



**nesta** AT Collective

# Designing collective intelligence

# Mobilising humans and machines to address social needs

17 September 2018



# Speakers and facilitators

**Miguel Arana Catania**, Madrid City Council | **Peter Baeck**, Nesta | **Theo Bass**, Nesta | **Aleksandra Berditchevskaia**, Nesta | **Stefana Broadbent**, Polimi and Cleanweb | **Dr Jon Chamberlain**, University of Essex | **Louise Coady**, SAGE Publishing | **Roger Gorman**, ProFinda | **Eva Grobbink**, Nesta | **Carina Antonia Hallin**, Copenhagen Business School | **Celia Hannon**, Nesta | **Nicolaus Henke**, McKinsey | **Hille Hinsberg**, OECD | **Tomas Holderness**, Urban Systems and Environments Research Group | **Chris Lintott**, University of Oxford | **Sinead Mac Manus**, Nesta | **Ziyad Marar**, SAGE Publishing | **Glen Mehn**, Nesta | **Katie Metzler**, SAGE Publishing | **Rosy Mondardini**, Citizen Science Center Zurich | **Geoff Mulgan**, Nesta | **Beth Simone Noveck**, New York University | **Kathy Peach**, Nesta | **Cassie Robinson**, DotEveryone and the Point People | **Michael Silverman**, Crowdoscope | **Pernille Simmelkær**, Cosmic People | **Laurie Smith**, Nesta | **Mary Stevens**, Friends of the Earth | **Paul Wicks**, PatientsLikeMe

# Delegates coming from...

**4D-Dynamics.Net** | Alan Turing Institute | **BE Advisory** | Better News | **Big Society Capital** | Big White Wall | **Braingraph** | British Labour Party | **Bromford** | BSI Group | **City University London** | CODEC.network | **Community Intelligence** | Connected Care Network | **Crime and Security Research Institute, Cardiff University** | Crowdfunder | **Department for Culture, Media and Sport** | Design Council | **Epistemonikos** | Facebook | **Fat Llama** | filisia | **Fjord** | Free Ice Cream | **Hi9** | Hivemind | **ImactRI Ltd** | Imagination | **International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent** | Kaleidoscope Health and Care | **Konica Minolta Labs Europe** | Launchworks & Co | **London Futurists** | Loughborough Design School | **Monash Sustainable Development Institute** | MSF | **NewSpeak House** | NHS Digital | **Open Knowledge Finland** | Public Health England | **Public Purpose Australia** | Rattle | **Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication** | Ruppin Academic Center | **Russell Studio** | Scottish Government | **SEEd** | Shift | **Shryne Limited** | Social Innovation Exchange | **SocietyInside** | Southampton Solent University | **The National Archives** | The Virtual Forge | **Thrusly Inc** | TRVST | **UCL Institute of Education** | UNDG | **UNDP** | University of Cambridge | **Department of International Development, University of Oxford** | University of Twente | **Uscreates** | Warwick Business School, Warwick University

# Objectives of the day

The conference was designed to mobilise collective insights to identify future priorities for action. Our framing question for the day was: **How can we advance the field of collective intelligence together?**

We used the day to

- provide an opportunity to take stock of where the field is at present
- showcase some of the best examples of collective intelligence in practice and share insights on 'what works'
- generate ideas for research and practical experiments to advance collective intelligence for the public good
- facilitate new connections and collaborations.

The conference strongly focused on small group discussions and workshops to draw on the collective intelligence in the room, with short stimulus and challenges provided by leading experts and practitioners.

# Why now, why us?

We are at a **point of hope and frustration**; hope that we have a collective of intelligent people pushing the field forward, and the data and technology to do so. Frustration that there are too many projects that are too modest in scale and are not well organised. What we need next is a **systematic cultivation of skills harnessing intelligence at scale**. This needs a community that bridges research and practice, and needs the tools and mobilisation of individuals. The launch of the centre at Nesta demonstrates a commitment to embody this spirit of collective intelligence.

Geoff Mulgan, CEO, Nesta

SAGE is interested in **new technologies that open new possibilities**. This dovetails nicely with collective intelligence. **Collective intelligence is self-referential and complex**. SAGE have dealt with the issues the field is facing before, such as the interdisciplinary focus and **bridging academia and practitioners**. We want to use the day as an opportunity to push further and faster.

Ziyad Marar, President, SAGE Publishing

# Centre for Collective Intelligence Design

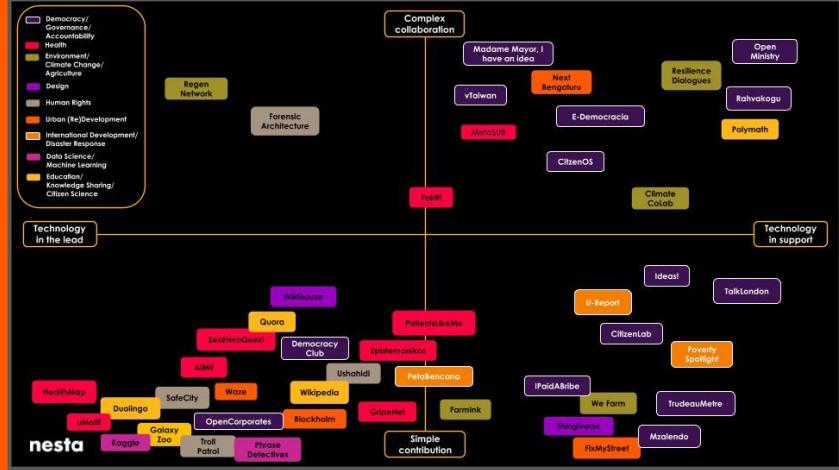
## Aims of the Centre:

- **Convene** the leading practitioners and academics from around the world
- **Commission** and undertake research into how to design collective intelligence well, including use of small grants
- **Run and fund** demonstration projects that combine collective intelligence and artificial intelligence
- **Provide** common resources, such as mapping research, toolkits, case studies of best practice and other activity in this space

At the heart of the centre is a desire to find **innovative solutions to social challenges** by combining machine and human intelligence. Collective intelligence is a diverse field with lots of different opinions and lots of exciting practice. We want to **champion what is already happening** and support it to grow. Importantly, we want to bring together different fields and disciplines to **spread the practical skills and knowledge** to design collective intelligence well.

*Kathy Peach, Interim Head of the Centre for Collective Intelligence Design*

# Centre for Collective Intelligence Design



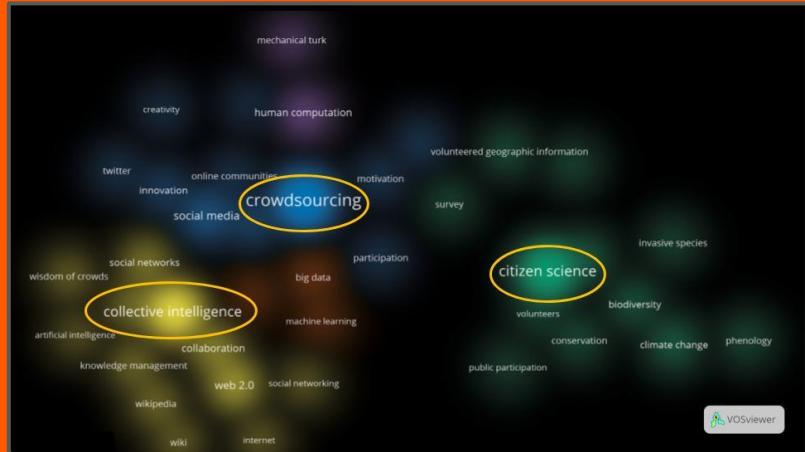
We have tried to map the field by looking at the **different roles that machines play and the levels of human interaction** in the projects. What we see here could tell us that different approaches work for different fields, but it could also mean **unexploited opportunities** for exchange of practices across fields.

Eva Grobbink, Researcher, Nesta

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Early work suggests that **the collective intelligence literature at the moment is not very closely related to social issues and social impact**. Given our focus is on collective intelligence to solve societal challenges, it suggests that there is a lot for us to **learn from citizen science**.

Aleks Berditchevskaia, Senior Researcher, Nesta



# Collective Intelligence in Action

[Galaxy Zoo](#) demonstrates that for simple scientific tasks, the **collective wisdom of the crowd outperforms not only machine learning but also outperforms a single expert**. People are highly **motivated** by being able to produce meaningful science through interaction with the site. Once people are involved in the projects, they can learn, become better scientists, and do more. We need to open up **space where collective intelligence can inform machine learning** but also the other way around.

Chris Lintott, Zooniverse

[OpenSeventeen](#) publishes challenges to solve the 17 SDGs and asks people for ideas, aiming to **empower citizens** to improve the quality of their projects. This includes virtual coaching over 6 weeks, which involves presentations by experts and participants, and feedback by mentors and peer-to-peer. Participants do not just collect data but try to **change policy making** and provide a **perspective** that a traditional decision-maker would otherwise not have. Among other things, we learnt that the more defined the challenge, the better the outcome.

Rosy Mondardini, Citizen CyberLab

We need to rethink politics - **passion** is what drives the the collective. If you **mix the traditional with something new**, that can be very successful. You don't need to get rid of the old ways. The [ConsulProject](#) is an open-source digital platform which allows citizens to take control of what happens in their cities through debates, proposals, consultations, and participatory budgeting. There are now 90 governments globally using this platform.

Miguel Arana Catania, City Council of Madrid

How can we unlock and tap **tacit potential**? How do we ask better questions? We need to move from silos to networks. [ProFinda](#) is pioneering how organisations manage their entire collective intelligence. We use matching technology to connect people to jobs and to bring together supply and demand of skills.

Roger Gorman, ProFinda

# What is the state of the field?

The key question is: how do we turn crowdsourcing into collective intelligence and not collective stupidity? There is a need for **integrating collective intelligence into institutions**.

We don't know yet how to translate collective intelligence into greater **legitimacy and effectiveness**, so we need to have more explicit conversations and ask ourselves 'what is our normative vision?' There are opportunities to engage in social and environmental experiments and for both qualitative and quantitative research. Institutions and individuals should sign the CrowdLaw manifesto at <http://manifesto.crowd.law/>

Prof Beth Simone Noveck, New York University

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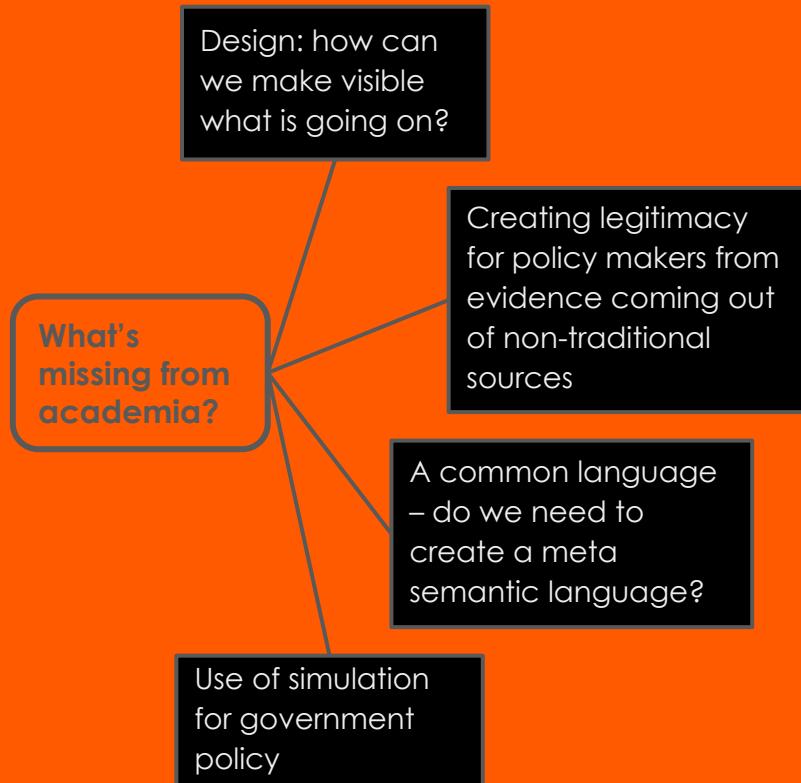
There has been a significant increase in volume and quality of research in the field of Business and Management. There are many opportunities for research, especially in fields like economics. For example, with the help of the **wisdom of crowds** it is possible to identify and predict organisational decisions.

Carina Antonia Hallin,  
Collective Intelligence Unit,  
Copenhagen Business School

There are three domains of application of collective intelligence. The first is research and practice - the scientific community allows for an **interdisciplinary, established means of collaboration**. The second is clinical practice - big innovation is coming from AI for the clinical community, such as in radiology or decision support systems. The third domain is patient organisations. All groups face certain challenges, especially in terms of extending existing modes of collaboration and having the tools to do so. The question is, how do we bring all this together?

Prof Stefana Broadbent, Polimi and Cleanweb

# What is the state of the field?



## Issues for consideration

- How do we **filter** the information to ensure good data and create a **sense of belonging** to a reasoned evidence-based crowd?
- Given that there is a skills gap in people's capability to access platforms and networks, who gets to **benefit** more from collective intelligence?
- How can we filter **bias** to generate the wisdom (size of the crowd vs the intelligence of the crowd)?

# Breakout Sessions 1

Participants split into five groups to identify potential topics and questions for further research or practical experiments to help advance collective intelligence in this area.

1. Collective intelligence for health
2. Collective intelligence for democracy
3. Collective intelligence for international development
4. Open Space
5. Collective intelligence for the environment

# 1. Collective intelligence for health

PatientsLikeMe is a platform created by patients, bringing together people to **share their data**. It helps to reduce the time for development of clinical solutions from 17 years to one year, and reduce the costs from £1m to £250,000. Patients can ask for certain tests of non-validated therapies, to be validated by clinicians and researchers.

*Paul Wicks, PatientsLikeMe*

## Food for thought

- How to accept the legitimacy of knowledge that comes from the crowd?
- What is a valid voice?
- Who owns the data?
- How do you design an experiment across cultures and languages?
- How does collective intelligence improve the way we integrate pieces of healthcare into the more coherent 'puzzle'?

# 1. Collective intelligence for health

Data

Using non-clinical datasets more effectively

- Strengthening prevention
- More accurate diagnosis/treatment

What would you do with my data?

Mental Health

Using collective intelligence to make mental health visible

- Reduce stigma
- Faster diagnosis
- Early intervention
- Integration within the community

Relationship between mental and physical health?

Patient at the centre

Holistic view of health centred on individuals; no silos

- Strengthening prevention and disease management
- Patient empowerment
- Equity, not equality

Problems? Solutions?

What solutions will people adapt?

## 2. Collective intelligence for democracy

The debate is not just about tools; new democratic processes are important. Collective intelligence is a way to **balance voices in a society**. However, you can only engage people with things and issues that they are passionate about. Real action takes place in real life - any kind of **online activity just plays a supporting role**.

We also need to think about **legitimacy** - who is representing whom? Who is responsible for taking the crowd through developing new skills? Who will be the beneficiary?

Hille Hinsberg, OECD

Decisions by crowds usually aren't binding. The crowd gives ideas and politicians decide. We are trying to change that. It is important to consider how we **combine top-down and bottom-up** activities.

The citizen proposals that have been most voted on in our project are on recycling, solar panels, and shelters for women. We get better decisions than in the traditional process. We are now also **using machine learning** to cluster citizen proposals.

*Miguel Arana Catania, Madrid City Council*

## 2. Collective intelligence for democracy

### A new democratic process?

- Entrenched structures of decision-making
- Politicians feel **threatened** by citizen voices
- **Accountability** and **legitimacy** (process and results)
- Potential for **manipulation**

“How will existing political structures respond to new actors?”

“How will pressure groups influence a collective intelligence process?”

“Current structures of decision making have legitimacy - any attempts at direct democracy will be attacked and will not be open to everyone or representative.”

### Problems of representativeness & engagement

- **Lack of access** by various minorities
- **Digital divide**
- Collective intelligence and democracy takes **time**, which most people don't have

“Can the public determine the questions they are asked?”

“Do politicians gain from innovative democratic practices?”

### 3. Collective intelligence for international development

Natural disasters have a big impact on developing cities, as infrastructure there fails much faster. Communities in Indonesia are already quite resilient, and social media is very popular there. We worked with community organisations to understand their needs in order to build a simple system that allows mapping floods in real time. This is based on an open-source software. The method does not use text - people can use pictures to show level of water by sliding their thumb to indicate how high the water is. We get about a thousand reports per day for flood events. It's a **co-research process**, not a technological fix.

Our hypothesis was that poor urban areas are disproportionately flooded. The map now shows at a granular level that the flooding is random; areas of flooding change every day. There is now a conversation; there has been a lot of infrastructural change.

In developed countries, there is a much stronger **pushback against the use of tacit knowledge**.

*Tomas Holderness, Urban Systems and Environments Research Group*

### 3. Collective intelligence for international development

#### Further potential to utilise collective intelligence

- Better predicting of human behaviour in disaster situations
- Understanding networks of trust and how to use these when trust in local and national authorities is weak
- Community-led projects, using technology that is already popular

#### Potential benefits of collective intelligence

- Better understanding of the values of different communities
- Making humanitarian response more equitable
- Speed of solving problems
- Harnessing depth of local knowledge and translate into impactful change
- Sharing failures and mistakes

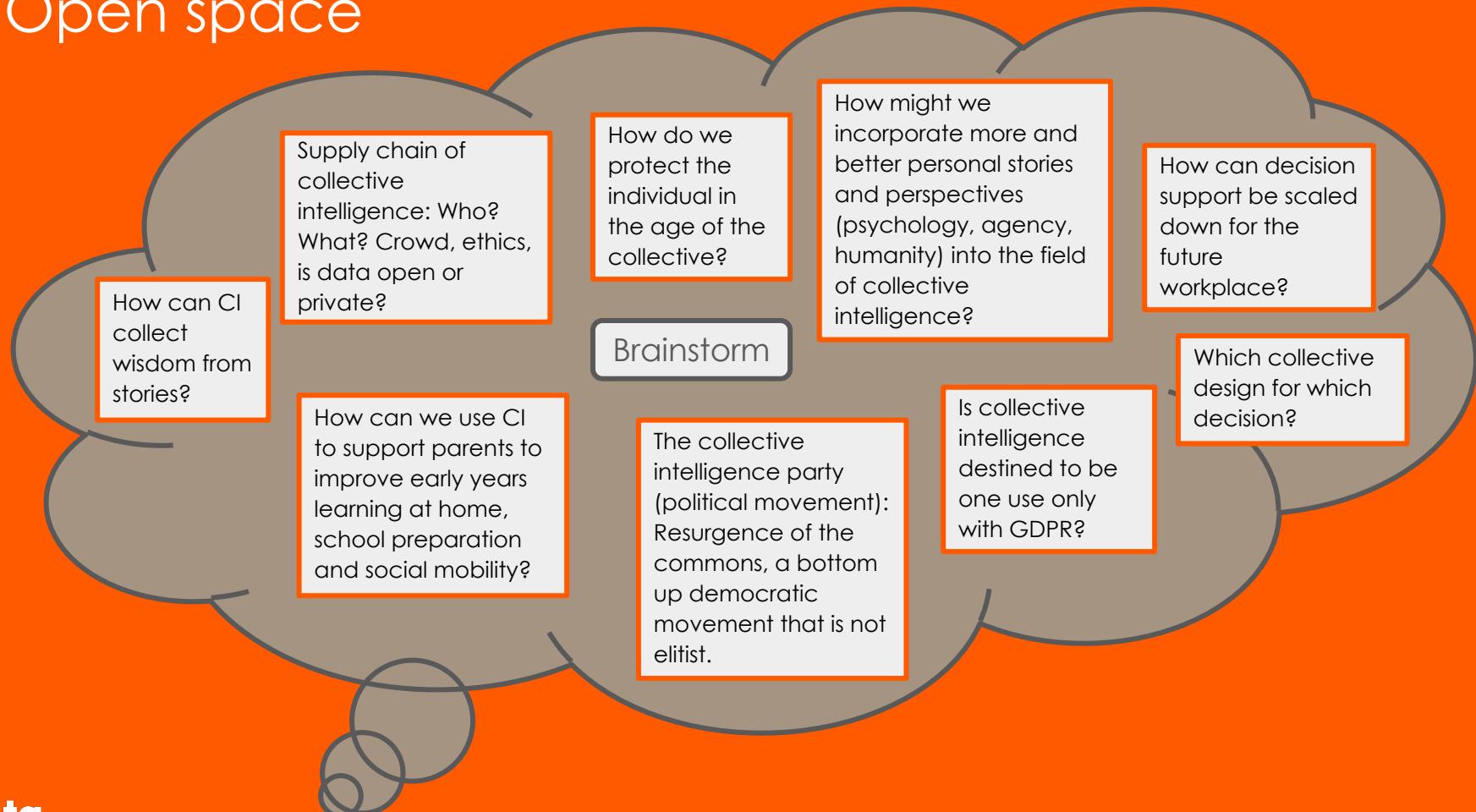
#### How to carry out the research?

- Running simulations and small live experiments
- Developing models/toolkits of approaches that work with community engagement
- Codifying knowledge and success from existing projects

#### More questions to consider:

- 1) How do we make sure digital “collective intelligence” tools don’t reproduce the **inequalities** that exist in society already?
- 2) Is there a difference between crowdsourcing and collective intelligence? Some people believe that there is: **collective intelligence implies a sharing of solutions and tacit knowledge, not just data.**
- 3) But is “collective intelligence” enough to solve problems which require not just “solutions”, but **political settlements** and **compromise**?

# 4. Open space



# 4. Open space

## Power and curation of stories

"A story can have the **power to shift people's values**, but it can be misinterpreted and biased. The story can be the question of why people should contribute to collective intelligence and citizen science. Story narratives are often built around the 'individual'; we need to progress to **multiple narratives**."

"What about **collective emotional intelligence**? Are we dealing with a data revolution or a people to power revolution? **Data does not equal empowerment.**"

Stories can create different realities and therefore manipulate people's behaviour. **What may seem collective might actually come from the individual.** If individualism is seen as not fashionable, and the collective is strong, how does this affect **bias and ethics**? The relationship of all individuals is what makes the collective strong. **Retaining the right balance** is what remains hard.

## Empathy and the human experience

"Human work has to do with **empathy**. Machines cannot replace human experience but we need machines to manage the complexity of these problems. Are humans unreliable narrators? We need to go beyond our stories."

"Common **collective consciousness** refers to our shared beliefs and ideals. This resonates through our sense of belonging, our behaviour and identity. When we tell stories that really resonate with people, you can alter the **collective software** of people."

## Individualism vs the collective

"Innovation still comes from humans and not from machines and AI."

The facilitation of the individual can affect the collective. Telling and hearing good stories can help machines learn, **mediating** the conflict.

"It is vitally important to know when we need the experts and when we need to harness the power of the collective crowd."

# 5. Collective intelligence for the environment

The biggest problem systems face is getting people to join up to a system, use it and engage with it. One day after some scuba diving, I posted a picture of a sea slug I didn't recognise on Facebook and got an answer very quickly from an expert on Indo-Pacific sea slugs. *Drosera magnifica*, a carnivorous Peruvian plant, was discovered after a photo was posted on Facebook, an expert was tagged in the comments section, and the expert and poster went out to find it again and document it.

The biggest problem is that humans don't know how to behave on social media. **Bullying and trust issues undermine our collective intelligence.** But **social media is a major way forward for collective intelligence;** it will be playing a major role.

*Jon Chamberlain, University of Essex*

Air quality

Citizen science

Crowdfunding

Agriculture

Bigest opportunities for action

Data

Undiscovered transport ideas

Environmental sensors

"A sense of **urgency** is important in engagement."

"People don't react because they don't know. Informing them is an important stage in **catalysing action.**"

# 5. Collective intelligence for the environment

## Data and behaviour

- How do we use data not collected for the specific **purpose** we want to use it for? How do you get **permission** for using data when you don't know how it will be used in the future?
- In terms of using individual data for **sensing technology**, how do we know it's good **quality**?
- How can we harness collective intelligence to **drive policy**?
- How can we manage the **transition from data to action** more effectively? How can we encourage and support participants to take collective action?

## Biomonitoring

Certain **secondary values** to some of the data used in biomonitoring are not being tapped at the moment. How do we **maximise the potential** of secondary data sources for citizen science (e.g. biomonitoring) in a way that is ethical and safeguards privacy?

## Further key research questions:

- How can we **connect different collectives** better to build a more complex, composite picture of habitats and environmental change?
- The environmental sector needs to blend in with the financial sector - How can we create **viable financial models** when the beneficiary is the planet/the commons?

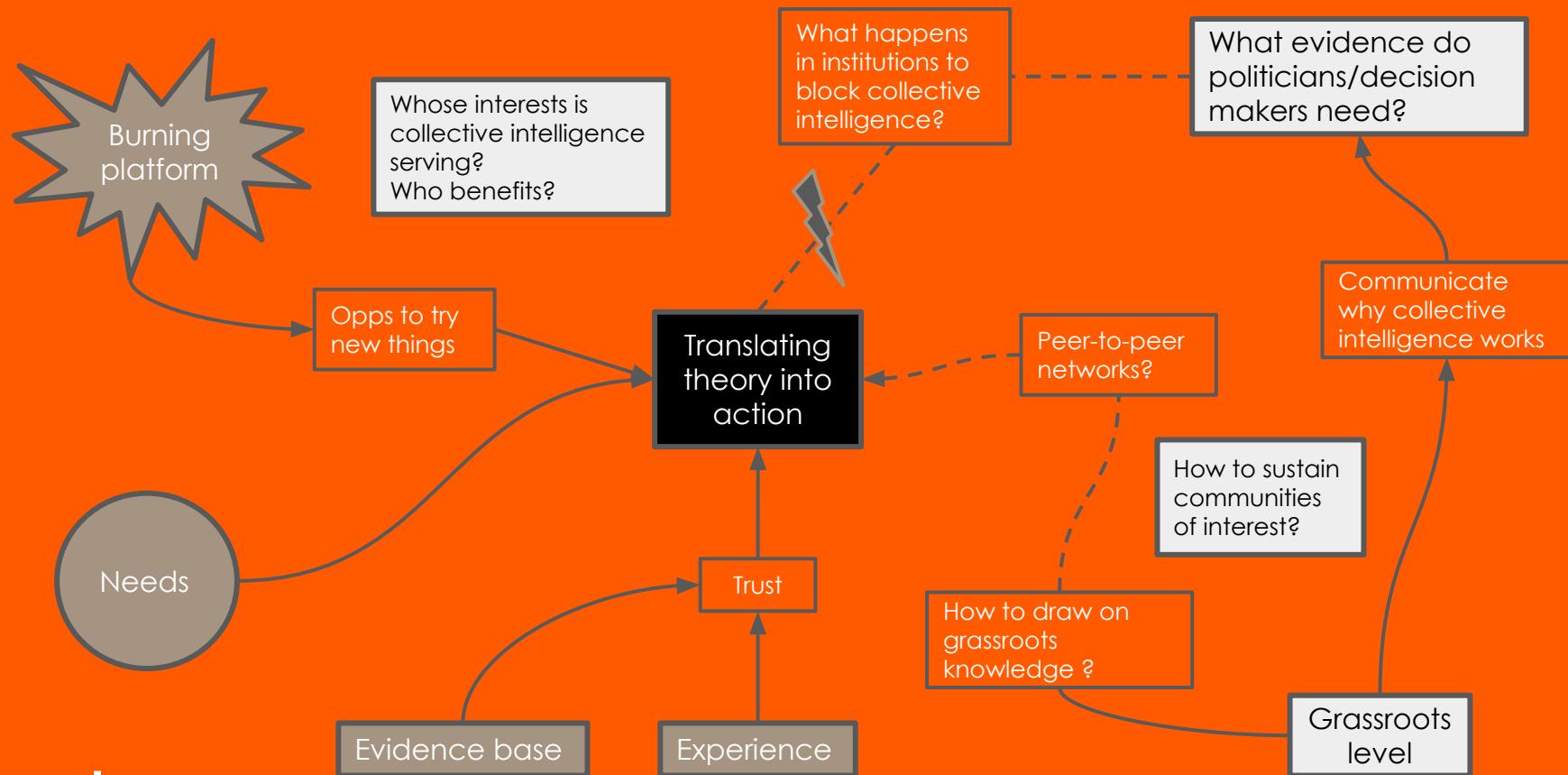
# Breakout Sessions 2

Participants split into five groups to pool their collective knowledge on different topics:

1. Translating collective intelligence into action
2. Incentivising and sustaining citizen participation
3. Skills for collective intelligence design
4. Collective intelligence for creativity
5. Design principles for human-machine collaboration

The aim of those sessions was to **generate priorities and ideas** to advance the knowledge about how to design collective intelligence well and in a way that it can successfully contribute to solving social issues.

# 1. Translating collective intelligence into action



# 1. Translating collective intelligence into action

## Demonstrate effectiveness & legitimacy

- build up the evidence base & formal validation across sectors
- tap into the change management literature

## Entry points for wider groups of people and inclusiveness

- simplify incentives
- work to attract representative groups - including at grassroots
- develop compelling narratives about CI and communicate beyond siloes

## Institutional culture and capacity building with policy makers

- show don't tell
- allow policy makers to carry out their CI own experiments
- build peer to peer networks
- build trust in citizen input and data

## 2. Incentivising and sustaining citizen participation

Are we getting too focused on the creation of **tools** instead of spending enough time on thinking about the **environment** the tools will be implemented in? Will this lead to **failure**?

Do existing tools for deliberation support the expected outcomes?

Meet people where they are on their needs

Appeal to  
**intrinsic & altruistic**  
motivation

Tools need to appear simple and easy to use

Design solutions to incentivise participation

Feedback - clear language, simple comms

match particular tactics & motivations to learn if motives are in conflict

Share more examples of where citizen participation has provided benefits

"Tools shape **interactions**. They tend to replicate or solve easy problems, not the difficult ones. Often the hurdle is the design and asking the right research questions."

There is need for **trust** on both sides of the citizen participation question. How do we foster a **sense of responsibility** among citizens?

### 3. Skills for collective intelligence design

There is a **fundamental shift** happening. You train organisations to scan, learn and change on an ongoing basis. **It's a different way to run everything.** The skills agenda for this has been focused on the technical side. We need more data scientists, but we also need management teams. You cannot hire a proper software engineer if you don't let him publish in open source. That's the **power of the crowd**. We want to create more commons where not necessarily code but management practice, health data etc. get shared to solve human problems. **Technology won't solve these challenges – we need human skills to do so.**

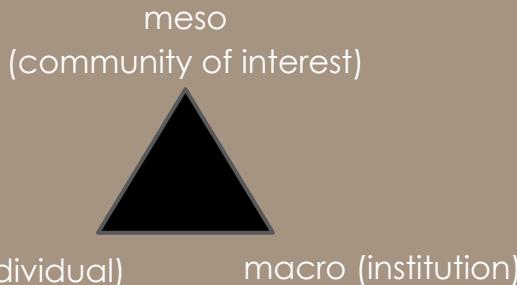
Nicolaus Henke, Senior Partner, McKinsey

What do collective intelligence systems do? Is it about simple categorisation or complex communication and decision making? **We don't have the right set of social skills as a society to participate in collective intelligence systems.** Digital natives need to develop new **dialogic skills** – being flexible in conversation, and an awareness of cognitive and social biases. **Persistence** is key. People need to have a passion or an interest to get involved. People need good evaluators of their comments; we need good **evaluation skills** to be able to rank the quality of comments.

Michael Silverman, Founder and CEO, Crowdscope

### 3. Skills for collective intelligence design

Think about skills at different levels:



#### Evidence synthesis & community building

Shadow networks manage to accelerate the growth of the community (meso level)  
Reliance on evidence synthesis (inter/trans-disciplinary)  
Diversity of perspectives solves problems faster  
Importance of community and tech stewardship

'It is about structuring a debate, and what **rules** you need in place when not speaking to each other face to face. How do we **resolve conflicts**? Learning from experience, make previous judgement visible, reward high performance - there are a lot of mechanisms buried in there.'

'There are lots of examples today from what does work. These examples are not linear businesses but **ecosystems**. They attract partners and participants, they optimise and match people. There are key strategic enablers like **governance principles** for participants. Who is allowed to do what? Trust is central.'

'We must not lose focus on the **final goal**. It is essential to be willing to drop the technology if it does not serve the final goal.'

'For a given mass collaboration task, **technical, managerial and connection skills** are necessary. In many organisations there is a cognitive surplus. If you want to harness the contributions people want to make but don't, could we use graph technology to do this?'

# 4. Collective intelligence for creativity

'Why Women?' was a media initiative aimed to raise awareness about girls' and women's health, rights, and wellbeing worldwide. The contest received 201 film submissions within four weeks, and ten films were awarded prizes by a global jury. The initiative won the Danish Design Award 2017. Points that were to be considered by the jury in the selection process were **motivation** of the participants, **confidentiality**, creative **diversity**, professional control, and financial and legal aspects.

Pernille Simmelkær, Cosmic People

Questions to be answered to foster creative processes in companies and businesses

What/Why?

- What is a great company?
- What does success look like?
- Why should we use collective intelligence for creative processes?
- What are the opportunities?
- What about IP for CI?
- What are good questions to ask?

How?

- How to create great **collective narratives**?
- How to use collective creativity to **redesign the rules of society**?
- How to best enhance the creative process?
- How should it be financed?
- How to bring **ethics and emotions** into collective intelligence?
- How do we reach our audience?
- How do we include all voices?
- How do we nurture and harvest the collective creative mind?

# 4. Collective intelligence for creativity



# 5. Design principles for human-machine collaboration

People want to contribute to science, but **as machine algorithms became more sophisticated, we could put people out of business.** This was a relief to scientists, but the volunteers felt the project had been taken away from them. It was essential to them that their work was actually used, and it was difficult for them to understand why their work suddenly didn't matter when it was valuable before the algorithms had been written. **As projects get larger, the results are better when using both humans and machines.**

What happens to the unstable equilibrium of collective intelligence generated by humans when a machine gets involved? It is difficult to talk to the crowd about these issues - how to weigh up and decide how best to combine machine and human.

Our projects are designed in a way so that the initial input comes from the crowd via the platform. We also have moderators, as we need to be able to pick out the unusual and unexpected observations. **Even when the system is simple, the interaction between humans and machines is difficult.**

Chris Lintott, University of Oxford, about Galaxy Zoo

# 5. Design principles for human-machine collaboration

## Design can...

- help with problem definition
- offer ethics and a check against CI for "evil"
- make it desirable to participate
- solve problems holistically
- ask the right questions
- consider the wider user experience
- make things understandable to "non-tech" people
- bring people together
- test if things are working

## What do we already know about what works?

- Humans need motivation. People want to feel like they're helping.
- Co-production and co-design with users
- Human-centred design process
- Humans happy to play and interact with complex datasets
- People want to know what they sign up to (concrete agreements)

## What do we need to know?

- How to trust the crowd, not just the expert?
- How do we design for unintended consequences?
- How can we remove biases from algorithms?
- How can we make qualitative data tangible?
- Does it matter if people don't know if they speak to a machine or a human?

## The how to? Future proposals?

- Selection of metrics to allow systems/experiments to be compared
- Knowledge transfer across fields
- Test people's behaviour re implicit vs. explicit crowdsourcing of data
- Research who or what is part of a collective over time

# What else needs to be done to advance the field of collective intelligence?



We asked participants to write down their **BIG IDEAS** and first steps towards realising them. Through a quick and easy process of rating and ranking, participants identified the ideas they felt had the greatest potential to advance the field of collective intelligence.

# Top rated ideas

Include collective intelligence in every social science degree course and agree on common syllabus

Provide a way for people to play with machine learning now

A machine-led co-design tool that understands how ideas are generated; uses lateral and design tools and the crowd to build and sketch ideas and feedback to improve them

Get a major government department to embrace collective intelligence to tackle their most intractable problems

Open scientific datasets to the public and put the best minds to create the ultimate visualisation tools to make data usable by everyone

Identify human principles/values by looking at the history of creative collaboration - don't obsess over technology

Host an intelligence olympics AI vs CI

Scheme to massively incentivise public participation - e.g. tax credits for contributing to knowledge commons

Online network of academics, practitioners, politicians

# Other ideas

## Education & communication

- Understand, evaluate and communicate the ecosystem of tools that support collective intelligence
- Free collective intelligence training for every community and voluntary group
- Develop 'elevator pitch' to explain collective intelligence
- Include collective intelligence in the school curriculum as an approach to problem solving
- Successful stories of collective intelligence in the press, media, and shared among practitioners

## Trust, incentives & behaviour change

- Build trust in collective intelligence by helping people to understand how their data is used
- Developing reward and attribution mechanisms to facilitate individuals participating in collective intelligence
- Convey to users their role in the outcome in order to engage them

## Action networks & platforms

- Connect multidrug resistant TB sufferers globally to improve collective intelligence by designing safe spaces for exchange
- Set up open source wiki-type collaboration space for all relevant skill types
- Online network of people in the field of collective intelligence to provide evidence to policy makers

# List of project links

See below a list of some of our speakers' projects and research:

[Collective Intelligence Unit](#), Copenhagen Business School

[ConsulProject](#)

[CrowdLaw](#) (and here the [manifesto](#) for you to sign)

[Crowdoscope](#)

[Galaxy Zoo](#)

[OECD Open Government Unit](#)

[OpenSeventeen](#)

[PatientsLikeMe](#)

[PetaBencana](#)

[ProFinda](#)

[The Point People](#)

# Next steps

- Please help us **create an open, crowdsourced repository of collective intelligence project examples** by adding to our public Trello board [here](#). If you know of any interesting collective intelligence tools, you can add them [here](#). We hope this will be useful resource for us all.
- Submit an initial expression of interest to our **collective intelligence grants programme** - deadline is on 9 November. More details and the application form can be found [here](#).
- **Stay up to date** with our work by regularly checking our [website](#).
- And last but not least, let us know if you would like to work with us to think about how we can take the field forward together. Contact us at [collective.intelligence@nesta.org.uk](mailto:collective.intelligence@nesta.org.uk).

**Thank you very much for joining us!**