

Grid view

#	Design principles	Description (from Ostrom design principles)	Translated Principle	General	Data	Community forum	Time	Funding	Spending	Brand	Leadership
1	1. Boundaries	1. Clearly defined boundaries. Individuals or households who have rights to withdraw resource units from the common-pool resource (CPR) must be clearly defined, as must the boundaries of the CPR itself.	We collect and use data within the context of a clearly stated purpose that is agreed upon by clearly identified stakeholders. Given this purpose, our project is carefully scoped, and our actions within that scope are guided by a clearly articulated set of values and principles – and we consider our scope, values, and principles in all that we do. Our systems of data management, communications, and decision-making, are well-documented and accessible to stakeholders under clear terms.	<p>Why are we doing this?</p> <p>What is our purpose?</p> <p>Who is doing this?</p> <p>Who are we doing this for?</p> <p>Who are our stakeholders?</p> <p>Who does this benefit and how?</p> <p>Who will we exclude?</p> <p>Who will be affected by this?</p> <p>What are our values?</p> <p>How are we doing this?</p>	<p>What kind of insights do we want to gain?</p> <p>What kind of data do we want to gather and manage? In what context? Where does the data come from?</p> <p>Who can collect / contribute data?</p>	<p>Where do we envision stakeholders to engage and deliberate? e.g. in the physical world? In an online space?</p> <p>Synchronously or asynchronously?</p> <p>And if so, what platform will you use?</p>	<p>What time (and whose) is needed to effectively manage data and associated tasks?</p> <p>What time (and whose) is available?</p>	<p>How is this effort funded?</p>	<p>Do we want to spend money?</p>	<p>Do we have a brand/branding?</p>	

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2	2. Rules	2. Congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions. Appropriation rules restricting time, place, technology, and/or quantity of resource units are related to local conditions and to provision rules requiring labor, material, and/or money.	We clearly establish and articulate appropriate terms of contribution, access and use – as well as the criteria by which we allocate resources to activities associated with our data commons – in accordance with the needs and best interests of our stakeholders (including not only those involved in the project but also those who may not directly participate yet are potentially impacted).	What are the duties of each actor in the organisation? What authorities do different stakeholders in the organisation have? Who can be a member?	How can the data be collected or produced? What methods and tools are used to store, secure and protect the integrity of the data? How can data be changed? What kind of data can be contributed? Who can access what data, in what way, for what purpose and duration? Who can use what data, in what way, for what purpose and for what duration? What license (if any) is applied to the data?	What are the rules for engaging on the forum? e.g. your code of conduct	How will the necessary labor (of maintenance, etc) be equitably valued? Who has the ability to make requests of time/labor? How will estimates of projected time costs be calculated?	What types of funding do we accept? Who do we accept funding from? Are there rules to guide what funding we accept and from who?	What can money be spent on? Who can spend money? What spending mechanisms are allowed/disallowed?	How can our brand be used? Who can use our brand?	

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3	3. Collective-choice	3. Collective-choice arrangements. Most individuals affected by the operational rules can participate in modifying the operational rules.	We establish and clearly document effective processes by which various kinds of decisions are made, and indicate who can participate in them. We ensure that the stakeholders of our project – including data subjects, data producers, and/or data consumers – are able to meaningfully participate in these decision-making processes, so that their interests are addressed by our rules and operations.	How are concerned stakeholders involved in decisions about our initiative? How are the interests and perspectives of all stakeholders represented in our decision-making? What governance bodies are in place through which decisions are made? How are decisions about the organisations and its representation made? How are those decisions updated?	How are decisions about data collection made? How are decisions about data integrity made? How are decisions about data access made? How are decisions about data use made? How are decisions about licenses made? How are those decisions updated?	How are decisions about the platform made? How are decisions about conduct on the platform made? Who is included in those decisions?	How should maintainers (and other contributors) be involved in making decisions about time allocation and responsibilities?	How are decisions about funding made? Which governance body is responsible for these decisions? How are decisions updated?	How are decisions about spending made? Which governance body is responsible for these decisions? How are decisions updated?	How are decisions about brand usage made? How are decisions about brand design made? How are these decisions updated?	

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4	4. Monitoring	4. Monitoring. Monitors, who actively audit CPR conditions and appropriator behavior, are accountable to the appropriators or are the appropriators.		<p>How do we monitor compliance with our values?</p> <p>How do we monitor compliance with our purpose?</p> <p>Is there a reporting or other mechanism to identify and report violations of the rules?</p>	<p>How do we monitor who collected or contributed data?</p> <p>How do we monitor how data was collected?</p> <p>How do we monitor the integrity of the data?</p> <p>How do we monitor who had access?</p> <p>How do we monitor how long someone had access?</p> <p>How do we monitor type of access?</p> <p>How do we monitor who used the data?</p> <p>How do we monitor how the data was used and for what purpose?</p> <p>How do we define a breach?</p>	<p>How do we monitor behavior on our platform?</p> <p>How do we know who performed an action on our forum?</p>	<p>How will labor be monitored?</p> <p>How will time be tracked?</p>	<p>How do we monitor funding decisions?</p>	<p>How do we monitor spending?</p>	<p>How do we monitor rules around brand usage?</p>	

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					How do we monitor security breaches? How do we monitor our technologies are secure?						

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5	5. Graduated sanctions	5. Graduated sanctions. Appropriators who violate operational rules are likely to be assessed graduated sanctions (depending on the seriousness and context of the offense) by other appropriators, by officials accountable to these appropriators, or by both.		<p>What mechanisms should be in place to ensure that accountability measures are fair and proportional? What mechanisms should be in place to ensure actors can re-earn trust from the community?</p> <p>For all the questions below, we should ask: Does it matter how often someone violates these rules? Does it matter whether they did so intentionally?</p>	<p>What happens when someone violates data collection rules?</p> <p>What happens when someone violates data access rules?</p> <p>What happens when someone violates data use rules?</p> <p>What happens when someone violates data security rules?</p> <p>What happens when someone violates data licensing rules?</p>	<p>What happens when someone violates the rules of engagement on the forum?</p>	<p>What should happen when a labor contract/agreement is not (or poorly) performed? What should happen when someone does not honor their agreed upon time commitment?</p>	<p>What happens when someone violates funding rules and for instance attracts the 'wrong' funds?</p>	<p>What happens when someone violates spending rules?</p>	<p>What happens when the brand is used inappropriately?</p>	

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				<p>Does it matter what the impact of the violation was?</p> <p>What happens when someone acts outside of our values?</p> <p>What happens when someone acts in a way that defies our purpose?</p>							

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6	6. Conflict-resolution mechanisms	6. Conflict-resolution mechanisms. Appropriators and their officials have rapid access to low-cost local arenas to resolve conflicts among appropriators or between appropriators and officials.		<p>What will you do when there is a conflict within your organisation? Or between the organisation and an external party? What mechanisms and bodies will you put in place internally to help resolve this conflict? How will you ensure the legitimacy of these bodies? How will you ensure your conflict resolution mechanisms are accessible to stakeholders in the organisation? When are</p>	<p>What mechanisms will you put in place to resolve disputes about data collection, processing, storage, access, use and deletion?</p>	<p>How will you handle disputes between participants on your community platform?</p>	<p>How will you seek to resolve disputes around contribution of time?</p>	<p>How will you handle disputes with funders? How will you handle disputes about funding?</p>	<p>How will you handle disputes about spending?</p>	<p>How will you handle disputes around the use of your brand or the modification of brand related assets?</p>	

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				conflicts handled through formal institutions (e.g. courts)? Will you allow members to appeal decisions?							

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7	7. Minimal recognition of rights to organization of rights to organization	7. Minimal recognition of rights to organize. The rights of appropriators to devise their own institutions are not challenged by external governmental authorities.		<p>Is there a body responsible for instigating the data stewardship model that is accountable to external regulators and authorities?</p> <p>Are you compliant with external regulations and laws?</p> <p>Are there any prohibitions on the mode of organization you have chosen?</p>	<p>Are there any mechanisms or infrastructure you could put in place to enhance your freedom to decide about / organise around data?</p> <p>Are you compliant with external data regulations and laws?</p> <p>Are you allowed to make data available (or not) in the way you envision?</p> <p>Is your data license enforceable? Are you allowed to collect and store in the way envisioned?</p> <p>Is the data sharing architecture supported or legitimated by an institution or public body?</p>		Are you legally allowed to make use of people's time in the way you envision?	Does the funding your organization relies on come from a legitimate source?	Are your spending plan in line with tax regulations?	Is your brand protected by intellectual property law?	

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8	8. Nested enterprises	8. Nested enterprises (for CPRs that are parts of larger systems). Appropriation, provision, monitoring, enforcement, conflict resolution, and governance activities are organized in multiple layers of nested enterprises.		How do you (plan to) interoperate with other data commons? How do you connect to the larger systems you are a part of?	What open standards or protocols do you plan to adopt to interoperate with other data commons and data holders? How do these influence your ability to make decisions about data?						