Environmental Virtual Observatories for Connective Action (EVOCA)

RESPONSIBLE LIFE-SCIENCE INNOVATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Citizen Science and More

EVOCA's Theoretical Framework

Katarzyna Cieslik Postdoctoral Fellow kcieslik@ulb.ac.be

and the EVOCA WUR team

Wageningen University SSG - CPT - KTI





Overview

- 1. Citizen science from scientist citizen to citizen scientists
- 2. Evolution/revolution increasing degrees of participation
- 3. First generation, second generation and EVO-CA
 - The social science component
 - Addressing complex problems
 - What is connective action?
- 4. How do we want to do this?
 - Coupled and de-coupled ecologies
 - Action research
 - Responsible innovation in the digital age
- **5.** Challenges and prospects ahead
 - Social science epistemology



Scientists as Citizens, Citizens as Scientists

CITIZEN SCIENCE AND EVOS – ORIGINS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

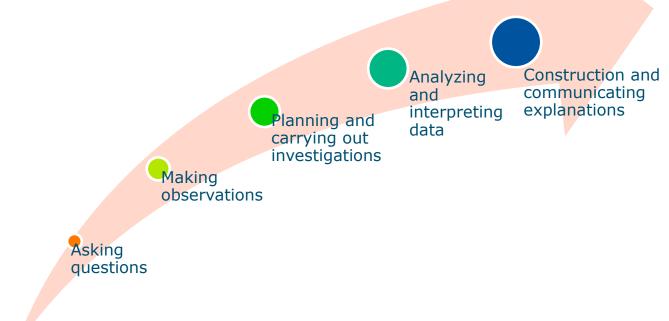




What is Citizen Science?

Citizen Science:

The collection and analysis of data relating to natural world by members of the general public, typically as part of a collaborative project with scientists.





Citizen science around the world













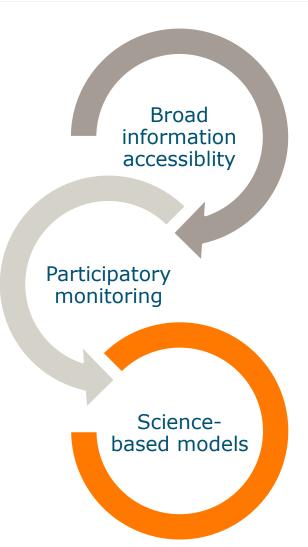


EVOs' components











Citizen science

conservation biology

CITIZEN
SCIENCE:
EVOLUTION

interdisciplinary communication asynchronous inquiry
investigate

explore experiences environmental science creativity ecosystems

Citizen Science – Levels of Participation

LEVEL 4

Extreme Citizen Science

Collaboratory science

LEVEL 3

Participatory Science

 Participation in problem definition and data creation

LEVEL 2

Distributed Intelligence

Citizens as basic interpreters

LEVEL 1

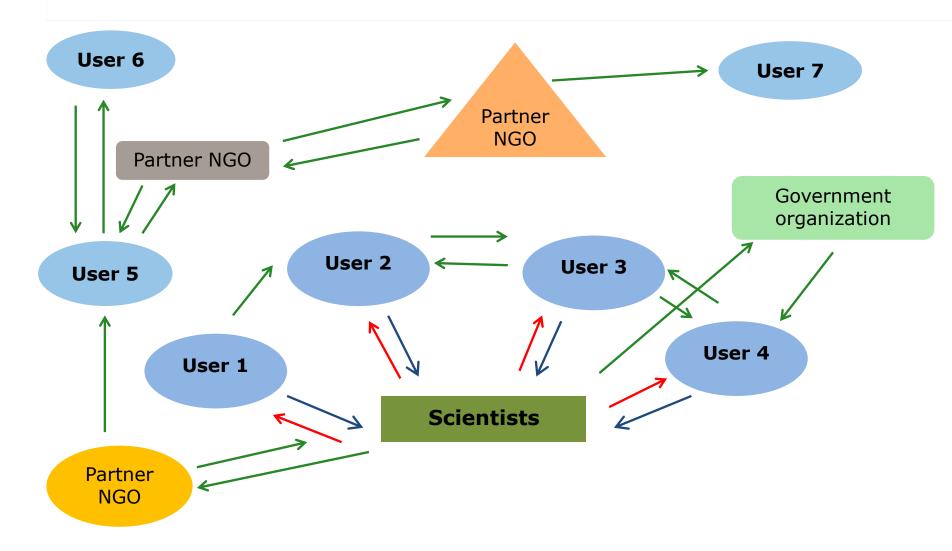
Crowdsourcing

Citizens as sensors

Classification of citizen science projects; after: Haklay, M. (2013). Citizen Science and Volunteered Geographic Information – overview and typology of participation. In: Sui, D.Z., Elwood, S. and M.F. Goodchild (eds.), 2013. Crowdsourcing Geographic Knowledge. Berlin: Springer.

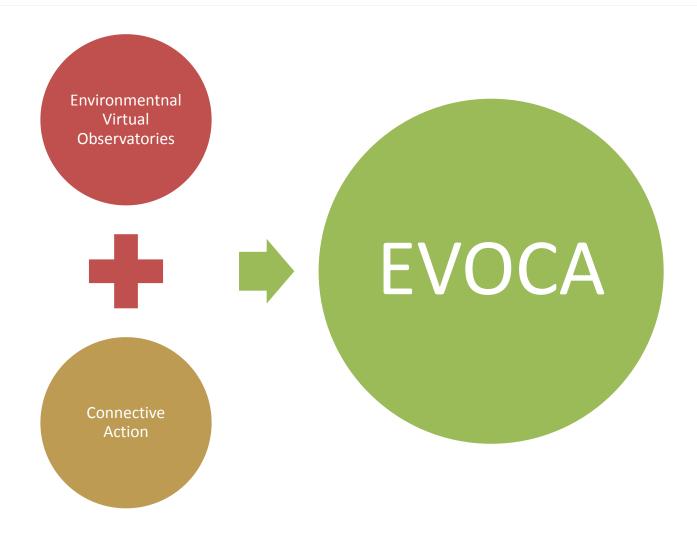


1st, 2nd generation EVOs, and EVOCA



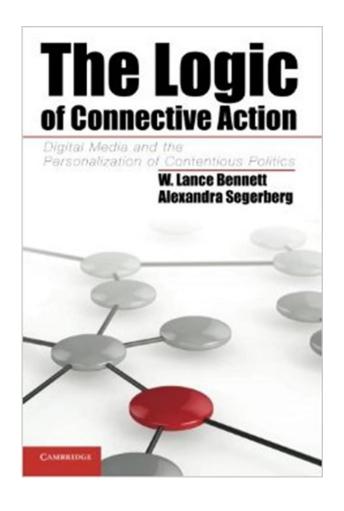


EVOCA – the 3rd Generation EVO





Connective action



Collective engaging in targeted action, shaped through connecting: the uploading and sharing of information, images or frames

- Minimal need for formal organization
- Fast, low-cost, large scale access to and exchange of information
- Peer-to-peer mobilization through personal networks



EVOs and Complex Problems

EVOCA: Fast, low-cost, large scale information exchange Information scattered and insufficiently shared leading to diverging perceptions of the situation Participation requires sufficient motivation through either individual benefits, incentives, social norms, or shared values.

Coordination is impeded by lack of available venues and mechanisms for negotiation among interdependent stakeholders

Societal learning required to adapt to complex processes of change is insufficiently enabled through lack of opportunities for exchange and experimentation



EVOCA

NATURAL SYSTEMS

SOCIAL SYSTEMS

Inputs:

Ecologies Natural resources Observations

Interactions

Individuals Communities Institutions Organizations

Inputs:

- Participation
- Engagement
- Co-creation



Outputs

- Data
- Models

Outputs

Networks and processes

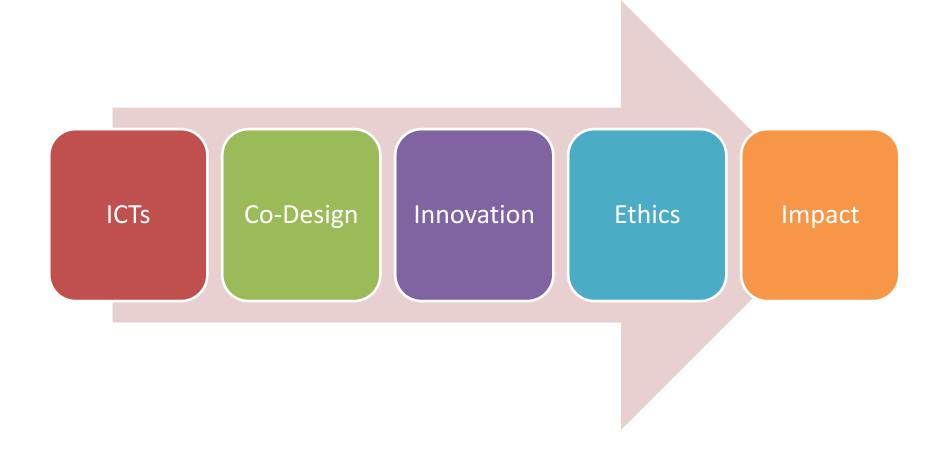
- Connective action
- Collective action

Outputs

Actionable knowledge

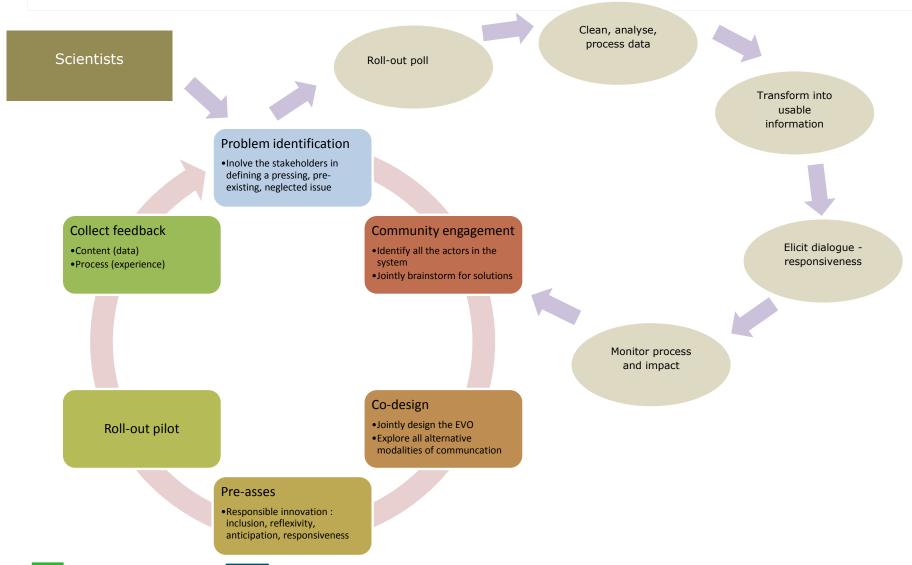


Multi and interdisciplinary, process oriented research





EVO Design Scheme



How to innovate?

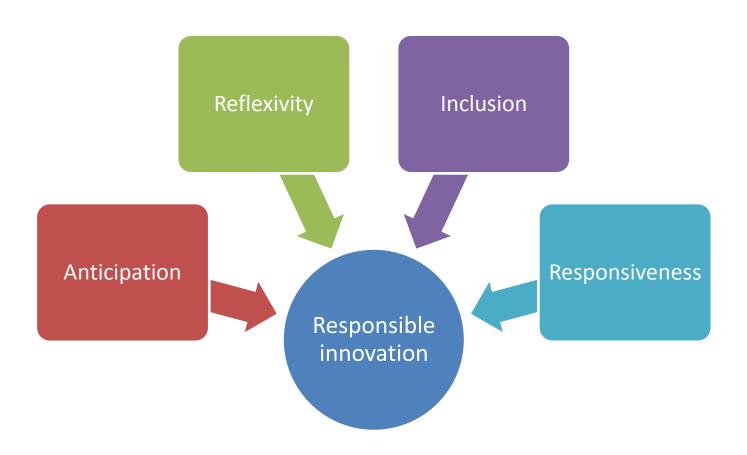
RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Design with the User
- 2. Understand the Existing Ecosystem
- 3. Design for Scale
- 4. Build for Sustainability
- 5. Be Data Driven
- 6. Use Open Standards, Open Data, Open Source, and Open Innovation
- 7. Reuse and Improve
- 8. Do no harm
- 9. Be Collaborative

The United Nations Responsible Innovation Guidelines 2015



The Responsible Innovation Framework





Challenges ahead? EVO - sceptics

- Is our data 'professional' enough?
- Reliability?
- Validity?
- Does citizen science create a different kind of knowledge?
- Democratization of science?



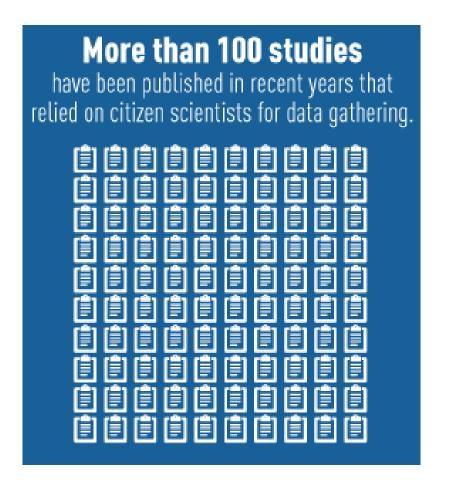
But Does it Even Work?

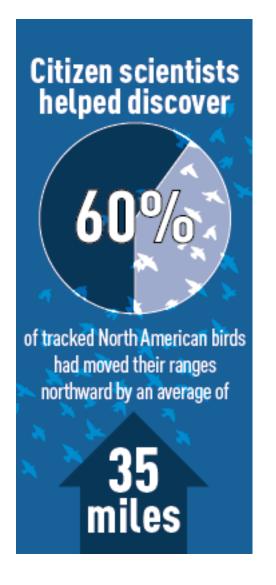
| Reef Covertype | Volunteer Collected Data | PI Collected Data |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Hard Coral | 7,7% | 7,2% |
| Algae | 82,1% | 84,3% |
| Soft Coral | 5,6% | 4,9% |
| Sand | 1,3% | 1,1% |
| Rock | 2,8% | 2,9% |
| Sponge | 0,4% | 0,5% |
| Other (e.g., tunicate, etc.) | 0,1% | 0,0% |
| N | 2031 | 597 |

Rollino, J. (2012). Reliability and long-term monitoring using citizen science – a case study. Earth Watch Institute Research Project: Bahamian Reef Survey



Citizen Science Trivia







Long Live EVOCA!

"Using citizens is not a panacea; it doesn't solve all scientific problems any more than using microscopes (...) But citizen science provides a way of harnessing the energy, the creativity, the knowledge, passion and insights of far more people than would ordinarily be involved in a scientific research project."

Thomas Malone, director of the MIT Center for Collective Intelligence

