

Environmental Virtual Observatories for Connective Action (EVOCA)

RESPONSIBLE LIFE-SCIENCE INNOVATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Citizen Science and More EVOCA's Theoretical Framework

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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

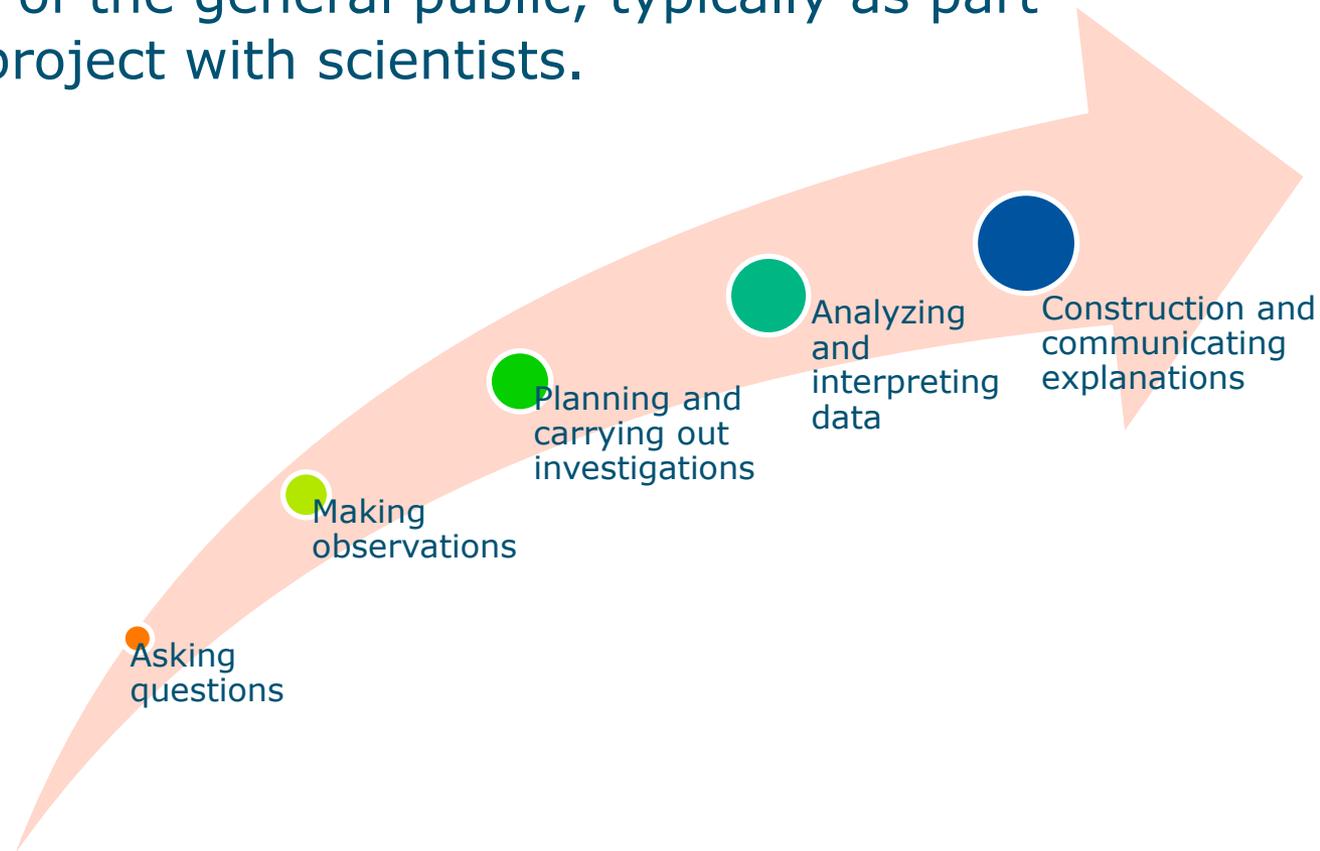
CITIZEN SCIENCE AND EVOS – ORIGINS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS



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



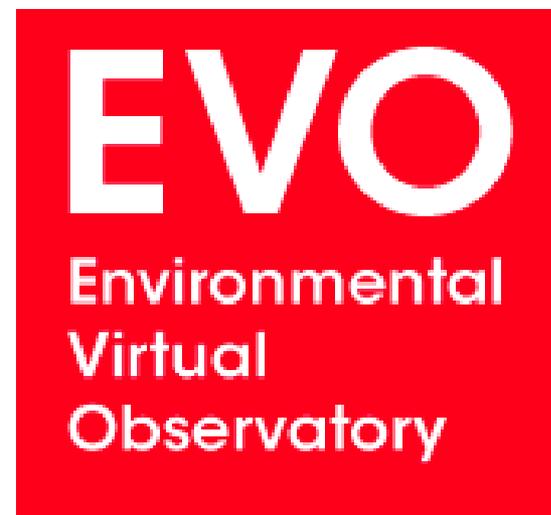
EARTH CUBE



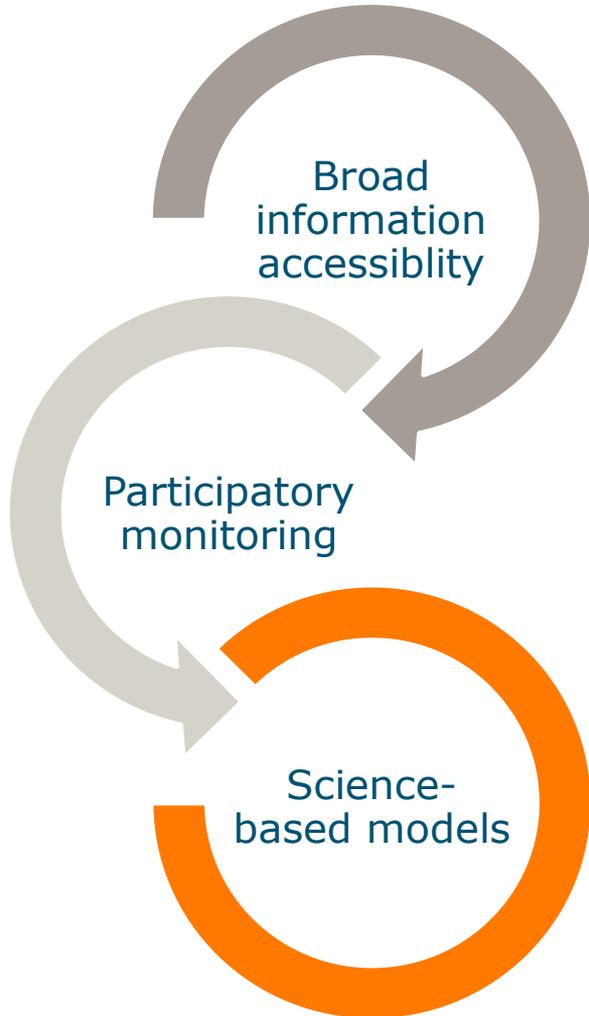
HealthMap
Global Health, Local Information



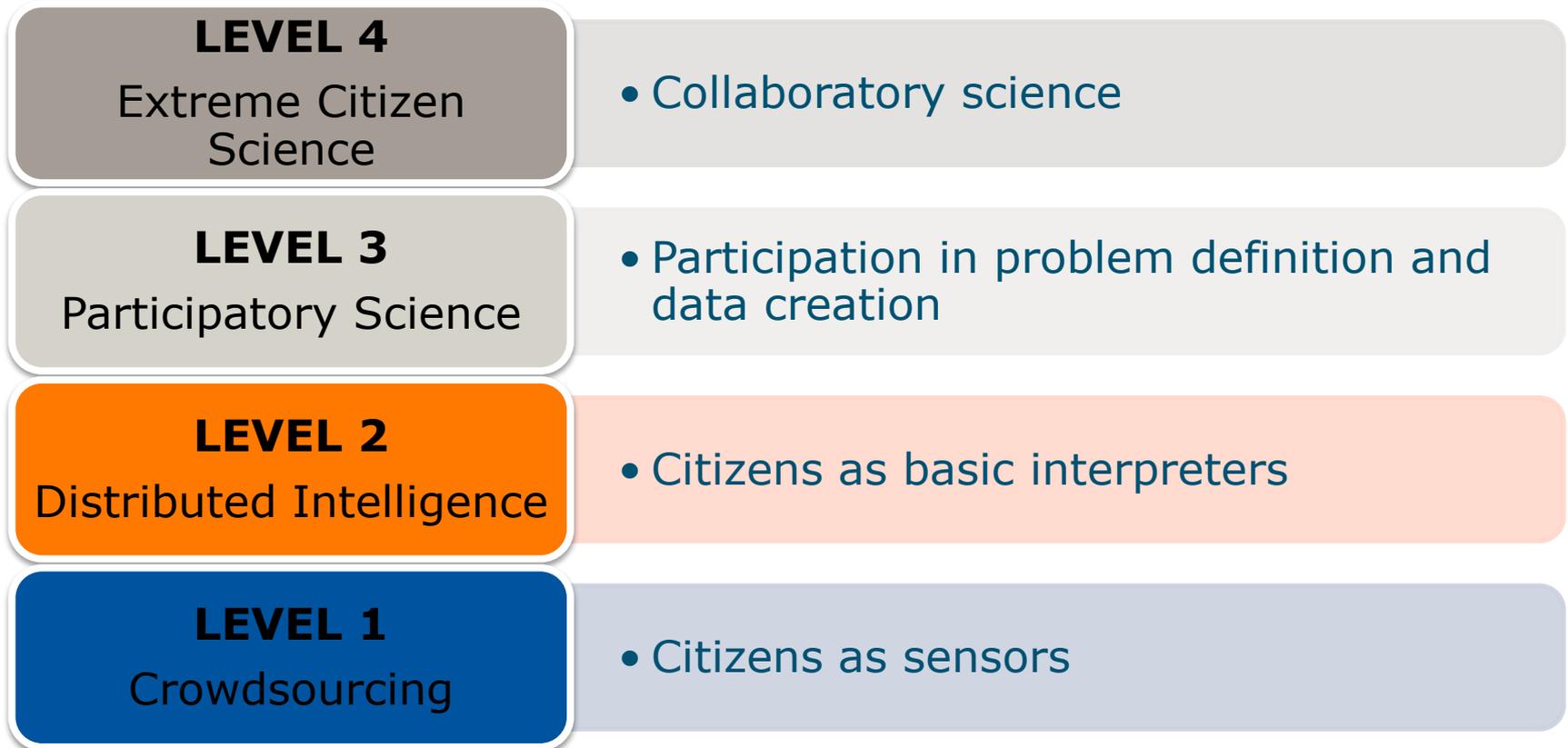
RapidPro



EVOs' components

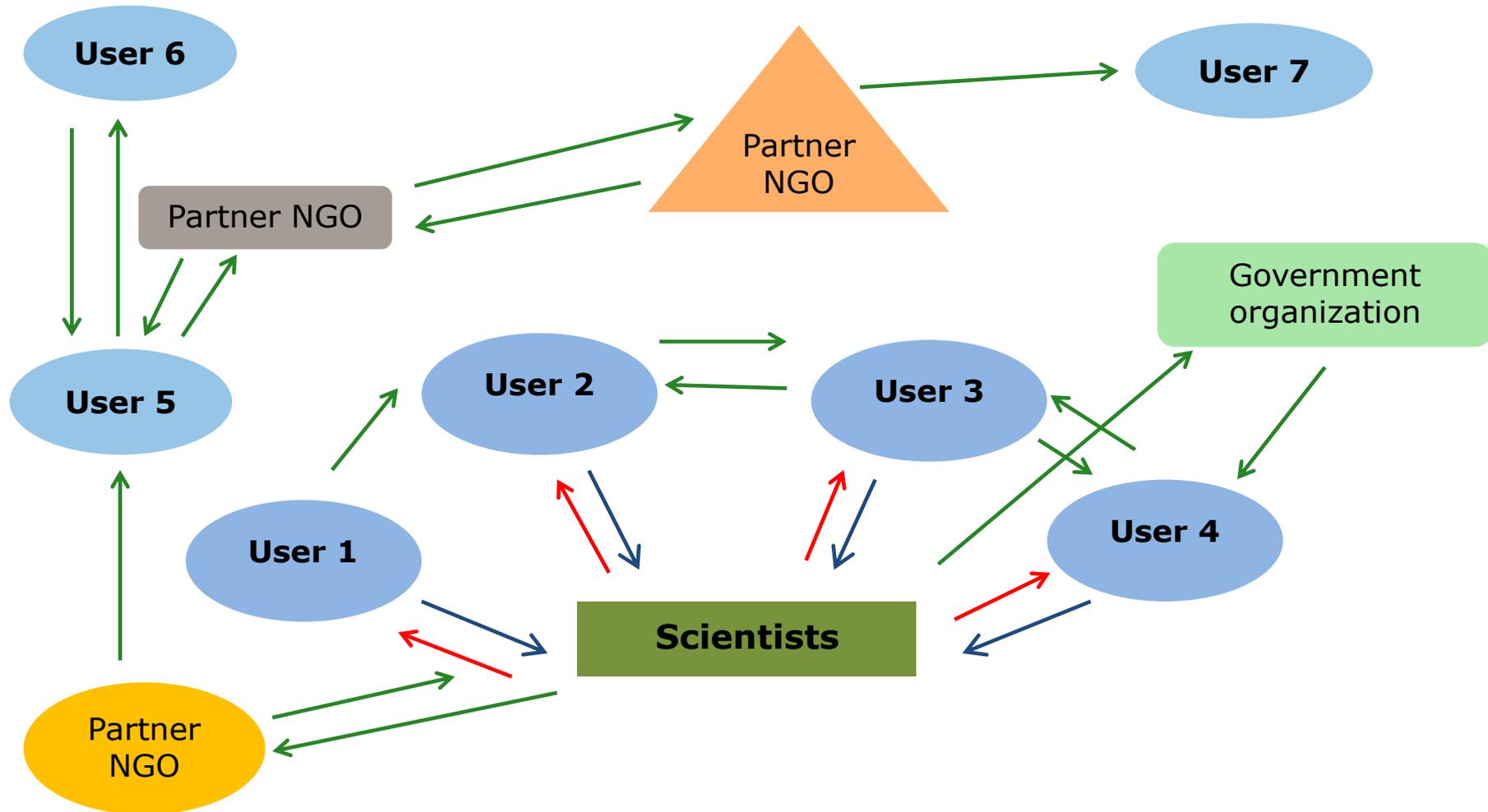


Citizen Science – Levels of Participation

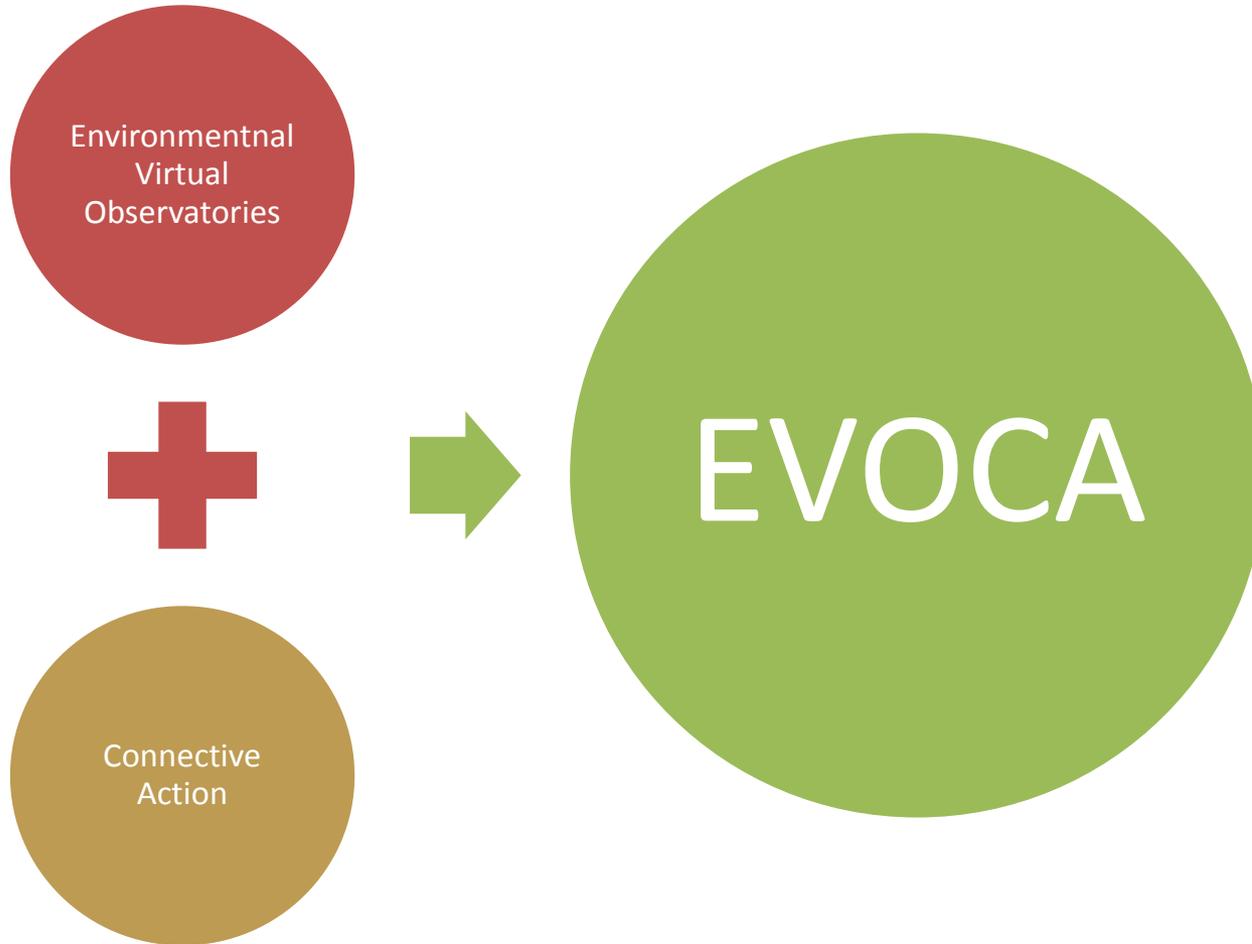


Classification of citizen science projects; after: Haklay, M. (2013). Citizen Science and Volunteered Geographic Information – overview and typology of participation. In: Sui, D.Z., Elwood, S. and M.F. Goodchild (eds.), 2013. Crowdsourcing Geographic Knowledge. Berlin: Springer.

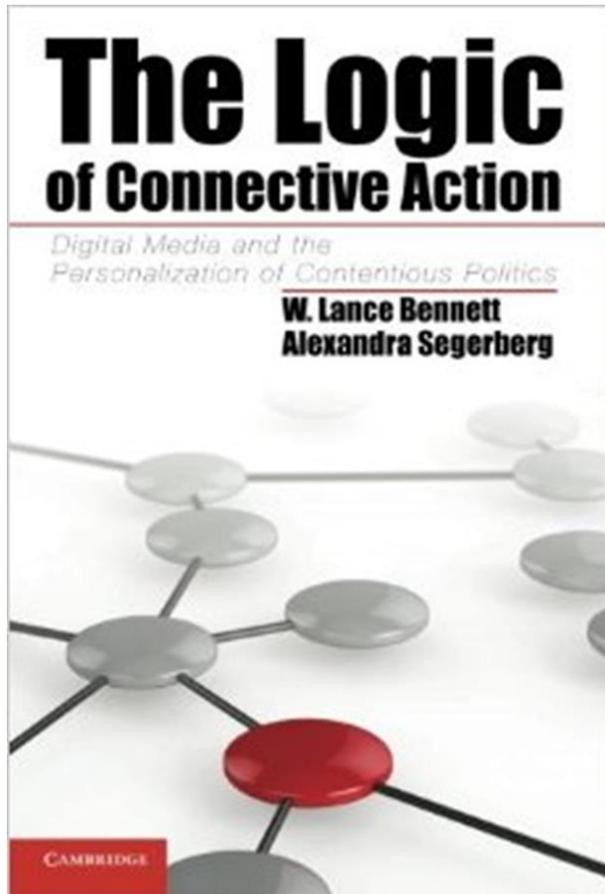
1st, 2nd generation EVOs, and EVOCA



EVOCA – the 3rd Generation EVO



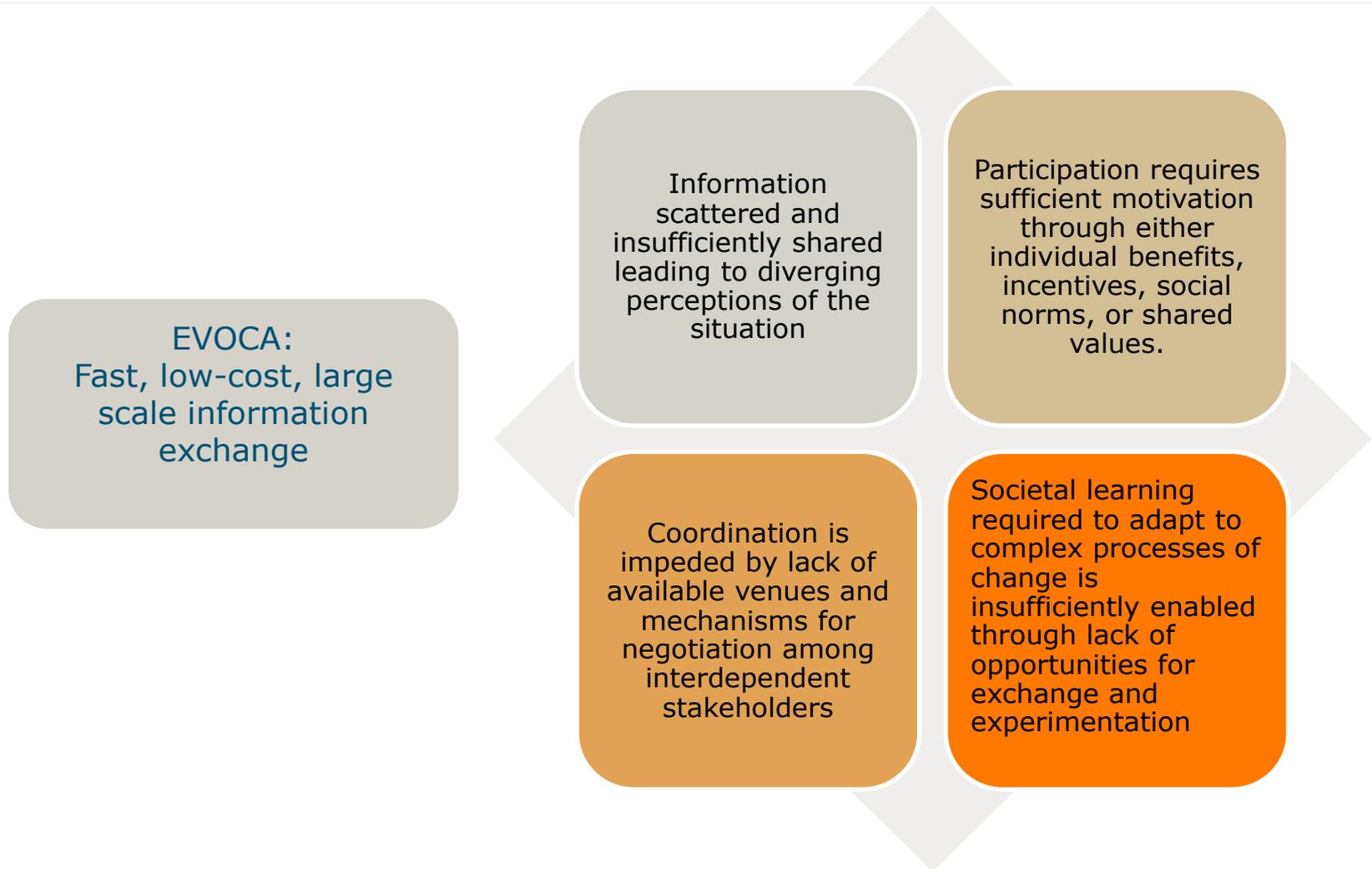
Connective action



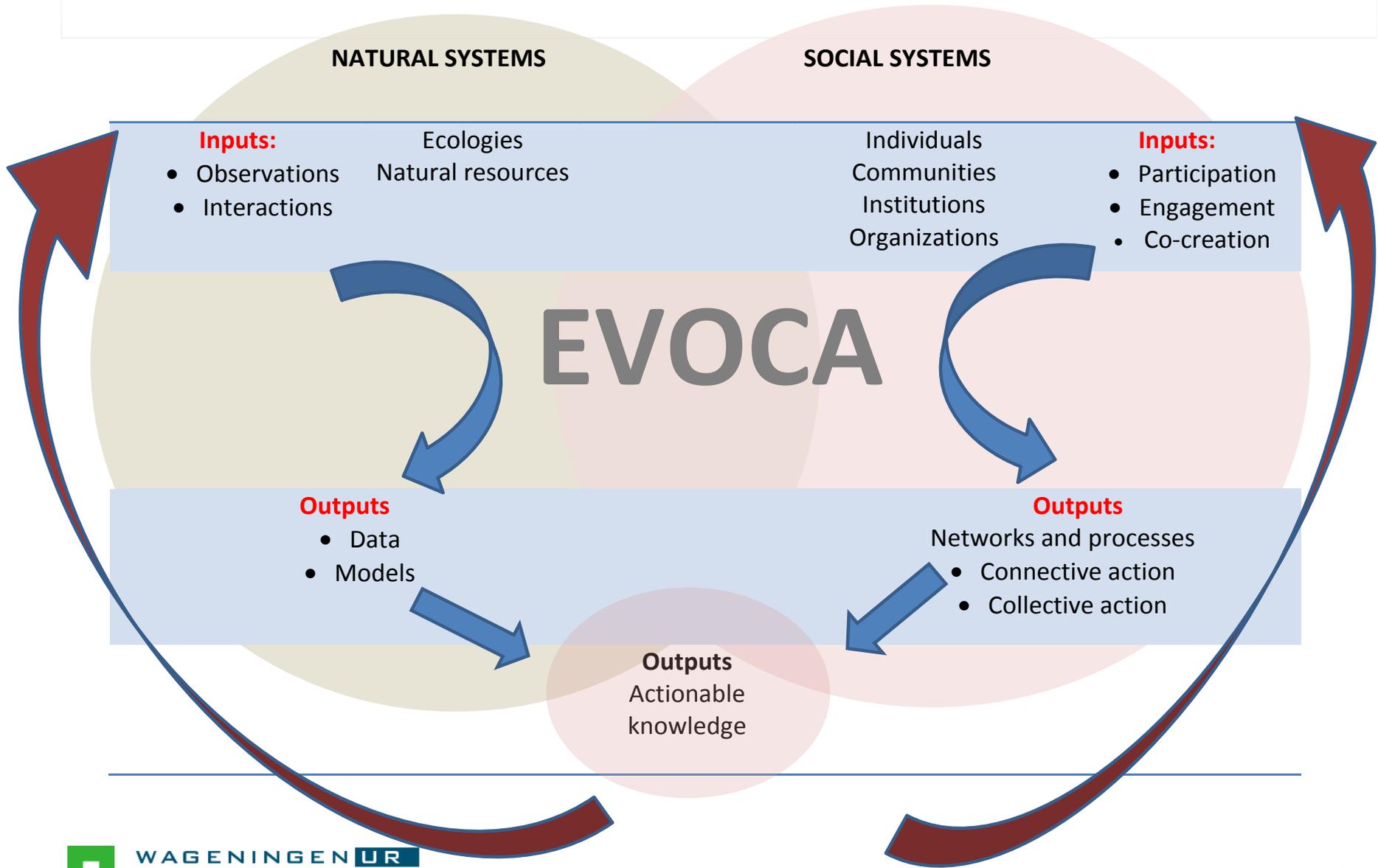
Collective engaging in targeted action, shaped through connecting: the uploading and sharing of information, images or frames

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

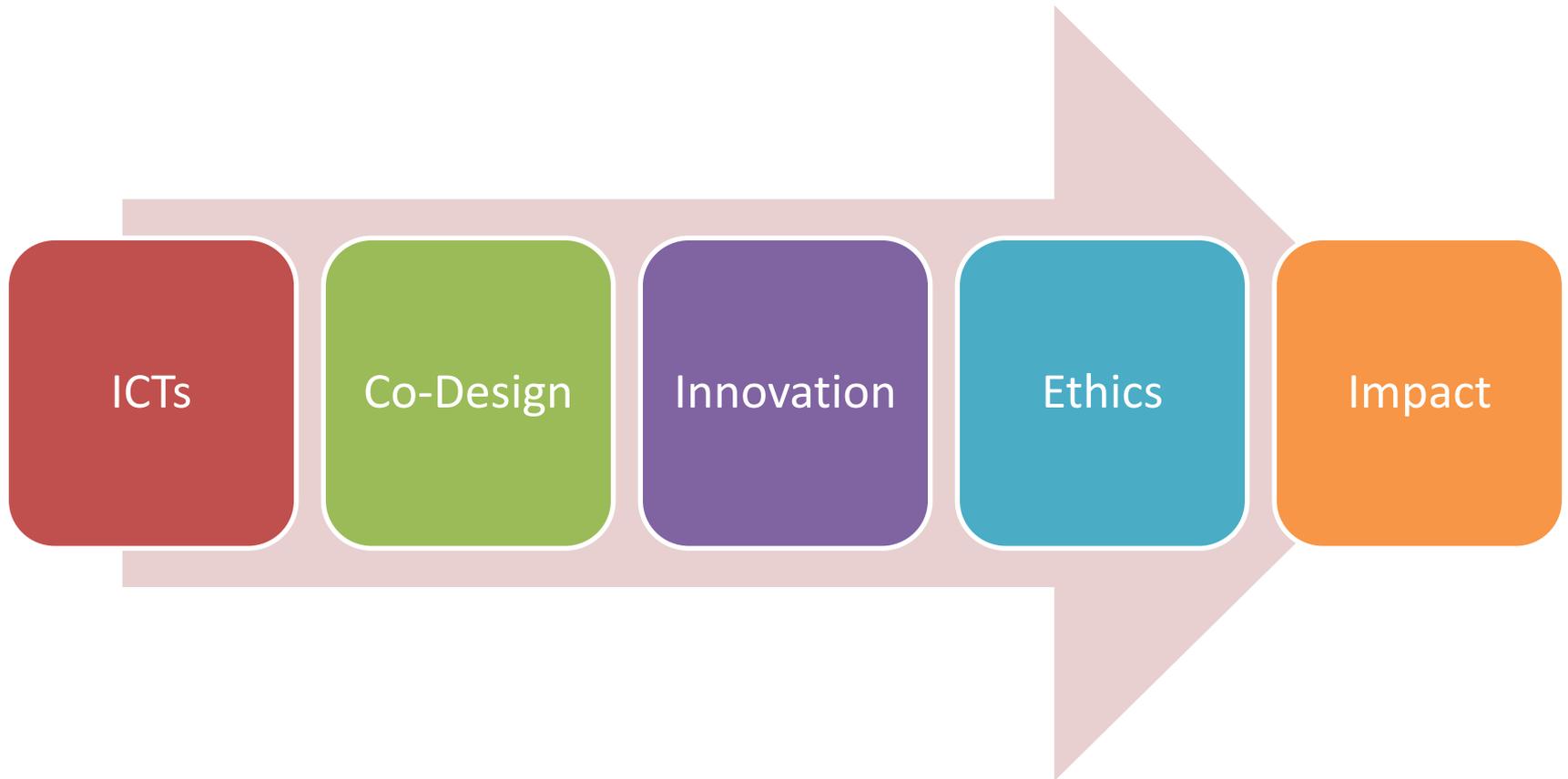
EVOs and Complex Problems



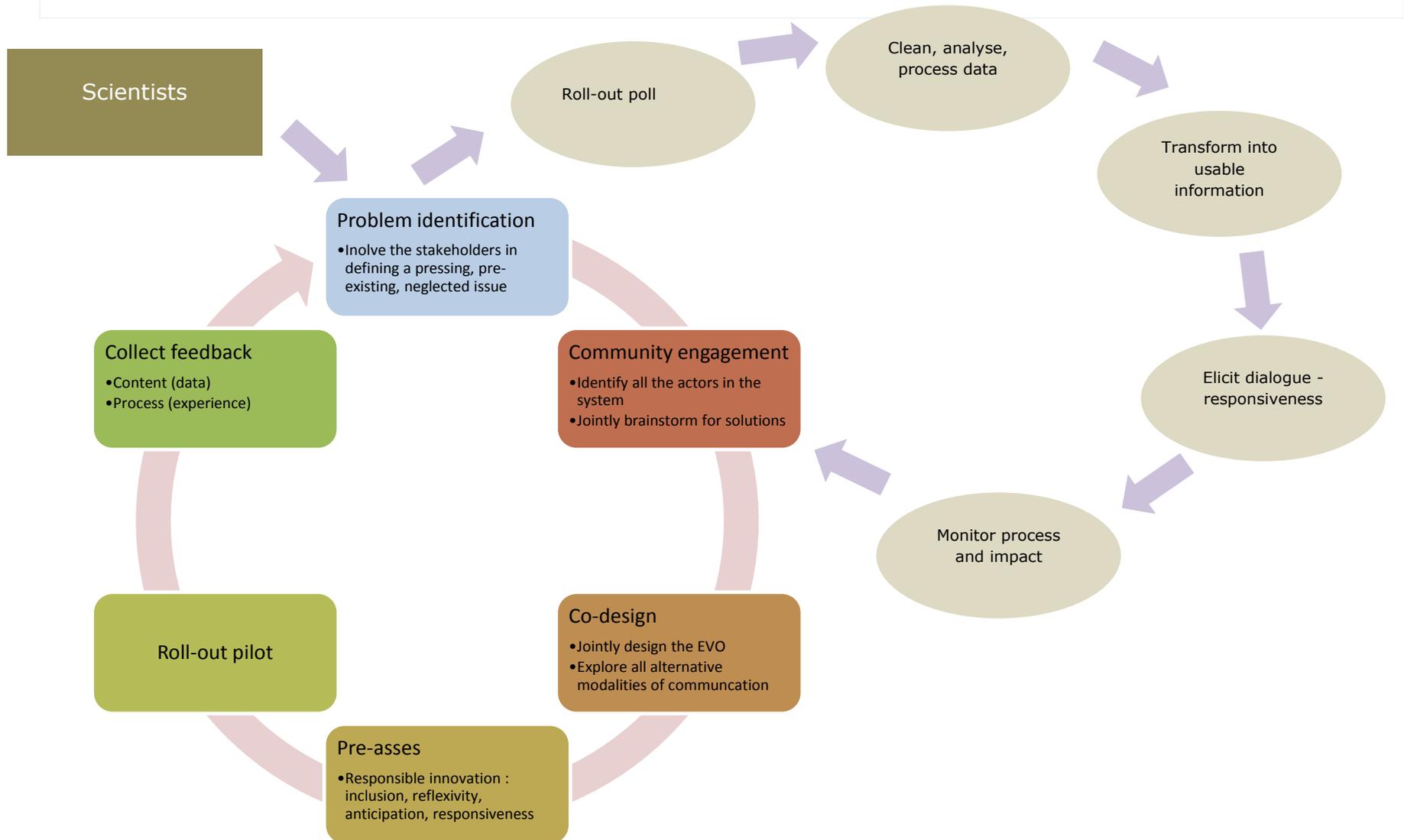
EVOCA



Multi and interdisciplinary, process oriented research



EVO Design Scheme



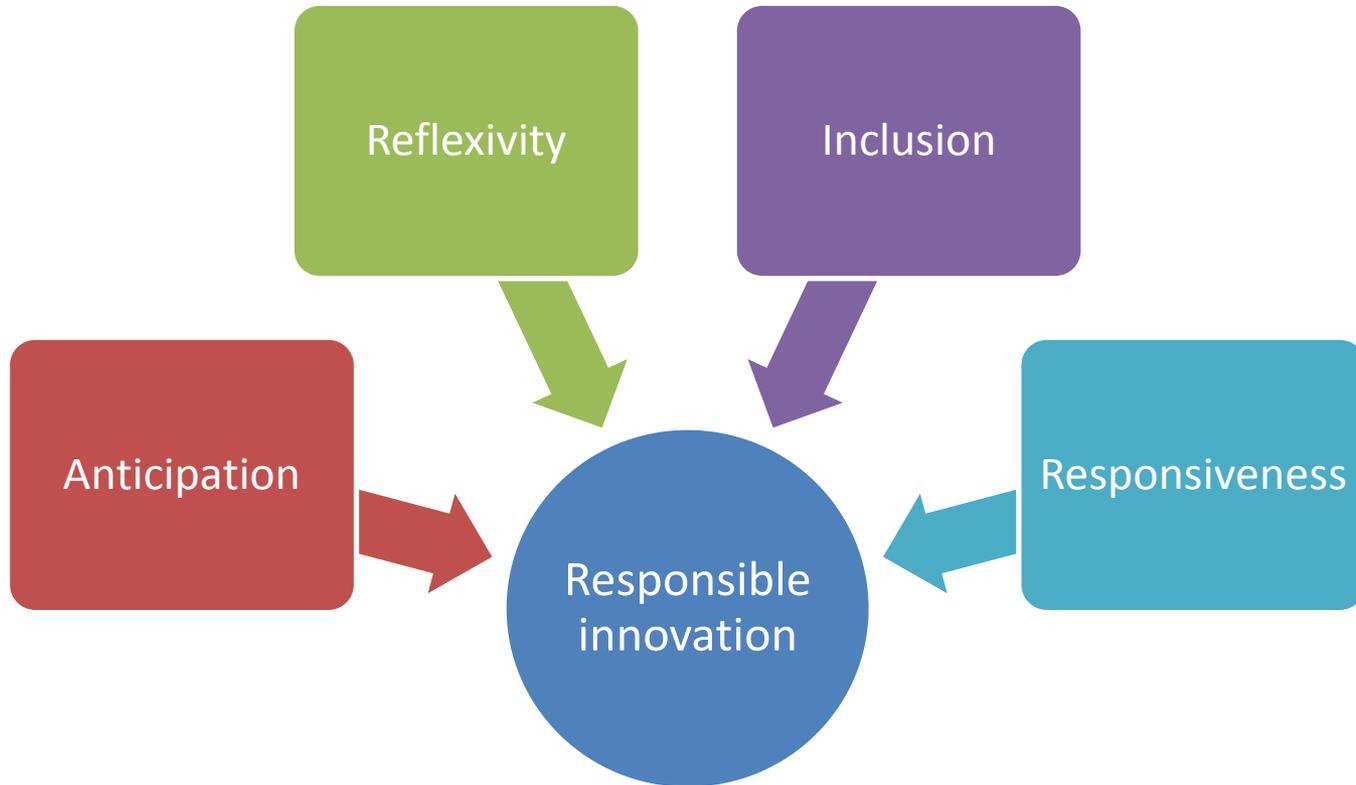
How to innovate?

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?

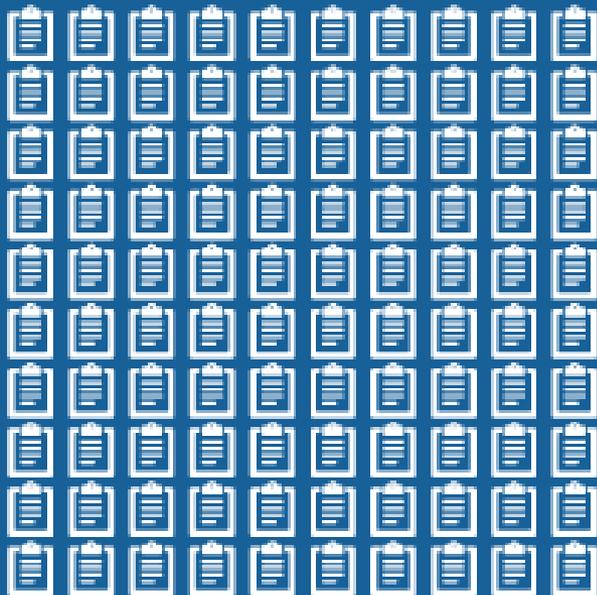
But Does it Even Work?

Reef Covertypes	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

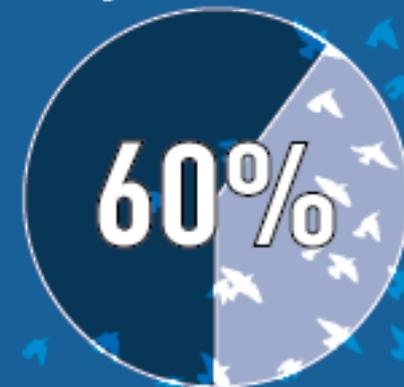
Rollino, J. (2012). Reliability and long-term monitoring using citizen science – a case study. Earth Watch Institute Research Project: Bahamian Reef Survey

Citizen Science Trivia

More than 100 studies
have been published in recent years that
relied on citizen scientists for data gathering.



**Citizen scientists
helped discover**



of tracked North American birds
had moved their ranges
northward by an average of

**35
miles**

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