

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Executive Summary	Pag 2
B. Outreach Phases & Timeline	Pag 4
C. Stakeholders & Use Cases	Pag 6
D. Partnerships	Pag 9
E. Tools Ecosystem	Pag 12
F. Fundraising	Pag 13

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Outreach goal: Accelerate the widespread deployment of digital annotation in the investigative collaborations space and get funding to support the incubation of new technology and bring enhancements to the annotation service layer

Outreach target vertical: Investigative Collaborations

Main focus: Investigative journalism

Sub focus: Other actors involved in the Public Integrity domain

Investigative journalism has been on the cutting edge of innovation in journalism for the last 15 years, from an organizational standpoint (off stream networks, collaborations etc), as well as from a technological point of view (digital tools, access to data sets, sharing, security, story telling etc.)

Investigative collaborations should be regarded as a way to draw attention to the European public on broader topics.

Actors: investigative journalists, journalistic networks, activists, NGO's, organizations promoting public integrity and transparency

Outreach target market: Europe

Investigative networks and collaborative data driven journalism took off in the past years in Europe with initiatives such as Scoop¹, JournalismFund², WikiLeaks³, OffshoreLeaks⁴, SwissLeaks⁵, SnowdenLeaks⁶. Mainstream media, freelance journalists and NGO's are slowly moving towards a more collaborative model, not relying only on the old 'exclusivity' paradigm. Supplementing angles rather than exclusivity achieves a stronger impact.

Europe is a great test-bed because of the multi-lingual landscape as well as very different political and socio-technical realities, pushed into one compact geographical space. Given Europe's multi-lingual character, collaborations often entail translating from and into different languages. Annotating and translating key sections on the spot could increase efficiencies.

Moreover, Hypothes.is is acquiescing to the standardization of the open annotation data model, thus product implementations in Europe are part of this vision.

Main use cases

Hypothes.is in the service of journalism through private annotations

Investigative Collaborations often rely on proprietary tools, or tools that were not designed with real use cases in mind.

Investigative networks, journalists, NGO's and legacy media often deal with public or private DB's for research and discovery purposes. Very little information from the actual journalistic research process is recorded. A big

1 <http://i-scoop.org/scoop/> - first investigative journalism collaboration in Europe

2 <http://journalismfund.eu/> - supports journalists who have good ideas for quality in-depth and cross-border research

3 <https://wikileaks.org/> - Multi-national media organization with world wide collaborators

4 <http://offshoreleaks.icij.org/> - Even though ICIJ was founded by an American, and based in the US, the largest chunk of the project was driven from Europe

5 <http://www.icij.org/project/swiss-leaks> - Even though ICIJ was founded by an American, and based in the US, the largest chunk of the project was driven from Europe

6 SnowdenLeaks – Even if it originated in the US, the largest publisher of leaked documents was theguardian.com

chunk of of the documentation work remains buried in the journalist' personal archive. Hypothes.is could fill the gap by allowing collaborative groups to interact with the different types of information in a meaningful and hopefully secure way.

Hypothes.is in the service of journalism trough public annotations

Watchdogs, NGO's, journalists, who publish and| or monitor news feeds on different topics would highly benefit from annotations to exchange knowledge, cross check facts and enrich contexts. *Journalists, researchers* can make annotations on different topics and bring them via Hypothes.is into the foreground. This open conversation framework is a good monitoring and marketing tool for them, positioning them as first discoverers of certain information and making it easy to bookmark, fact check and cross-connect information with articles or ongoing projects/research.

Funding ecosystem: The EU funding landscape differs from US – as it is more competitive and bureaucratic (public call system). The main source of funding stems from the EC - national or EU public money (rather than private funding coming from wealthy foundations | individuals). There are couple of private funding bodies, but not as widespread and generous as in the US⁷.

Partnerships : When applying for EU funding, it is advisable to have some key partnerships in place with European journalistic groups and organizations. Some of these partnerships are for visibility and to obtain vertical specific use cases and other partnerships are for funding (or both).

Conclusion: There are three significant end goals here: (a) build partnerships with key groups and organizations (b) build a consortium for integrating Hypothes.is into investigative collaborative processes (c) access different categories of funding jointly with these partners for integrating Hypothes.is as a standalone product or bundled with other investigative tools.

7 <http://mediashift.org/idealab/2013/02/how-omidyar-network-could-boost-online-investigative-journalism032/>

B. OUTREACH PHASES & TIMELINE

Year 1

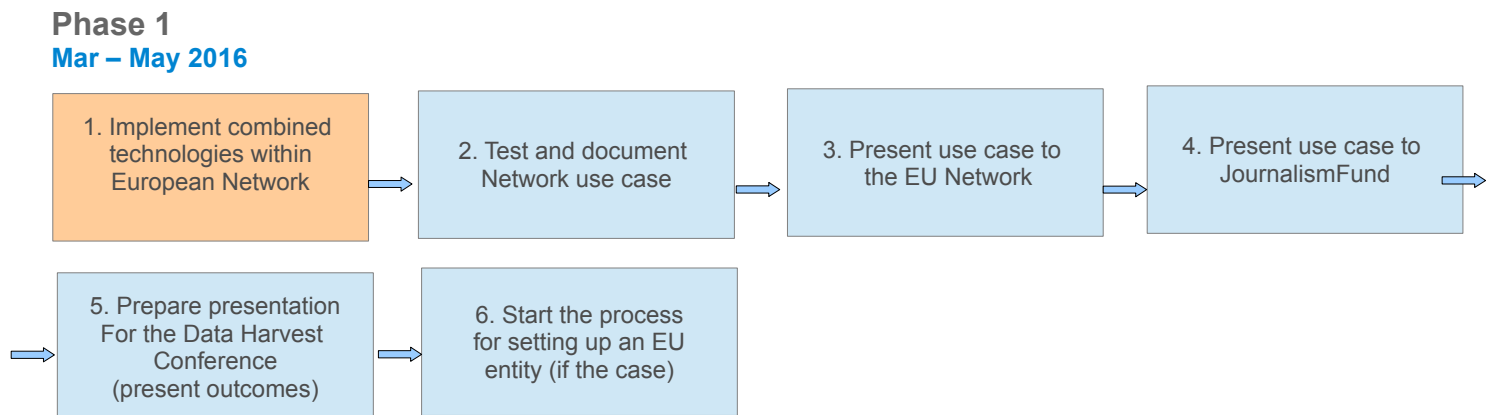
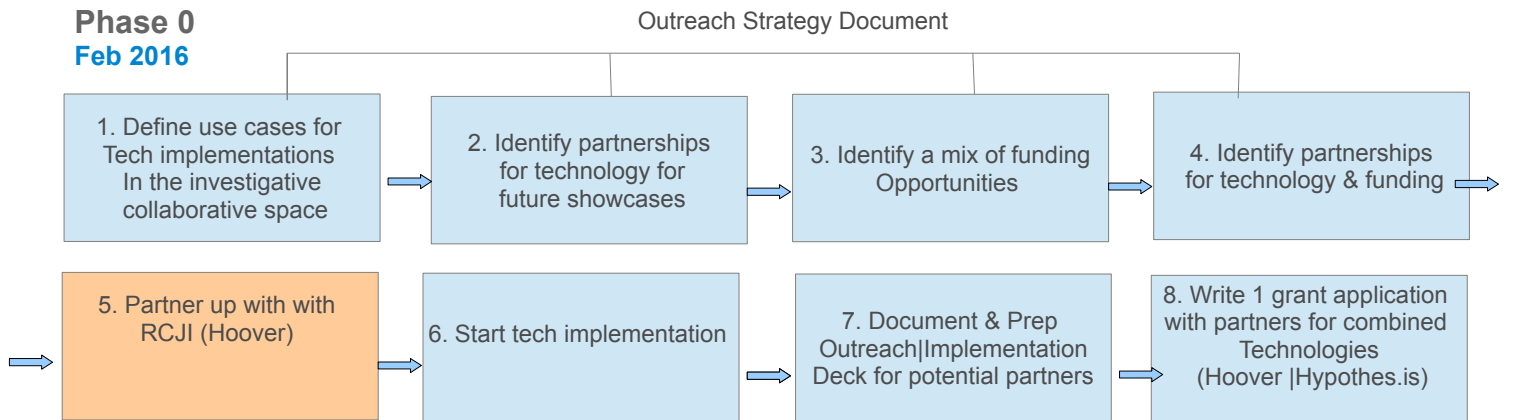
The modules below can be reprioritized based on our mutual understanding

The modules below are explained in detail during the 'Partnerships' section of this document

Orange = milestones

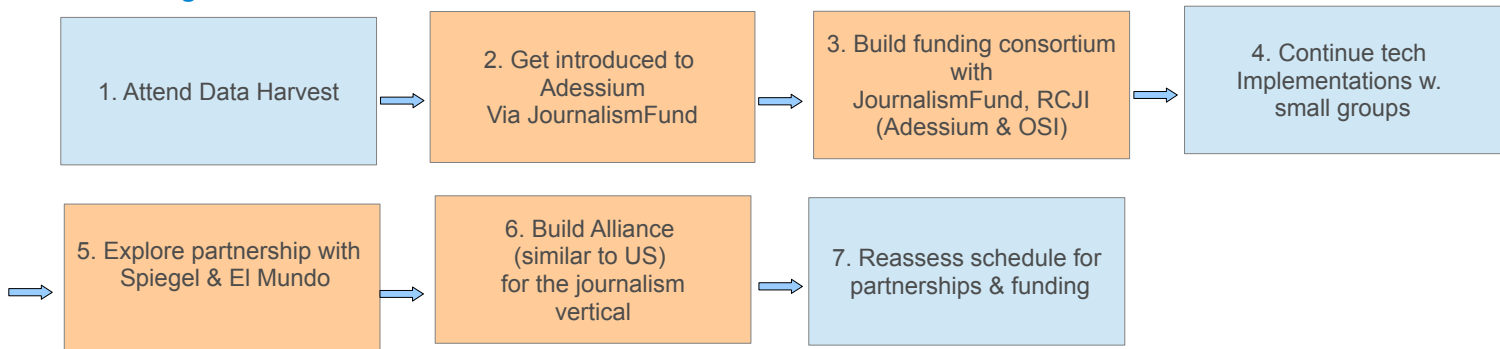
'Consortium' = should be read as a coalition for funding

'Alliance' = should be read as a coalition for market visibility & vertical specific use cases



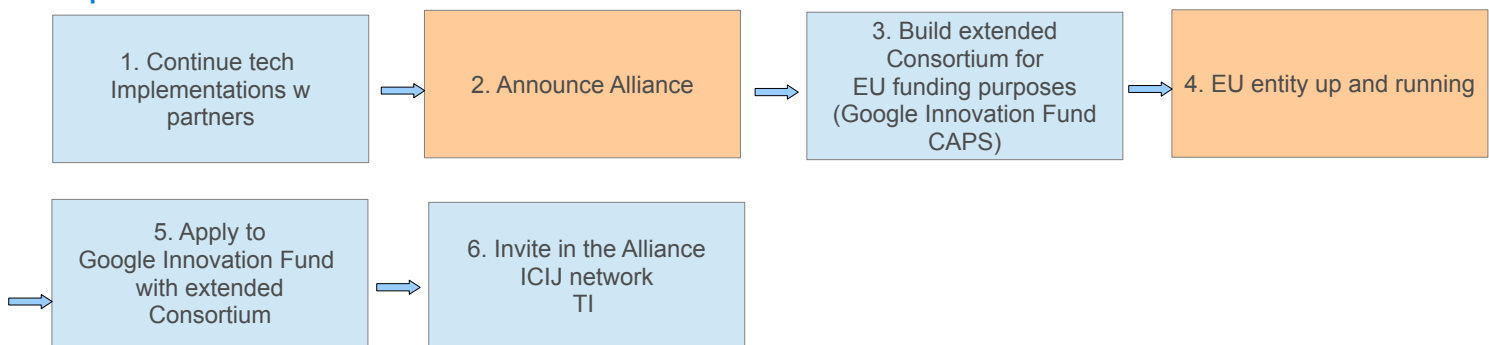
Phase 2

June- Aug 2016



Phase 3

Sep – Dec 2016



Y2.

- Apply to [CAPS](#) with extended Consortium
- Continue tech implementations with partners (large and small)
- Be present at biggest industry conferences (GIJC, DH, NICAR, IRE)
- Expand outreach to other Public Integrity vertical (Activism, Hackers, Open Data)

Y3.

- Position Hypothes.is as a standard tool for investigative journalism and public integrity projects
- Draft a sustainability strategy for Hypothes.is; identify possible commercial revenue streams (e.g. a mix of B2B SaaS revenue and B2C subscription revenue from premium features)

Examples of offerings:

- Hosting for private annotation repositories,
- Enterprise edition for annotation on corporate documents behind the firewall
- Analytics on and raw access to Hypothes.is' public annotations
- Custom software development for integration with private software applications

C. IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS & USE CASES

A. GROUPS

There is a growing number of formal or informal groups which have at core to develop communities of media innovators, and change the perspective on how relevant information is gathered and disseminated. Their main approach is an interdisciplinary collaborative process, that brings multiple angles and perspectives to the table. Usually these groups have a lateral hierarchy and are connecting existing networks of specialists, investigative journalists, coders, designers, activists and legal experts, around very specific topics. They employ the philosophy of doing and they are usually advocating for free software solutions. *These could be meaningful Alliance partners (e.g. visibility and use cases).*

There are several categories of active groups, that could benefit from the Hypothes.is technology (more details within the 'Use-cases' section). Examples are provided for each category. Each category starts with the groups that are within our reach. I will also list similar initiatives, should you choose to go after other groups.

a) Collaborative Groups at the intersection of journalism, activism, coding, design

1. The Sponge Media Lab (<http://thesponge.eu/>)
2. Geo-spatial (<http://geo-spatial.org/>) - promoting open source programs with focus on open maps.
3. ActiveWatch (<http://www.activewatch.ro/>) - Watchdog, advocating for freedom of expression and freedom of the press
4. Association for Internet and Technology (<https://www.apti.ro>) – digital rights

(Include other examples as well)

b) Investigative Journalism Groups

1. [The Romanian Center for Investigative Journalism](#) is part of different reputable formal networks such as JournalismFund & GIJN.org & ICIJ.org and is also steering the creation of a new European Network. RCIJ has also access to a wide informal network (Scoop, ARIJ, PAIR, Nieman at Harvard).

(Include other examples as well)

c) Investigative Journalism at the University level

1. Spain, Madrid - Master Program for Investigative Journalism (Marcos Garcia Rey)
2. European Network for Data Journalism Education (Brigitte Alfter)
3. American University – [Investigative Workshop](#) (Charles Lewis)
4. [Berkeley Investigative Reporting Program](#) (Lowell Bergman)

(Include links where there aren't any)

d.) Open Data & Public Integrity groups

1. Romania <http://www.funkycitizens.org/>
2. Georgia <http://www.jumpstart.ge/en/who-we-are/about-us>
3. ODI - <http://opendata.institute/>
4. Global Integrity (<https://www.globalintegrity.org/>)

e.) Groups around DB's

Journalists from around the world are using open databases on company information, using obtained data in articles or for background.

1. <https://opencorporates.com/>
2. <http://offshoreleaks.icij.org/>
3. http://www.orssr.sk/search_subjekt.asp?lan=en (Slovak register for commerce)

B. HIGH PROFILE ORGANIZATIONS

Some of the organizations identified here are already described within the 'Partnerships' section. Some of these are great candidates for a Consortium (e.g. funding, sharing resources) approach.

1. [JournalismFund](#) (more details within the 'Partnerships' section) = Consortium partner
2. Transparency International (more details within the 'Partnerships' section)
3. [ICIJ](#) (more details within the 'Partnerships' section) = Alliance partner
4. Reporters without Borders
5. Center for investigative Reporting – Reveal.org
6. Center for Public integrity

(Include inks)

C. USE CASES

There are couple use cases within the collaborative investigative space:

1. Tool for Collaborative Investigations

Regardless of the environment (web based information or data living behind a fire wall), Hypothes.is is in the service of journalism or any research/investigative collaborative project , by allowing users to collaborate openly and efficiently via private or public digital annotations.

Hypothes.is is in the service of journalism through **private** annotations [with the option to become **public** once the story/project is published]. Investigative Collaborations often rely on proprietary tools (that are expensive), or tools that were not designed with real use cases in mind. Investigative networks, journalists, NGO's and legacy media often deal with public or private DB's for research and discovery purposes. Very little information from the actual journalistic research process is recorded. A big chunk of the documentation work remains buried in the journalist's personal archive.

Journalists from around the world are using open databases on company information, using obtained data in articles or for background. If a journalist / researcher can mark entities (companies, shareholders, addresses) and link that to a specific investigation or article, that will secure future collaboration and knowledge sharing when that specific company will show-up in someone else's research.

2. Tool for making information in foreign languages accessible

Europe is a great test-bed because of the multilingual landscape as well as very different political and socio-technical realities, pushed into one compact geographical space (think Western Europe, new EU members from the former communist block, black sea countries either post-soviet union or conflict area like Turkey/Syria). Given Europe is a multilingual space, collaborations often entail translating from and into different languages. Annotating and translating key sections on the spot could increase efficiencies. (H. could aid with translating on the fly and making a short recap for documentation in foreign languages).

3. Media Monitoring and Knowledge Sharing tool through public annotations

Watchdogs, NGO's and journalists, who publish and monitor news feeds on different topics would highly benefit from annotations to exchange knowledge, cross check facts and enrich contexts. Journalists, researchers can make annotations on different topics and bring them via Hypothes.is into the foreground. This open conversation framework is a good monitoring and marketing tool for them, positioning them as first discoverers of certain

information and making it easy to bookmark, fact check and cross-connect information with articles or ongoing projects/research.

4. Annotations embedded in content sites and DB's (not as a layer)

4.1. Annotations can be a great content enrichment tool (e.g. have the content owner embed content from Annotations into the main article by highlighting| tagging a word or paragraph. When mousing over a specific word, a text box with the Annotation appears; like a tool tip).

4.2. Pull content from annotations into online DB's (like offshore datasets <http://offshoreleaks.icij.org/> or international companies:<https://opencorporates.com/> or local structured DB's ex ownership of media <http://mediaindex.ro/>)

4.3. Enrich digital maps via geo-annotations (coordinates, text based annotations)

The investigative journalism / collaborations vertical in Europe is made of groups and individuals highly aware of privacy, secrecy, surveillance issues, both corporate and govt. Ideally, these user groups should be able to run their own annotation servers, should be able to be signed into and write to different annotation servers without logging out and back in, read from multiple backends at the same time.

Hypothes.is could fill the gap by allowing collaborative groups to interact with the different types of information in a meaningful and hopefully secure way.

D. PARTNERSHIPS

Forging partnerships with groups and key organizations and networks in the journalistic field allows Hypothes.is to diversify its portfolio, by expanding the technology to the collaborative investigative space, and gives H. access to the European local markets, increasing the chance to access European based funds.

We'll explore two main categories of partnerships:

Partnership for funding and sharing resources (= Consortium)
Partnership for marketing and extracting use cases (= Alliance)

Some large & notorious organizations (e.g. [ICIJ](#)) are very resource costly when it comes to applications for joint funding. Their notoriety should be leveraged as a marketing tool and the best course of action would be to invite them to be part of an Alliance (and not a Consortium). Basically we should target Consortium partners stemming from organizations with a distributed and diverse structure, low admin costs vs. groups that are over-centralized, high admin maintenance.

Suggested partnership strategy

February

Partnering up with [RCJI](#) (e.g. Combining the Hoover & Hypothes.is technologies). This is a Consortium based partnership as there will be a joint effort to apply for funds.

Packaging Hoover with the Hypothes.is service, offers collaborative investigators a compelling tool to make sense of various streams of data and will enrich existing data sets, with targeted annotations, where journalists and researchers can tag, comment on, and discuss documents, in public or in private, enabling deep investigative collaborations. This combined approach has been also detailed within the ODINE application that was filed at the end of February.

March | April | May

Implement and test combined technologies within the emerging **EU journalistic network** (approx 15 large newspapers, magazines and online publications) coordinated by RCJI. The Network will be formally announced mid March (after publishing their first collaborative story). After combined tool adoption by the EU journalistic network consider presenting network use case to the following potential partners and within the DataHarvest conference (June 2nd):

- a. The EU journalistic network
- b. [JournalismFund](#)

June | July | Aug

- a. Build with JournalismFund & RCJI for a funding Consortium (Target donors: Adessium & OSI), to develop and package different technologies supporting investigative collaborations, within a media lab, led by JF.
- b. Explore partnerships, Alliance with news organizations that are part of the EU network. (eg. Spiegel & El Mundo)

JournalismFund (JF) is an NGO promoting cross-border journalism in Europe, via grants or networking opportunities; they are also the organizing force behind one of the bigger events in the industry (DataHarvest). They've accessed funding from both *Adessium* and *OSI* on a consistent basis. Chair Person: Brigitte Alfter
Brigitte acknowledges the need to focus also on technologies supporting investigative collaborations. She sees a good opportunity for JF to also take a technological path. They currently don't have a digital archive, allowing

journalists to search for articles that were sponsored and published by the JF grantees. Nor do they have any other tools at their disposal, encouraging users to spend time and digest info and share knowledge on their website. Hence it would be great to empower journalists from the JF network with some tools.

JF is currently under an evaluation by *Adessium*⁸, who devotes considerable attention to monitoring and evaluating its receiving organizations. Several members of JF Advisory board approached the evaluator and brought up the idea of a media lab, re-uniting different technologies (e.g. searchable archive, social interaction tools, matchmaking module for journalists who seek or want to give information) to empower collaborative investigations. The evaluator will conclude the evaluation process in April 2016.

OSI's director for the journalism program is a Colombian investigative journalist at core (Maria Teresa Rondero), also member of the ICIJ network. Her right hand (Alghirdas Liptas) is supervising all the investigative journalism programs within OSI. Positioning Hypothes.is as a investigative collaboration tool and the partnership with JF will secure a meaningful introduction at the very top of OSI's journalism program.

This offers a great premise for forming a consortium, to apply for funds to develop and package different technologies supporting investigative collaborations, within a media lab, led by JF. Hypothes.is obviously fitting in this equation as one of the technology partners. This consortium will reach out to both Adessium & OSI.

News Organizations within the EU network (Spiegel | El Mundo)

Once the combined technology for Hoover and Hypothes.is is adopted within the EU Networks, it can be further showcased with the individual news organizations that are part of this network. Spiegel and El Mundo are some of the larger news organizations that currently lack the technological support and are willing to implement and test Hoover + Hypothes.is.

Sep| Oct | Nov

- Build an Alliance with some of the groups mentioned in chapter C (Identify stakeholders & use cases)
- Think about building an expanded consortium (including other actors) to apply for [CAPS](#) and [Google Innovation Fund](#).
- Expand Alliance to TI & ICIJ

Transparency International

We've reached out to the head of the Brussels office, Alison Coleman and we've exchanged ideas and talked about their current needs and partnership opportunities. She mentioned TI received funding from the European Commission for creating a [European Corruption Observatory](#), a media platform to collect corruption articles from all the EU countries. She mentioned that the technology developed for this purpose is still lacking some crucial automatization processes and that they currently didn't think of a solution for socialization features. I've mentioned the Hypothes.is technology as a solution for their social interaction needs and she told me that she will present it to her tech guys. TI is looking to do another round of fundraising to further develop the ECO technology so there could be a possibility for a funding partnership. TI has been also funded by Adessium and OSI (who are both on our target list). JournalismFund is also a partner in this particular project, so having a good partnership with them, may also open the door for TI.

TI could be both a valuable Consortium Partner as well as an Alliance Partner. They will also be present at the DataHarvest conference.

ICIJ This type of group (over-centralized, high admin costs) should be only approached once H. is already distributed among european journos & groups, and after it has a few public appearances and descriptions on how it was used in collaborative work by investigative journalists; ideally such show cases would be organized with various members of ICIJ or GIJN first, and only then admin staff should be approached (such orgs have a long history of getting software solutions for free in exchange of marketing, some of such software is never distributed to members nor tested)

Industry outreach (demos at conferences, publications)

The Hypothes.is technology could be showcased at various journalistic conferences and by publishing articles about it in industry publications (NiemanLab, CJR, Poynter etc)

8 http://www.adessium.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/WEB_ADESSIMUM_JB_UK_2014.pdf

Belgium, DataHarvest <http://www.journalismfund.eu/dataharvest-conferences>
Netherlands, European Data Forum, <http://2016.data-forum.eu/>
Germany, NetzwerkRecherche,
<https://netzwerkrecherche.org/termine/konferenzen/jahreskonferenzen/nr16/>
Germany, Berliner Gazette, November – similar to last year: <http://berlinergazette.de/uncommons/>
US, Logan (Berkeley) - <http://investigativereportingprogram.com/logan-symposium/logan-2016/sponsors/>
US, NICAR (Denver) - <http://www.ire.org/conferences/nicar2016/>
US, IRE (New Orleans) - <http://www.ire.org/conferences/ire-2016/>

E. TOOLS ECOSYSTEM

Top down vs. bottom up

One of the biggest issues in the investigative collaborations world is the adoption of new tools and technologies. With each collaboration, especially within larger networks, new tools are build and tested during the actual project phases. This is a top down deployment approach. {PGP, Nuix, BlackLight}. No significant user feedback is collected before the implementation of such tools. Therefore such tools are dropped at the end of each collaboration and sometimes even during the lifecycle of a project.

What seems to work are small collaborative groups using tools that match their real life needs for specific projects. They often pass the knowledge to other small groups, thus creating a bottom up pressure for larger networks to adopt them. {Wicker, Owncloud, Intertwinkels, Weekan}.

Fragmentation of software in the field of investigative journalism

Over the past years specialists have noticed a big opportunity of data and document mining in investigative journalism. However, there is a great deal of duplication in the investigative journalism software. Some tools are proprietary, others are open source but without real testing, user feedback and business development for sustainability.

The fragmentation of software development in the field of investigative journalism has consequences: Most newsrooms still lack capacity to handle basic knowledge management tasks, such as a digital searchable archives. Tools do not interoperate. DB's are very hard to search and a big part of the journalistic discovery and research process is lost.

Also, a great deal of digital annotation work underway today is proprietary is proprietary (Diigo.com), platform-specific (Qz.com) and not directly focused. By focusing on solving experience based use cases, Hypothes.is will facilitate investigative collaborations, by transforming this lost discovery process into a well documented knowledge base.

Categories of digital tools in the field of investigative journalism

There are several categories of digital tools used by these organizations (proj. management tools, communication tools, search and index tools). These tools are not standardized, often not free-software.

By partnering with investigative journalism / transparency / open data groups Hypothes.is will extract user needs and challenges, and will step in as the tech partner with the goal of standardizing free-software for knowledge sharing in the space of investigative journalism and public integrity.

F. FUNDRAISING

1. INTERNATIONAL MEDIA FUDING LANDSCAPE

Various studies and reports put the total of private and public funding from the US and Europe of media development projects at about 1 billion USD for the years between 1990 to 2000, most of it going towards Eastern Europe to rebuild media and democracy in post-communist and post-soviet countries. This effort was mainly focused on training, conferences, building media etc, a lot of it as a top-down approach, exporting “press freedom”.

But during the last years the landscape is changing because new donors enter this field. Journalism is financed also by way of transparency and anti-corruption programs, as well as by way of trying to build new tools and embrace new technology.

As shown in the studies below, OSI is still probably the major player in this field, granting between 40 to 50 million per year to media related projects.

http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/continental_shift_new_trends_in_private_u_s_funding_for_media_development

AND

<http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/funding-free-expression-perceptions-and-reality-in-a-changing-landscape/>

USAID follows with [source Exporting Press Freedom, Craig L. LaMay] 30 to 40 million per year on average, more than half of the money being granted through two independent contractors, IREX and Internews. Several studies for CIMA show that Knight, Ford, Gates, Omidyar and Google foundations bring close to 30 million USD to the table.

Same studies show that only 2% of media support goes directly into investigative journalism. Nevertheless, investigative non-profits are on a continuous rise, from 50 in 2010 to about 250 at present (in the US and WorldWide). The niche is currently under-funded. There is a growing attention to digital tools by donors, which shifts the existing funding onto tool based initiatives.

Top 10 investigative groups in Europe have maybe 3 million in budgets altogether, while top 10 investigative groups in the US have close to 30 million

Source: <http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/global-investigative-journalism-strategies-for-support/>

There are two conflicting trends related to Media Aid among important donors:
endorse technical projects OR endorse human collaboration.

The tech approach seems to gain traction, since during the last years among the usual suspects (OSI, USAID) newcomers such as Omydiar Networks, Google and Bill Gates Foundation (<http://ejc.net/projects/ongoing/innovation-in-development-reporting>) have stepped in. This year alone Google pledged a 150 million USD Innovation Fund for media and journalism in Europe.

Other major players in the field are National Endowment for Democracy, Canadian International Development Agency, the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), The German Marshal Fund, European Endowment for Democracy, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNESCO, the European Union, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the Danish International Development Agency, the Norwegian

Agency for Development Cooperation, Sigrid Rausing Trust, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Adessium Foundation, United Nations Development Program and the World Bank.

2. EU FUNDS country by country

European Foundation Centre (EFC) is an international membership association of foundations and corporate funders, offers a helicopter view and a global perspective on foundations and the landscape they inhabit.

Adessium and OSI are also reflected in this directory.

<http://www.efc.be/organisation/adessium-foundation/>

<http://www.efc.be/organisation/open-society-foundations/>

3. Funding Methodology

Most European funders rely on the old LogFrame approach, meaning they are more relaxed when given quantitative rather than qualitative outputs, but this can make the implementation of projects very difficult and superficial; best approach here is to have a list of features that are done but not published yet (ready to implement) and list that as deliverables, using the money from one grant to pay for further development that will remain unpublished until obtaining the next grant and so on.

4. Setting up an EU entity

Most large grant opportunities require that you have a legal presence in Europe. That said, during the initial phase, you could bypass this requirement by partnering with existing european entities and jointly apply for funding.

Until you have your own entity in Europe you could use a local partner. They could cash in and sub-contract H. or you can be the secondary applicant and have your own budget. But the main applicant will get the money and your share will flow from there. In a few cases you can get the money directly as a US applicant (Adessium)

Do we need a european entity, can we do it w/ a US entity, or should we partner with a known european entity that can flow funds to us? I think the third option (partnering) is the most feasible and time saving one during the first months, but opening a small european entity will grant direct access to all grants opportunities.

Having a US entity and technology is very handy for getting into a conversation with European donors, who look up at tech innovation towards US / Silicon Valley.

But having a European entity to host and implement technology used by investigative journalists, activists etc in Europe is crucial also because of a post-Snowden lack of trust in anything coming from the US dealing with knowledge / data / information.

5. Funding bodies

1. Adessium

<http://www.adessium.org/#about>

http://www.adessium.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/WEB_ADESSIUM_JB_UK_2014.pdf

2. OSI

3. Google Innovation Fund (Ludovic Blecher, former Nieman, [head of innovation fund](#))

4. [CAPS](#) (end 2017, consortium needed),

5. German-Marshall Fund,

6. Fritt-Ord

7. European Endowment for Democracy,

8. Norwegian Funds,
9. Swiss Funds,
10. SIDA,
11. GIZ.de (only for outside Europe),
12. Bosch Stiftung
13. Media Investment Dev Fund -<http://www.mdif.org/about-us/>- they support for- and non-profits but with a commercial goal in media and journalism (for instance a big operation they support is SourceFabric to develop open source software for radio newsrooms and other); this is a collection of big donors like Omydiar, but with a big support from Europe :Adessium, OSI, SIDA, Swiss agency for dev, STDM see here <http://www.mdif.org/about-us/investors/>
14. ICFJ,
15. Omydiar Network,
16. Belinda and Bill Gates Foundation
17. TIDE Foundation -<https://www.tides.org/>, in the Bay Area, previously involved in journalism internationally
18. MacArthur Foundation
19. Ford Foundation
20. Logan Foundation :<http://www.loganfdn.org/> is organizing each year a big investigative conference in Berkeley, CA see <http://investigativereportingprogram.com/logan-symposium/logan-2016/> (they also expand in Europe <https://logancij.com/>) The foundation is endorsing a few directions, one of them being connected to investigative journalism
21. <http://mediademocracyfund.org/for-prospective-grantees/>