# Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organizations and Groups

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Task** | **Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organizations and Groups** | |
| **Context** | The EC project LIVEWHAT (WP 6). Coordinators of this activity were: Maria Kousis (Dept. of Sociology and Center for Research & Studies in Humanities, Social Sciences & Pedagogics, University of Crete) and Yannis Tzitzikas (FORTH-ICS)<br>This task was funded by the University of Crete. | |
| **Description** | Identification and analysis of networks, organizations and groups engaged in "alternative forms of resilience" as seen in recent solidarity and other social innovation practices across the nine countries which are involved in the LiveWHAT project (e.g. barter networks, food banks, time banks, alternative coins, free medical services, soup kitchens, etc.) | |
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# 1 The Purpose

LIVEWHAT[1] (LIVING WITH HARD TIMES) is an FP7 EU Project (initiated on December 2013) that studies policy responses and citizens' resilience in times of crisis. The project brings together universities and an international advisory board of leading scientists from nine European countries. One of the actions in the project (which is related to Work Package 6) includes the identification of a wide range of networks, organizations and groups engaged in "alternative forms of resilience" as seen in recent solidarity and other social innovation practices across the nine countries which are involved in the project (e.g. barter networks, food banks, time banks, alternative coins, free medical services, soup kitchens, etc.) Towards this direction the project should organize and sample the available online material in order to code and analyze it.

Dr. Maria Kousis, which is the scientific responsible for University of Crete (UOC) (which participates in the project's consortium), communicated FORTH discussing the above requirements. Both sides agreed that FORTH could undertake these activities starting from June 1, 2015 and ending on June 30, 2015, and delivering the results after the end of that period. Furthermore the scientific responsible of UOC had the role of being a communication hub between the FORTH team and the LIVEWHAT consortium.

To this end, FORTH, defined the process for analyzing these contents by exploiting publicly available software, or developing new applications whenever required. In this deliverable we report the process that was followed for analyzing the networks of the nine counties and report the results of this analysis.

# 2 The Process

The entry point for the analysis process is a publicly accessible network. In other terms it is a website containing links to other sites. The purpose is to analyze the contents of the network and export them in a form suitable for further analysis (by humans). Since there is not a common format for these networks, each one of them requires a different approach for analyzing it; in some cases the list of sites in a network are inside a table, in other cases there are drop down lists that reveal information for these sites, etc. This practically means that we should handle each network in a different way. In the next section we will describe the tools and methods that we have used for extracting the contents from the hubs/ sub hubs. As regards the format for storing the results of the extraction, we agreed that a set of comma-separated-values (CSV) or tabular data (XLS format) is sufficient.

Since for each country there are more than one hubs, we will end up with more than one lists. Furthermore these lists could contain many duplicate entries. Apart from this in many cases the data has to be curated in many ways (i.e. validation of URLs, e-mails, contact info, etc.). To this end after the analysis of all the networks of a county we merged the produced lists into a single one using a data merging/ cleaning tool (i.e. see below a description of such a tool – the OpenRefine tool).

[1] http://www.livewhat.unige.ch/

Finally for the entries that have been extracted and contain a URL, the contents of that websites will be partially downloaded and stored to enable the offline browsing the sites.

# 3 The Tools

This section describes the tools we used for analyzing the networks. Some of these tools are publicly available tools, while others have been designed and developed for this purpose.

## 3.1 WebScrapper

WebScrapper is a JAVA application, developed by FORTH, for analyzing the contents of a website. WebScrapper takes as input the URL of the network, analyzes the contents of the network, and exports two files containing information about the identified sites: (a) a file (in XLS format) containing all the information about the identified sites and (b) a file (in TXT format) containing the URLs of the identified sites. The first file is intended for humans and for each identified site, it contains:

- A title
- The URL of the site
- Contact information (address, postal code, city)
- E-mail address
- A description
- The date it was created/updated

Of course these information are not always available (e.g. in many networks the date field is absent), therefore for each network we exported whatever is available. The second file is produced in order to be used from another application for downloading the contents of the sites.

## 3.2 Selenium

Selenium[2] offers a suite of tools for automating various functionalities with web browsers. Selenium offers the methods for enabling the test-automation for web-based applications. The entire suite of tools results in a rich set of testing functions specifically geared to the needs of testing of web applications of all types. These operations are highly flexible, allowing many options for locating UI elements and comparing expected test results against actual application behavior. One of Selenium's key features is the support for executing one's tests on multiple browser platforms.

The Selenium suite has been particularly useful in the cases where information from a hub/sub hub was not organized properly and it required a lot of user interactions (i.e. various clicks on several links) to retrieve the actual content. Selenium allowed us to mimic the user behavior and retrieve the required information.

## 3.3 Custom JavaScript procedures

JavaScript is a programming language used to make web pages interactive. For the creation of an interactive web page, the developer mixes the actual content with JavaScript

[2] http://www.seleniumhq.org/

functions. In some cases it might be easier to extract the contents of a web site, by downloading the website and modifying the JavaScript code to show the contents in a particular form (i.e. as CSV values).

## 3.4 OpenRefine

OpenRefine[3] is an open-source application for data cleanup and data transformation to several formats. These functionalities are performed over a set of rows of data which are separated into different columns. This schema resembles the relational database tables schema. The user can then define the set of operations that will be performed over the rows, including the transformation of the values of a cell based on its contents or the contents of another cell, the creation of a new value in a cell based on other values in other cells. The cleaned data set can then be exported in a variety of different formats including CSV, XML, RDF, JSON, etc.

## 3.5 Wget

GNU Wget[4] (which is available both under Windows and Linux) is a free utility for non-interactive download of files from the web. Wget is pre-installed in most Linux distributions; however there are also available installations for Windows OS. There are several options for running Wget; the ones that proved useful for our purposes were the following:

- -r : -recursive download; download all the files that can be found in the website
- -l 0 : maximum recursion depth; 0 declares infinite depth, which means that it will download everything in the website, without any restrictions in the depth.
- -i listOfSites.txt : download the sites, using the URLs that exist in the file listOfSites.txt

## 3.6 WKhtmlTOpdf

Wkhtmltopdf[5] is an open source tool (released under LGPL v3) for rendering HTML into PDF using the QT Webkit rendering engine. The toolkit takes as input the URL of a website (an html document) and produces the corresponding output into a pdf file. There are several binaries for various operating systems (Windows, Linux, OS X) and there is also the source code available for others.

# 4 The Results

This section provides a summary of the results from the analysis of the networks. At first we provide a summary of the results for the networks of all the nine countries, as they have been derived after the data clean up / data merging activities. Afterwards we will provide the detailed results for each country.

## 4.1 Summary of the results

The following table shows the results from the analysis of the networks of the nine countries. The table contains the number of distinct entries that have been recognized, as

[3] http://openrefine.org/
[4] https://www.gnu.org/software/wget/
[5] http://wkhtmltopdf.org/

well as the information that exist for them. More specifically for each column (i.e. Title, URL, Contact, Description, e-mail, Date) we report the number of entries that contain the corresponding information.

| Country | Number of Entries | Title | URL | Contact Info | Description | e-mail | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Greece** | **3656** | ✓*(3656)* | ✓*(3038)* | ✓*(3480)* | ✓*(748)* | ✓*(814)* | |
| **Sweden** | **2001** | ✓*(1953)* | ✓*(1752)* | ✓*(1943)* | ✓*(1908)* | ✓*(1837)* | ✓*(18)* |
| **Germany** | **2505** | ✓*(2494)* | ✓*(1936)* | ✓*(1993)* | ✓*(350)* | ✓*(1285)* | ✓*(474)* |
| **France** | **2285** | ✓*(2285)* | ✓*(1381)* | ✓*(1691)* | ✓*(1581)* | ✓*(448)* | ✓*(927)* |
| **Spain** | **2025** | ✓*(1982)* | ✓*(1279)* | ✓*(1134)* | ✓*(558)* | ✓*(1096)* | ✓*(534)* |
| **Poland** | **4669** | ✓*(4669)* | ✓*(2553)* | ✓*(4655)* | ✓*(59)* | ✓*(3165)* | ✓*(4576)* |
| **Switzerland** | **1368** | ✓*(1364)* | ✓*(904)* | ✓*(1165)* | ✓*(162)* | ✓*(938)* | |
| **Italy** | **3411** | ✓*(3409)* | ✓*(1748)* | ✓*(3098)* | ✓*(1477)* | ✓*(2789)* | ✓*(2042)* |
| **UK** | **24630** | ✓*(24630)* | ✓*(15990)* | ✓*(23777)* | ✓*(13566)* | ✓*(5679)* | ✓*(506)* |

Table 1. A summary of the results for the nine countries

## 4.2 Detailed results

### 4.2.1 Greece

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **4** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **0** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. http://www.enallaktikos.gr
[2]. http://www.solidarity4all.gr
[3]. http://omikronproject.gr
[4]. http://www.boroume.gr

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | 3,357 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[2]** | 380 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| **[3]** | 379 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[4]** | 656 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Table 2. The results from the analysis of the networks for Greece

### 4.2.2 Sweden

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **2** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **17** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. www.volontarbyran.org/for-organisationer/

[2]. http://vuxnabarn.nu/forum/stodgrupper-f56/sjalvhjalpsgrupper-och-samtalsgrupper-sverige-t4488.html

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | 2,082 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[2]** | 88 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| **Indiv.** | 16 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Table 3. The results from the analysis of the networks for Sweden

### 4.2.3 Germany

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **11** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **0** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. http://www.solidarische-oekonomie.de
[2]. http://www.mondamo.de/linklist
[3]. http://www.friedenskooperative.de/netzwerk/links-hr.htm (human rights)
[4]. http://www.tauschringportal.de (time banks)
[5]. http://www.umsonstladen.de (alternative consumption)
[6]. http://www.syndikat.org/de/links/ (alternative housing)
[7]. http://konsumpf.de/?page_id=39 (critical consumption)
[8]. http://www.tafel.de/die-tafeln/tafel-suche/adressenliste.html
[9]. http://www.arbeitslosenverband.org/mitgliedsverbaende/index.html
[10]. http://medibueros.m-bient.com/standorte.html
[11]. http://www.evangelische-obdachlosenhilfe.de/index.php/mitglieder.html

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | 578 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| **[2]** | 158 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ (city) | | ✓ | |
| **[3]** | 58 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **[4]** | 368 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[5]** | 92 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[6]** | 27 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[7]** | 188 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[8]** | 947 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **[9]** | 5 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[10]** | 34 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **[11]** | 75 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

Table 4. The results from the analysis of the networks for Germany

### 4.2.4 France

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **13** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **0** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. https://www.colibris-lemouvement.org/colibris

[2]. http://colibris.ning.com/groups
[3]. http://mouves.org/
[4]. http://www.portail-solidarite.org/domaines/economie-sociale-et-solidaire
[5]. http://www.lelabo-ess.org/
[6]. https://www.francebarter.coop/
[7]. http://www.unaf.fr/spip.php?rubrique30
[12]. http://www.reseau-amap.org/
[13]. http://www.acrimed.org/
[14]. http://www.institut-economie-circulaire.fr/
[15]. http://www.artisansdumonde.org/boutiques-commerce-equitable.html
[16]. http://cnlii.org/
[17]. http://heterotopies.overblog.com/cartographie

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | 52 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ (person) | ✓ | | |
| **[2]** | 468 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ (city) | | ✓ | |
| **[3]** | 36 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[4]** | 297 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **[5]** | 105 | ✓ | | ✓ (area) | | ✓ | |
| **[6]** | 59 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[7]** | 62 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **[8]** | 533 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[9]** | 41 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[10]** | 127 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **[11]** | 151 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **[12]** | 11 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[13]** | 318 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ (area) | | ✓ | |

Table 5. The results from the analysis of the networks for France

### 4.2.5 Spain

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **10** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **0** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following

[1]. http://15mpedia.org/wiki/
[2]. http://www.economiasolidaria.org/entidades
[3]. http://www.mecambio.net/
[4]. http://bdtonline.org
[5]. http://www.redautogestion.com/directorio-autogestion
[6]. www.todoporlapraxis.es/?cat=1
[7]. http://ludus.org.es/es/projects?province_id=31
[8]. http://www.nodo50.org/puzlea/ocupacion.htm
[9]. http://auditoriaciudadana.net/
[10]. http://www.hispacoop.es/home

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | 876 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| [2] | 406 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| [3] | 67 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| [4] | 307 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| [5] | 24 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| [6] | 58 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| [7] | 83 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| [8] | 69 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| [9] | 23 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| [10] | 170 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

Table 6. The results from the analysis of the networks for Spain

### 4.2.6 Poland

| Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs | 8 |
|---|---|
| Number of individual websites | 27 |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. http://www.ekonomiaspoleczna.pl/

[2]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=74&baza=13

[3]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=83&baza=64

[4]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=114&baza=105

[5]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=89&baza=78

[6]. http://inkubatory.pl/mapa-inkubatorow/

[7]. http://www.ffl.org.pl/pl/czlonkowie

[8]. https://kolektywnie.wordpress.com/category/kooperatywy-spozywcze/

[9]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_woj=&kryt_pola=12&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=17&baza=1&szukanie=zaawans1

[10]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_kraj=&kryt_ekk=8&szukanie=ekk

[11]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_woj=&kryt_pola=24&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=17&baza=1&szukanie=zaawans1

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Date | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | 39 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| [2] | 147 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| [3] | 53 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| [4] | 97 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| [5] | 1149 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| [6] | 49 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| [7] | 12 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| [8] | 27 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ (city) | | | |
| [9] | 1600 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[10]** | 561 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| **[11]** | 1600 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| **Indiv.** | 25 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

Table 7. The results from the analysis of the networks for Poland

### 4.2.7 Switzerland

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **10** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **9** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. http://www.observatoire-esspace.eu/
[2]. http://www.sel-suisse.ch/
[3]. http://www.acpch.ch/liens/
[4]. http://www.decroissance-bern.ch/index.php
[5]. https://radar.squat.net/en
[6]. http://www.wbg-schweiz.ch/mitglieder.html
[7]. http://www.apres-ge.ch
[8]. http://www.lets.ch/links.php
[9]. http://www.loconomie.ch
[10]. http://www.ueca.ch

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | 674 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[2]** | 17 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[3]** | 30 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[4]** | 22 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[5]** | 40 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[6]** | 534 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[7]** | 149 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[8]** | 29 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **[9]** | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[10]** | 27 | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **Indiv.** | 9 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 8. The results from the analysis of the networks for Switzerland

### 4.2.8 Italy

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **7** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **42** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. http://www.economiasolidale.net
[2]. http://www.retegas.org/
[3]. http://www.retecosol.org/
[4]. http://www.tempomat.it/
[5]. http://www.abitarenellacrisi.org
[6]. http://www.coworkingproject.com
[7]. http://www.coworkingfor.com/

[8]. http://www.associazionenazionalebdt.it/
[9]. http://www.altromercato.it/it
[10]. https://romattiva.wordpress.com/centrisocialiroma/
[11]. http://www.bilancidigiustizia.it/
[12]. http://www.cooperazione.net/
[13]. http://www.punk4free.org/concerti/elenco-locali-e-centri-sociali.html
[14]. http://cipsi.it/
[15]. http://www.noprofit.org/

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description | Date | Zip/City |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | -- | | | | | | | |
| **[2]** | 1000 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[3]** | 83 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[4]** | 132 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[5]** | 26 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[6]** | 114 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **[7]** | 209 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **[8]** | 303 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[9]** | 7 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[10]** | 61 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **[11]** | 11 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| **[12]** | 7 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| **[13]** | 849 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| **[14]** | 23 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[15]** | 97 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **Indiv.** | 864 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

Table 9. The results from the analysis of the networks for Italy

### 4.2.9 United Kingdom

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs** | **15** |
| **Number of individual websites** | **5** |

The hubs/sub-hubs we analyzed are the following:

[1]. http://www.homelessuk.org/search/searchService.asp?ds=1
[2]. http://www.self-help.org.uk/search/
[3]. http://locality.org.uk/members/
[4]. http://www.dtascot.org.uk/content/directory-of-members/directory
[5]. http://www.dtawales.org.uk/by-name/
[6]. http://www.uk.coop/directory/all
[7]. http://buysocialdirectory.org.uk/directory
[8]. http://www.mygreendirectory.info/listing/location/united-kingdom
[9]. http://www.letslinkuk.net/regions/uk-map.htm
[10]. http://www.communityshops.coop/shops
[11]. http://animalrightsuk.org/localanimalrightsgroups.html
[12]. http://www.transitionnetwork.org/initiatives/by-number
[13]. http://www.globaljustice.org.uk/contact-local-group

[14]. http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/boycotts/boycottslist.aspx
[15]. http://www.stonewall.org.uk/at_home/whats_in_my_area/default.asp

The results are the following:

| Hub | Total Entries | Title | URL | Contact | E-Mail | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | 7,243 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[2]** | 2,227 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[3]** | 700 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[4]** | 230 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **[5]** | 40 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **[6]** | 12,717 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| **[7]** | 8,556 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **[8]** | 1858 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| **[9]** | -- | | | | | | |
| **[10]** | 336 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **[11]** | 101 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **[12]** | 460 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| **[13]** | 49 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ (area) | | | |
| **[14]** | 65 | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| **[15]** | 709 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **Indiv.** | 5 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

**Table 10. The results from the analysis of the networks for UK**

# 5 Documentation of the process

In this section we describe the process for analyzing the networks. For each network we describe the contents we analyzed, the actions we performed for reaching the actual content that was extracted, the information that we exported, the tools and methods we used, and the problems we have encountered.

## 5.1 Greek Networks

**Greek Hub 1 (http://www.enallaktikos.gr)**

The URL of the Greek network we analyzed is http://www.enallaktikos.gr/kg15el_diktya-allileggyis.html/. The following figure (Figure 1) shows a snapshot of the network. The area inside the red rectangle denotes the sites, which are categorized under various regions. After selecting a specific region the lists of sites that fall into this region are revealed. The information we analyzed from this hub contains the title, the URL of the site, and contact information (address, postal code, and city). In total 3357 sites were extracted.

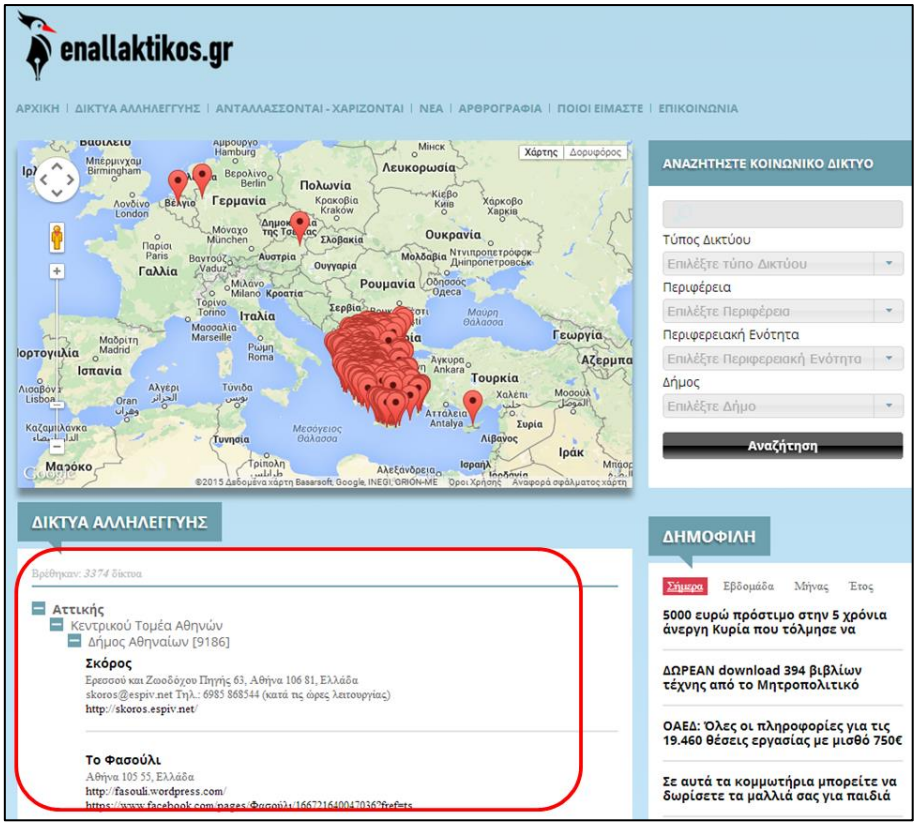



Figure 1. Snapshot from the Greek hub (http://www.enallaktikos.gr) with the information we extracted

## Greek Hub 2 (http://www.solidarity4all.gr/)

The home page of the hub did not contain any links to particular sites. Therefore we clicked on “ΔΟΜΕΣ ΑΛΛΗΛΕΓΓΥΗΣ” and a list containing references to the particular websites revealed. The list is 10 pages long. After clicking a single result a new webpage showing more information about this site appeared. The following figure (Figure 2) shows an indicative screenshot of such a result. In the following picture we’ve marked using red rectangles the information we’ve extracted from these webpages.

Figure 2. Snapshot from the Greek hub (http://www.solidarity4all.gr/) with the information we extracted

The information contained: (a) the title of the website, (b) the URL of the homepage, (c) the contact information (address, phone number) and (d) the contact e-mail address. We followed this process for all the results. The analysis revealed 380 websites.

## Greek Hub 3 (http://omikronproject.gr/)

The home page of the hub did not contain any links to particular sites. Therefore we clicked on “OUR PRODUCTIONS” and then on “Map of glassroots groups in Greece (2nd edition)”. In that web page we could find a list containing references to the particular websites. In the following figure (Figure 3) we’ve marked using red rectangles the information we’ve extracted from the webpage. The information contained 379 results with their title, their URL and the category they fall into.

Figure 3. Snapshot from the Greek hub (http://omikronproject.gr/) with the information we extracted

## Greek Hub 4 (http://www.boroume.gr/)

After visiting the hub http://www.boroume.gr we clicked on "Δίκτυο" and then on "Ποιους Βοηθάμε". This led us to a new web page (http://www.boroume.gr/poious-voithame/) containing four different categories. Each category contained a list of websites. The following figure (Figure 4) shows a snapshot from the category "Ιδρύματα".

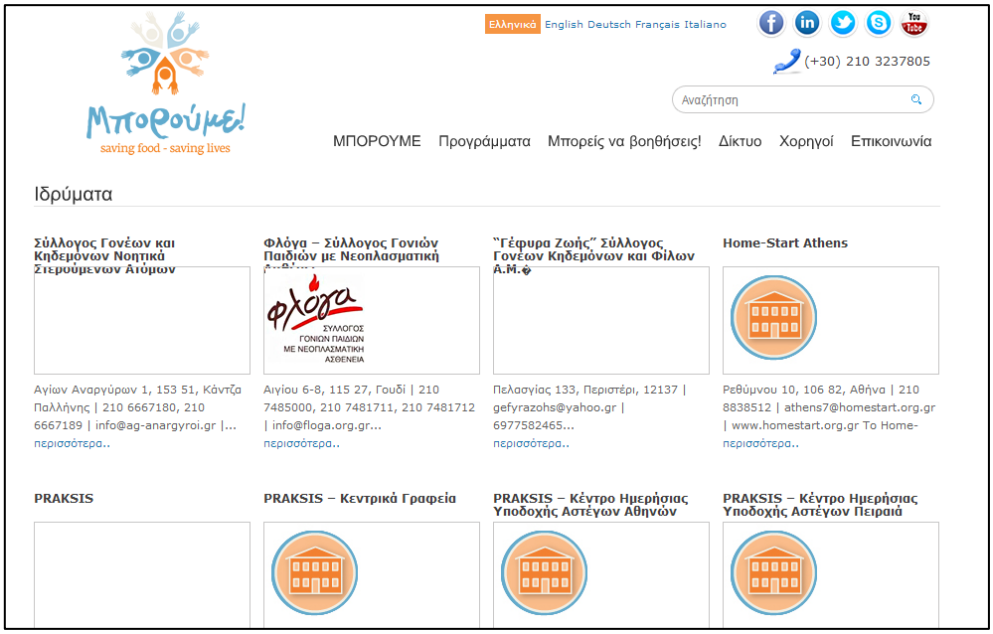



Figure 4. Snapshot from the Greek hub (http://www.boroume.gr/)

Each result contained some information about the site, however after clicking on the link "περισσότερα", more information was revealed. Figure 5 shows an indicative screenshot of such a website. The information we extracted from these websites contained: (a) the title, (b) contact information (address, postal code, and phone numbers), (c) e-mail address, (d) the website URL and (e) a short description. The total number of results we have extracted from this hub are 656.

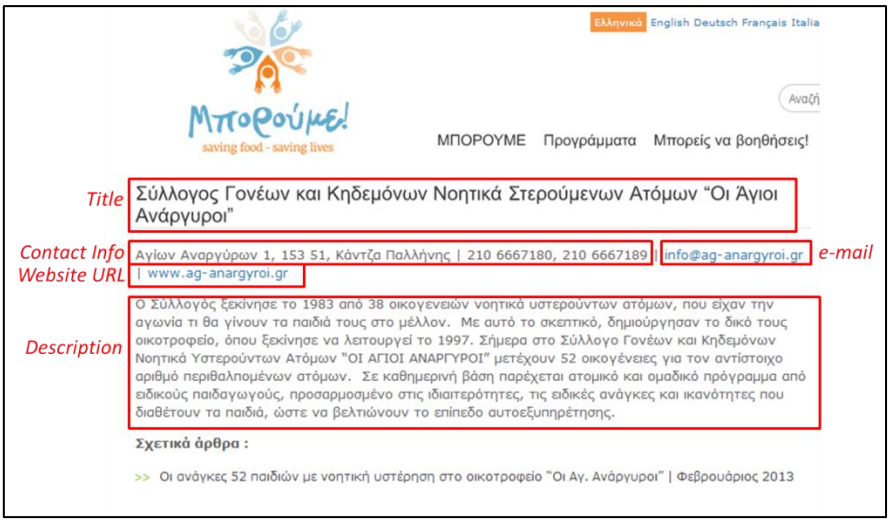



Figure 5. Snapshot from the Greek hub (http://www.boroume.gr/) with the information we extracted

## 5.2 Swedish Networks

**Swedish Hub 1 (http://www.volontarbyran.org/for-organisationer/)**

The following figure (Figure 6) shows a screenshot of the home page of the network. In the lower right part of the figure (in the red rectangle) there is a section entitled “Ideella organisationer”. This section has a drop down list containing all the organizations. After selecting a specific organization, and after clicking the link “Visa fullständig beskrivning >>” its corresponding information are shown.

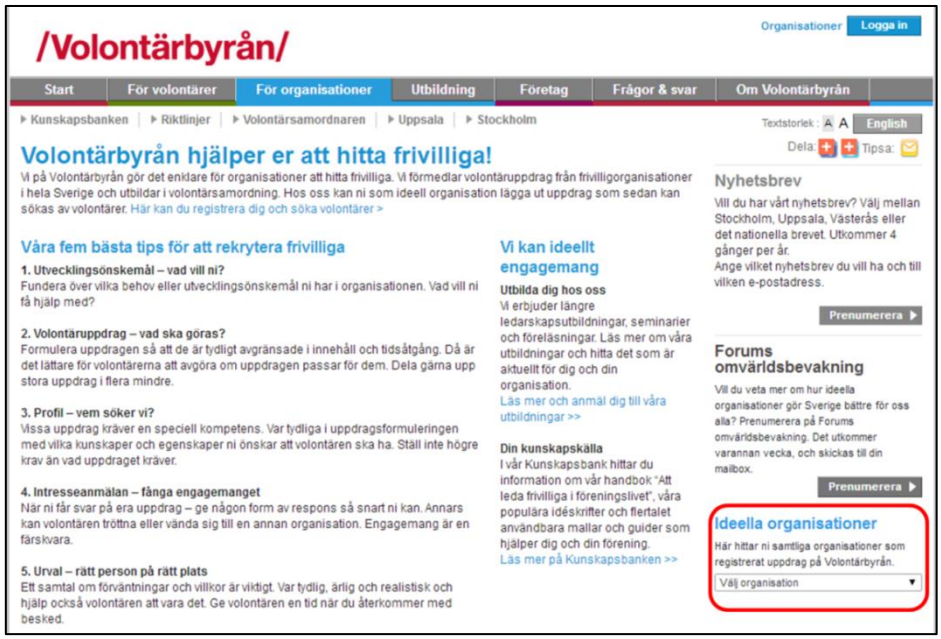



Figure 6. Snapshot from the Swedish hub (http:// www.volontarbyran.org/for-organisationer/)

The information we exported (and are shown in Figure 7) is: (a) the title, (b) the contact information (address, postal code, city, and phone number), (c) the e-mail address, (d) a short description and (e) the website URL. The total number of organizations we found for this hub are 2082.

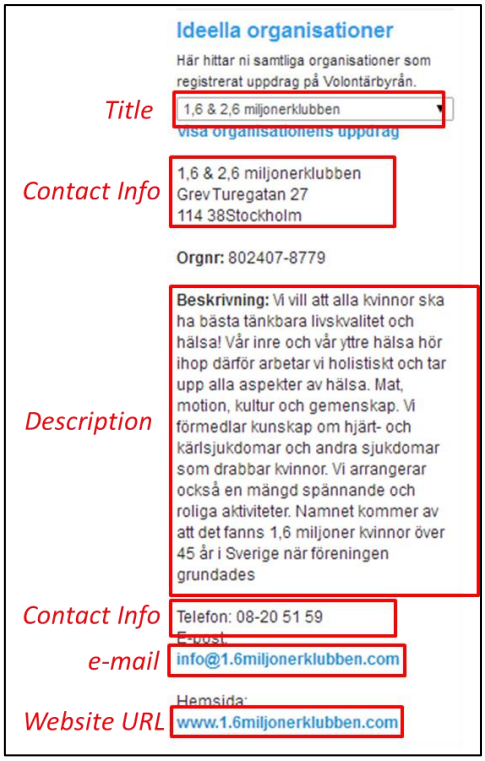



**Figure 7. Snapshot from the Swedish hub (http:// www.volontarbyran.org/for-organisationer/) with the information we extracted**

## Swedish Hub 2 (http://vuxnabarn.nu/forum/stodgrupper-f56/sjalvhjalpsgrupper-och-samtalsgrupper-sverige-t4488.html)

The above URL points to a specific thread of a user's forum (shown in Figure 8). There are several URLs among the posts of the forum. Unfortunately the only way to retrieve the required information is to visit the aforementioned URLs and extract those information. However every site has a different structure and therefore we cannot use a common method for extracting particular information from them. So, we automatically extracted all the URLs that could be found in the given thread and then we analyzed the contents of these URLs manually. The total number of the extracted results are 88 and the results we extracted for these organizations are: (a) title, (b) URL of the website, (c) contact information (with address, city, postal code and telephone numbers), (d) e-mail address and (e) the dates that the identified organizations has been active.

**Figure 8. Snapshot from the Swedish hub (http://vuxnabarn.nu/forum/stodgrupper-f56/sjalvhjalpsgrupper-och-samtalsgrupper-sverige-t4488.html) with the information we extracted**

### Swedish Individual Websites

The list of individual websites has been analyzed manually. This means that we extracted manually information about the corresponding organizations after visiting them in a web browser. The analysis of the individual websites revealed 16 organizations and we extracted the following information: (a) the title, (b) the website URL, (c) contact information including address, postal code and telephone numbers, (d) e-mail address and (e) the dates that the organization has been active.

The only problem we faced with the individual websites is that we could not analyze the website http://www.skankes.se/ because it no longer exists.

## 5.3 German Networks

### German Hub 1 (http://www.solidarische-oekonomie.de)

Figure 9 shows a snapshot of the homepage of the hub. To reveal the list of organizations we hovered over the menu bar and found under “Formen und Beispiele” and then “Projekte hierzulande”. This revealed a list of categories and each category contained the lists of organizations. We extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (address, postal code and telephone numbers), (d) e-mail address and (e) the dates that the organization has been active. The total number of results we identified for the hub is 578.

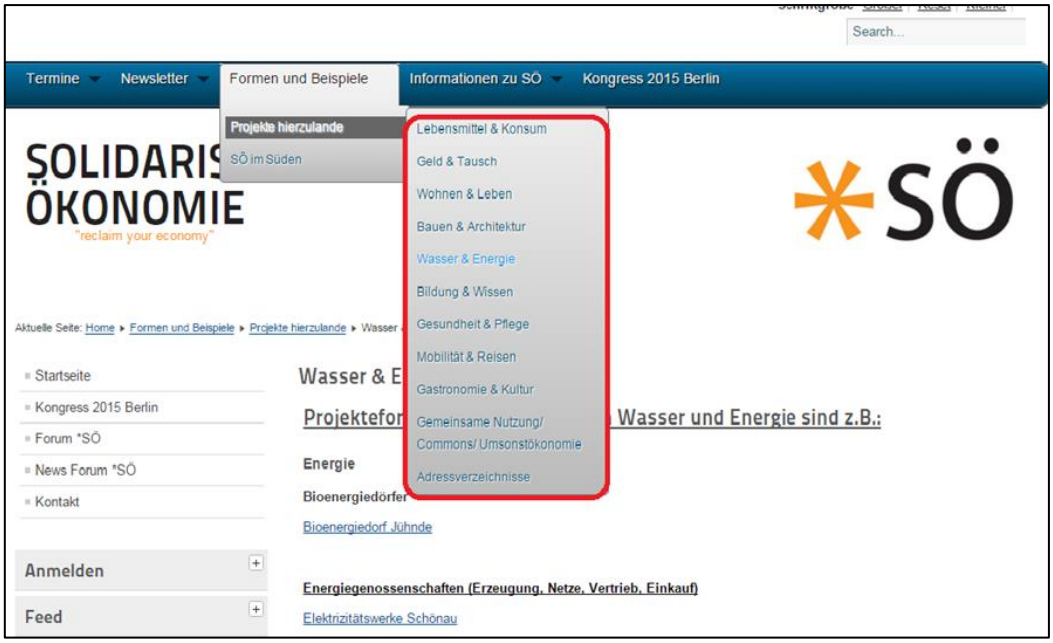



Figure 9. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.solidarische-oekonomie.de) with the information we extracted

## German Hub 2 (http://www.mondamo.de/linklist/)

Figure 10 shows a snapshot of the homepage of the hub. The red rectangle shows the list of organizations that we have extracted. In addition each organization is an internal link that leads to a webpage for that organization. This internal webpage contains some more information about the organization. The red rectangle in Figure 11 shows the information we have extracted from these internal webpages. We extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (only the city), and (d) a short description. The total number of results we identified for the hub is 158.

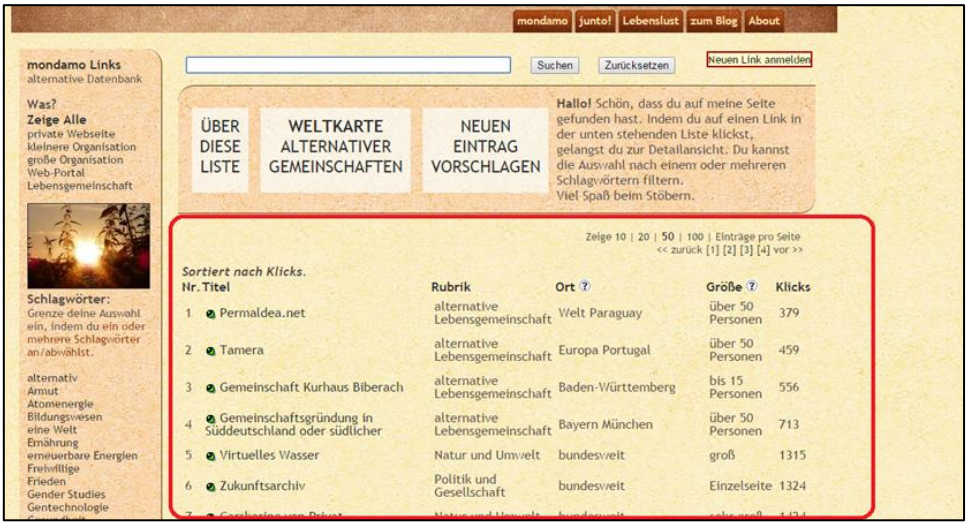



Figure 10. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.mondamo.de/linklist/) with the information we extracted

Figure 11. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.mondamo.de/linklist/) with the information we extracted

## German Hub 3 (http://www.friedenskooperative.de/netzwerk/links-hr.htm)

Figure 12 shows a snapshot of the homepage of the hub. The red rectangle shows the list of organizations that we have extracted with the information they contain. We extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (address, postal code, telephone and fax numbers), and (d) e-mail address. The total number of results we identified for the hub is 58.

Figure 12. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.friedenskooperative.de/netzwerk/links-hr.htm) with the information we extracted

## German Hub 4 (http://www.tauschringportal.de/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any organizations. After clicking on the link with title "TauschRing-Linkliste" (shown in the left red rectangle of Figure 13) a list of organizations revealed (shown in the right red rectangle of Figure 13). We extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (only city), and (d) date. The total number of results we identified for the hub is 368.

**Figure 13. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.tauschringportal.de/) with the information we extracted**

## German Hub 5 (http://www.umsonstladen.de/)

Figure 14 shows the homepage of the hub. The red rectangle shows the list of organizations we found and the information we extracted for them. More specifically we extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (address, postal code and telephone number). The total number of results we identified for the hub is 92.

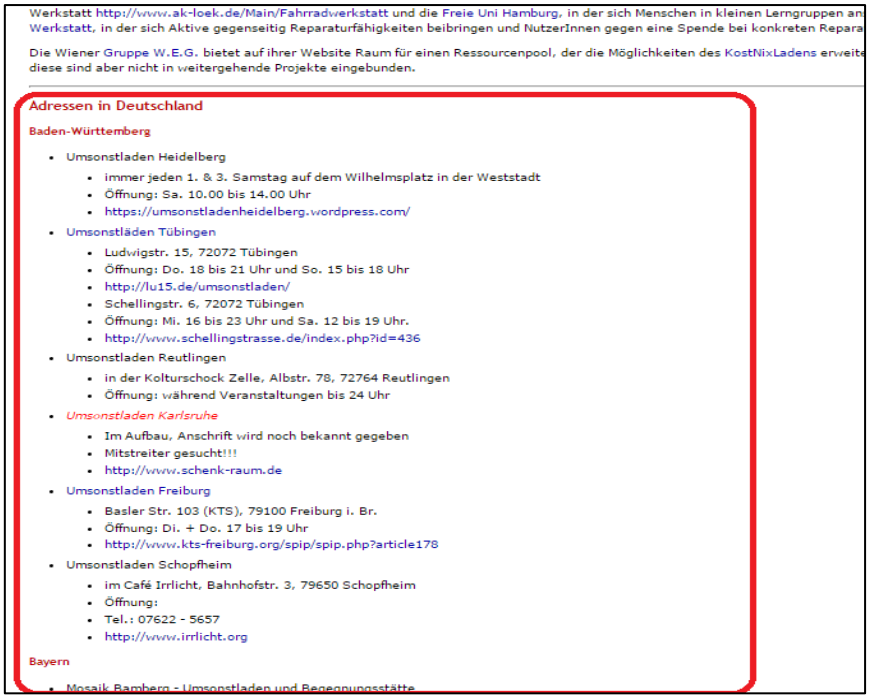



Figure 14. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.umsonstladen.de/) with the information we extracted

## German Hub 6 (http://www.syndikat.org/de/links/)

Figure 15 shows the homepage of the hub. The red rectangle shows the list of organizations we found and the information we extracted for them. More specifically we extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (address, postal code and telephone number). The total number of results we identified for the hub is 27.

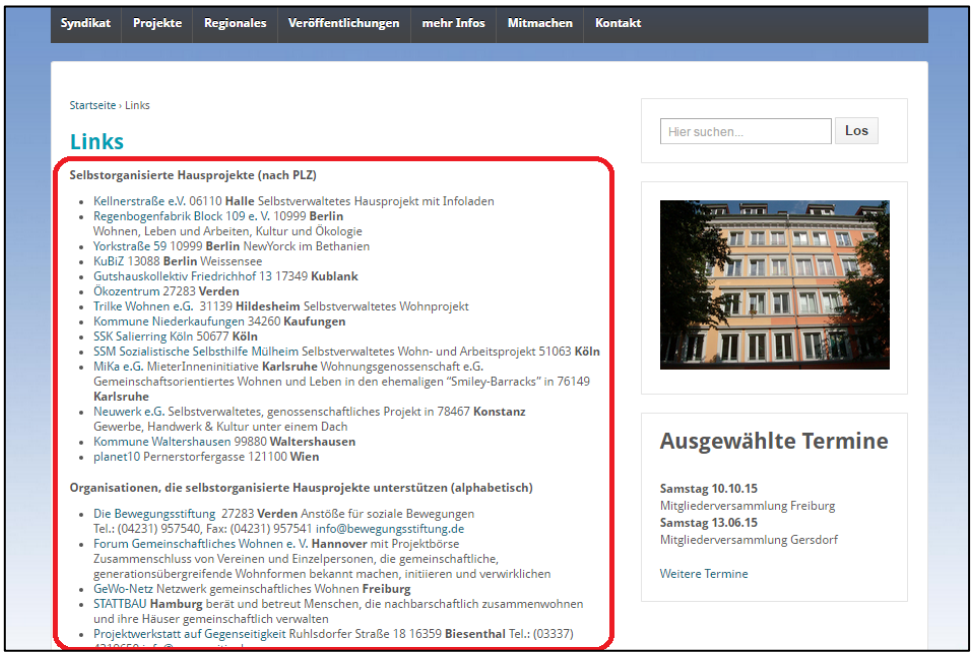



Figure 15. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.syndikat.org/de/links/) with the information we extracted

## German Hub 7 (http://konsumpf.de/?page_id=39)

Figure 16 shows the homepage of the hub. The red rectangle shows the list of organizations we found and the information we extracted for them. More specifically we extracted the following information for each organization: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (address, postal code and telephone number). The total number of results we identified for the hub is 27.

**Figure 16. Snapshot from the German hub (http://konsumpf.de/?page_id=39) with the information we extracted**

## German Hub 8 (http://www.tafel.de/die-tafeln/tafel-suche/adressenliste.html)

The homepage of the hub contains a list of organizations splitted in 38 pages. The red rectangle in Figure 17 shows the organizations and the information we extracted for them. We found 947 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (d) e-mail address.

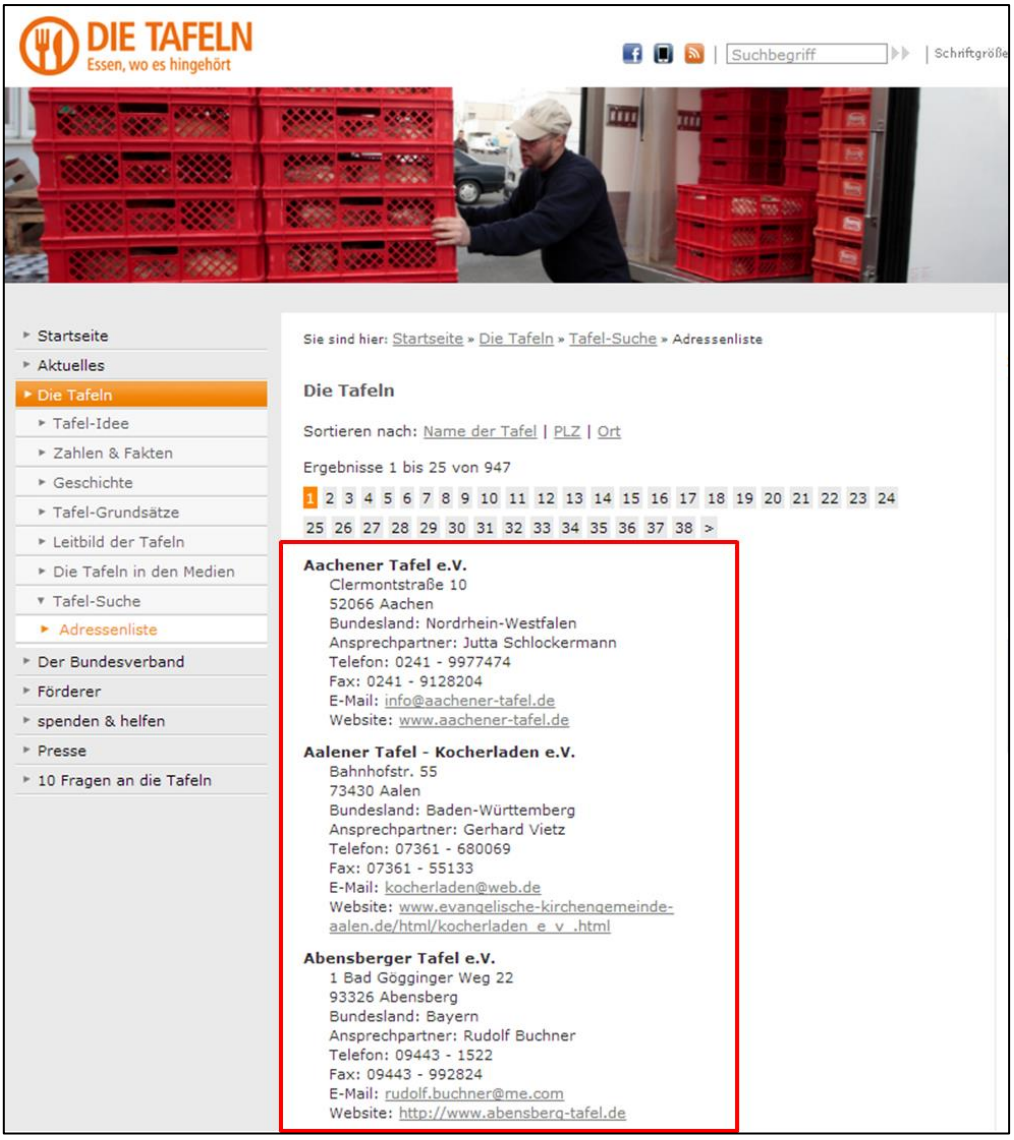



**Figure 17. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.tafel.de/die-tafeln/tafel-suche/adressenliste.html) with the information we extracted**

## German Hub 9 (http://www.arbeitslosenverband.org/mitgliedsverbaende/index.html)

The homepage of the hub contains a list of 5 organizations (which can also be found after clicking “Mitgliedsverbände” on the menu on the left of the webpage). The red rectangle in Figure 18 shows the organizations and the information we extracted for them. As already mentioned, we found 5 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, and (c) contact information.

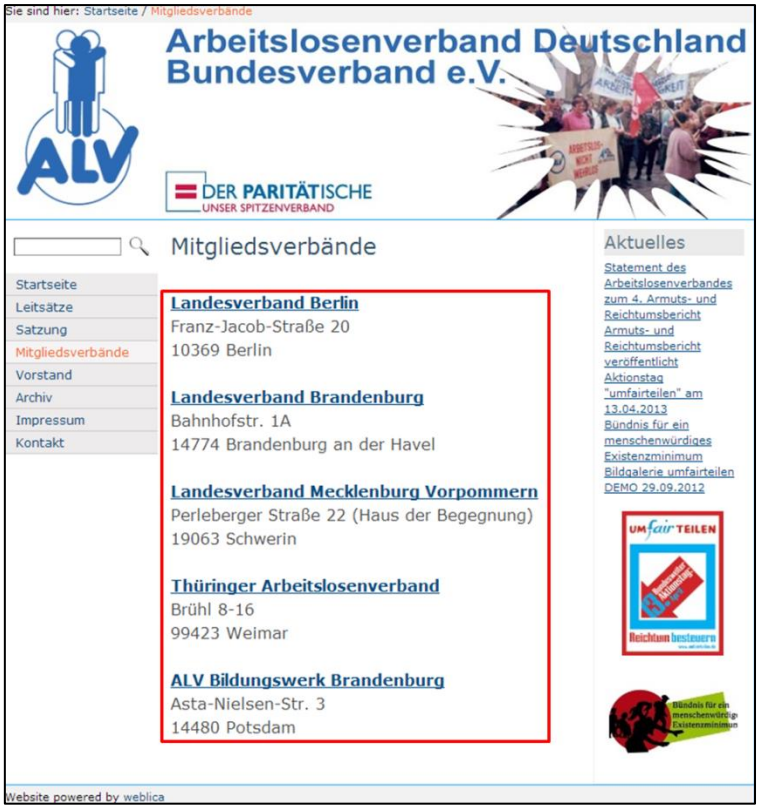



**Figure 18. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.arbeitslosenverband.org/mitgliedsverbaende/index.html) with the information we extracted**

## German Hub 10 (http://medibueros.m-bient.com/standorte.html)

The homepage of the hub contains an interactive map with the locations of the organizations that are listed. Just below the map there is the list of organizations with various information about them (shown in the red rectangle of Figure 19). We found 34 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address, and (e) the city where each organization is located.

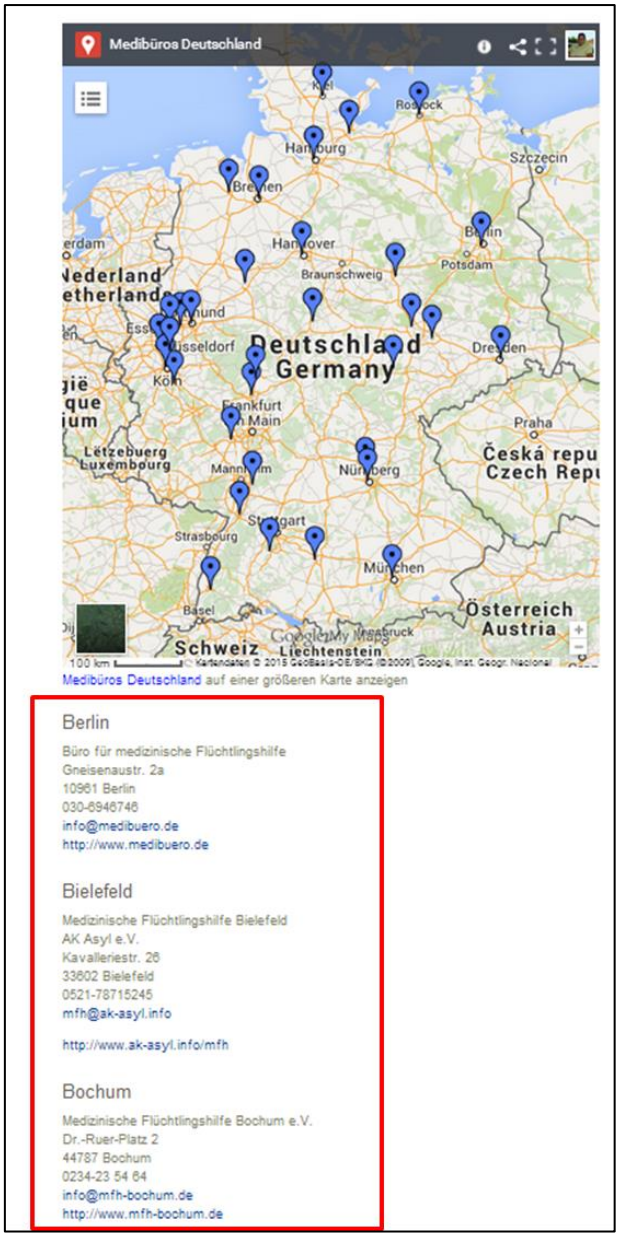



**Figure 19. Snapshot from the German hub (http://medibueros.m-bient.com/standorte.html) with the information we extracted**

## German Hub 11 (http://www.evangelische-obdachlosenhilfe.de/index.php/mitglieder.html)

The homepage of the hub contains list of organizations (which can also be found after clicking “Mitglieder” on the menu on the left of the webpage). Figure 20 shows the organizations with the information we extracted for them. We found 75 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, and (d) e-mail address.

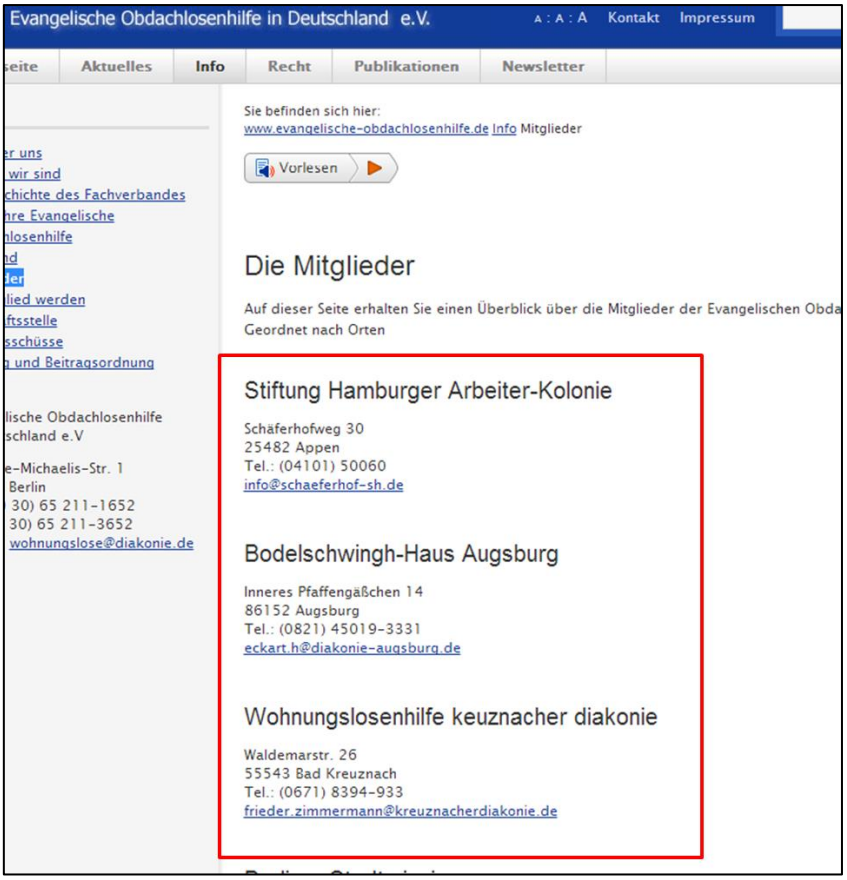



Figure 20. Snapshot from the German hub (http://www.evangelische-obdachlosenhilfe.de/index.php/mitglieder.html) with the information we extracted

## 5.4 French Networks

**French Hub 1 (https://www.colibris-lemouvement.org/colibris, http://colibris.ning.com/groups)**

The website of the hub contained an interactive map (shown in Figure 21). The user has to click several times (2-3) to limit the number of the results that are shown. After that a list with some results for the selected area were shown and the user could click on them and see more information about them. However this is a process that could not be performed in an automatic manner. Furthermore the website was only accessible using Internet Explorer. For these reasons we couldn't analyse these information from that hub.

**Figure 21. Snapshot from the French hub (https://www.colibris-lemouvement.org/colibris) with the information we extracted**

However after exploring the website we found a list of organizations after following the particular links; at first we click on the menu bar at the item with title “ENSEMBLE” then we selected on “Rejoindre un groupe local” and then we clicked on the link that has the following text “dans cette liste, à télécharger”. This revealed a list of organizations in a pdf file containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (the corresponding person only) and (d) e-mail address. The total number of results from the analysis of the above URL revealed 52 organizations.

Apart from the above and after a recommendation of the French team of the LiveWHAT project we analyzed the contents of the hub that can be found at http://colibris.ning.com/groups. Figure 22 shows the homepage of the hub; the red rectangle shows the list of organization that we analyzed. After clicking on a particular organization an internal webpage opened containing the information we extracted (shown in Figure 23). We extracted the following information from this hub: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) a short description, and (d) contact information (only the city). The total number of organizations we extracted for this hub is 468.

Figure 22. Snapshot from the French hub (http://colibris.ning.com/groups)

Figure 23. Snapshot from the French hub (http://colibris.ning.com/groups) with the information we extracted

## French Hub 2 (http://mouves.org/)

The homepage of the specific hub did not contain any list of organizations that could be exploited. After a recommendation of the French team of LiveWHAT project, we found lists of organizations in the following URLs (in the parenthesis we describe how to reach these URLs from the homepage of the hub):

- http://mouves.org/le-mouves/les-partenaires-du-mouves (clicked on "Le Mouves" and then on "Nos partenaires")
- http://mouves.org/le-mouves/les-membres-du-mouves/portraits-entrepreneurs-sociaux (click on "Le Mouves" then on "Nos Membres" and finally on "Portraits d'entrepreneurs sociaux")
- http://mouves.org/le-mouves/gouvernance (clicked on "Le Mouves" and then on "Notre organisation")

Figure 24 shows an indicative screenshot of the first URL. In total we found 36 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and a (c) a short description.

Figure 24. Snapshot from the French hub (http://mouves.org/le-mouves/les-partenaires-du-mouves) with the information we extracted

## French Hub 3 (http://www.portail-solidarite.org/domaines/economie-sociale-et-solidaire)

The homepage of the specific hub did not contain any list of organizations that could be exploited. The only information that existed is a scrolling banner on the bottom of the website (see Figure 25), that contained information about organizations; however such

information could not be extracted automatically, because some of these website were irrelevant or did not contain the required information, and for others it was not clear which information to extract.

Figure 25. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.portail-solidarite.org/domaines/economie-sociale-et-solidaire) with links to other websites that contain information about organizations

After a recommendation of the French team of the LiveWHAT project, there was a different place in the hub to search for organizations. To find them we should click on "Acteurs" and then on "Fondations". On the bottom of that page there was a link the website http://www.centre-francais-fondations.org. After that we clicked on "FONDATIONS & FONDS DE DOTATION" and then on "Annuaires" and we found a list of organizations. Each organization has a link that points to an internal web page containing particular information about the organization. Figure 26 shows an indicative screenshot of such a web page, and in red rectangles the information we extracted.

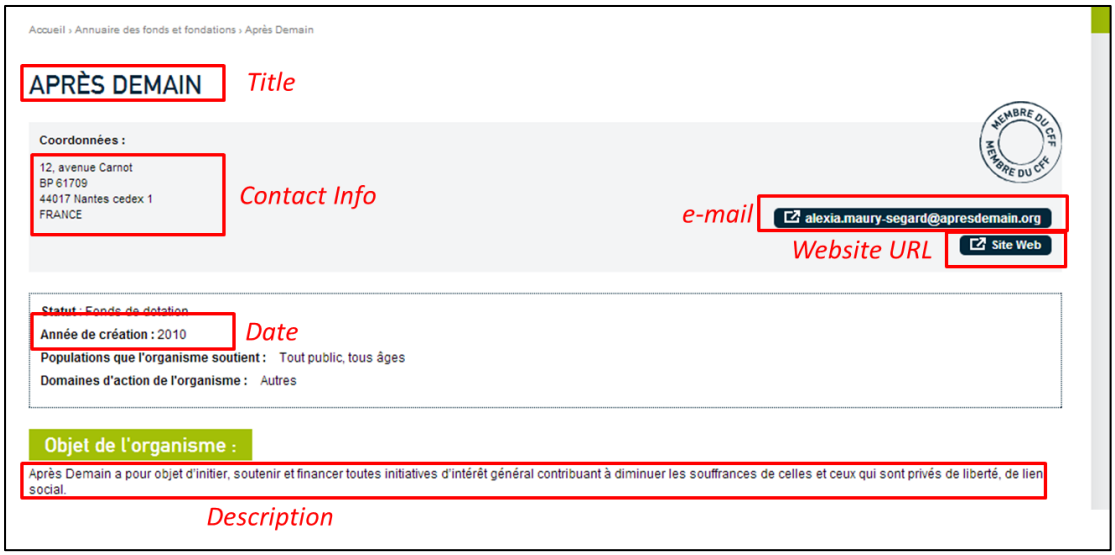



Figure 26. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.centre-francais-fondations.org) with the information we extracted

The total number of organizations that we extracted is 297, and they contain the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (including address, postal code, and city), (d) e-mail address, (e) a short description and (f) the date of the creation of the organization.

## French Hub 4 (http://www.lelabo-ess.org/)

The homepage of the specific hub did not contain any list of organizations that could be exploited. The French team of LiveWHAT project, informed us that we could use the document found in https://www.francebarter.coop/GUIDE-PRATIQUE-BARTER-echanges-inter-entreprises.pdf. In pages 27 and 28 we could find a list of organizations with some information about them. We found information for 105 organizations containing information about: (a) the title, (b) contact information (containing information only about the area), (c) a short description and (d) a date.

## French Hub 5 (http://www.unaf.fr/spip.php?rubrique3)

The website of the hub contained a list of organizations that were sorted in alphabetical order. Each organization has a link that refers to a web page containing more information about the organization. Figure 27 shows an indicative screenshot of such web pages with the information we extracted for those. In total we extracted information about 62 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (containing address, postal code, and telephone and fax numbers), (d) e-mail address, (e) a short description and (f) a creation date.

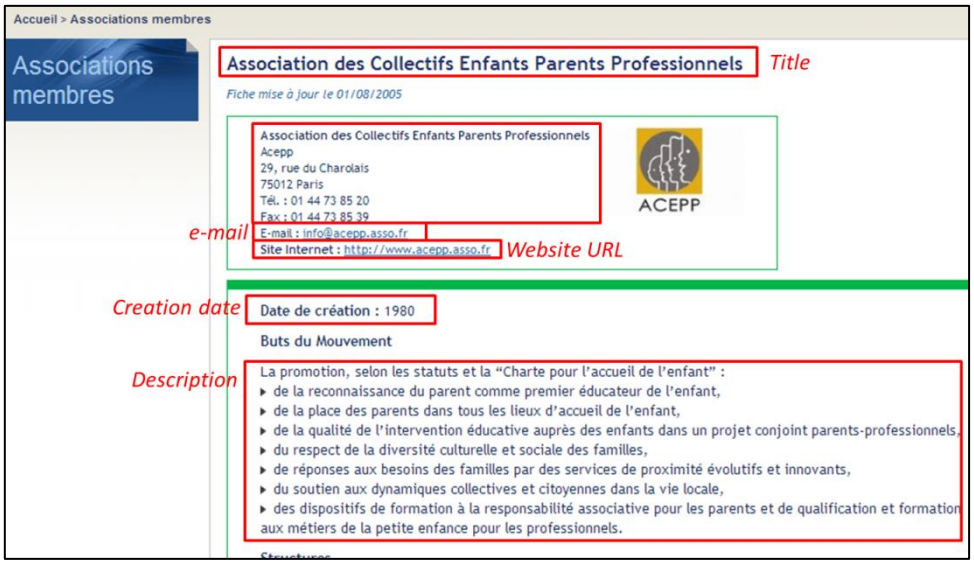



**Figure 27. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.unaf.fr/spip.php?rubrique3) with the information we extracted**

## French Hub 6 (http://www.reseau-amap.org/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on "annuaire des AMAP" a map with various region of France was appeared. After clicking on a specific region we could find the organizations that existed in that region. Figure 28 shows a

screenshot of the organizations of a specific region with the information we extracted for those. Of course we did the same approach for all the different regions. We found 533 organizations containing information about: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (containing address, postal code and telephone numbers) and (d) the date creation.

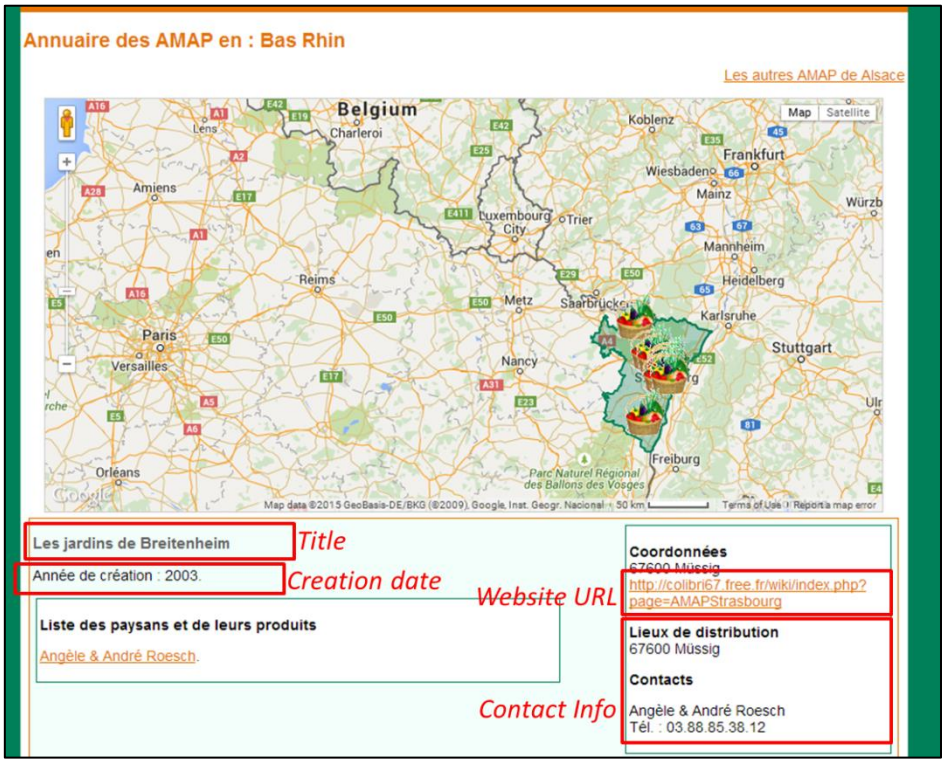



Figure 28. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.reseau-amap.org/) with the information we extracted

## French Hub 7 (http://www.acrimed.org/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. After a recommendation of the French team of LiveWHAT project we could find the lists in the following URLs:

- http://www.acrimed.org/rubrique340.html
- http://www.acrimed.org/rubrique305.html

Figure 29 shows an indicative screenshot of the lists and an example of the information we extracted for one organization (the one in the red rectangle). In total, we found 41 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and (c) a short description of the organization.

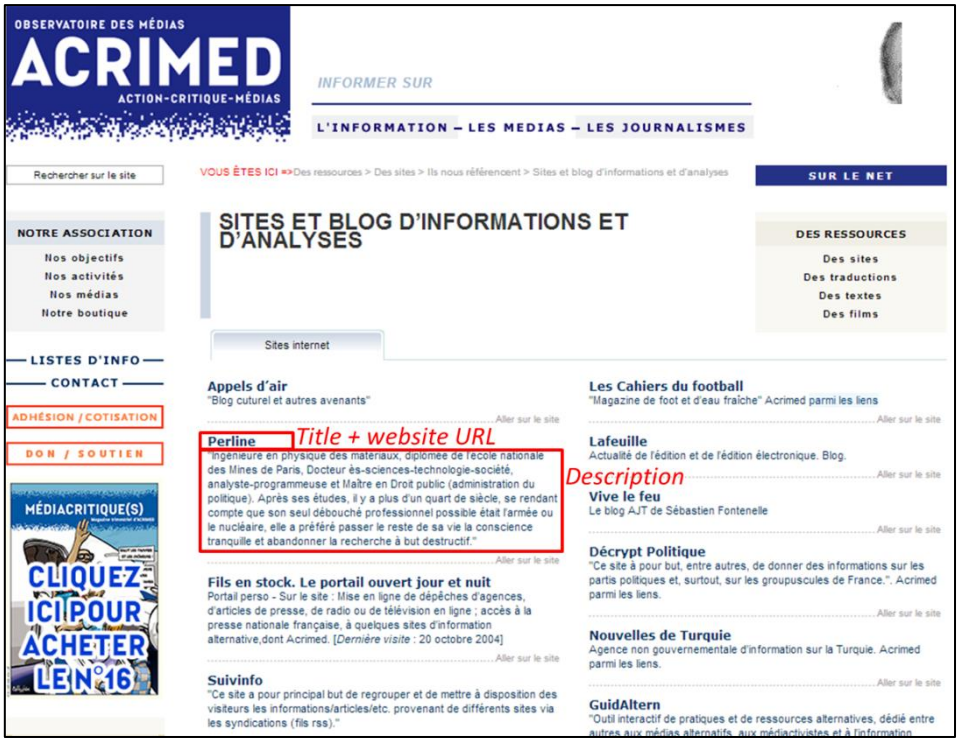



Figure 29. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.acrimed.org/) with the information we extracted

## French Hub 8 (http://www.institut-economie-circulaire.fr/)

The home page of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on “Les Membres” we found 9 categories. Each one of them contained a few organizations. Figure 30 shows an indicative screenshot the organization that fall under the category “Actualités des membres”. In total we extracted 127 organizations containing information about: (a) the title, (b) the website URL and (c) contact information (including address code, the postal code and telephone numbers), (d) e-mail address, (e) a short description and (f) the date.

Figure 30. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.institut-economie-circulaire.fr/)

## French Hub 9 (http://www.artisansdumonde.org/boutiques-commerce-equitable.html)

The hub contains a list of organizations. Each organization has a link that refers to an internal web page that contains more specific information about the organization. Figure 31 shows an indicative screenshot of the internal web page of an organization with the information we extracted (in red rectangles). In total we found 151 organizations that contain the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (containing address, postal code, province, and telephone number) and (d) e-mail address.

Figure 31. Snapshot from the French hub (http://www.artisansdumonde.org/boutiques-commerce-equitable.html) with the information we extracted

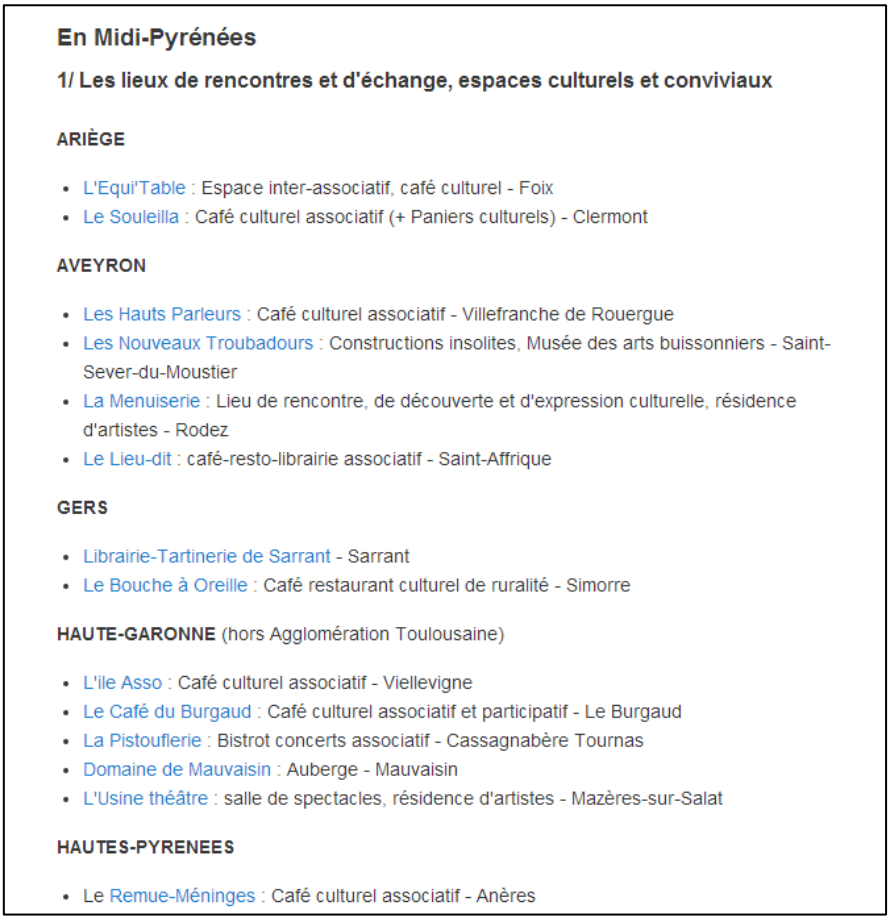
## French Hub 10 (http://cnlii.org/)

The homepage of the hub does not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on “QUI SOMMES-NOUS?” and then on “Les membres de la coordination” we found a few organizations (11). For them we could extract only their title, their website URL and a short description. The following figure (Figure 32) shows an indicative screenshot of this small list.

Figure 32. Snapshot from the French hub (http://cnlii.org/)

## French Hub 11 (http://heterotopies.overblog.com/cartographie)

The homepage of the hub contained a list of organizations categorized according to their locations. Figure 33 shows an indicative screenshot of the list. In total we found 318 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (only the province/city), and (d) a short description of the organization.



**En Midi-Pyrénées**

**1/ Les lieux de rencontres et d'échange, espaces culturels et conviviaux**

**ARIÈGE**

- L'Equi'Table : Espace inter-associatif, café culturel - Foix
- Le Souleilla : Café culturel associatif (+ Paniers culturels) - Clermont

**AVEYRON**

- Les Hauts Parleurs : Café culturel associatif - Villefranche de Rouergue
- Les Nouveaux Troubadours : Constructions insolites, Musée des arts buissonniers - Saint-Sever-du-Moustier
- La Menuiserie : Lieu de rencontre, de découverte et d'expression culturelle, résidence d'artistes - Rodez
- Le Lieu-dit : café-resto-librairie associatif - Saint-Affrique

**GERS**

- Librairie-Tartinerie de Sarrant - Sarrant
- Le Bouche à Oreille : Café restaurant culturel de ruralité - Simorre

**HAUTE-GARONNE** (hors Agglomération Toulousaine)

- L'ile Asso : Café culturel associatif - Viellevigne
- Le Café du Burgaud : Café culturel associatif et participatif - Le Burgaud
- La Pistouflerie : Bistrot concerts associatif - Cassagnabère Tournas
- Domaine de Mauvaisin : Auberge - Mauvaisin
- L'Usine théâtre : salle de spectacles, résidence d'artistes - Mazères-sur-Salat

**HAUTES-PYRENEES**

- Le Remue-Méninges : Café culturel associatif - Anères

Figure 33. Snapshot from the French hub (http://heterotopies.overblog.com/cartographie)

## 5.5 Spanish Networks

**Spanish Hub 1 (http://15mpedia.org/wiki/)**

This hub contains information about several categories of individual sites. We managed to extract information about the organizations from eight categories. These categories are shown in Figure 34.

Figure 34. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://15mpedia.org/wiki/)

After clicking on each category a list of organizations revealed. However each category contained different information about the organizations. This means that we had to work with each category as if it is a different hub. In total we found 876 organizations, containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (mostly the area), (d) the province/city they are located in (or they are active at) and (e) e-mail address.

## Spanish Hub 2 (http://www.economiasolidaria.org/entidades)

This hub contains a list of organizations with specific information about them. The results are splitted in many pages. More specifically, the organizations are shown in the form of a table where each row represents an organization and the columns are the different characteristics/information of an organization. An indicative screenshot is shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.economiasolidaria.org/entidades)

Furthermore each organization contains a link, which refers to an internal web page that contains more information for the organization. Figure 36 shows an indicative screenshot of the web page of such an organization.

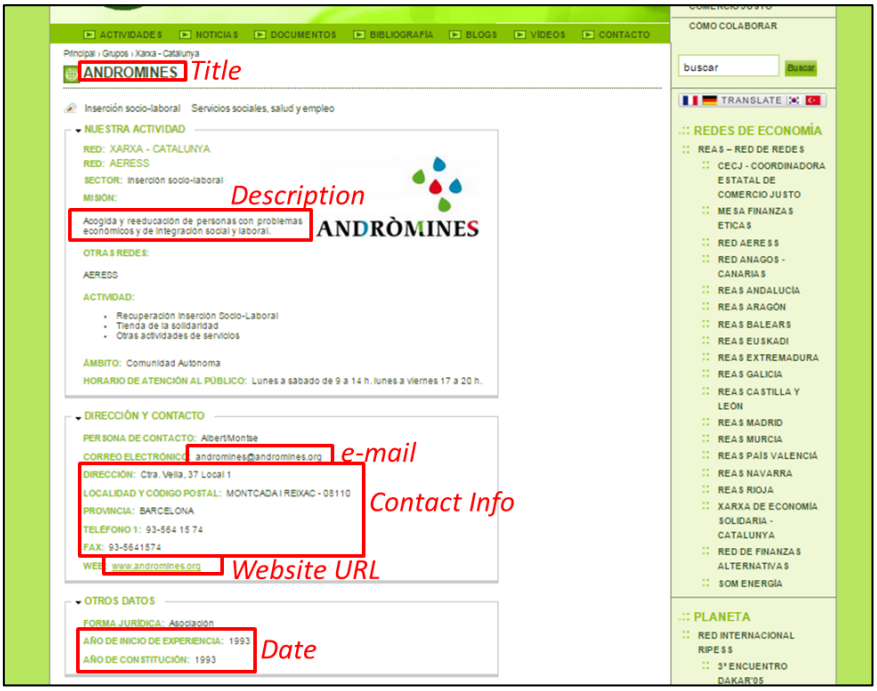



**Figure 36. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.economiasolidaria.org/entidades) with the information we extracted**

In total we found 406 organizations that contained the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (containing address, postal code and telephone and fax numbers), (d) e-mail address, (e) a short description and (f) creation date.

## Spanish Hub 3 (http://www.mecambio.net/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. After a recommendation of the Spanish team of LiveWHAT project, we searched for lists in the following URLs:

- http://www.mecambio.net/blog/category/cambio-basico/finanzas-seguros/
- http://www.mecambio.net/blog/category/cambio-integral/

Figure 37 shows a screenshot of the list of organizations that can be found after following the first link above. In total we identified 67 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and (c) a short description.

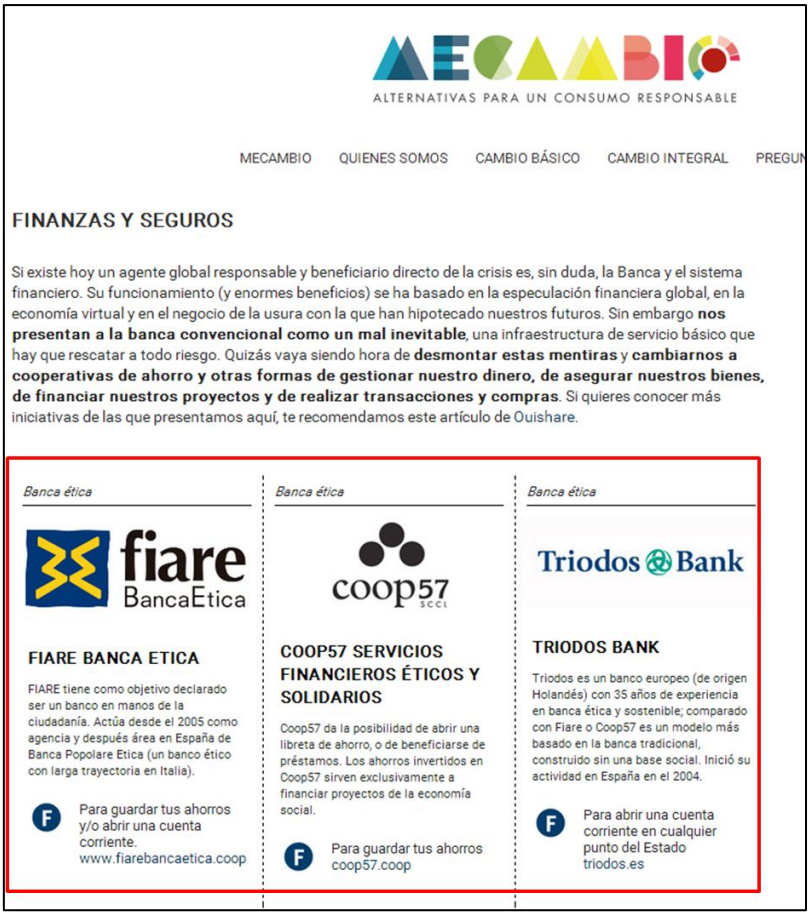



Figure 37. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.mecambio.net/)

## Spanish Hub 4 (http://www.bdtonline.org/)

The homepage of the hub contains an interactive map with organizations. However, the information from this map could not be parsed and we managed to retrieve all the organizations from a relevant webpage http://mapa.vivirsinempleo.org/map/ (it is actually the source webpage for the interactive map that is exploited in the hub). Figure 38 shows the list of organizations in the red rectangle and Figure 39 shows the information we extracted for each organization. We found 307 organizations with the following information: (a) title , (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (d) e-mail address.

Figure 38. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.bdtonline.org/)

Figure 39. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.bdtonline.org/) with the information we have extracted

## Spanish Hub 5 (http://www.redautogestion.com/directorio-autogestion/)

The homepage of the hub contains a list of sites containing several information. Each item in the list refers to an organization and it is a link to an internal webpage that contains detailed information about the organization. Figure 40 shows an indicative screenshot of the detailed of a specific organization. In total we identified 24 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) short description and (e) date.

Figure 40. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.redautogestion.com/directorio-autogestion/) with the information we extracted

## Spanish Hub 6 (http://www.todoporlapraxis.es/?cat=1)

The homepage of the hub contains the list organizations in the form of posts in a blog site. Each post refers to an organization (or an individual activity). The following figure (Figure 41) shows an indicative snapshot of the organizations/activities that can be found in the hub. In total we found 58 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) description and (d) the date.

Figure 41. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.todoporlapraxis.es/?cat=1) with the information we extracted

## Spanish Hub 7 (http://ludus.org.es/es/projects?province_id=31)

The hub contains a list of organization in its home page. For each organization some informative details are given. Furthermore each organization has a link that points to an internal webpage and contains more specific information for the selected organization. Figure 42 shows a screenshot of such a web page; in red rectangles we show the information we extracted for each organization. In total we have found 83 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) a short description and (e) e-mail address.

**Figure 42. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://ludus.org.es/es/projects?province_id=31) with the information we extracted**

## Spanish Hub 8 (http://www.nodo50.org/puzlea/ocupacion.htm)

The homepage of the hub contains several organizations/activities. The only information that exists for those is: (a) title information and (b) their website URL (for some organization there is no information about the website URL; in those cases we have extracted their e-mail address). The total number of organizations we found is 69.

Figure 43. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.nodo50.org/puzlea/ocupacion.htm) with the information we extracted

## Spanish Hub 9 (http://auditoriaciudadana.net/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However there is an interactive map with the label "Nodos locales". Each point in the map is an organization. From this map we extracted 23 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and (c) e-mail address.

Figure 44. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://auditoriaciudadana.net/) with the information we extracted

**Spanish Hub 10 (http://www.hispacoop.es/home)**

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on "Organización Cooperativa" and then on "Cooperativas y Grupos de Consumo Ecológico" a list of organizations revealed. The organizations are splitted into several pages. Figure 45 shows an indicative screenshot of the list. In total we found 170 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and (c) contact information (containing address, postal code and telephone numbers), (d) the city/area they are located in, (e) e-mail address and (f) the date they have been created.

**Figure 45. Snapshot from the Spanish hub (http://www.hispacoop.es/home) with the information we extracted**

## 5.6 Polish Networks

**Polish Hub 1 (http://www.ekonomiaspoleczna.pl/)**

The homepage of the hub did not contain a list with organizations. However after clicking on "Praktyków ES" and then on "Bazę ośrodków wsparcia ekonomii społecznej" a list of organizations revealed. Each organization in the list has a link that refers to an internal webpage containing more information about the organization. Figure 46 shows an indicative screenshot of a specific webpage of an organization of the Polish hub. In total we found 39 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact

information (containing address, postal code, area, and telephone address), (d) e-mail address and (e) the period of activity.

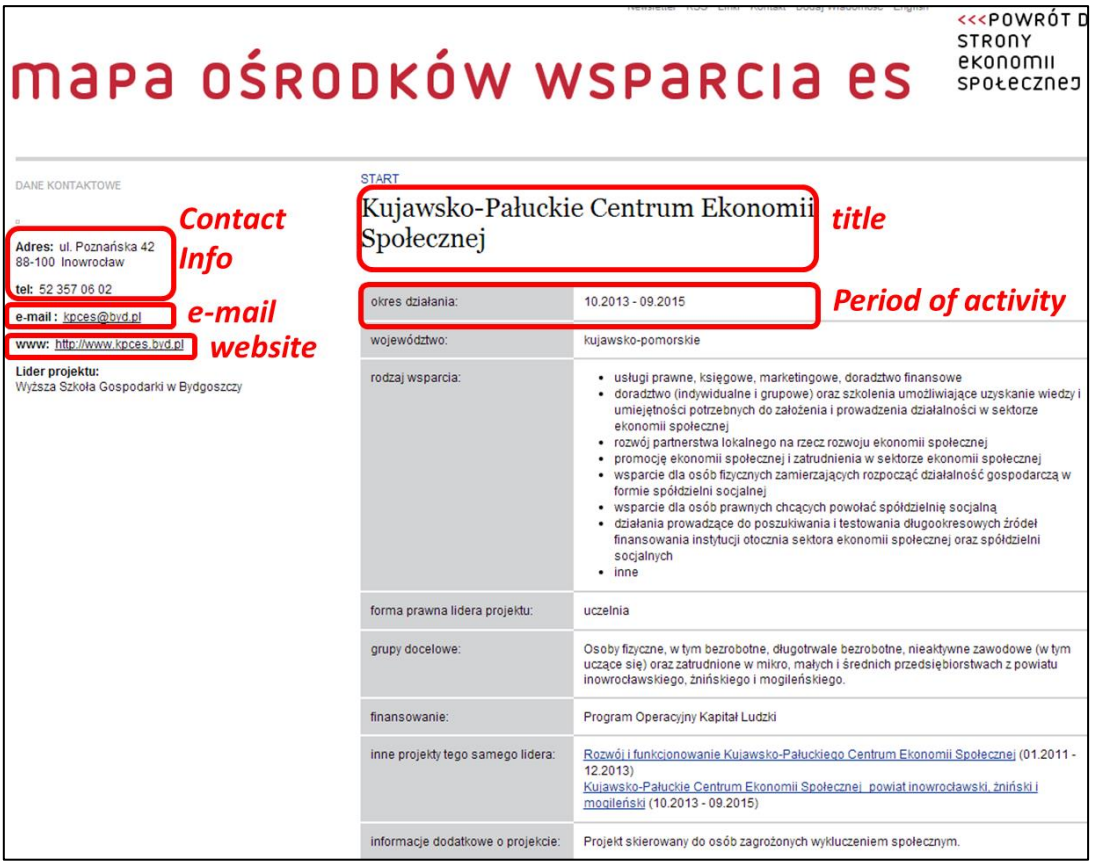



**Figure 46. Snapshot from the Polish hub (http://www.ekonomiaspoleczna.pl) with the information we extracted**

## Polish Hub 2 (http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=74&baza=13)

The website contained a list of 149 organizations in 5 pages of results. Each page contained 20 results and as a result we could not retrieve all the organizations (it seems that there was a limit to show only the first 100 results if there are more than this). So we selected all the available option from the menu “województwo”. This splitted the 149 organizations among the selected options and number of results were lower for each selection. In total there were 16 different choices for the “województwo” selection and finally we could retrieve all the organizations. Figure 47 shows the list of organizations.

Figure 47. Snapshot from the Polish hub (http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=74&baza=13)

For each result there is an internal link ("więcej") and after clicking it a particular web page containing more information for the organization opens. In total we found 147 distinct organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) e-mail, (d) contact information and (e) date/year. This information is shown in a red rectangle in the following figure (Figure 48).

Figure 48. Snapshot from the Polish hub (http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=74&baza=13) with the information we extracted

We should note here that the following hubs (that were also requested from the LiveWHAT Polish team) have a similar format with the previous hub. Therefore the process for extracting information for the organizations they contain is similar. During the analysis of these hubs we faced the same problem with the limitation of the results that could be shown to the users. In these cases we retrieved the results by specifying the provinces of the organizations (using all the available choices from the drop down list). This technique allowed us to retrieve the maximum number of results (however not all of them). Here we are listing the URLs of these hubs with the total number of organizations we found for each one of them.

- http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=83&baza=64 (53 organizations)
- http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=114&baza=105 (97 organizations)
- http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=89&baza=78 (1149 organizations)
- http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_woj=&kryt_pola=12&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=17&baza=1&szukanie=zaawans1 (1600 organizations)
- http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_kraj=&kryt_ekk=8&szukanie=ekk (561 organizations)
- http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_woj=&kryt_pola=24&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=17&baza=1&szukanie=zaawans1 (1600 organizations)

## Polish Hub 6 (http://inkubatory.pl/mapa-inkubatorow/)

The website for the hub contains a few organizations, categorized based on their location. After selecting a particular location we could extract information about the organization (or organizations) that are located there. In total we found 49 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) contact information (containing address and telephone number) and (d) a short description. Figure 49 shows an indicative screenshot of the hub.

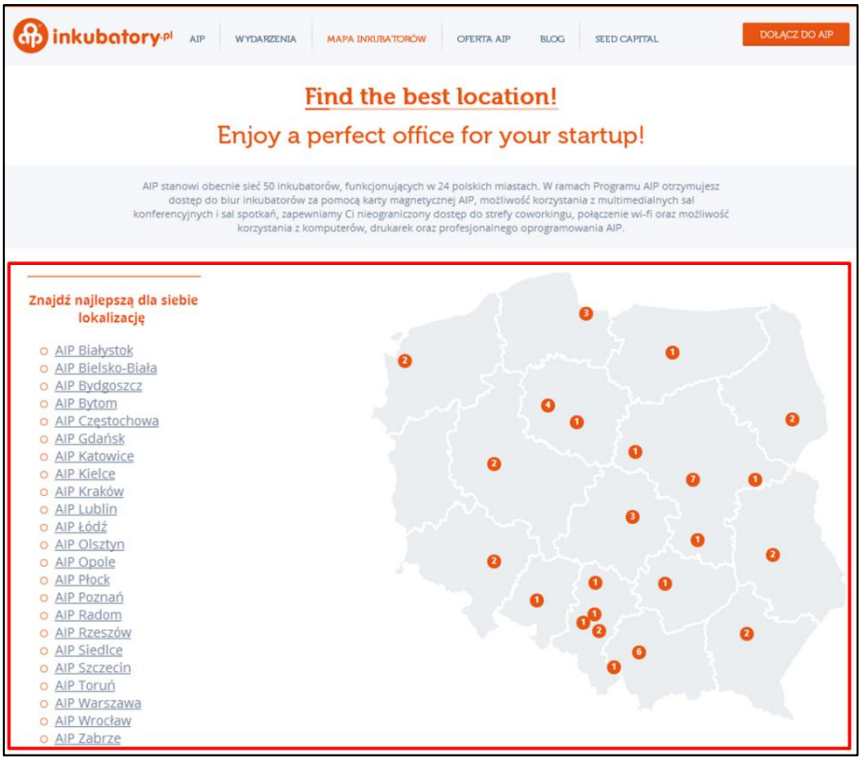



Figure 49. Snapshot from the Polish hub (http://inkubatory.pl/mapa-inkubatorow/) with the information we extracted

## Polish Hub 7 (http://www.ffl.org.pl/pl/czlonkowie)

This hub contained only a few organizations (12 in number), therefore we extracted them manually. For every organization in the list there is a link with title “więcej” that refers to a webpage containing more information about the organization (see Figure 50). As already mentioned we found 12 organizations, containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address, (e) date and (f) a short description.

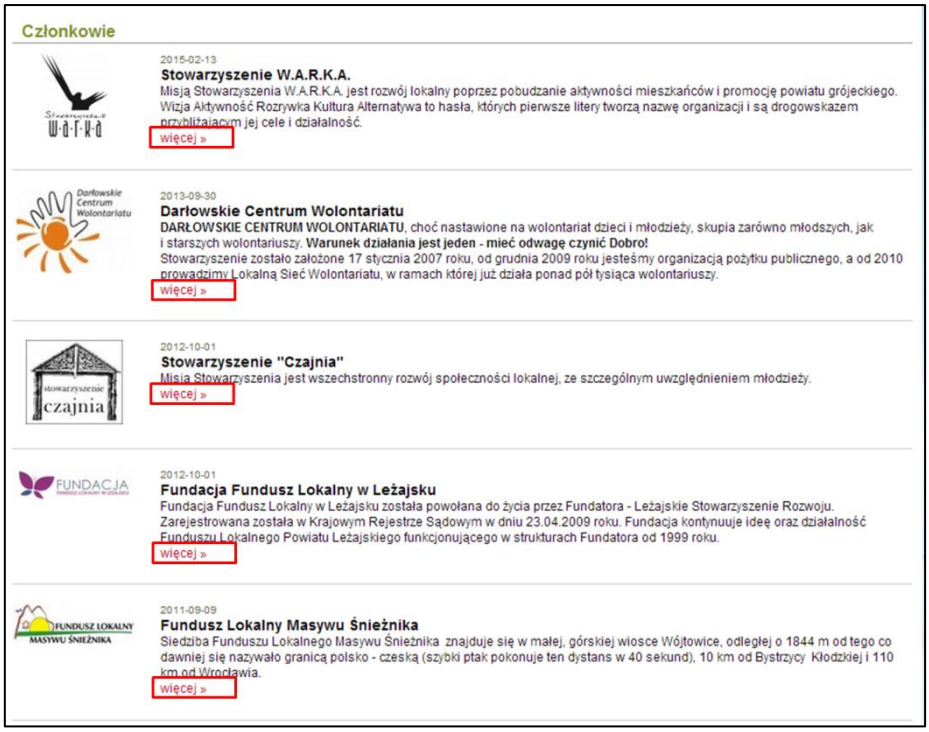



Figure 50. Snapshot from the Polish hub (http://www.ffl.org.pl/pl/czlonkowie) showing the list of organizations.

**Polish Hub 8 (https://kolektywnie.wordpress.com/category/kooperatywy-spozywcze/)**

The webpage of the hub contains a list of organizations, organized based on their location. In total we found 27 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and (c) contact information (city).

**Polish Individual Websites**

The list of individual websites has been analyzed manually. This means that we extracted manually information about the corresponding organizations after visiting them in a web browser. The analysis of the individual websites revealed 25 organizations and we extracted the following information: (a) the title, (b) the website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) the dates that the organization has been active.

The only problem we faced with the individual websites is that we could not analyze the following websites because they no longer exist or they seem to be irrelevant.

- http://kwiatkibratki.pl/
- http://www.forumkwiatowe.pl/

## 5.7 Swiss Networks

**Swiss Hub 1 (http://www.observatoire-esspace.eu/)**

This webpage contains a list of organizations containing various description and information about them. Figure 51 shows a screenshot of the hub; one indicative organization is shown

in the red rectangle. The total number of organizations we found for the hub is 674, with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (including address, postal code, and telephone number), and (d) e-mail address.

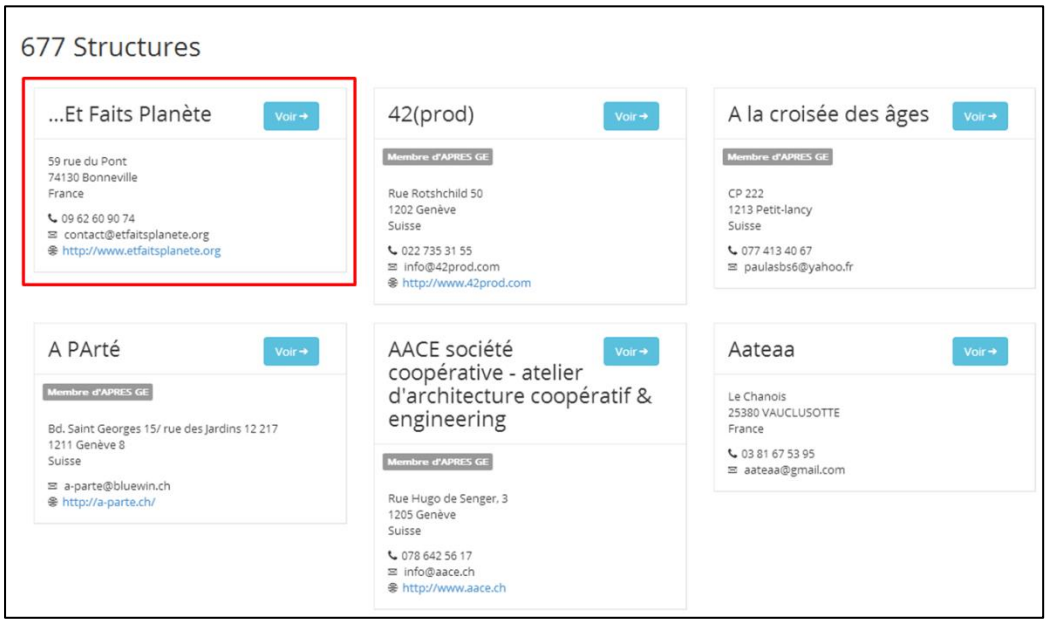



**Figure 51. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.observatoire-esspace.eu/) showing the list of organizations.**

## Swiss Hub 2 (http://www.sel-suisse.ch/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any lists of organizations. However after clicking on the menu item (found on the upper menu bar) "Trouver un SEL" a new menu bar with various locations of Switzerland revealed (shown in Figure 52). After clicking on them, the organizations that are located in this area are shown. Figure 53 shows the organizations that are located in Geneva. In total we found 17 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (d) e-mail address.

**Figure 52. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.sel-suisse.ch/)**

Figure 53. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.sel-suisse.ch/) showing the list of organizations.

## Swiss Hub 3 (http://www.acpch.ch/liens/)

The homepage of the hub contains some links having as titles different locations of Switzerland. Once clicked these locations reveal lists of organizations that are active into the corresponding location. Each organization has a link that refers to a web page containing more information about the organization. Figure 54 shows an indicative screenshot of an organization with the information we extracted. In total we found 30 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information (containing address and telephone number) and (d) e-mail address.

Figure 54. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.acpch.ch/liens/) with the information we extracted

## Swiss Hub 4 (http://www.decroissance-bern.ch/index.php)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on "Links" (shown on the menu on the upper left), a list of organizations revealed. We found 22 organizations and for them we could find only: (a) their title, (b) their website URL and (c) a short description for some of them.

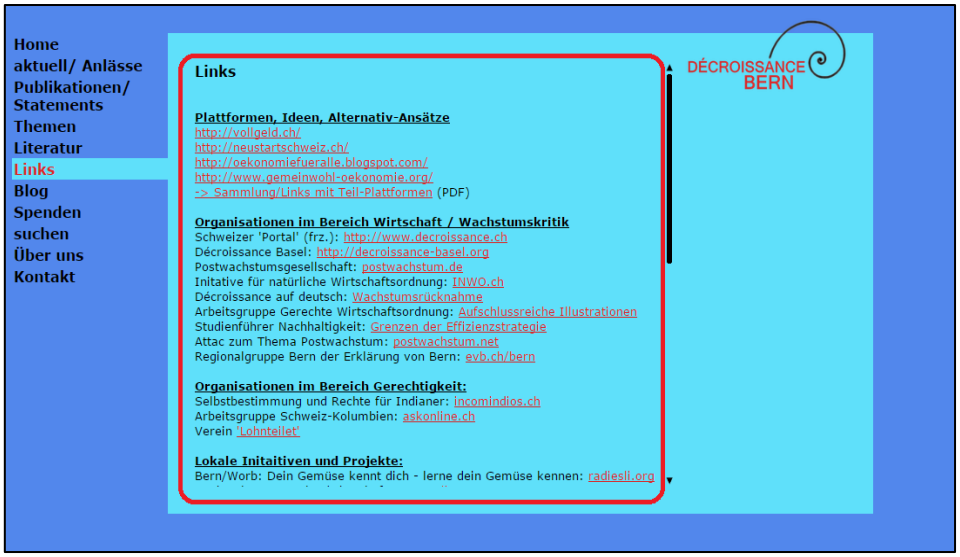



Figure 55. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.decroissance-bern.ch/index.php) with the information we extracted

## Swiss Hub 5 (https://radar.squat.net/en)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations; it contained a list of related events. However after clicking on "Groups" (from the menu on the upper right) and selecting only "Switzerland" from the list of available countries, a list of organizations that are located in Switzerland revealed. Each organization has a link that points to an internal web page showing more information for the organization. Figure 57 shows an indicative screenshot of such an organization. We found 40 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, and (d) e-mail address.

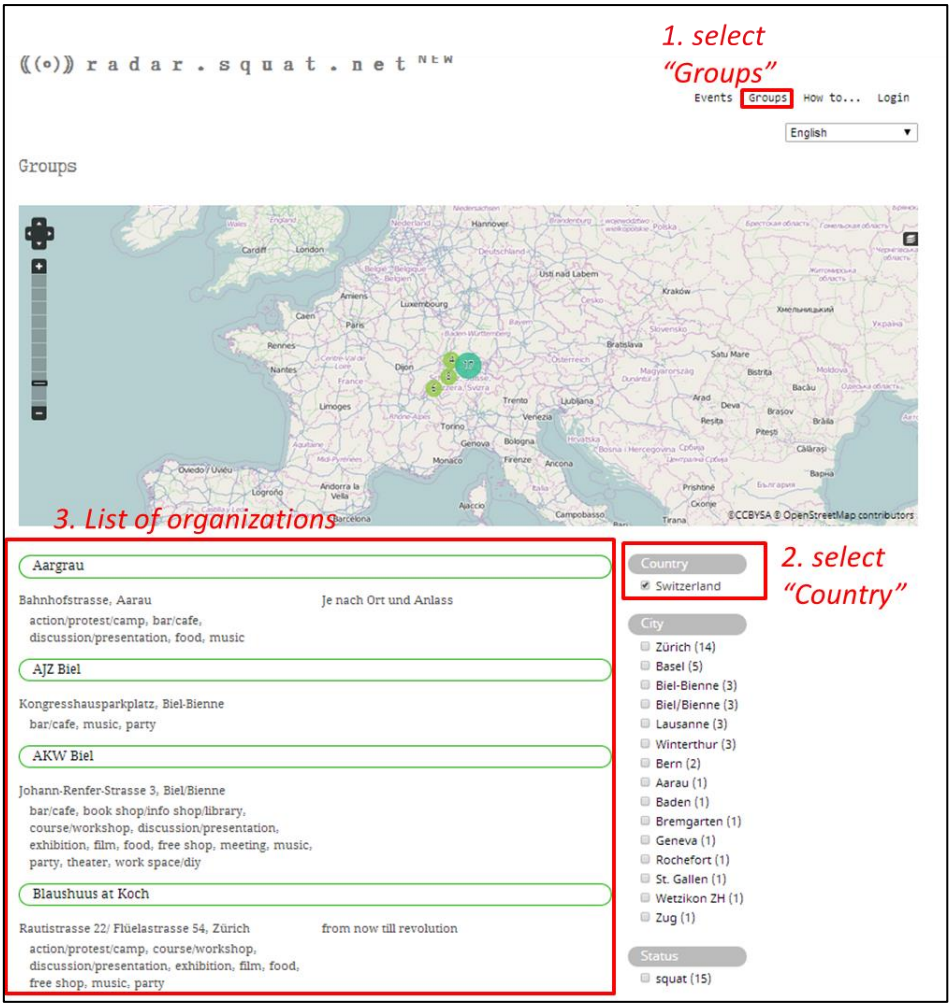



Figure 56. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (https://radar.squat.net/en)

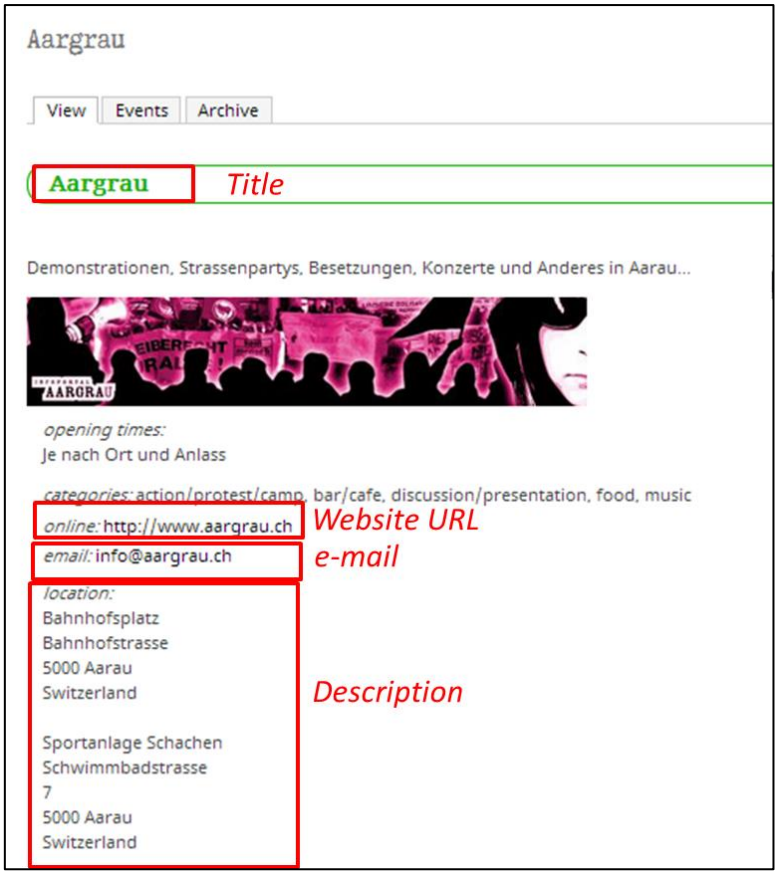



Figure 57. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (https://radar.squat.net/en) with the information we extracted

## Swiss Hub 6 (http://www.wbg-schweiz.ch/mitglieder.html)

The website of the hub contains a list of organizations sorted in alphabetical order (Project Syndicate). Figure 58 shows the list of organizations that start from 'A'. In total we found 534 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (d) e-mail address.

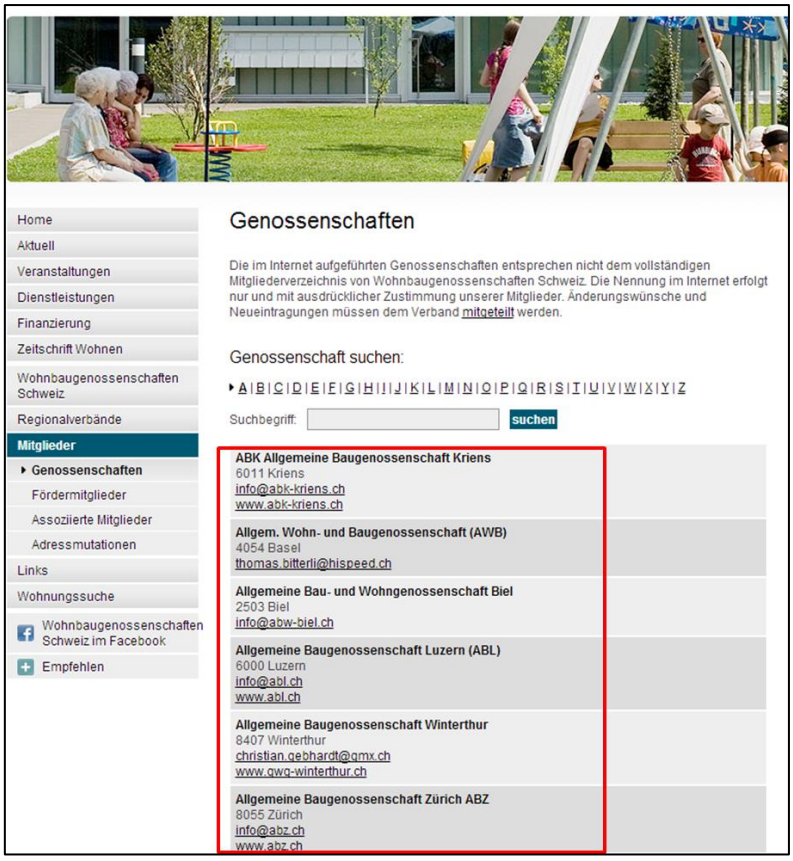



**Figure 58. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.wbg-schweiz.ch/mitglieder.html) with list of organization starting from 'A'**

## Swiss Hub 7 (http://www.apres-ge.ch/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any lists of organizations. However after selecting "ECONOMIE SOCIALE ET SOLIDAIRE" (found on the upper menu bar) and then on "SITES INTERNET" a list of organizations revealed. The list is organized in several pages. Figure 59 shows an indicative screenshot; the red rectangles denote the information we extracted for each organization. We found 149 organizations with information about: (a) their title, (b) their website URL, and (c) a short description.

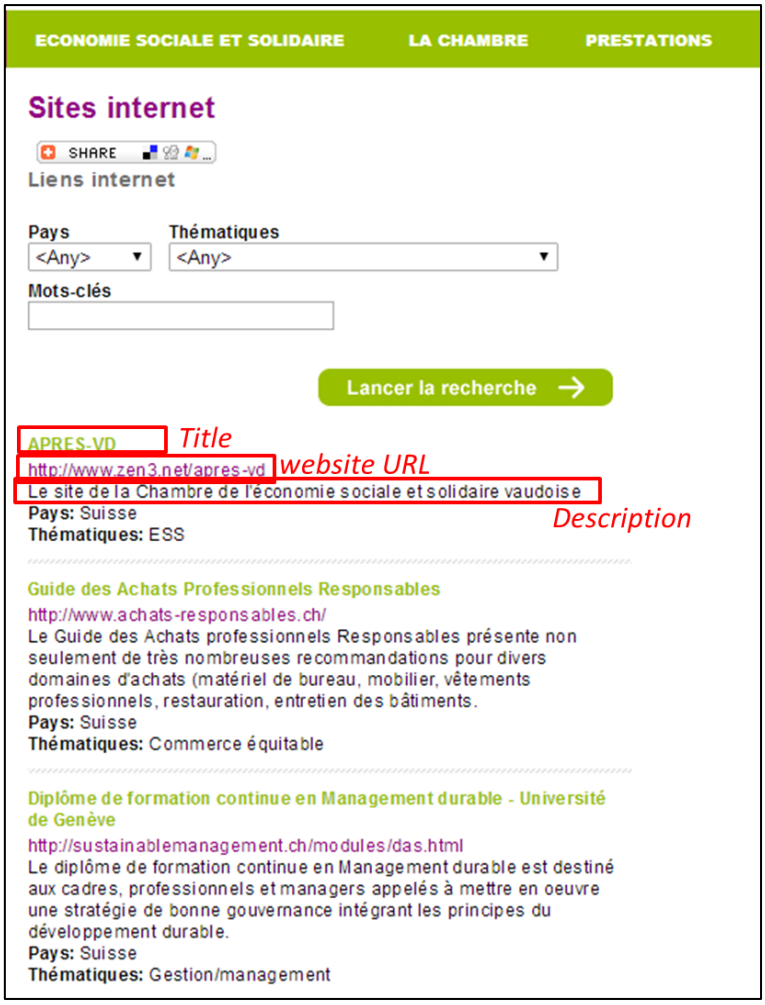



Figure 59. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.apres-ge.ch/) with the information we extracted

## Swiss Hub 8 (http://www.lets.ch/links.php)

Figure 60 shows the homepage of the hub; the area inside the red rectangle contains the list of organizations. We found 29 organizations in the hub with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL and (c) contact information.

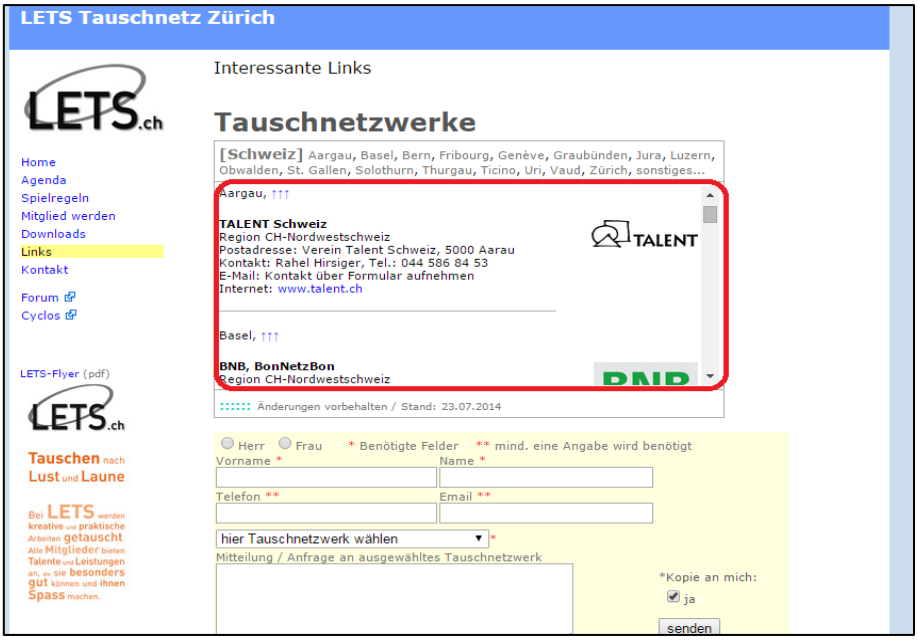



Figure 60. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.lets.ch/links.php) with the information we extracted

## Swiss Hub 9 (http://www.loconomie.ch)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However, after clicking on “Kontakt” and then on “Links” (found on the upper menu bar) a list of 3 organizations revealed. We exported the information about them manually (only title and website URL).

Figure 61. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.loconomie.ch) with the information we extracted

## Swiss Hub 10 (http://www.ueca.ch/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However, after clicking on “MEMBRES” (found on the upper menu bar) a list of organizations was found. After clicking on each organization more information about it were shown. We found 27 organizations with the following information: (a) title and (b) website URL.

Figure 62. Snapshot from the Swiss hub (http://www.ueca.ch/) with the information we extracted

**Swiss Individual Websites**

The list of individual websites has been analyzed manually. This means that we extracted manually information about the corresponding organizations after visiting them in a web browser. The analysis of the individual websites revealed 9 organizations and we extracted the following information: (a) the title, (b) the website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) a short description.

## 5.8 Italian Networks

**Italian Hub 1 (http://www.economiasolidale.net/)**

This website cannot be handled as a hub since it does not contain any lists of organizations. It contains many lists of particular events in several cities/areas around Italy. Therefore we could not extract anything from this website.

**Italian Hub 2 (http://www.retegas.org/)**

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on “Gruppi” (found on the upper menu bar), a list of organizations revealed. Each organization has a link that refers to an internal webpage containing more information about the corresponding organization; Figure 63 shows an indicative screenshot of such an internal webpage. We found 1000 organizations in this hub containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address, (e) a short description and (f) date.

Figure 63. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.retegas.org/) with the information we extracted

## Italian Hub 3 (http://www.retecosol.org/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However, after clicking on "Link" (found on the upper left) some categories of organizations revealed (i.e. "Commercio Equo", "Consumo Solidale", "Cooperative Sociali", etc.). Each category contained a list of organizations. We found 83 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) a short description and (d) date (of publication).

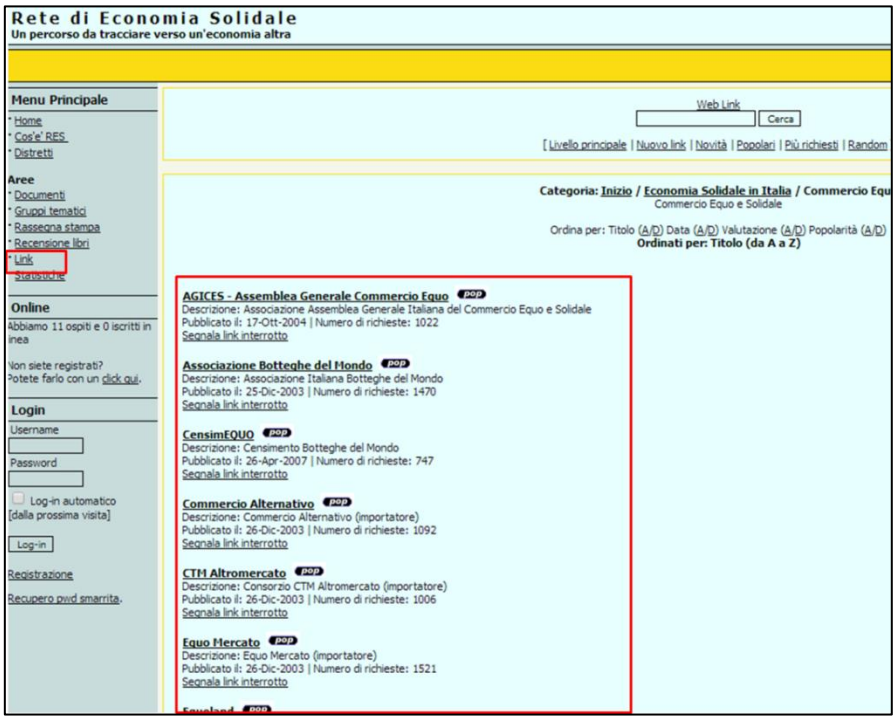



Figure 64. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.retecosol.org/) with the information we extracted

## Italian Hub 4 (http://www.tempomat.it/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However, after clicking on the link reference with the title "Le Banche del Tempo in Italia", a new webpage with

several pages on organizations revealed. Each organization had a link to an internal webpage that contained more information about it (shown in Figure 65). We found 132 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address, (e) short description and (f) date (when the information for the organization have been updated).

**Figure 65. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.tempomat.it/) with the information we extracted**

## Italian Hub 5 (http://www.abitarenellacrisi.org/)

The homepage of the hub did not contain any list of organizations. However, after clicking on “Chi e dove siamo / Sportelli” (found on the upper menu bar) a list of areas around Italy revealed; after clicking on each area the list of organizations that are located there are shown. Figure 66 shows the organizations that are located in Milan. The total number of organizations we found in the hub is 26 and they contain the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, and (d) e-mail address.

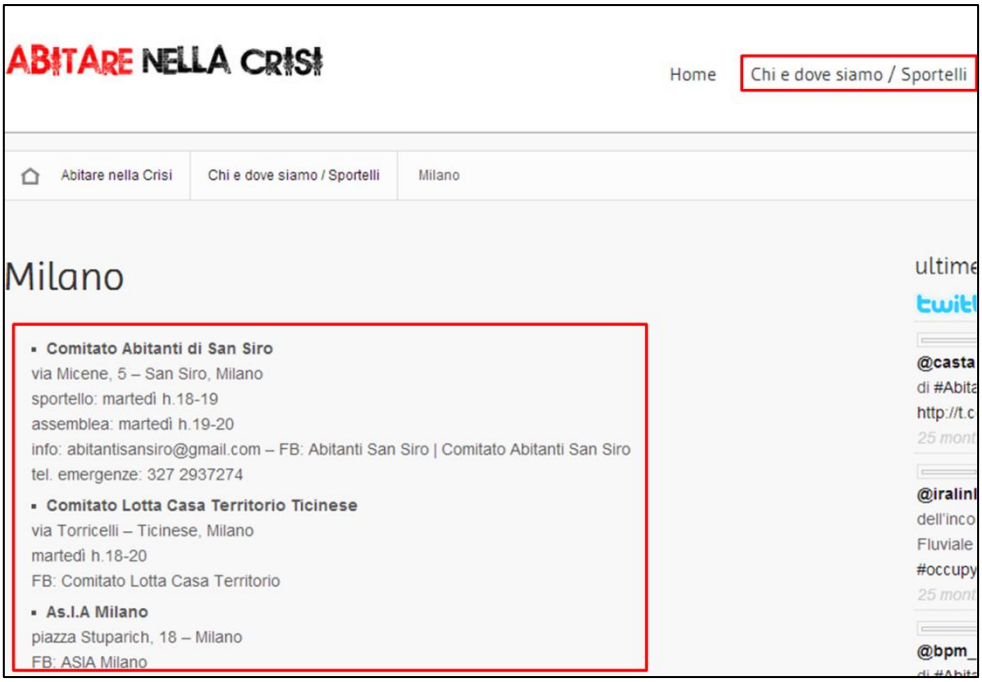



Figure 66. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.abitarenellacrisi.org/) with the information we extracted

## Italian Hub 6 (http://www.coworkingproject.com/)

The list of organizations can be found after clicking on "TUTTI I COWO (MAPPA)". This shows a map with references to all the corresponding organizations around Italy. We found 114 organizations containing information about (a) their title and (b) their website URL.

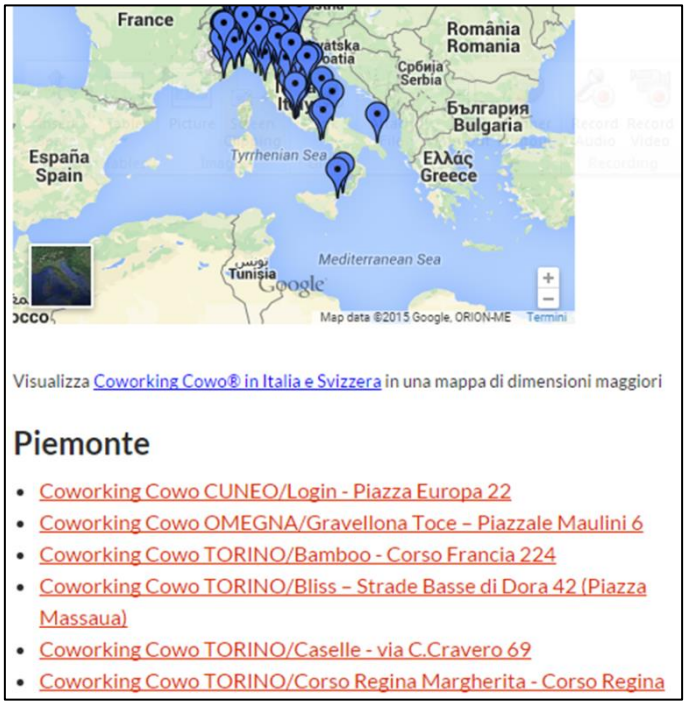



Figure 67. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.coworkingproject.com/)

## Italian Hub 7 (http://www.coworkingfor.com/)

The footer of the website of the hub contains a list areas around Italy. After clicking on any of them the organizations that are located in this area are shown; Figure 68 shows an indicative screenshot. We found 209 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (d) a short description.

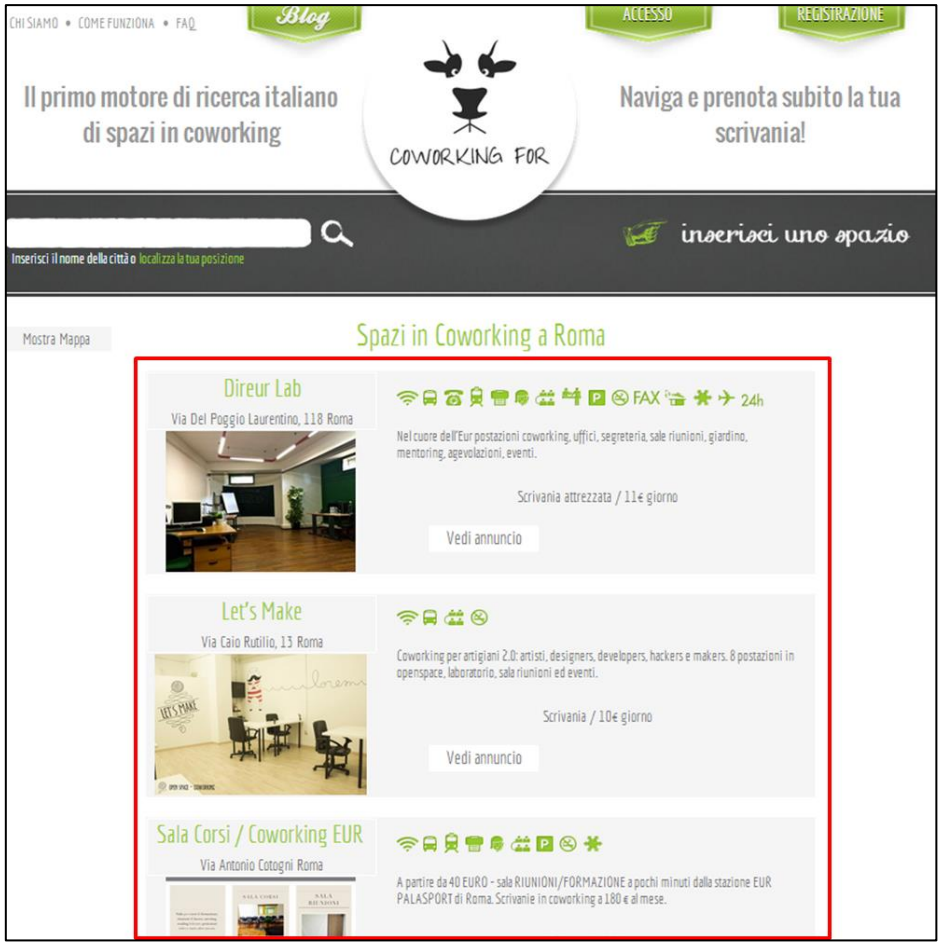



**Figure 68. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.coworkingfor.com/) with the information we extracted**

## Italian Hub 8 (http://www.associazionenazionalebdt.it/)

The homepage of the website contained a reference with the title "Elenco delle Banche del Tempo in Italia" that revealed a list of time-banks in various areas around Italy organized according to their location. Figure 69 shows an indicative screenshot. We found 303 time-banks containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) e-mail address, (d) contact information and (e) the city/province they are located in.

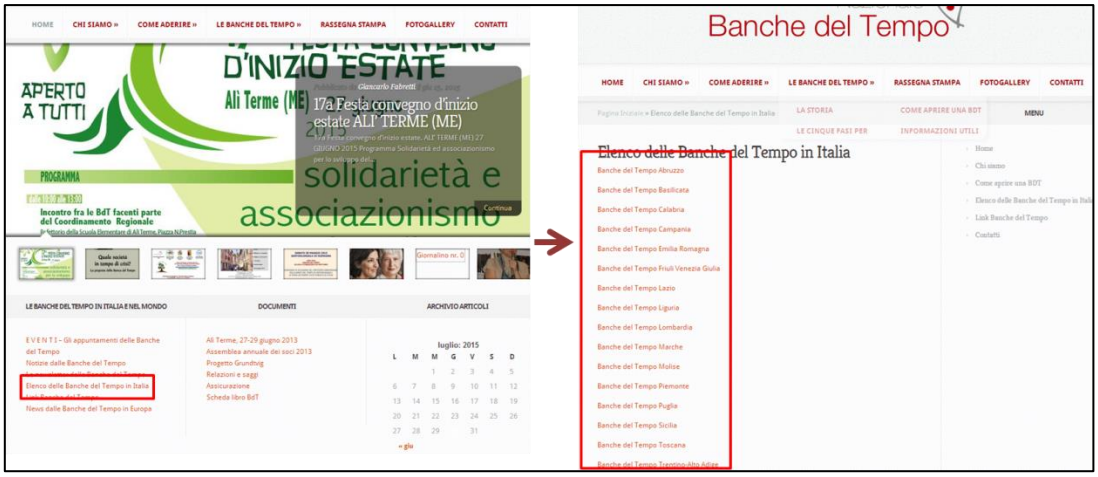



**Figure 69. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.associazionenazionalebdt.it) with the information we extracted**

## Italian Hub 9 (http://www.altromercato.it/it)

The homepage of the website did not contain any list of organizations. However after clicking on the link with title "tutti i punti venditta" (found in the middle of the webpage) we found a map with a list of 7 organizations. Figure 70 shows an indicative screenshot. We found 7 time-banks containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) e-mail address, and (d) contact information.

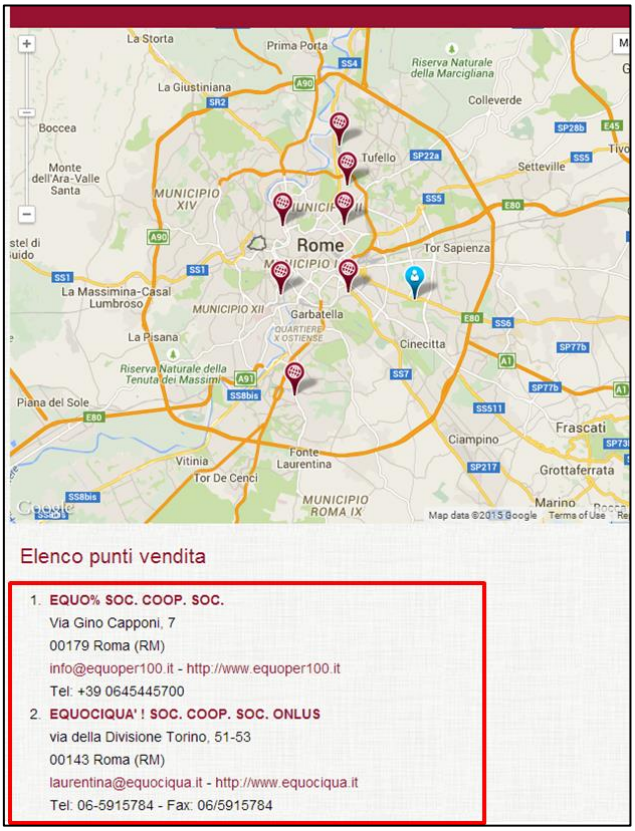



**Figure 70. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.altromercato.it/it) with the information we extracted**

## Italian Hub 10 (https://romattiva.wordpress.com/centrisocialiroma)

The homepage of the website contained a list of social centers around Rome. Figure 71 shows an indicative screenshot. We found 61 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) e-mail address, and (d) contact information.

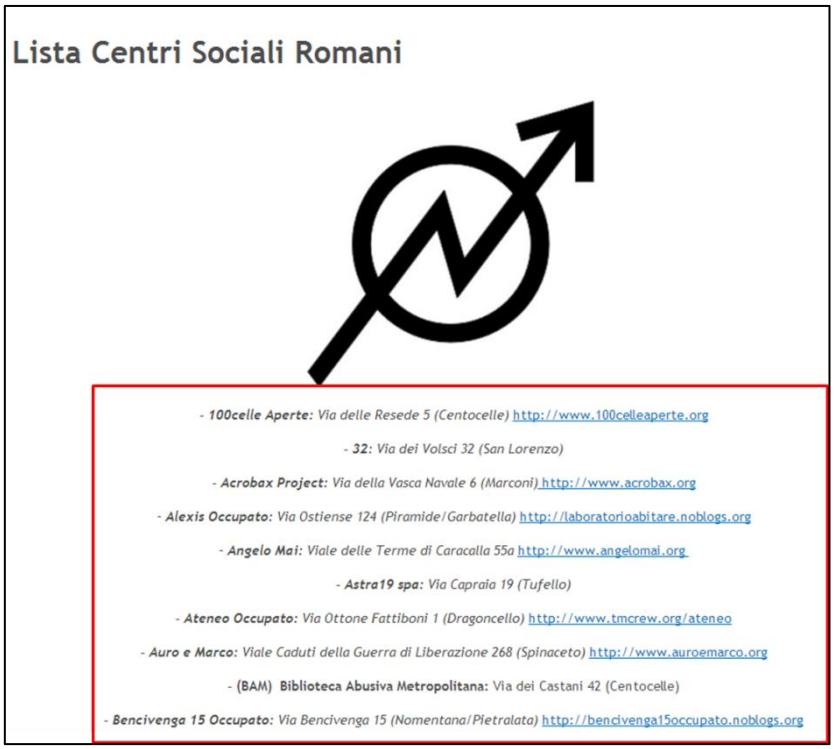



**Figure 71. Snapshot from the Italian hub (https://romattiva.wordpress.com/centrisocialiroma) with the information we extracted**

## Italian Hub 11 (http://www.bilancidigiustizia.it/)

This website is actually a network of family groups practicing alternative economic choices. Although it seems to be an individual website describing their activities, it contains some links to other websites that can be found after clicking on SITI AMICI (found on the menu bar). In total we found 11 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) a short description, (d) contact information and (e) e-mail address.

## Italian Hub 12 (http://www.cooperazione.net/)

This website is actually a center for cooperative activities. Although it seems to be an individual website describing their activities, it contains some links to other websites that can be found after clicking on LINK (found on the menu bar). In total we found 7 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) a short description, (d) contact information and (e) e-mail address.

## Italian Hub 13 (http://www.punk4free.org/concerti/elenco-locali-e-centri-sociali.html)

This website contains a list of various social centers. Figure 72 shows an indicative screenshot. In total we found 849 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, and (c) contact information.

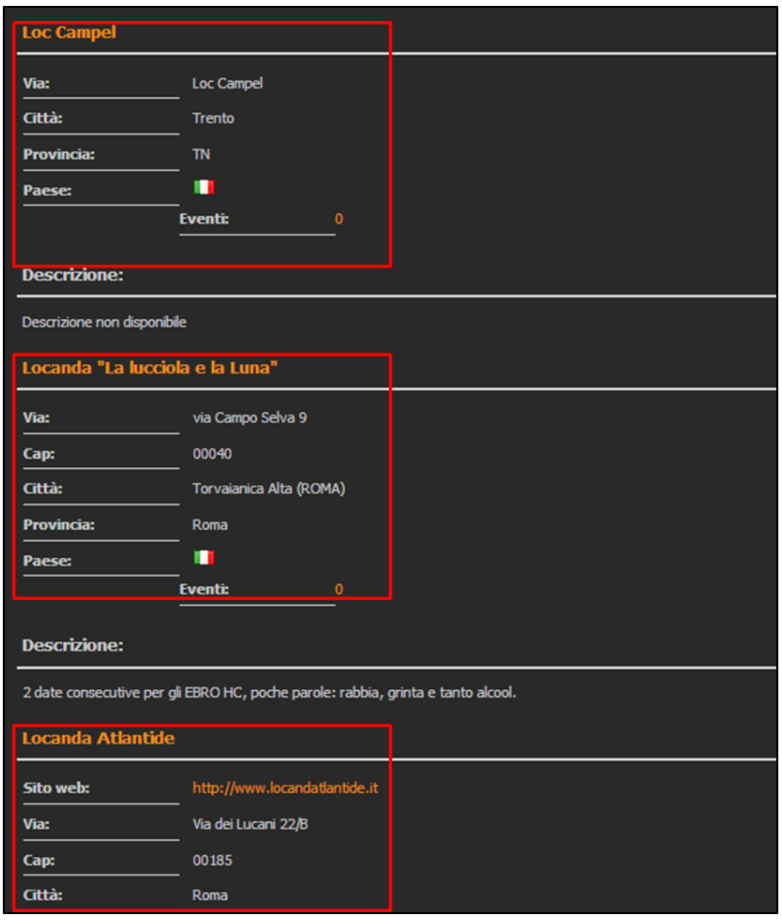



Figure 72. Snapshot from the Italian hub (http://www.punk4free.org/concerti/elenco-locali-e-centri-sociali.html) with the information we extracted

## Italian Individual Websites

The list of individual websites has been analyzed manually. This means that we extracted manually information about the corresponding organizations after visiting them in a web browser. However we noticed that some of the individual websites were actually hub containing list of other organizations (i.e. http://www.altreconomia.it/site/fr_contenuto_detail.php?intId=2913 , http://www.associazionenazionalebdt.it/ , http://www.altromercato.it/it). The analysis of the individual websites revealed 864 organizations and we extracted the following information: (a) the title, (b) the website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) a short description.

The only problem we faced with the individual websites is that we could not analyze the following website because it no longer exists.

- http://www.reteambientalesociale.org

## 5.9 UK Networks

**UK Hub 1 (http://www.homelessuk.org/search/searchService.asp?ds=1)**

This hub provides a search service that assists users to find organizations according to several criteria. So we used this service without providing any keywords and this returned all the organizations. Each organization in the results space contains a reference link that opens a new webpage containing more information about the corresponding organization. Figure 73 shows an indicative screenshot of such a webpage. We found 7243 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) a short description.

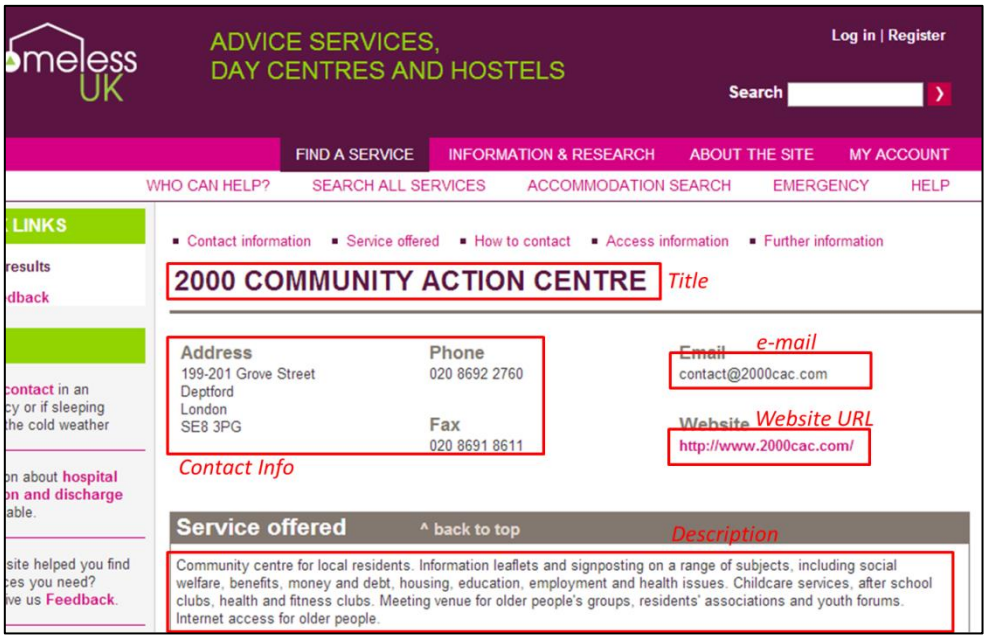



Figure 73. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.homelessuk.org/search/searchService.asp?ds=1) with the information we extracted

**UK Hub 2 (http://www.self-help.org.uk/search/)**

This hub provides a search service that assists users to find organizations according to several criteria. So we used this service without providing any keywords and this returned all the organizations. Each organization in the results space contains a reference link that opens a new webpage containing more information about the corresponding organization. Figure 74 shows an indicative screenshot of such a webpage. We found 2227 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) a short description.

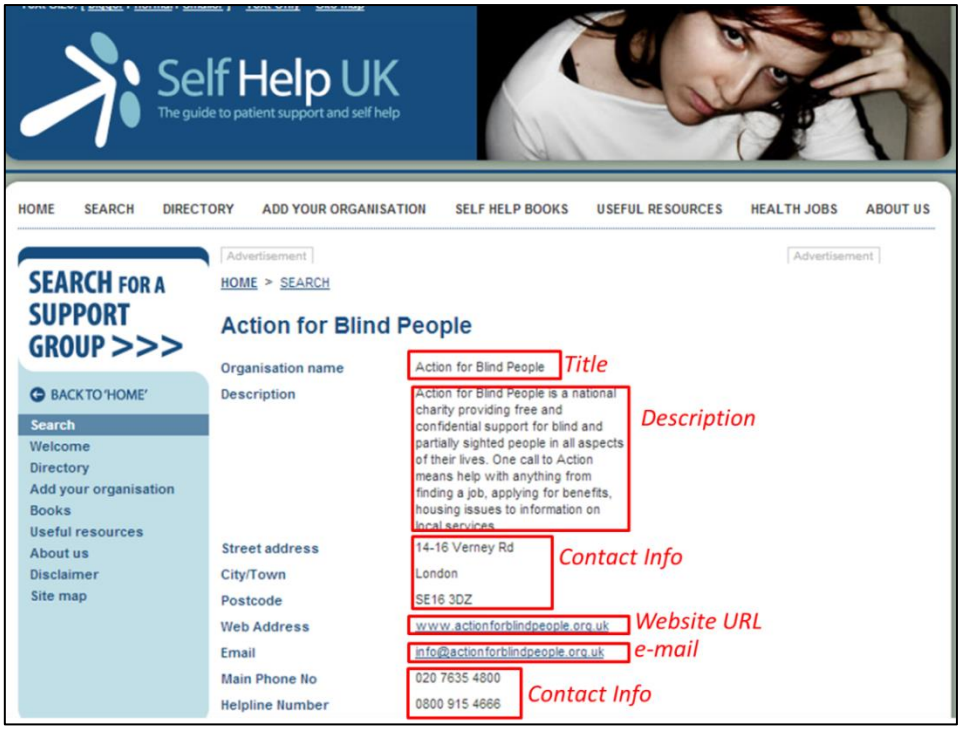



Figure 74. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.self-help.org.uk/search/) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 3 (http://locality.org.uk/members/)

The hub contains a map with all the available resources. Each pin on the map represents a single organization. Each pin is clickable and once clicked a new pop-up window will show up containing a description of the organization and a link to an internal webpage containing more information about the corresponding organization. This is the information we extracted and is shown in Figure 75 (in red rectangles the particular information we extracted). We found 700 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) a short description.

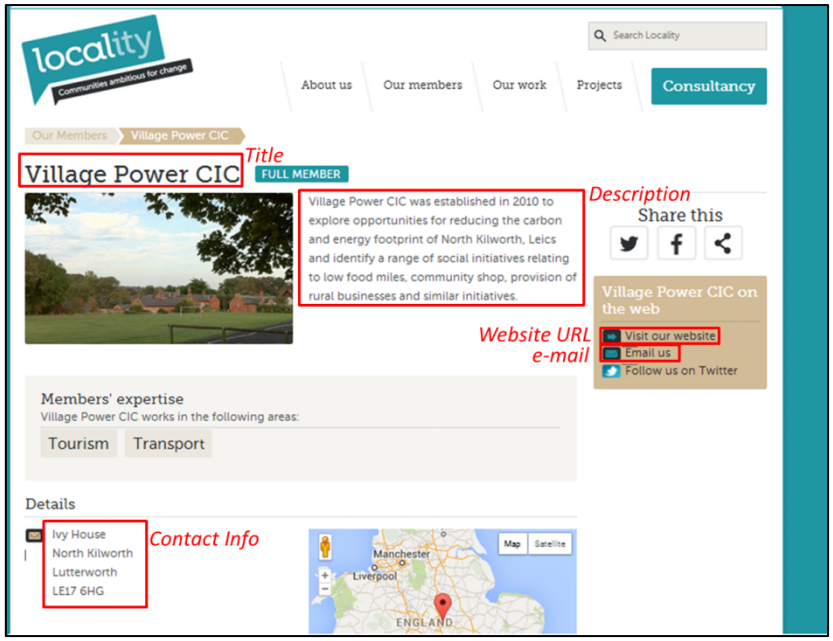



Figure 75. Snapshot from the English hub (http://locality.org.uk/members/) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 4 (http://www.dtascot.org.uk/content/directory-of-members/directory)

The hub contains a list of organizations, sorted in alphabetical order. Each organization in the list contains a link (with the name "Read more") that points to a new internal webpage that contains more information about the organization. Figure 76 shows an indicative screenshot of such an internal webpage with the information we extracted (shown in red rectangles). We found 230 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address, (e) short description and (f) the date that the organization has been established.

Figure 76. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.dtascot.org.uk/content/directory-of-members/directory) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 5 (http://www.dtawales.org.uk/by-name/)

The hub contains a list of organizations, sorted in alphabetical order. Each organization in the list is actually a reference that points to a new internal webpage that contains more information about the organization. Figure 77 shows an indicative screenshot of such an internal webpage with the information we extracted (shown in red rectangles). We found 40 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address, and (e) short description.

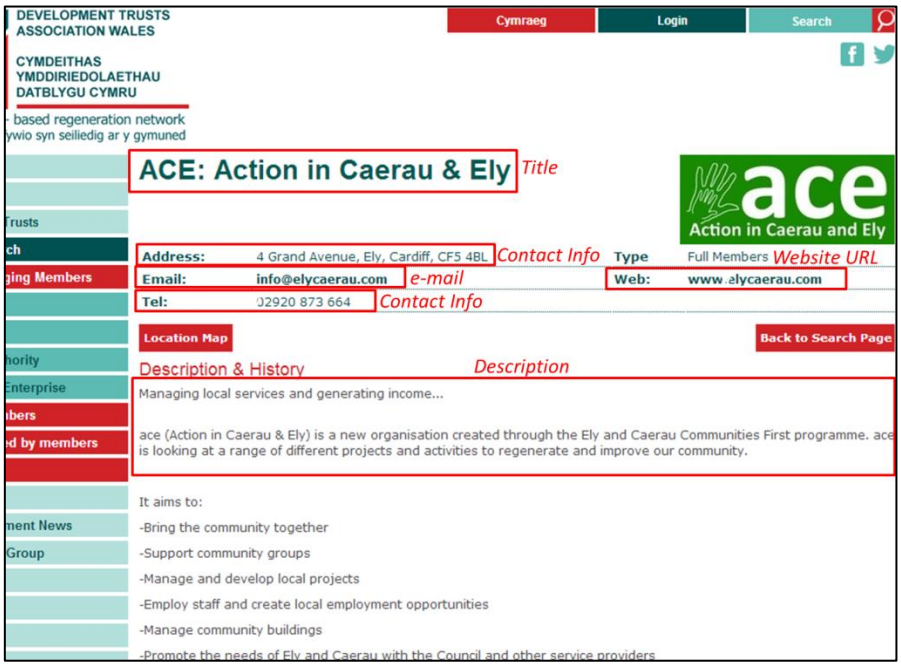



**Figure 77. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.dtawales.org.uk/by-name/) with the information we extracted**

## UK Hub 6 (http://www.uk.coop/directory)

This hub provides a search service that assists users in finding organizations according to several criteria. So we used this service without providing any keywords and this returned all the organizations. Each organization in the results space contains a reference link that opens a new webpage containing more information about the corresponding organization. Figure 78 shows an indicative screenshot of such a webpage. We found 12717 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (e) a short description.

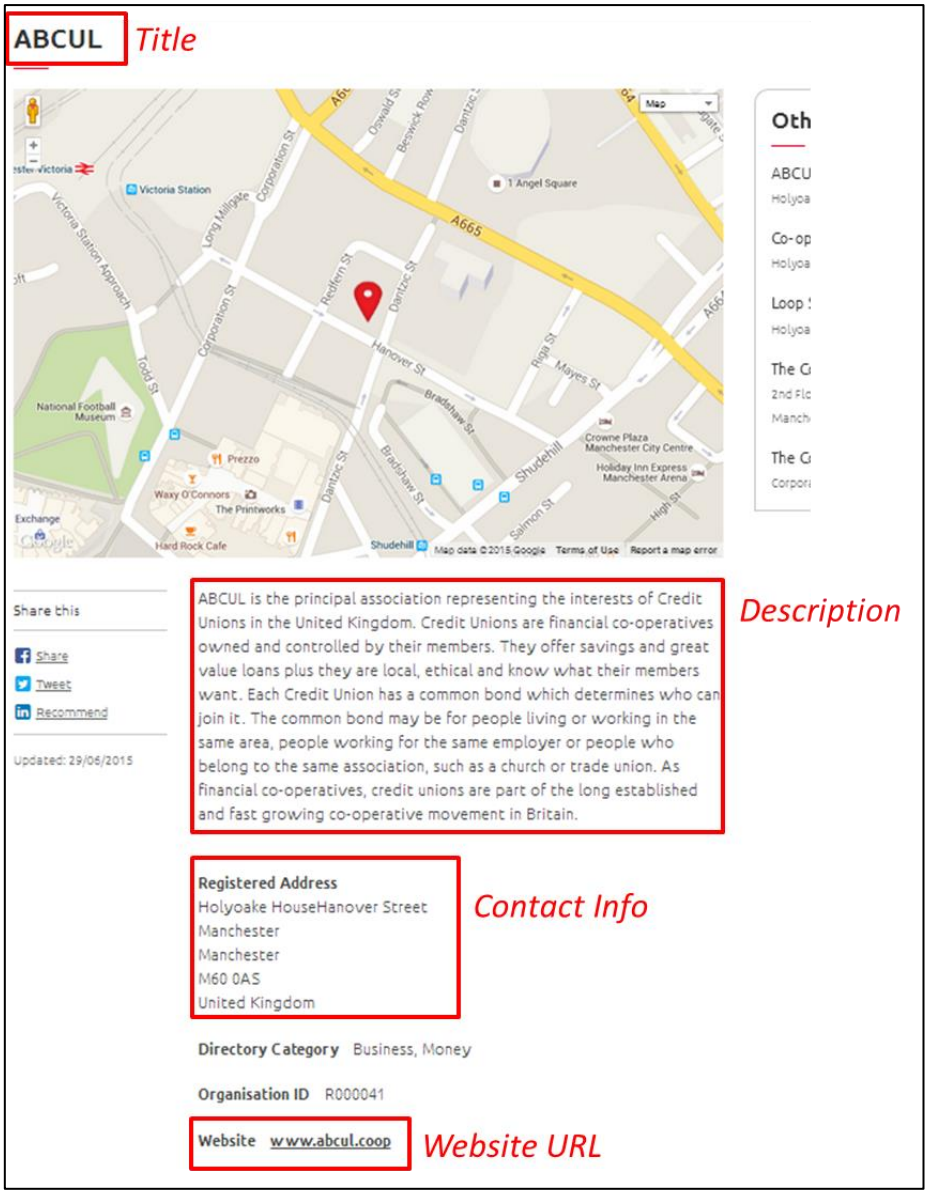



Figure 78. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.uk.coop/directory) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 7 (http://buysocialdirectory.org.uk/directory)

The hub contains a list of organizations, sorted in alphabetical order. Each organization in the list is actually a reference that points to a new internal webpage that contains more information about the organization. Figure 79 shows an indicative screenshot of such an internal webpage with the information we extracted (shown in red rectangles). We found 8556 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, and (c) contact information.

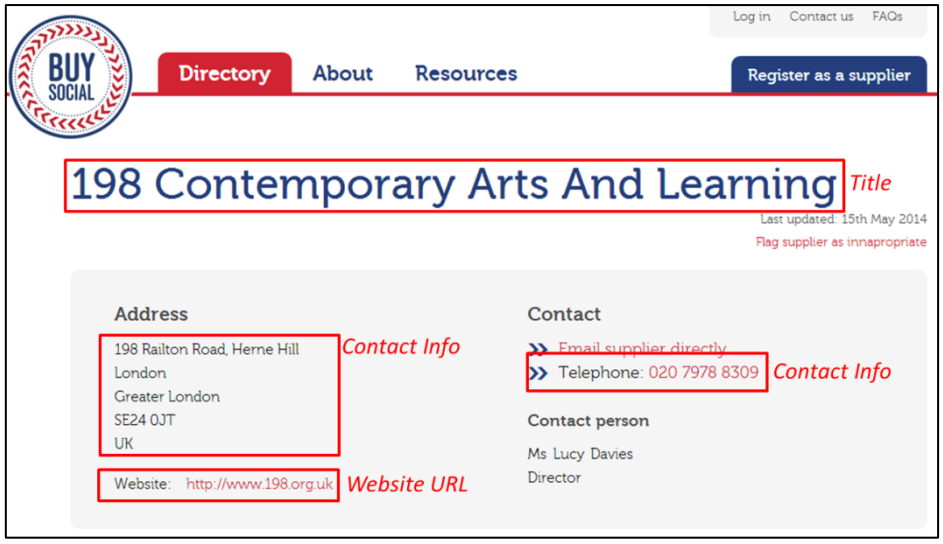



Figure 79. Snapshot from the English hub (http://buysocialdirectory.org.uk/directory) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 8 (http://www.mygreendirectory.info/listing/location/united-kingdom)

The hub contains a list of organizations, splitted in several pages. Figure 80 shows an indicative screenshot of one organization with the information we extracted (shown in red rectangles). Of course we extracted the information for all the organizations by visiting all the available pages of results. We found 1858 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information and (d) a short description.

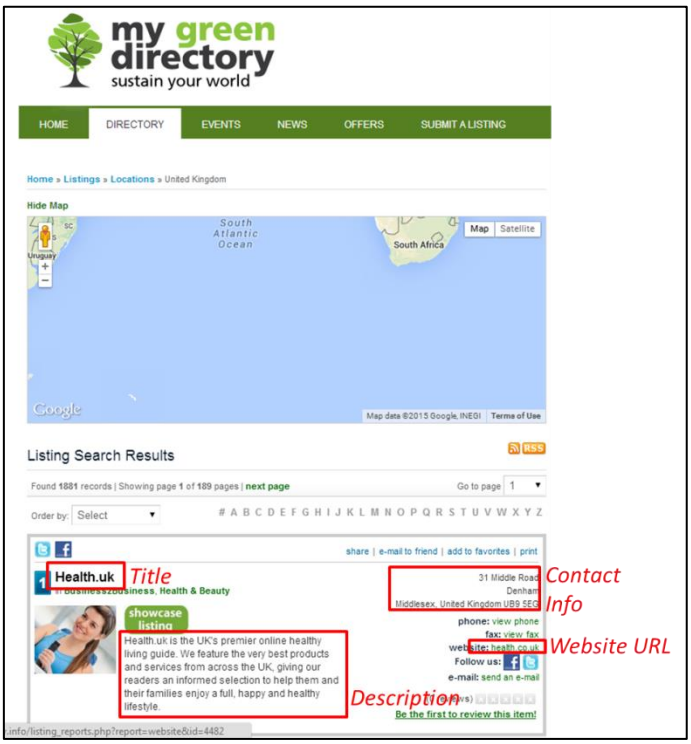



Figure 80. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.mygreendirectory.info/listing/location/united-kingdom) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 9 (http://www.letslinkuk.net/regions/uk-map.htm)

The hub contains an interactive map (shown in Figure 81) that allows the user to first restrict his choices to a specific area of interest (i.e. a city in UK) and then inspect the organizations that are located in this area. This requires several clicks from the user and furthermore the list of organizations is not always given homogeneously. For these reasons we could not extract the organizations in an automatic way from this hub.

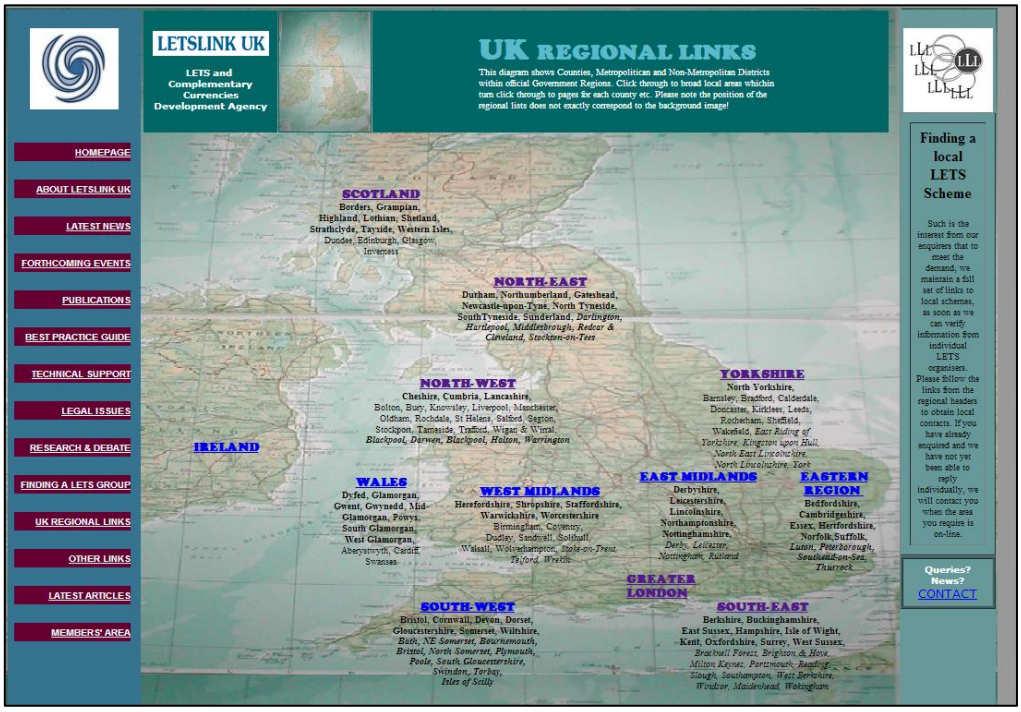



Figure 81. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.letslinkuk.net/regions/uk-map.htm)

## UK Hub 10 (http://www.communityshops.coop/shops)

The hub contains an interactive map that shows the locations of the various organizations. The organizations can also be viewed as a list after clicking on the tab with the name “Shops List”. Each organization refers to an internal webpage that contains more information about it. Figure 82 shows an indicative screenshot of the webpage of an organization. We found 336 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, and (d) the date that each organization opened.

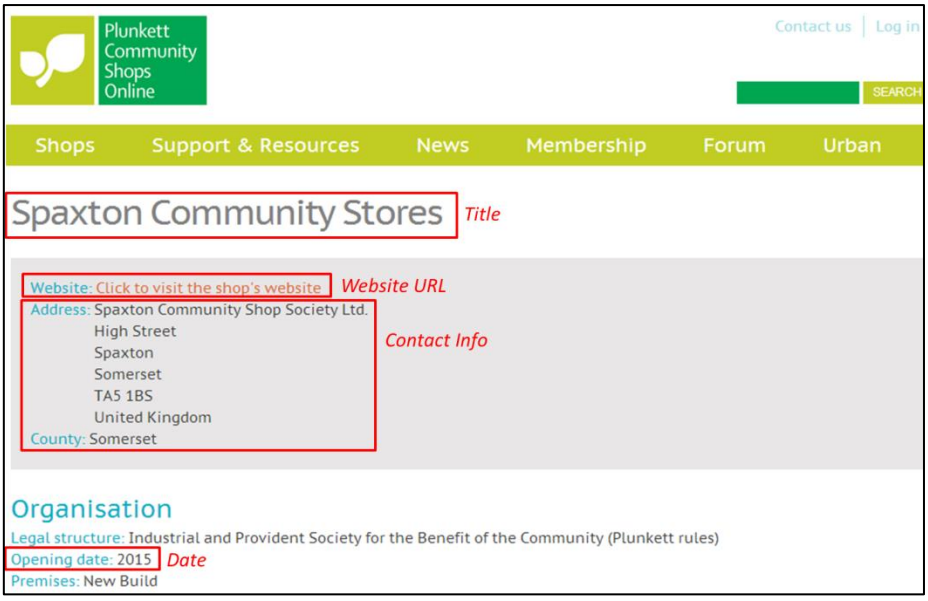



Figure 82. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.communityshops.coop/shops) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 11 (http://animalrightsuk.org/localanimalrightsgroups.html)

The hub contains a list of organizations categorized according to their location. Each organization is a link that opens a new pop-up window containing information about the corresponding organization (shown in Figure 83). We found 101 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, and (d) e-mail address.

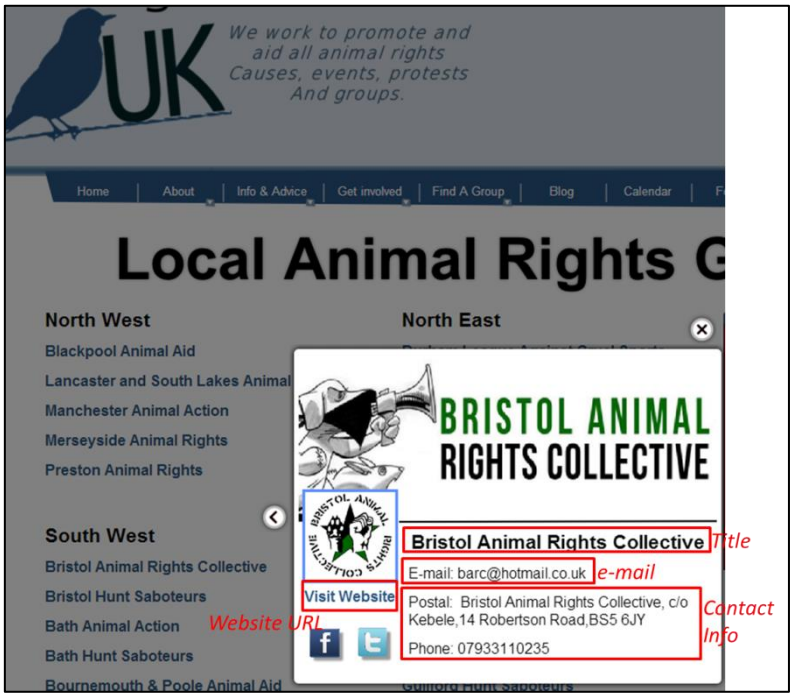



Figure 83. Snapshot from the English hub (http://animalrightsuk.org/localanimalrightsgroups.html) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 12 (http://www.transitionnetwork.org/initiatives/by-number)

The hub contains a list of organizations. Each organization contains a link that points to an internal webpage that contains more information about it. Figure 84 shows an indicative screenshot of such a webpage. We found 460 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, and (d) a short description.

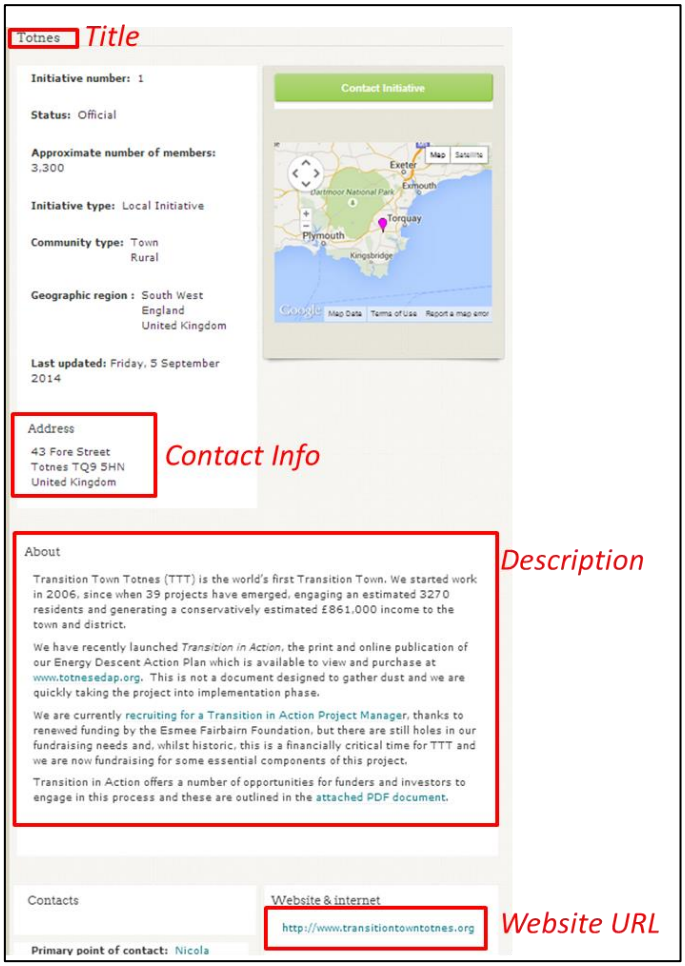



**Figure 84. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.transitionnetwork.org/initiatives/by-number) with the information we extracted**

## UK Hub 13 (http://www.globaljustice.org.uk/contact-local-group)

The hub contains a list of organizations categorized according to their location. The only information we could extract from the hub is (a) the title of the organization, (b) the website URL of the organization and (c) the area. In total we found 49 organizations.

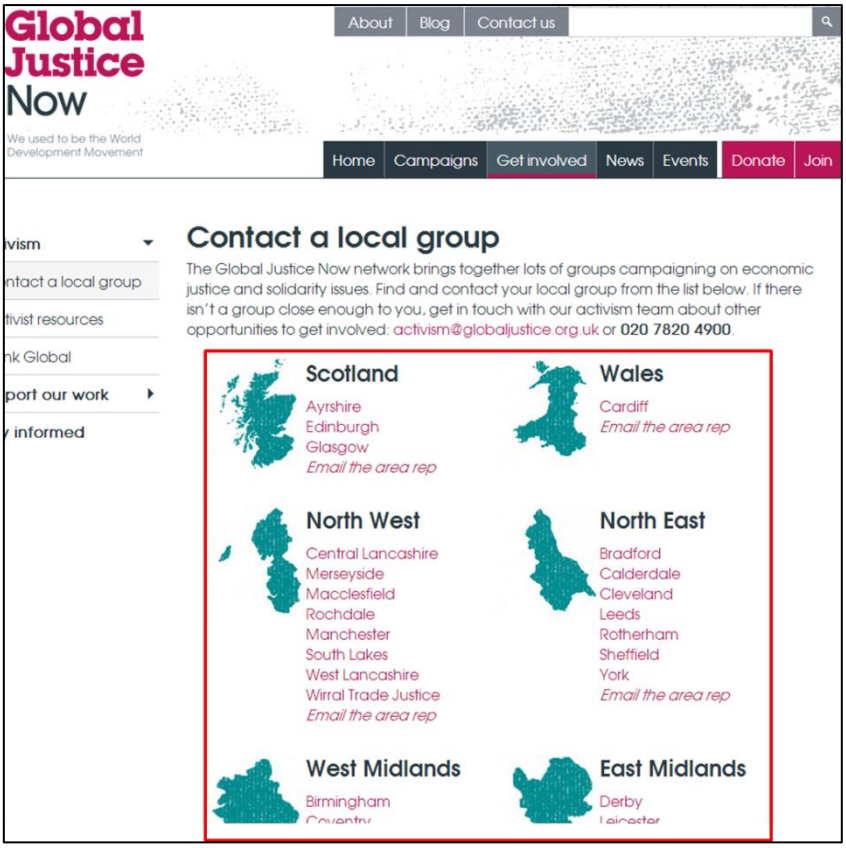



Figure 85. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.transitionnetwork.org/initiatives/by-number)

## UK Hub 14 (http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/boycotts/boycottslist.aspx)

The hub contains a list of organizations, sorted in alphabetical order. Figure 86 shows an indicative screenshot of the list. We found 65 organizations with the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, and (e) short description.

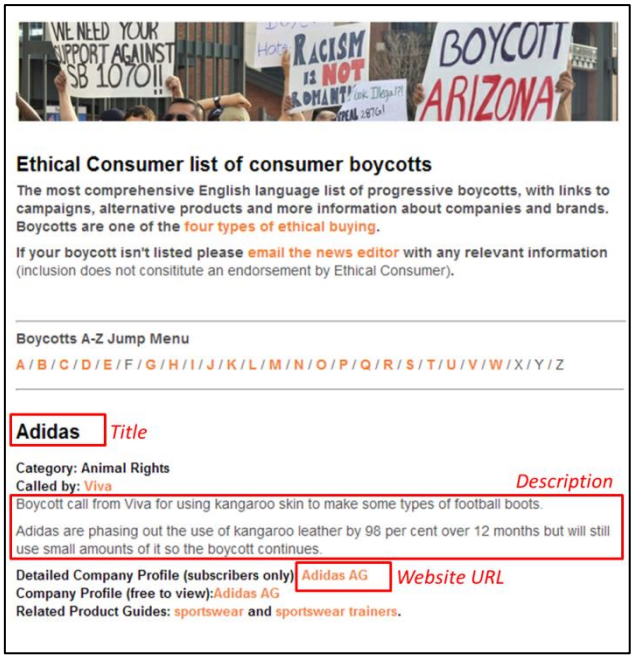



Figure 86. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.ethicalconsumer.org/boycotts/boycottslist.aspx) with the information we extracted

## UK Hub 15 (http://www.stonewall.org.uk/at_home/whats_in_my_area/default.asp)

This hub provides a search service that assists users in finding organizations. So we used this service without providing any keywords and this returned all the organizations. Figure 87 shows the list of organizations. We found 709 organizations containing the following information: (a) title, (b) website URL, (c) contact information, (d) e-mail address and (e) a short description.

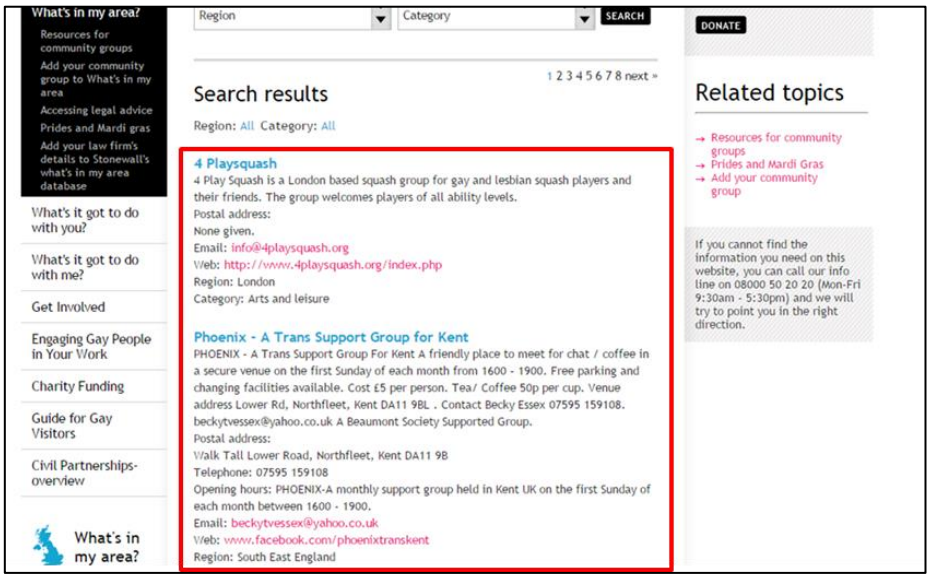



Figure 87. Snapshot from the English hub (http://www.stonewall.org.uk/at_home/whats_in_my_area/default.asp) with the information we extracted

**UK Individual Websites**

The list of individual websites has been analyzed manually. This means that we extracted manually information about the corresponding organizations after visiting them in a web browser. The analysis of the individual websites revealed 5 organizations and we extracted the following information: (a) the title, (b) the website URL, (c) contact information including address, postal code and telephone numbers, (d) e-mail address and (e) the dates that the organization has been active.

# 6 Merging the list of organizations

After extracting the information about the organizations from one hub, we stored them as CSV values in an XLS file. This means that for each country we encountered several files. The next obvious step was to merge these lists into a single one. Apart from merging them we also had to remove the duplicate occurrences of the organizations. For this reason we exploited the OpenRefine tool. We used the title of the organizations and the website URLs to determine if there are duplicates.

After merging the lists for each country we stored them in a single Excel file. Each file contained the following sheets:

- Sheet with name "**with URLs**": It consists of all the organizations that contain a website URL
- Sheet with name "**without URLs**": It consists of all the organizations that do not contain a website URL
- Sheet with name "**All**": It consists of all the organizations. Practically it is a merged list containing the organizations of the two previous sheets.

# 7 Downloading the websites of organizations

Apart from extracting information for the lists of organizations from the hubs, it was required to download the contents of the website of the identified organizations. This would allow: (a) the offline accessibility and processing the organizations and (b) the scientific verification of the analysis process. As regards the latter, it was important to download the contents of the website, since the internet is a rather unstable environment were websites that are available today, might not be there in future (even after a few days). Furthermore in order to control the size of the downloaded websites, since they could contains a lot of information (in terms of hyperlinks that refer to other content), we decided to download only the homepage of the website; this is the content that a user can see after visiting a website using his web browser.

We had two different alternatives for downloading the websites. More specifically we could download:

a. the original files of the websites (i.e. HTML files, CSS files, images, etc.). This option would result in the creation of a folder containing the corresponding files for each website.

b. the homepage of the website and transform it into a PDF document. This option would result in the construction of a single PDF file for each organization.

For option (a) we could use the tool GNU Wget (see Section 3.5) while for option (b) we could use the tool WKhtmlTOpdf (see section 3.6). Each option has pros and cons; option (a) offers more flexibility since we can specify how many contents of a website will be downloaded (i.e. download the contents after following the links recursively) however it will end up downloading a lot of files for a given website. On the other hand option (b) downloads only a specific part of a website however it is more convenient for offline reading since it produces a single PDF file that can be easily be reviewed and printed in paper. Considering that our purpose was to download only the homepage of each website, we decided to follow option (b).

We used the tool WKhtmlTOpdf for downloading the contents of the websites of the organizations for all the countries. Some of the websites have not been downloaded. This happens because: (a) their access was forbidden during the downloading process (June-July 2015) or (b) the websites were not active any more or (c) the websites contain dynamic contents that cannot be stored or printed for offline reading (i.e. content that requires flash player). The filename of the downloaded websites has the following format: ***ID-websiteURL.pdf***, where ID is the value of the organization as it can be found in the produced Excel file (in the sheet "with URLs") and websiteURL is the value of the URL as it can be found in the same sheet of the Excel file, after removing some of its characters, so that it can be used as a filename. An example (taken from the Greek network) is 10-http___symplefsi_org.pdf.

Upon the completion of the above process we inspected the lists of websites that were not downloaded and executed the above process again using them as input. The second run was necessary for ensuring that we downloaded all the websites we could; therefore we would like to eliminate the issue that certain sites were not available for a short period during the downloading process, but were active after a while.

# 8 Conclusions

The main purpose of this deliverable was to describe the process for the analysis of the wide range of networks, organizations and groups engaged in "alternative forms of resilience" as seen in recent solidarity and other social innovation practices across the nine countries which are involved in the project (e.g. barter networks, food banks, time banks, alternative coins, free medical services, soup kitchens, etc.)

The process included 3 main activities: (a) extracting particular information about such organizations and groups as they can be found from a set of representative hubs, and storing them in a form suitable for further analysis (in an Excel File) (b) merging the produced lists into a single one, and omitting any duplicate occurrences of an organization, and (c) downloading the contents of the organizations that can be found online (through their website).

The outcome that will be distributed to the LiveWHAT consortium is: (a) one Excel file for each country, containing the (merged) list of organizations that were found for each country, (b) one Excel file for each country, containing the organizations that were found for each hub; the results of each hub will be stored as a separate sheet in the file, (c) the pdf documents that contain the contents of the downloaded websites, and (d) the present deliverable that describes the entire process.