

Information on the paper based on

- Questionnaire responses from all participants and partners
- Literature review:
 - Major papers and other published studies
- Discussions around this topic in the past
 5? years

The more we review, the less-confident we are on the comprehensiveness of our review.

Why do we need citizens' contribution?

Already covered in session 1, but needs to be strengthened in the background paper

Terminologies

- Citizen science
- Citizen-generated data
- Crowdsourcing, volunteered geographic information, citizen observatories, citizen engagement in social innovation, community-driven or communitygenerated data

Towards common definitions?

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Terminologies

- Citizens' contribution varies by:
 - Collecting data or not is data collection required? Or can contribute to any stage(s) of the data value chain
 - <u>Level of engagement</u>: passive (data from webscraping), semiactive (complaints filed) or active (trainings provided for citizens to contribute to the process)
 - <u>Informed and active consent required</u>? (social media versus other citizens' contribution)
 - Social media as a safe place to express opinions: a good channel to have input on sensitive topics
 - Voluntarily participating in data collection? Does financiallycompensated ones count (sustainability)?
 - <u>Level of expertise: "democratization of science" vs. "experts within their local environment"</u>
 - Some engaged citizens are super technical is it the "Official/non-official" divide?
 - <u>Is the educational aspect important for citizens' contribution? Or it is mutually benefiting?</u>
 - How are citizens recruited: general volunteer call, somewhat designed, everyone in the community?
 - Review process/quality assurance: Scientific peer-review process/external review (validation)?

Objectives of citizens' contribution

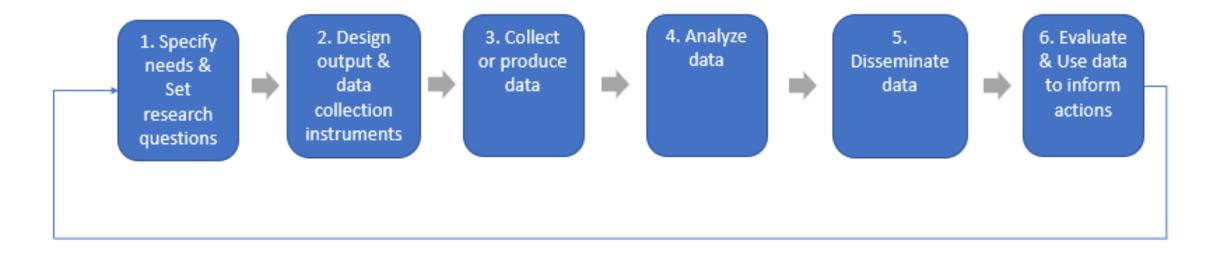
- 1. Increase public understanding and awareness, mobilize actions around specific issues and empower local communities especially those the marginalized population groups.
- 2. Provide evidence for scientific studies and research
- 3. Evaluate and/or monitor impact of interventions and to support legal and policy actions.

Other qualitative and cross-cutting goals. In a way the divide is artificial, and the line is blurred. But helpful for the quality discussion, as the quality requirement is different

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Engaging citizens in the data value chain

About data quality

- Citizens' contribution very diverse
- Fit-for-purpose, depending on
 - Objective of the engagement/contribution
 - Stages of the data value chain: data, methods, or both
- (Relatively) common elements across 3 country example:
 - Need
 - Transparency and accountability
 - Privacy
 - Accuracy and reliability/methodology soundness
 - Timeliness
 - Accessibility
 - Interpretability
- Two stages of requirements: gateway requirement before moving on to the others

Key challenges and opportunities

- A common framework for citizens' contribution?
 - Concepts, definitions, quality?
- Collaboration between "state" and "non-state" actors
- Capacity-building needs, for both NSOs and CSOs

To be discussed

