	29: Creating an online platform for citizens to voice their concerns, that will categorize them into a clear database, to be addressed by the government in the upcoming parliamentary sessions	1	
47	47: Online weekly survey platform where citizens vote on articles to be discussed in the parliament's next session	1	
7	7: Social media platform that does not interact with, but rather informs citizens of their rights and the structures of their government.	0	
13	13: Establish online platform of social media on activism and expression of ideas, it will also offer training 20 people related to activism in the middle east	0	
15	15: Create a digital independent press board	0	
25	25: Creating a network of advocates for minorities and marginalized groups	0	
40	40: Creating an online platform for youth all around the world to share thoughts on democracy and challenges they face	0	
43	43: Launch online platforms for communication with the public	0	
		15	15

Cluster 7: Constitutional reform

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
58	58: Awareness campaigns about human rights and the role of citizens	6	9
10	10: Create a constitutional court independent from the government that ensures respect of the constitution and fundamental rights	5	1
31	31: Organizing online sessions of Q&As on the rights of citizens	2	
26	26: Reforming the basic law or constitution in a way that guarantees the political, social and economic rights	1	
27	27: A parallel independent consultation body to explain the limitations of the constitution	0	
		14	10

Cluster 8: Political & civic education

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
1	1: Mandatory participation in political youth centers during high school.	3	6
9	9: Enhancing primary and secondary school curriculums by providing a proper and thorough education on systems of governance	2	2
6	6: Decentralising the government institutions through reinforcing the local governing bodies	6	1
54	54: Enhancing the political education starting from the secondary level	2	1
19	19: Encouraging youth participation in politics in following up the government behaviour through technologies	1	
37	37: The availability of governing knowledge to prevent mal-administration	0	
45	45: A series of workshops about civic engagement for youth	0	
53	53: Education system to discover other governance	0	
		14	10

Cluster 9: Communication between people and government

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
21	21: Call center for citizens issues	3	3
5	5: Mobile application for communication between citizens and their government officials	8	1
		11	4

Cluster 10: Government online platform

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
52	52: Create a platform where independent candidates can share their programs and views	0	4
12	12: Create a website that re-organizes data on politicians' financial information	4	1
17	17: Government information management systems	3	1
30	30: Create a website developed by the government aiming to extend, in an accessible way, all of the law, governmental decrees and jurisdictional decisions	2	1
28	28: Online voting systems for representatives	2	
34	34: Surveys for citizens in order to establish data based decision making	2	
4	4: Government data must be available online to increment transparency level	0	
24	24: Creation of an online election platform	0	
46	46: Create an online platform for political consultation	0	
		13	7

Cluster 11: Support agencies

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
55	55: Development of effective supporting units	8	4
22	22: Establish subsidiary government agencies to assist with the policies and problems faced in the countries	0	
		8	4

Cluster 12: Representative policy

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
50	50: Make public every year the accounts of the political parties and establish a financial cap to ensure an equality for all parties	1	
57	57: Limit the possibility for an elected representative to be elected more than two times for the same mandate	0	
		1	0

Cluster 13: Evaluation systems

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
56	56: Creating monitoring and evaluation system in work places and governmental institutions	6	6
32	32: Confronting what studies show and what politicians say(for example fact checker)	7	2
		13	8

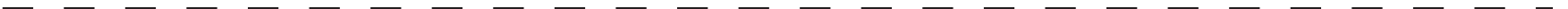
Cluster 14: Sub committees

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
16	16: Formulating sub-committees to focus on the short term issues	0	0
		0	0

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative vote	Vote %	Influence total	Cumulative Influence	Influence %
5		15	14.9%	15	15	24.6%
7		14	28.7%	10	25	41.0%
8		14	42.6%	10	35	57.4%
13		13	55.4%	8	43	70.5%
10		13	68.3%	7	50	82.0%
9		11	79.2%	4	54	88.5%
11		8	87.1%	4	58	95.1%
4		3	90.1%	2	60	98.4%
2		6	96.0%	1	61	100.0%
1		3	99.0%	0	61	100.0%
12		1	100.0%	0	61	100.0%
3		0	100.0%	0	61	100.0%
14		0	100.0%	0	61	100.0%
		101			61	





Cluster Prioritization Analysis - Actions

Cluster 1: Innovation in education

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
58	58: Create virtual simulation spaces for the debate of laws	3	2
22	22: Initiative models of discussion of the law and the media existing in different levels and years of education	4	1
18	18: Innovate in education mechanisms	2	1
10	10: Create training projects for teachers, focused on the democratic values.	1	
1	1: Develop a software for the Ministry of Education of provincial States.	0	
12	12: Establish education projects that promote community values over economic values.	0	
28	28: Create virtual and real exchange platforms between regional blocks.	0	
30	30: Include and increase the education of values such as solidarity, honesty and the common good.	0	
50	50: Increase public policies' communication ways and means.	0	
52		0	
59	59: Less weapons, more education.	0	
60	60: Develop programmes to teach the responsibilities of the different government levels to the community.	0	
62	62: Create programmes on the monitoring and implementation of municipal budget for young people in high-school and university.	0	
65	65: Create obligatory syllabus for political debate in schools	0	
74	74: Start reading-writing programmes that respect the cultural characteristics of the population.	0	
76		0	
		10	4

Cluster 2: Citizen participation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
15	15: Develop an exchange platform with services offered to save the world	5	10
45	45: Create a project to promote citizen participation through alternative mechanisms	3	7
78	78: Create a citizen dialogue for solving problems	2	7
66	66: A law that guarantees that space for citizen dialogue in the media	0	5
25	25: Establish democratic models on the local level, in order to increase the participatory consciousness	0	4
3	3: Build a mechanism of horizontal civic participation with institutional weight	5	2
2	2: Generate local and collective empowerment for the social bases	3	1
5	5: Establish political civic education (democratic values such as: solidarity, honesty and common good), starting from childhood.	0	
6	6: Create models that that promote citizen participation	0	
7	7: Build mechanisms for the discussion of ideas that allow the participation of a large number of people	0	
8	8: Develop a website for citizens to provide information on their context.	0	
14	14: Creation of roundtables for regional development, with the participation of different actors	0	
31	31: Create appropriate spaces for the youth's citizen participation.	0	
70	70: Previously consult leaders of vulnerable areas before implementing projects that benefit their area.	0	
		18	36

Cluster 3: Political Control

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
9	9: Increase review of pre-election governance plans	6	3
23	23: Make every governmental institution create a website with update information about their programmes, public policies and budget.	0	2
21	21: Establish a methodology for executing actions subordinate to ideas and not people	2	1
40	40: Organise exams for elected public servants in order to make sure that they know the area they want to represent.	1	
4	4: Reduce political propaganda when it comes to public policy dissemination	0	
11	11: Promote a culture of accountability at all levels.	0	
17	17: Compulsory compliance of the political parties' platforms	0	
20	20: Change the working methods between the State institutions.	0	
36	36: Develop a fundraising campaign to donate a value to a politician	0	
51	51: Create radical sanctions for corruption acts.	0	
53	53: Make compulsory the annual reporting on high-level public servants' funds	0	
56	56: Create auditing bodies in real time.	0	
61	61: Conduct annual consultations among youth, on specific projects of their interest.	0	
		9	6

Cluster 4: Public employment

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
13	13: Prior implementation of training for the designated persons for administration	3	5
47	47: Develop a virtual system for training and evaluation for access to public administration	0	1
34	34: Create a website that includes all the competitions for entering the public sector.	1	
38	38: Increase trainings and exchanges for public servants.	0	
39	39: Establish periodic evaluations for public servants.	0	
48	48: Create an interactive exchange mechanism for lessons-learnt during regional participation processes.	0	
55	55: Promote free virtual training programmes	0	
73	73: Develop an excellency award for public servants.	0	
75	75: Encourage internships in public administration.	0	
		4	6

Cluster 5: Social innovation

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
29	29: Develop a museum for virtual memory that contains artistic practices representing local issues.	8	4
43	43: Promote a public policy for technological innovation.	1	1
16	16: Create a new app for citizens, for social development purposes.	0	
27	27: Develop a technological factory for development and dissemination of citizens' mobilisations.	0	
35	35: Establish alternative communication and inter-regional dialogue channels, to visualise social issues.	0	
37	37: Create a virtual agenda that groups by areas the social policies that are being developed.	0	
49	49: Institutionalise-formalise social networking for problem-solving.	0	
63	63: Develop a community documentaries bank, to expose Latin American youth issues.	0	
		9	6

Cluster 6: Quota law

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
57	57: Formulate laws that protect young employability in the public and private spheres	2	1
19	19: Mandatory percentage of young people in companies, political parties, and government institutions in order to boost youth employability.	1	
54	54: Make compulsory the participation in the legislative assembly of at least one representative from vulnerable areas	0	
		3	1

Cluster 7: Corruption

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
68	68: Create a campaign to sensitize young people to the effects of corruption	2	4
24	24: Combat corruption through processes of sensitization, formation and citizen denunciation	8	3
32	32: Legal and economic sanctions against the media that accuse without proof	2	1
77	77: Create severe sanctions for companies that owe large amounts of money to the State.	1	
44	44: Create a Latin American innovative campaign that encourages the non-acceptance of corruption and the dismantling of democracy.	0	
		13	8

Cluster 8: State mechanisms

Label	Statements	Votes	Influence
33	33: Application of a participatory budget at the neighborhood level	3	4
26	26: Increase the activity of local promoters by bringing direct proposals to the beneficiaries	3	2
42	42: Establish an information office in vulnerable areas.	0	2
71	Integrate to work of the units of the different levels of government	3	1
46	46: Eradicate business alliances with public servants in office.	1	
64	64: Increase and encourage the use of social networking at different ages.	0	
67	67: Eradicate political clientelism programmes	0	
72		0	
		10	9

(SORTED)

Cluster	Vote total	Cumulative Vote	Vote %	Influence total	Cumulative Influence	Influence %
2	18	18	23.7%	36	36	48.0%
8	10	28	36.8%	9	45	60.0%
7	13	41	53.9%	8	53	70.7%
3	9	50	65.8%	6	59	78.7%
4	4	54	71.1%	6	65	86.7%
5	9	63	82.9%	5	70	93.3%
1	10	73	96.1%	4	74	98.7%
6	3	76	100.0%	1	75	100.0%
	76			75		

Concepts to Factors Associations

The last method of analysis and synthesis involved the generation of associations between the emerging key concepts (from all previous processes) and factors (across all regional data) as contributed originally by the participants. These associations were created by domain experts.

	Factors identified as Root	Other related Factors
Accountability / Transparency	AF10, AF16, AM37, EU61, AU34	AF5,4,6 AM15,10,16,24,22 EU26,6,27 MENA24,34,30,8 AU
Ineffective access to information / Education	AF8, AF13, AM39, EU24, EU5, MENA34, AU13	AF28,21 AM8,12 43,55,33 EU1,28,12,10,24,18 MENA3, 13,30 AU6,2,13,31,27
Participation	AF1, MENA30, AU23	AF2,32,36,11 AM46,30,43 EU21,16,22,23 MENA2,7,32,56,1 AU10,12
Representation	AM35, AM25, EU50 MENA45, AU16	AF11,16,7,36,19,10,2 AM4,33,11,46,15,30 EU26,27,45,50 MENA15,36,66 AU35,
Injustices / Inequality	AF29, AM4, AU17	Af26 AM25 EU MENA9,28,52,36 AU
Corruption	AF26, AM18, EU38, MENA18, AU1	AF25,9,20 AM4,33,11,56,35 EU5,17,36,26,27,11 MENA64,16,60 AU11, EU1, EU4, EU34, AF31, AM37

Exploring Options for Reforms and actions

	Factors identified as Root	Other related Factors
Technology	AF45, AM15, EU39, EU20, MENA14, MENA52,, AU7	AF50,1,12,6,33 AM29,16,27,37,43 EU20,37,4,45,22 MENA52,20,29,47,7,13,40,28 AU8
Communication /Information	AF26, AM78, EU16, MENA58, AU3	AF45,52,3 AM23,4,11,48,8 EU37,22,32,18,54,19 MENA32,12,30,52 AU32,2,6
Participation	AM52, AM45, AM52, EU41, MENA1, AU30	AF48,39,13,43 AM66,25,2,7,14,31 EU29,48,3,68,64 MENA14,19 AU18,16
Legal Reform	AF26, AM22, EU10, AU2	AF26,28,14,15 AM66,17,51,53,57,54,32 EU39,13,70,61,16 MENA10,26,27 AU27
Governing structures	AF18, AM33, EU48, MENA56, MENA55 AU15	AF20,50 AM17,42,67,71,75,47,56 EU40,23,8,27,64, 33 MENA56,46,22 AU11,5
Education	AF34, AU31	AF18,32,38,43 AM5,65,58,22,59, 1,18 EU28,26,21 MENA1,9,54,53 AU10,22,17



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