



## Open Badge Network O2A1 Collection of Use Cases

Outcome O2A2 – Use Cases	
Document information	
Declared due date of deliverable	
Reviewed due date of deliverable	31/03/16
Actual submission date	
Organisation name of lead contractor for this outcome	Eric Rousselle
Revision	Version 4
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## Use Cases

### Introduction

The use-cases will feed into the work of several activities and intellectual outputs:

- ◇ The use cases will be used to integrate / configure / adapt the existing tools and services to match the requirements elicited from them. The requirements that couldn't be integrated (for example, the backpack federation) will be used to feed into the future developments.
- ◇ The use-cases will be used for dissemination, and included in the portal (O6A3) to create a dynamic map of all the initiatives the project is in cooperation with. They will also be used by other partners working on the construction of the European Open Badge Network, to establish a list of potential Associated Partners.

### 1. Badge application for recognition of prior learning

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]		Eric Rousselle					
Use Case Title		Badge application for recognition of prior learning					
Date Created:		24.3.2016					
Earner		Issuer		Audience		Displayer	
Other (please specify)							

Criteria	The use case described here is generic. Criteria are defined by users implementing the badging strategy described here.
Context	Badges are often issued after an earner has completed some task. Such a task can be for example completion of a course or achievement of some work. Getting a badge after the completion of some formal task works well, when earners are identified members of the organisation, which issues the badges (for

	<p>example students or employees). But it doesn't work, when there is a need to recognize prior learning of potential job applicants or students.</p>
Users	<p>Badge issuing organisations such as schools, universities, companies, associations and public sector's organisations. Badge application designers and reviewers. They can be for example teachers, advisors, personal managers, recruitment managers, head-hunters, etc.</p> <p>Other actors are applicants, such as students, association members, employees and job applicants.</p>
Description:	<p>A badge application is a badge combined with a form. It is published in a web page so that any potential earner can apply for it. The main idea is that a badge is used to display a set of competences and requirements that an applicant should match to get it. The application form can contain question/answer fields, text fields and upload fields for evidences such as files and links.</p>
User goal / value	<p>We could list here a great number of cases related to this badge application feature. The main point is to understand that a badge application is a way to find skilled people from a population of potential applicants and to recognise their skills and competences. An important point here is that the earners are active applicants. Badge applications can also be used for setting goals and making them visible to potential applicants. For example, a badge application could be displayed for a future job position, which requires new competences and skills. Employees interested in the position could set their professional development goals based on this badge (or badges).</p>
Environment/platform :	<p>A platform supporting this flow and features is required</p>
Usage scenarios	<p>The applicant can see from the badge description field and criteria page the skills and competences required to get the badge. In the application form displayed below the badge, is the place where the</p>

	<p>applicant demonstrates how his competences match with the badge issuer requirements. Evidences can be answers or artefacts the applicant uploads in the form. After the applicant has submitted his application, the issuer reviews and accepts or rejects it.</p> <p>A badge application can be used by different kind of organisations for different purposes. Here are some examples:</p> <p>Finding and rewarding skilled administrators</p> <p>A software company has a great number of customers and thousands of users. The company's goal is to reward the users who have been in charge of their system administration by recognising their skills and issuing them a system administrator badge. The problem is that this company has no accurate way to identify who has been working or is working as an administrator. A solution is to set up a badge application and to publish it in the company website, so that potential applicants can apply for it. The same principal could be used to identify skilled employees, partners, trainers, etc.</p> <p>Applying for a job with a badge application</p> <p>An employer could design a badge displaying the competences required for a job or position and a form to capture applicant's evidences. The benefit of such process is that the employer will have to reflect on the skills and competences actually required for the job and will have to go deeper behind the title and the formal description of the job. A well-designed badge criteria page is also useful for a job applicant to get a clear picture of the competences and skills required for the job. This can also be useful for staff members to see; what are the competences related to different job positions.</p> <p>The form combined to the badge application can also be convenient for both employer and applicants. From the employer's point of view, setting an application form is a good way to shape and collect all applicants' evidences in a single format. It makes it easier for the employer to compare and evaluate submitted</p>
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	<p>applications but it also helps applicants to provide all the information required. Getting a badge from a company showing, that the badge earner has fulfilled requirements for a job or a position should be valuable evidence in earner’s portfolio.</p> <p>We could list here a great number of cases related to this badge application feature. The main point is to understand that a badge application is a way to find skilled people from a population of potential applicants and to recognise their skills and competences. An important point here is that the earners are active applicants. Badge applications can also be used for setting goals and making them visible to potential applicants. For example, a badge application could be displayed for a future job position, which requires new competences and skills. Employees interested in the position could set their professional development goals based on this badge (or badges).</p>
<p>Frameworks</p>	
<p>Evidence</p>	<p>Evidences are produced by applicants. The applicant can see from the badge description field and criteria page the skills and competences required to get the badge. In the application form displayed below the badge, is the place where the applicant demonstrates how his competences match with the badge issuer requirements. Evidences can be answers or artefacts the applicant uploads in the form. After the applicant has submitted his application, the issuer reviews and accepts or rejects it.</p>
<p>Quality</p>	<p>Creator of the badge is responsible of the quality of his badge and badge application questions. Schools can point to national quality frameworks (for example OPE.FI) in Finland. Companies can point to internal or industry quality frameworks.</p>
<p>Notes and Issues:</p>	

## 2. Using badges as a way to express social or political statements

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Eric Rousselle						
Use Case Title	Using badges as a way to express social or political statements						
<b>Date Created:</b>	24.3.2016						
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case: any specific role							
<b>Earnner</b>		<b>Issuer</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayer</b>	
<b>Other (please specify)</b>							

Criteria	The badge criteria page doesn't tell about the criteria that should be fulfilled to get the badge, but is more like a manifest page, that tells about ideas, values and attitudes of the badge designer and persons and the organisation, which displays the badge.
Context	Badges are usually seen as a way to capture and display things we learn. This kind of badge is used to communicate that the badge earner agrees and supports the ideas or values expressed by the badge. In this case, the badge earner (traditional terminology), is not really an earner but more a badge claimer or supporter. The badge designer / issuer does not reward him or her, but he or she just wants to get the badge to display it.
Users	The designer and issuer of this kind of badge would be an association, possibly a school or an individual. The earner is any individual, a group of people or an organisation, which is interested in using a badge to express some statement and / or to be recognised as a member of a community supporting the statement, values or attitudes expressed by the badge.
Description:	Issuing this kind of badge doesn't require evidences produced by the badge claimer or assessment by the issuer. The badge is created and published on the web (campaign site, social media).

	<p>Technically, the badge can be delivered in different ways. The simplest one for the receiver is to fill in his or her email address in a simple input field and to click the GET IT -button. Another way is to connect the badge with a questionnaire form, where the badge claimer submits some information for the badge designer. This information depends on context, so it is impossible to tell about it in details. It could be reasons like why the earner supports the values expressed by the badges or some testimonials. This information could be backed as an evidence or personal statement in the badge, if the earner wishes so.</p>
User goal / value	<p>to be recognised as a member of a community supporting the statement, values or attitudes expressed by the badge.</p>
Environment/platform :	<p>Platforms supporting badge applications. This can of badge can be awarded (“pushed”) to earners after some activity completion, but in most of the cases earners apply for the badge.</p>
Usage scenarios	<p>Badges can be created for example to increase the impact of campaigns, for example campaigns about human rights, environmental questions, etc.</p>
Frameworks	
Evidence	<p>This use case is not about recognition of skills and learning but about social statements, membership and communication. In many cases evidences are not required, badges are issued to people, who want them! “Je suis Charlie” badge can be earned by any person, who wants to support freedom of speech and express support to victims of terrorism.</p>
Quality	<p>Not relevant in this case.</p>
Notes and Issues:	<p>In this use case earners want to get a badge to display it to their friends or to the world. Receiving and displaying the badge should happen in one click. Badge earners don’t have to know about open</p>

	badges and all complicated concepts and systems (backpack) behind it.
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### 3. Open Badges in schools and higher education

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Eric Rousselle					
Use Case Title	Open Badges in schools and higher education					
<b>Date Created:</b>	24.3.2016					
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case: any specific role						
<b>Earner</b>		<b>Issuer</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayer</b>
<b>Other (please specify)</b>						

Criteria	
Context	schools and higher education
Users	Main actors are teachers, trainers, counsellors and the students they work with. The use cases described here are relevant also in any organisation, where badges are used in formal learning. For example, these actors can be trainers working in big companies training centres or in vocational continuing education centres.
Description:	Here we are not describing a single use case, but a collection of use cases related to the utilisation of badges in formal learning contexts. We choose to do so because they take place in the same context and are usually used by the same actors.
User goal / value	Using badges to make learning visible, to recognise current and prior learning, to set goals and learning pathways and to reward learners.
Environment/platform:	Badges can be issued after course completion from a LMS or in the

	<p>case or prior recognition of learning badges can be earned from badge applications.</p>
<p>Usage scenarios</p>	<p>The use cases described here can be grouped in 4 main categories:</p> <p>1. Using badges to make learning visible</p> <p>Schools and universities recognise and certify the learning of their students with degrees and different kind of certificates. Unfortunately, most of school credentials tell about the amount of work, which have been accomplished (hours) to complete some studies or pass some exam, but they hardly ever tell about the things that the students actually learned. It's a problem for employers but also for job applicants, who can't provide clear proof of their learning.</p> <p>Educational organisations can use badges to make visible learning, which actually happens in their curriculums. Issuing a badge as a digital representation of a credential makes sense if the badge designer puts some effort on developing a comprehensive criteria page that describes the skills and competences that the student actually masters, when he gets the credential related to the badge in question.</p> <p>During their studies students learn a lot of things, which are not captured by official curriculums. They are for example teamwork related skills or soft skills, which are valuable for employers and students, and can be recognised and made visible with badges. These kind of badges can be created by teachers or counsellors, but why not also by students.</p> <p>Designing a badge is for headmasters, teachers, counsellors and even for students a great way to reflect on the contents of curriculums and more so from a competence based point of view. From this perspective Open Badges standard is not only a way to make visible what students actually learn but it is also a powerful tool for developing studies and curriculums from a competence based learning perspective.</p> <p>2. Using badges to recognise prior learning</p>

	<p>Recognition of prior formal learning can be tricky, but recognition of prior informal learning is a real challenge for schools and for example for students coming from the work life, because they often have to study things that they already master to get degrees. An open badge can be used to recognise prior learning, because they are validated proof of learning and their criteria page tells about the criteria fulfilled by the badge earner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using badges can ease the evaluation work of teachers and counsellors, but this requires that the Open Badge standard becomes popular and widely used by associations, employers and educational organisations.</li> <li>- A good start for schools would be to work together on developing badge systems that would express common requirements. These badges could be displayed as badge applications (see the use case “Badge applications”). It would be an easy and time saving way for teachers and counsellors to capture, evaluate, accept or reject the evidences students provide about their prior learning.</li> </ul> <p>3. Badges to recognise teachers’ computer skills</p> <p>The evolution of the Internet and computer technology is fast and it is very challenging for schools and universities to capture and evaluate the skills of their teachers. A Finnish school network is trying to tackle this problem by developing a badge system for this purpose. A total of 60 badges have been developed using a specific competency framework. Each badge has been designed to capture and recognise a small number of skills and competences (for example “building a basic web page”). Badges express some progression and form learning paths. When a teacher has earned all the small badges contained in a learning path, he or she gets a milestone badge, which tells about the competences recognised in the learning path. In this user case badges are not issued after a course completion; badges are displayed in a web page and teachers can apply for them by filling evidences in application forms. Badges are issued when the applications submitted by teachers are reviewed and accepted. This user case shows how it is possible to capture and recognize teachers’ prior computer skills in several schools with the same</p>
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	<p>criteria using a badge system developed in collaboration by several partners.</p> <p>4. Using badges to set goals and learning pathways</p> <p>As we explained in the previous use case, badges can be used to set and visualise learning paths and goals. Milestone Badges can be thought as “big badges”, used to express that the small badges in the pathway have been earned and the final goal has been achieved. Teachers can set different kinds of pathways with badges. For example, the rule can be that all badges contained in the pathway should be earned before the final Milestone Badge is issued. It is also possible to set a Milestone Badge, which will be issued when some of the badges contained in the pathway have been earned. It is also possible to set several alternative pathways leading to the same final goal visualised by a Milestone Badge.</p> <p>5. Using badges to reward students for their achievements</p> <p>Badges can be used to reward and motivate learners, and they can be used as elements in some gamification processes. But it is important to understand that the main value of an Open Badge is not in rewarding an earner, but in the fact that it makes it possible for its earner to display to a potential employer, a teacher or any customer validated evidence of skills or achievements. If Open Badges are used only as shining gold stars for rewarding purposes, there is a risk that they affect the intrinsic motivation of students.</p>
<p>Frameworks</p>	<p>For example in Finland CPD projects for teacher’s ICT skills are using a national quality framework named OPE.FI.</p>
<p>Evidence</p>	<p>Evidences can be completion of learning activities in a LMS or evidences or prior learning (texts, pictures, videos, links to portfolios) submitted in the badge application forms by applicants.</p>
<p>Quality</p>	<p>Depend on contexts.</p>

Notes and Issues:	
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#### 4. Organisations sharing the badges they created

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Eric Rousselle						
Use Case Title	Organisations sharing the badges they created						
<b>Date Created:</b>	24.3.2016						
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case: Mainly issuer organisations							
<b>Earners</b>		<b>Issuer</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayer</b>	
<b>Other (please specify)</b>							

Criteria	Main point here is that criteria are set and recognised by several organisations
Context	Highly networked organisations, for example schools and associations
Users	In this use case actors are mainly issuer organisations such as schools, non-profit associations and possibly companies. These actors have all in common the fact that the badges that they create for their needs can be useful for other similar organisations belonging to the same sector or network.
Description:	Badges can be used to capture and recognise skills and achievement inside an organisation, but there is also a need for badges and badge systems, which are meaningful and valuable for organisations' networks.
User goal / value	Collaborative designing and sharing of badges are the conditions requested for the creation of wide ecosystems, which will make badges meaningful and valuable for a great number of earners and

	issuers.
Environment/platform:	This use case requires Open Badge platforms, which provide community and badges sharing features. (such as Open Badge Factory)
Usage scenarios	<p>Many highly networked organisations such as associations have a lot in common and the badges they develop for internal needs can often be recognised and used by similar organisations. For example trade unions could use the same set of badges to recognise the competences required of a trustee, an organisation president or a secretary. The process of designing badges is useful for associations to reflect on their activities but also to identify what they have in common. Organisations can share badges with each other at least in two ways; first, organisation A could share the badge it created with organisation B, which will be able to use it as a template and adapt it for its own needs. Another way is for organisation A to share its badge with organisation B, which could be only authorised to issue it but not to modify it. In this case organisation A can require that organisation B fulfils some conditions before it can be authorised to issue the badge. We are speaking here about a certification process, which could be done by using a badge. In this case organisation B would be able to issue the badge created by organisation A after earning the certification badge created by organisation A. It is also possible that organisation's A and B design the badge together that they can both issue.</p>
Frameworks	In this use case frameworks are very important, because they are the common ground which make possible for organisations to recognise and endorse badges created by networks.
Evidence	
Quality	
Notes and Issues:	

## 5. Collaborative design of badges

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Eric Rousselle					
Use Case Title	Collaborative design of badges					
<b>Date Created:</b>	24.3.2016					
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case: Issuer organisations						
<b>Earner</b>		<b>Issuer</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayer</b>
<b>Other (please specify)</b>						

Criteria	Collaborative design of criteria
Context	highly networked organisations such as associations or schools.
Users	Badges can be used to capture and recognise skills and achievement inside an organisation, but there is also a need for badges and badge systems, which are meaningful and valuable for organisations' networks. However designing this kind of badges and badges systems can't be done only by few people, it requires collaboration. In this use case actors are highly networked organisations such as associations or schools. They can also be networks of individuals such as parents, activists, teams and different kind of groups with common interests that they want to express with badges.
Description:	This case is very similar to the use case about organisations sharing badges. The main difference here is that badges are developed in a collaborative process.
User goal / value	Collaborative development of badges by a network of organisation increase the value of badges for earners, employers and badge issuers, because badges are built on common criteria.
Environment/platform:	This use case requires Open Badges platform with tools supporting collaborative design of badges such as wikis and forums.

<p>Usage scenarios</p>	<p>This use case can have an endless number of variations but here is one example where organisations are involved in the badge designing collaborative process.</p> <p>Nowadays, universities have student exchange programs and volunteer tutor students, who give support to foreign students when needed. Let's imagine that a network of universities wants to set up together the competences and criteria related to the role of being a tutor student with a badge and that they will award tutor students. The initiator of this project creates a badge proposal in an Open Badge platform community area and invites its partners to join the project. The partners enrolling for this task get access to the criteria page of the badge. This page is a wiki page or some other editor supporting, collaborative writing page that keeps track of changes made by contributors. The project has a forum, where partners discuss and agree about the final version of their work. When the final version of the criteria page is ready, the initiator of the project locks the criteria page of the badge and publishes the badge in the community area of the badge platform, so that it can be issued by contributors or by any other university interested in it.</p> <p>The same kind of process could be conducted by a group of individuals. For example, a parent wants to reward a football coach for the great job he or she does with the team of young players. First, this parent wants to express with a badge what exactly makes a good coach. He or she creates a badge project and invites other parents to write in the criteria page the competences, skills and values that a person should have in order to be recognised as a good coach. When the badge is ready a parent can propose his kid's coach to be rewarded with it. This can happen by a vote form to other parents by email or inside the Open Badge Passport, if parents are using it. If enough parents (the criteria can be defined by contributors) vote and accept this proposal, the badge is awarded to the coach. If this badge created by parents is published in the Open Badge Passport community area, other parents can use it as well.</p>
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Frameworks	
Evidence	This use case requires Open Badges platform with tools supporting collaborative design of badges such as wikis and forums.
Quality	
Notes and Issues:	

## 6. Competency Framework 2016

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Nigel Lloyd						
Use Case Title	Competency Framework 2016						
<b>Date Created:</b>	24.3.2016						
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case: any specific role							
<b>Earners</b>		<b>Issuers</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayers</b>	
<b>Other (please specify)</b>							

Criteria	<p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participation in at least 4 teleconferences and the 2 day workshop.</li> <li>2. Submission of a draft competence statement.</li> </ol> <p><b>Skills &amp; Knowledge:</b> the earner will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. describe the components of a competence statement: title, performance criteria, range, levels of mastery/fluency (Bloom's trajectory for knowledge, skills and attitudes/values), EQF level, assessment criteria</li> </ol>
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	<p>2. draft a competence statement for a competence with which they are comfortable.</p> <p><b>Behaviours:</b> the Earner will put the interest of the profession as a whole above the sectional interests of the province or technical area of specialisation, or type of employer (e.g. public hospital, private clinic, ...).</p>
Context	<p><b>Audience</b> all Respiratory Therapists in Canada</p> <p><b>Displayer</b> earner? employer? NARTRB and provincial regulatory bodies</p>
Users	<p><b>Earner</b> Francophone Working Group and an Anglophone WG, about 10 people in each.</p> <p><b>Issuer</b> CamProf</p>
Description:	<p><b>Learning Pathways</b> Participation in at least 4 teleconferences and the 2 day workshop</p> <p><b>Resources + Sustainability:</b> The NARTRB project provides the resources. No additional badges will be awarded after the project ends. Sustainability is not an issue.</p> <p><b>Badge Tags:</b> Profession, competence, professional development, education,</p>
User goal / value	<p><b>Value Proposition:</b></p> <p><b>Earner</b> public recognition and thanks for their effort and the learning involved. might count towards achievement of 'continuing professional development</p> <p><b>Issuer</b> it motivates participation by earners and their employers, it provides commitment by earners to the result of the project</p> <p><b>Audience</b></p>

	all Respiratory Therapists in Canada
Environment/platform:	
Usage scenarios	
Frameworks	
Evidence	<b>Evidence:</b> CamProf staff will confirm active participation and submission of a draft competence statement.
Quality	<b>Endorsers:</b> NARTRB and its member provincial bodies <b>Channels:</b> NARTRB and its member provincial bodies, Canadian Society of Respiratory Therapy Organisations (CSRTO)
Notes and Issues:	

## 7. Building a portfolio from badges

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Eric Rousselle						
Use Case Title	Building a portfolio from badges						
<b>Date Created:</b>	24.3.2016						
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case: Badge earners							
<b>Earners</b>		<b>Issuer</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayers</b>	
<b>Other (please specify)</b>							

Criteria	Not relevant in this case.
Context	Open Badges are validated evidences of learning. Why not use them as a construction blocs of a simple portfolio instead of writing stories about learning and professional development that only a few will actually have time to read?
Users	Badge earners in general but especially people, who for some reasons, are not interested in writing resumes and building portfolios. They could be anyone, for example young people, employees or teachers who have graduated from professional schools but especially people whose majority of skills or achievements can be naturally recognized and captured with open badges.
Description:	Earners receive their badges by email and upload them in the Mozilla backpack or receive them automatically in their Open Badges passport, which is an alternative to the Mozilla backpack. In the Open Badges passport issuers store their badges but also other evidences of their learning such as PDF -files, pictures and videos. Earners build simple portfolio pages, where they showcase their learning with the badges they earned. They create text fields in their pages to compose small resumes or to add comments to their badges. Evidences such as links or files can be also added to pages. When a page is ready, the earner can easily publish it with a link or an embedded code on the Internet or only for a specific community by using the passport. Inside the passport users can add endorsements to each other's pages.
User goal / value	The key value of this kind of micro-portfolio is simplicity. It can be composed by any badge earner and without academic background or writer skills. Because it is built on badges, which are validated common currency of learning, this kind of portfolio is easily searchable. For example, employers can easily find skilled employees by searching the badges that compose the employee's profile they are looking for. For employees, the value of this kind of micro-portfolio based on badges results from the fact that their

	skills can easily be recognised by a potential employer. For employers, this kind of portfolio is highly valuable, because they can compare and evaluate several employees' portfolios without heavy and time-consuming reading.
Environment/platform :	Open Badge Passport and other platform giving the possibility to badge earner to group their badges in portfolio pages and to publish these pages.
Usage scenarios	Badges can be created for example to increase the impact of campaigns, for example campaigns about human rights, environmental questions, etc.
Frameworks	
Evidence	Not relevant in this case.
Quality	Not relevant in this case.
Notes and Issues:	Building a portfolio mainly composed of badges requires that the open badges standard is widely adopted by a sufficient number of organisations and that earners can get enough badges to build consistent portfolios.

## 8. Centralised management and distributed issuance of badges to avoiding badge inflation and fragmentation of badges systems

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Eric Rousselle
Use Case Title	Centralised management and distributed issuance of badges to avoiding badge inflation and fragmentation of badges systems

<b>Date Created:</b>		24.3.2016					
<b>Earner</b>		<b>Issuer</b>		<b>Audience</b>		<b>Displayer</b>	
<b>Other (please specify)</b>							

Criteria	The use case described here is generic. Criteria are defined by users implementing the badging strategy described here.
Context	Badges are often issued after an earner has completed some task. Such a task can be for example completion of a course or achievement of some work. Getting a badge after the completion of some formal task works well, when earners are identified members of the organisation, which issues the badges (for example students or employees). But it doesn't work, when there is a need to recognize prior learning of potential job applicants or students.
Users	<p>This use case's primary actors are organisations, which create and issue badges. These organisations can be companies, associations, schools, universities and public sector organisations. They have in common the fact that they care for their brand and reputation.</p> <p>Secondary actors are developers, companies and communities that develop different software and services for the primary actors. Such software programs can be learning platforms, HR and CRM-systems, badging platforms and all other kind of systems that primary actors use with their target groups (staff, students, members, customers, etc.) and need to use to issue badges.</p>
Description:	This use case demonstrates how an issuer organisation can manage a quality and consistent badge system in one place and issue its badges in several systems.
User goal / value	Badges issuers want to issue badges to their target groups for different purposes, but they want to make sure that issuing badges to their earners will not affect their brand and reputation. To ensure the high quality and consistency of their badge systems, organisations need to be able to manage, who is authorised to

	<p>create their badges and who is able to issue them. They need to issue badges from different systems, but at the same time they have to avoid the duplication of their badges in several systems, because it will lead to the fragmentation of their badge system and make impossible to build a consistent and sustainable badge system that will build their reputation over time. There is a need for a centralised management and a distributed issuance of badges.</p>
<p>Environment/platform:</p>	<p>This use case requires that developer communities and software companies put serious effort on developing Open Badges platforms that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide open APIs for plugins</li> <li>- Provide roles and extended reporting features</li> <li>- Fully align with the OBI standard and other open standards</li> </ul>
<p>Usage scenarios</p>	<p>The Open Badges standard has become popular and there are several Open Badges platforms on the market. After some benchmarking an organisation chooses a platform, installs it in one of its servers or uses it as a cloud service. Then the organisation's management team sets up an Open Badge strategy and starts to implement it. Designer and issuer accounts are created in the Open Badges platform. Designers are users authorised to design and create and eventually issue badges. Issuers can only issue badges created by designers they can't edit or delete.</p> <p>The organisation uses several systems, such as a Learning management system, a HR-system and a CRM. It has the need to issue at least some of its badges from all these systems. The organisation's system administrator installs the badge issuing plugins provided by the Open Badges platform provider. Plugins are available only for popular systems, and in this case one is missing for the HR-system the organisation is using. However, the platform chosen by the organisation is built on an open API, so the organisation's developer or the provider of the HR-system will have the possibility to develop the plugin needed.</p>

	<p>The organisation can issue hundreds of badges from several systems, but with the Open Badges platform’s reporting system the organisation management will be able to get a whole picture of its badge issuing activities from one place. The reports will display information on how many badges have been issued and received by earners and how many badges customers have opened. With reports from the Open Badge platform the organisation has the possibility to evaluate the impact of its badges to its target groups.</p> <p>The organisation has decided to replace its current Learning Management System by a new one. However, deleting the old LMS, will not affect the badges already issued, because all badges issued with plugins are hosted by the open badge platform. Therefore, earners don’t lose the badges they received after completing their online courses!</p> <p>The organisation has found a more versatile and user-friendly Open Badges platform on the market and wants to move from the old service to the new one. The user, who has an administrator passport in the old platform, can export all its organisation’s badges from the system and import them in the new one. All reports can be exported in CSV –files.</p>
Frameworks	In this case the Open Badge Infrastructure developed by the BadgeAlliance should be the framework used to design platform with standard Open API.
Evidence	
Quality	Every Open Badges issuing platform should align with the OBI standard.
Notes and Issues:	(Note DUO / O6) A nice and very important use case from the perspective of EU-tools. But Open Badge issuing systems should also be able to use more than one Open Badge Platform? Example: a VET-school, using its own defined badges from one platform like OBF, and “ECVET” badges from some EU-hosted platform

	<p>(Note Discendum / 03.2016)</p> <p>As long as open badges issuing platforms are not exchanging data based on an open API recognised by all vendors, an badges issuing organisation will have to choose a platform to avoid fragmentation of its badge system. Notice that we are speaking here about open badges ISSUING platforms and not about badges repositories such as Mozilla Backpack or Open Badge Passport, which are badges issuing platform independent.</p>
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## 9. Presentation and Participation at an EDEN Conference

Author of the Use Case [name, organisation]	Ildiko Mazar, EDEN						
Use Case Title	Presentation and Participation at an EDEN Conference						
<b>Date Created:</b>	08 December 2015						
Which role(s) do you play in the context of this Use Case:							
<b>Earnner</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Issuer</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Audience</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Displayer</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Other (please specify)</b>							

Criteria	<p>The <b>participant</b> badges are awarded to people who attended (online, where applicable, and/or face to face) an EDEN Conference as a fully registered delegate, meaning that the person registered online, paid their registration fee then showed up in person (or on the online platform) at the conference venue and visited the conference sessions during the conference dates.</p> <p>The <b>speaker</b> badges are awarded to people who have an accepted submission for presentation at an EDEN Conference, meaning that their paper, poster, workshop, etc. contribution was assessed by double peer-review and a decision on acceptance was made based on pre-set selection criteria.</p>
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Context	<p><b>Non-formal learning context</b> associated with a professional event EDEN conferences (attracting 100-500 participants depending on the type and focus of the event), organised since the 1990s have always been an acknowledged source and fora of professional development opportunities because of their content and means of deliveries (presentations, panel debates, posters, workshops, demonstrations, etc.)</p> <p>The outcome of this use case are open badges issued to recognise newly gained knowledge (for all the registered participants) and demonstration of valuable professional input (for individuals authoring and delivering quality contributions). Each open badge is awarded for evidenced participation, i.e. the participants had to register to and actually attend the conference sessions, while the presenters had to be authors of the delivered conference content.</p>
Users	<p>The primary users/beneficiaries of these badges (i.e. ) are <b>conference participants</b> including teachers, professors, instructional designers, researchers, policy and decision makers and other practitioners from all sectors (i.e. K12, HE, VET, adult education), all levels and all forms of education and learning (formal, informal, non-formal).</p>
Description:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each EDEN conference has its own scope and themes, call for contribution and description of who are the beneficiaries of the event.</li> <li>2. Using an array of previously agreed symbols, icons and colours that represent types of conferences and showcased skills/competencies, EDEN designs a set of event specific badges that have a clear visual demonstration of the above elements.</li> <li>3. Open Badge Factory badging is used to create and issue the above described open badges to the conference participants and presenters.</li> <li>4. After each conference the organiser issues the event-specific participant and presenter badges to all the individuals who met the above described pre-conditions.</li> <li>5. The badge earners are free to choose to accept or decline the open badges they were rewarded with and display them where they wish (in their Mozilla backpacks, Open Badge Passports or social media profiles).</li> </ol> <p>The EDEN badges are, for the moment, supply-led, but within a few years we expect them to develop into sought after currency. It is</p>

	<p>still early days, but we will consider developing stackable badges, e.g. a returning conference participant could earn “silver” badges for attending (at least) a certain number of EDEN conferences, by this showing consistent effort in continuing their professional development.</p>
User goal / value	<p>EDEN wishes to be a forerunner of European professional associations offering open badges to reward its partners for their involvement in continuous professional development activities in the field of open education and e-learning, and evidence the new knowledge, skills and competencies gained by active conference participation.</p> <p>With the EDEN badges their earners can demonstrate interest at continuous professional development and desire to stay informed about the state of the art research, developments and practices in open education, e-learning and the use of ICTs.</p>
Environment/platform :	<p>EDEN created and stored its badges at <a href="http://openbadgepassport.com">openbadgepassport.com</a>. These badges can be exported into the badge earners’ Mozilla backpacks. The issuer also raises awareness of the availability and functionality of its badges on its website at <a href="http://www.eden-online.org/professional-community/open_badges.html">http://www.eden-online.org/professional-community/open_badges.html</a></p>
Usage scenarios	<p>EDEN badge earners can demonstrate their interest at continuous professional development and desire to stay informed about the state of the art research, developments and practices in open education, e-learning and the use of ICTs. This may be valuable in case of PhD or job application.</p>
Frameworks	<p>Not applicable</p>
Evidence	<p>The evidences behind the badges include the respective conference’s <b>website</b>, detailed <b>programme</b> and <b>proceedings book</b>, including the full titles and <b>names of authors</b> of all conference contributions accepted for presentation. The assessment of contribution is carried out by the conferences’ programme committees applying double peer review.</p>
Quality	<p>The EDEN badges cannot be acquired by any other means than accepting a badge issued by EDEN and sent to the individual badge earners. All badge earners have to meet pre-set conditions (see</p>

	<p>criteria above) that are thoroughly checked by the issuer. The quality of the EDEN conferences' content may be judged subjectively, but prospective consumers (i.e. colleagues, peers and potential employers) will be either familiar with the Association and its reputation or can freely check the evidences behind each EDEN badge.</p>
<p>Notes and Issues:</p>	<p>Professional conferences, like those organised by EDEN, do not address specific skills or competences. What their participants (particularly those who are regular conference attendees) have in common is the interest at continuous professional development and desire to stay informed about the state of the art research, developments and practices in open education, e-learning and the use of ICTs. Whatever these professional benefits may mean to our badge earners, at the moment we can only acknowledge and recognise their attitude by issuing speaker and participant badges.</p>