



Content



- 1. Citizen-Science participation: history and examples
- 2. SHAMISEN SINGS Project (CONCERT)
- 3. Ethical issues related to citizen-science participation
- 4. Benefits and challenges of citizen-science participation





I. Citizen-science participation: history & definitions



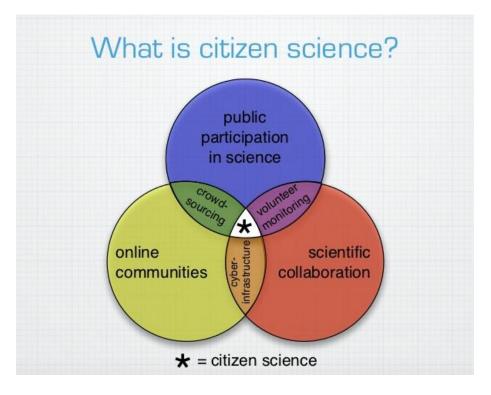
A definition of *citizen-science*:

"A citizen scientist is a volunteer who collects and/or processes data as a part of a scientific enquiry"

by Jonathan Silvertowm

Source: Silvertowm, J. (2009). A new dawn for citizen science. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 24(9): 467-471











History of citizen-science participation:

200 years before: many scientists gained money by other professions ->

Examples:

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790, an *inventor of lightening rod;* demographical and population studies) was a printer, diplomat and politician

Charles Darwin (1809-1888, not a professional naturalist) sailed on the Beagle as unpaid companion







Some of the earliest projects:

USA (1900): Christmas Bird Count (run by the National Audubon Society)

UK (1932): The British trust for Ornithology was founded with a purpose of harnessing the efforts of amateur birdwatchers for the benifit of science and nature concervation -> contribution to the database held by National Biodiversity Network







More examples of projects on the next slide:

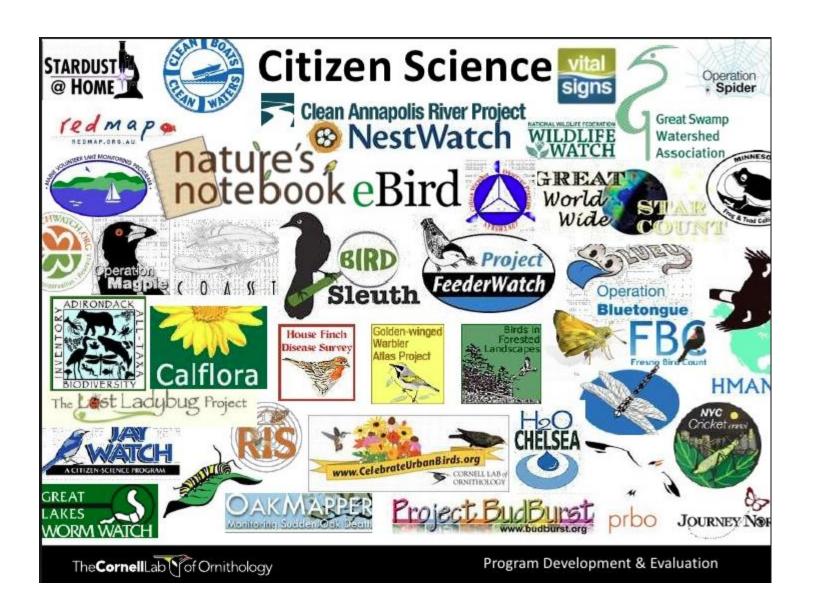


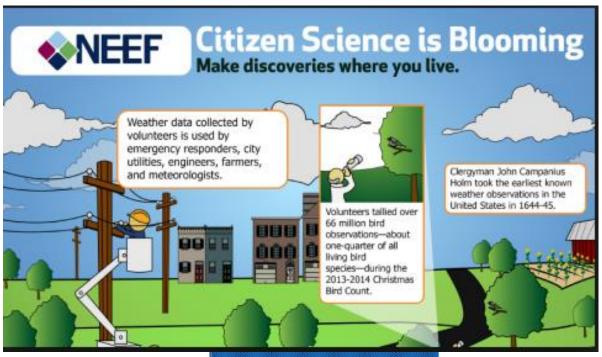


Hypothesis-driven research		
Evolution MegaLab	Range-wide survey of shell polymorphism in banded snails in Europe, comparing new records with historical data to test for evolutionary change in response to climate warming and	http://www.evolutionmegalab.org
Peppered moth	changes in predation pressure. See Box 1. National survey of evolutionary change in peppered moth polymorphism carried out by first-year undergraduate students of the Open University in the UK.	[15]
Project PigeonWatch	Investigation of assortative mating and other behaviours in feral rock doves to test mechanisms that could maintain plumage polymorphism.	http://www.birds.cornell.edu/pigeonwatch
Volunteer mapping and monit	For Fig.	
British Trust for Ornithology	Nongovernmental organisation dedicated to using volunteers who follow statistically designed sampling strategies in research on birds.	http://www.bto.org
Christmas Bird Count	Annual bird survey run by the National Audubon Society (USA) for over a century. See Box 1.	http://www.audubon.org/Bird/cbc
OPen Air Laboratories (OPAL)	Consortium of universities and other institutions in England that is involving the general public in environmental research on water and air quality, soil science, climate and biodiversity. See Box 1.	http://www.OPALexplorenature.org
Citizen Science Canada	Citizen science site concentrating on ecological monitoring and run by Environment Canada.	http://citizenscience.ca
Invasive species survey	Mapping invasive species in the continental US.	http://www.citsci.org
National Biodiversity Network	Repository for UK biodiversity data, much of it collected by volunteers. Offers web services that enable other websites to dynamically access the data.	http://www.nbn.org.uk
Protea Atlas Project	A completed project that employed nearly 500 volunteers to map 377 species of Proteaceae in the Cape Floristic Region. The data have since been used in several ecological studies of the Cape flora [6–8].	http://protea.worldonline.co.za
Swedish Species Gateway	Well-designed site that collects observations of birds, butterflies, mammals, plants, fungi, fish and marine invertebrates from the public in Sweden.	http://www.artportalen.se
Chicago Wilderness Project	For volunteer conservationists in the Chicago area. Includes links to several citizen science projects.	http://www.chicagowilderness.org
The Lost Ladybug Project eBird	Survey of native and alien coccinelid beetles. Website for North American birders to record and contribute personal sightings to a continental database. More than 4.3 million records were submitted in 2006.	http://www.lostladybug.org http://ebird.org
Tools, guidance and resources		
Citizen Science Toolkit	A systematic guide to designing a citizen science project, including links to existing projects and resources.	http://www.birds.cornell.edu/citscitoolkit/ toolkit
CyberTracker	Widely used, customisable freeware for data capture in the field. Runs on PDAs and certain mobile phones.	http://www.cybertracker.org
Discover Life	A miscellany of online keys for identification of various North American and some tropical taxa.	http://www.discoverlife.org
Earthwatch	International organisation that matches volunteers with approved environmental research projects.	http://www.earthwatch.org
Electronic Field Guide iSpot	Open source software for producing hierarchically structured keys. New social networking site for natural history observations. Links beginners with sources of help for identification.	http://www.electronicfieldguide.org http://www.ispot.org.uk
Mushroom Observer	Website for recording observations of fungi and lichens and getting help with identification.	http://www.mushroomobserver.org
The Volunteer Monitor	Newsletter of the Volunteer Watershed Monitoring project run by the Environmental Protection Agency (USA) and published for 20 years. The summer 2008 issue, available from the website, contains several articles of general interest including a list of scientific publications generated from volunteer data.	http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/ volunteer/issues.htm



Source: Silvertowm, J. (2009). A new dawn for citizen science. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 24(9): 467-471











Citizens-science participation in radiation



Citizen-science in radiation field:

The results of peer reviewed publications show a small proportion (0.02%) related to radiation topic with citizen-science approach: 18 publications were detected by PubMed search with key words "citizen-science" or "citizen science" and "radiation" - 5 inputs with "nuclear disasters" and 2 for "dosimetry".

After checking the abstracts for their context, it was found the only relevant publication by Brown et al. (2016) concerning to the tool and program "Safecast: successful citizen-science for radiation measurement and communication after Fukushima".

J Radiol Prot. 2016 Jun 6;36(2):S82-S101. [Epub ahead of print]

Safecast: successful citizen-science for radiation measurement and communication after Fukushima.

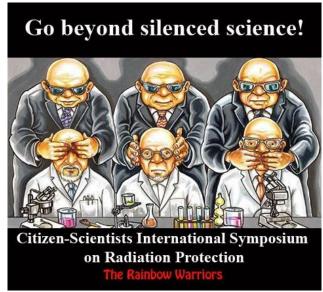
Brown A¹, Franken P, Bonner S, Dolezal N, Moross J.

Abstract

Author information

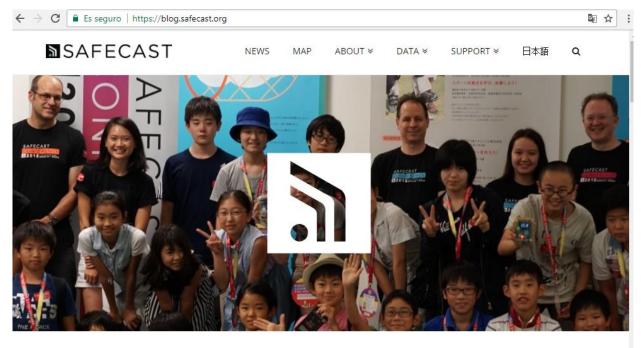
The Fukushima Daichi Nuclear Power Plant disaster, which began on 11 March 2011, provided a crucial opportunity to evaluate the state of preparation on the part the powerplant operator (TEPCO), relevant Japanese government agencies, and international oversight bodies, to gather necessary information on radiation risks quickly and to share it with those tasked with emergency response as well as with the general public. The inadequacy of this preparation and the chaotic nature of inter-agency and inter-governmental communication has been well noted in several official reports on the disaster. In response, Safecast, an international, volunteer-based organization devoted to monitoring and openly sharing information on environmental radiation and other pollutants, was initiated on 12 March 2011, one day following the start of the accident. Since then the group has implemented participatory, open-source, citizen-science-centered radiation mapping solutions developed through a process of collaborative open innovation. The information Safecast provided has proven useful to experts, to policy makers, and to the public. This paper briefly describes the methodology and toolsets Safecast has developed and deployed, as well as organizational and social aspects, and summarizes key results obtained to date. In addition, it discusses appropriate criteria for evaluating the success of citizen-science efforts like Safecast, and places it in context with other non-governmental radiation monitoring efforts.



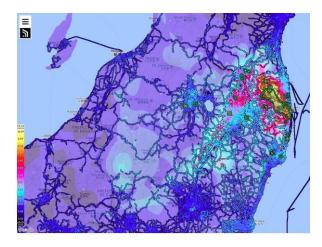








https://blog.safecast.org/



OPEN ENVIRONMENTAL DATA FOR EVERYONE

Safecast is a global volunter-centered citizen science project working to empower people with data about their environments. We believe that having more freely available open data is better for everyone.

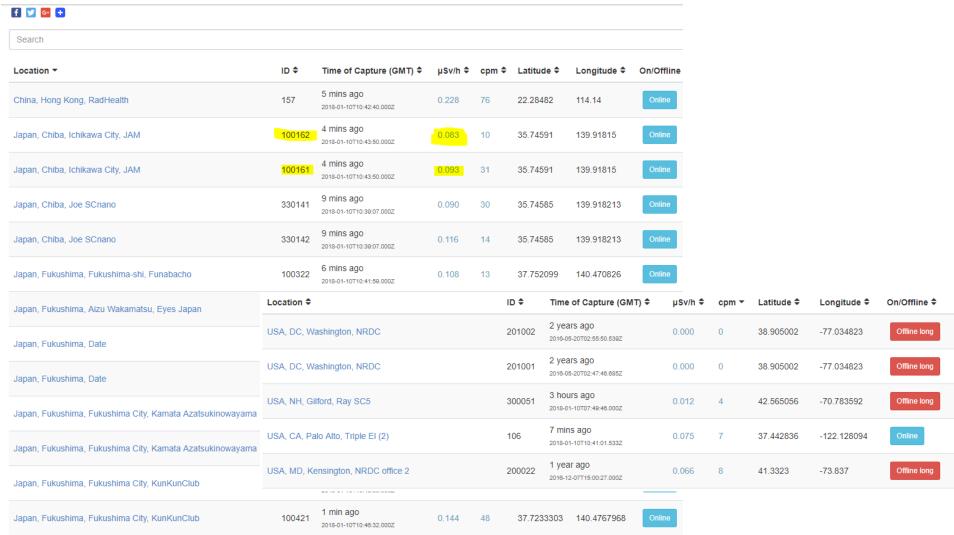
Everything we do is aimed at putting data and data collection know-how in the hands of people worldwide.





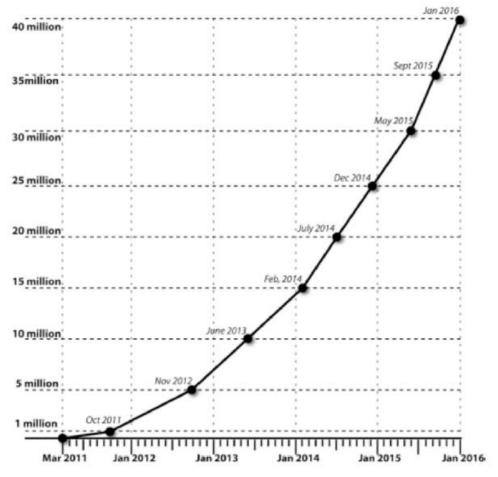


http://realtime.safecast.org/









Source: Brown et al. 2016

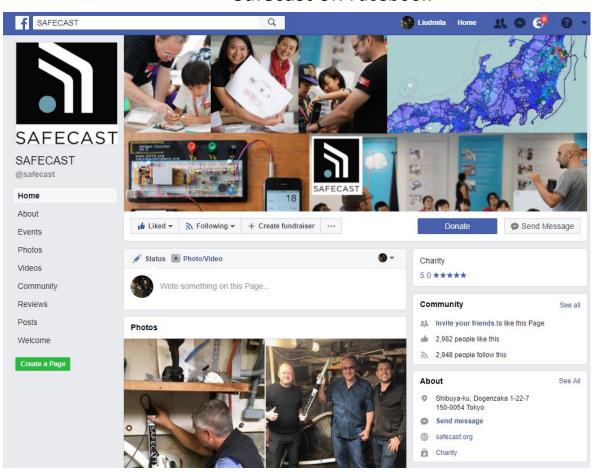
Figure 5. Growth of Safecast dataset.







Safecast on Facebook









This summer we did many #safecast workshops in Japan, Korea and Hong Kong - great time with great support from our volunteers to make it happen!

Especially with Kids
Safecast workshops were a whirtwind of activity in the late summer months with a series of events, many of which were for kids and families. One of the seasons...

BLOG.SAFECAST.ORG

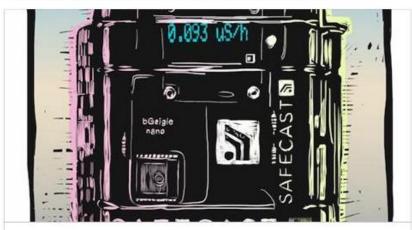






HOT FROM THE #SAFECAST PRESS: The Safecast Report 2017 has just been released. Part 1 covers everything about the project progress and plans. Part 2, which covers all aspects of the Fukushima disaster itself, is to follow soon!

https://blog.safecast.org/.../safecast-report-2017-part-1-no.../



Safecast Report 2017, Part 1 now available

Part 1 of the Safecast Report 2017 is now available for download as a print-quality PDF. The report has grown in size, and in contrast with previous years, we are making it available in sections fo...

BLOG SAFECAST ORG

1.12 Always Improving

Safecast is the work of volunteers, and is by no means "finished", "perfect" or "the final word". Some would say it's nothing to boast about-lots of work to do! There's plenty of room for improvement and "wouldn't-it-be-nice-ifs." This applies to the Safecast Report as well. The information provided here represents the best data we have found, and the best of our understanding and knowledge, but, as a Dutch proverb says, "Don't skate over one-night ice." We encourage readers and volunteers to check the data and information themselves and form their own opinions about the environment we're living in. "Is it safe?" is a question whose answer differs from individual to individual. Our daily lives are full of risks, but we shouldn't let that paralyze us. However, being aware will hopefully allow us to make better decisions. and to focus our individual actions to better improve our environment and our lives.

If you see anything you think could be done better, needs fixing, or can be complemented, or if you simply want to help out or to contribute, let us know.

And if you want to learn how to make your data open and more useable (as a citizen, company, university, or government body), we're here to help.

Get in touch: info@safecast.org and @safecast on twitter

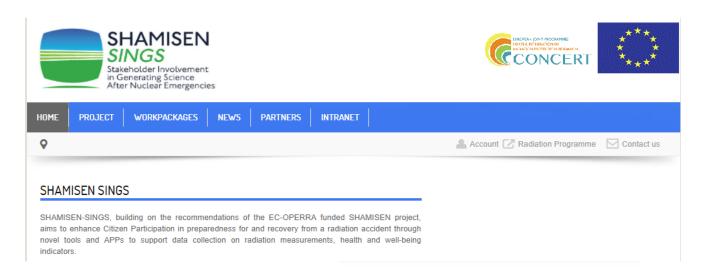


II. SHAMISEN SINGS PROJECT PRESENTATION

SHAMISEN SINGS project (PI: Elisabeth Cardis)
SHAMISEN (Nuclear Emergency Situations - Improvement of dosimetric,
Medical And Health Surveillance) - Stakeholder INvolvement in Generating
Science (SINGS)



Web: http://radiation.isglobal.org/index.php/en/shamisen-sings-home













GOALS



The general goal of SHAMISEN SINGS is **enhancing Citizen Participation in the aftermath of a radiation accident**

through the collection of data on *dose measurements* and on *health and well-being* indicators.

Specific objectives:

- -Interact with stakeholders (including citizens and experts) to assess their needs and interest in contributing to global dosimetry and health measurements.
- -Review existing APPs related to: 1) citizen-based dose measurements & 2) for health monitoring (including social and psychological issues of a radiation accident).
- -Assess ethical challenges and implications of both the APPs and citizen science activities by co-reflection between natural and social scientists, public, authorities and other stakeholders.

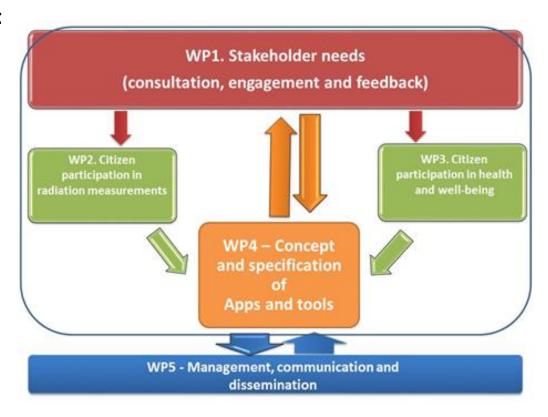




GENERAL STRUCTURE



The project's structure:







WP1 objectives & tasks

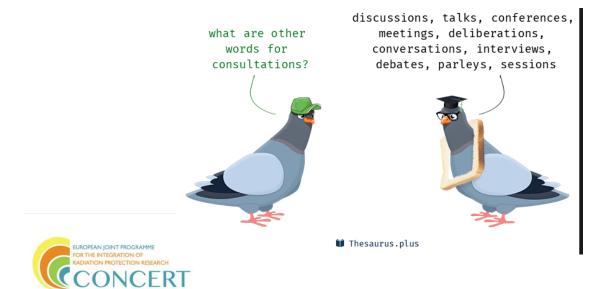


WP1. Stakeholder needs (consultation, engagement and feedback on proposals)

Lead: ISGlobal, Partners: WIV-ISP, NMBU, CEPN, ISS, IRSN, Experts: V. Chumak (Ucraine), Ph. Pirard (France), N. Novikava (Belarus)

Objective:

- -to engage stakeholders (representatives of local populations, teachers, medical personnel, authorities) to identify their needs (immediate and long-term phases of an accident), and
- propose a tool (or framework for a tool) using new information technologies.





WP1 objectives & tasks



WP1. Stakeholder needs (consultation, engagement and feedback on proposals)

Task 1.1. Stakeholder meeting and consultation to identify unmet needs (reunions + on-line)

Task 1.2. Focus group assessment of proposals (from WP2 and WP3) by stakeholders

Task 1.3 SHAMISEN-SINGS Consensus Workshop (Lead NMBU) (to address the **societal**, **ethical** and **technical challenges** with APP development and use, as well as its contribution to Citizen Science)





WP2 objectives & tasks



WP 2 – Citizen participation in radiation measurements

Lead: ISS; Partners FMU, IRSN, UAB, ISGlobal; Expert: V. Chumak (Ukraine)

Objectives:

-to improve the usage of devices and apps able to turn smartphones (other tools) in radiation detectors for self-measurements by different categories of population, and

-to provide the collection and feed of data, essential for dose reconstruction.









WP2 objectives & tasks



WP 2 – Citizen participation in radiation measurements

Task 2.1 Critical review of existing plug-in's and apps to turn smart devices in radiation detectors

Task 2.2 Improvement of the appropriateness (accuracy, robustness and user friendliness) of self-measurements. Integration of citizen measurements **into existing monitoring networks** at the national and European level

Task 2.3 Improve or develop interactive platforms or tools **for communication and dialogue** on radiation measurements and results (based on needs learnt from WP1 stakeholder consultation)

Task 2.4 Optimization of proposals based on WP1 feedback



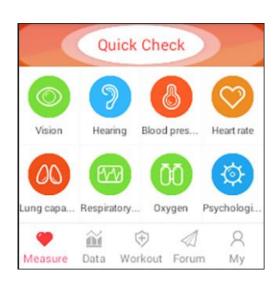


WP3 objectives & tasks



WP 3 – Citizen Participation in health and well-being monitoring

Lead FMU. Partners: ISGlobal, IRSN, WIV-ISP, NMBU, CEPN, Ph Pirard (expert)











Cigna Wellbeing

Cigna Salud y bienestar

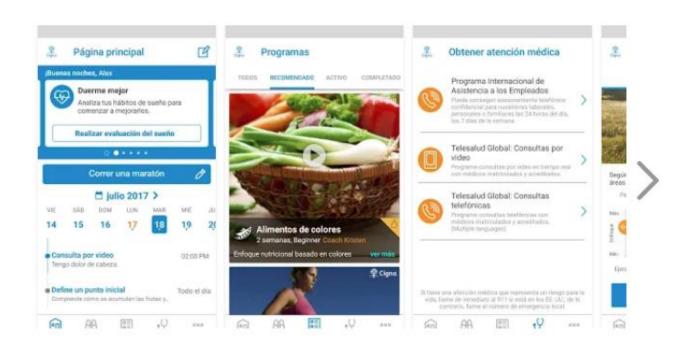


PEGI 3

Esta aplicación es compatible con todos tus dispositivos.

Añadir a la lista de deseos

Instalar





WP3 objectives & tasks



WP 3 – Citizen Participation in health and well-being monitoring

Task 3.1 Review of existing apps and tools on the monitoring of health and well-being

Task 3.2 Incorporate communication and dialogue on radiation effects on health within the App or tool (based on consultation from WP1)

Task 3.3 Adapt the tools identified to gather information on health and behaviour of populations exposed to radiation (based on stakeholders needs identified in WP1)





WP4 objectives & tasks



WP 4 Concept and specifications of App(s) and/or tools

Lead: WIV-ISP; Partners: IRSN, ISGlobal, ISS, experts: V. Chumak, Ph. Pirard, O. Bondarenko)

Task 4.1 Development of guidelines/concept for apps and tools

Task 4.2 Development of specifications (including tutorials) for the App(s) or tools, or if feasible,

development of demonstration/prototype App

Task 4.3 Development of database management plan

Task 4.4 Economic evaluation of the proposed approach











WP5 objectives & tasks



WP5 Coordination and Dissemination.

Lead: ISGlobal, Partners: ISS, WIV-ISP, FMU

Task 5.1 Coordination





www.shutterstock.com · 759415063

Task 5.2 Dissemination













- 1. Data collection and data sharing
- 2. Other possible conflicts in use of data (official sources vs. private)
- 3. Type of information gathered and linkage needed for further data use and applications (medical surveillance, epidemiology, environmental monitoring, etc.)
- 4. OTHER issues ???

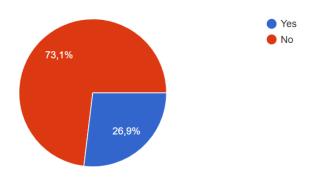






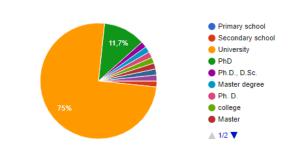
14. Are you aware of existing mobile apps or personal devices that allow you to perform your own radiation dose measurements?

78 respuestas

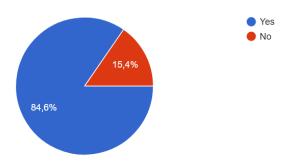


6. Level of education:





8. Do you know what ionizing radiation is?

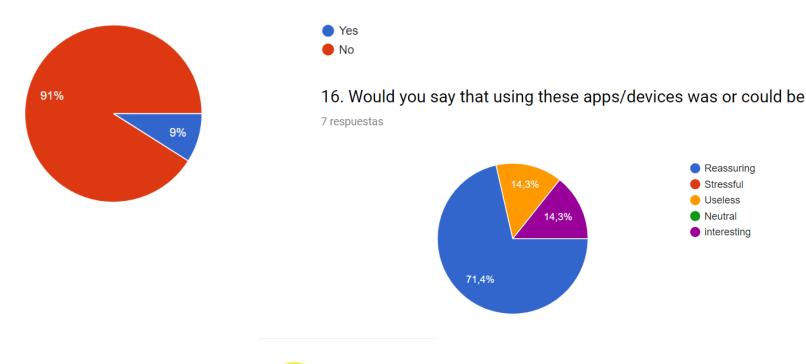








15. Have you ever used any of these mobile apps or devices (radiation measurements)?

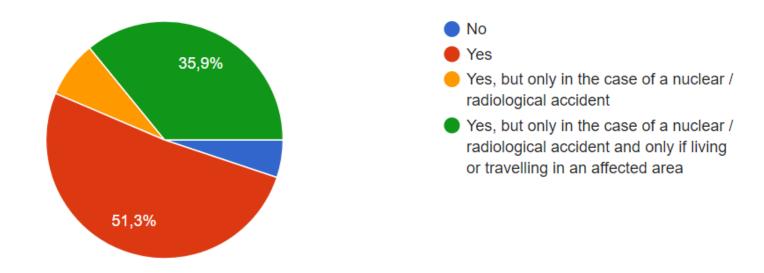








17. Would you be interested in using a mobile app that allows you to measure radiation?

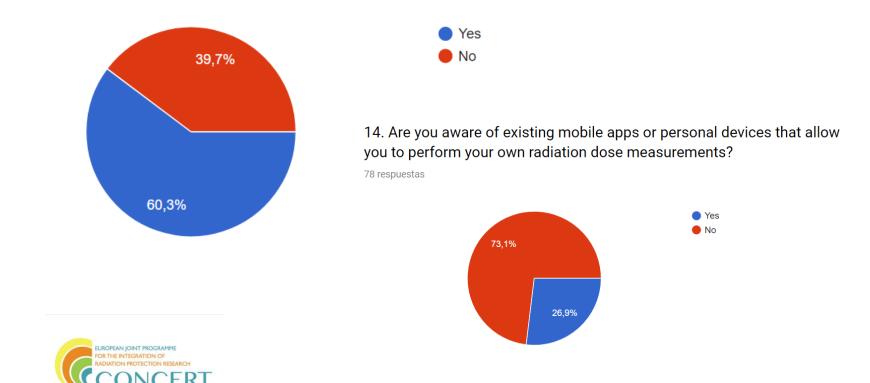








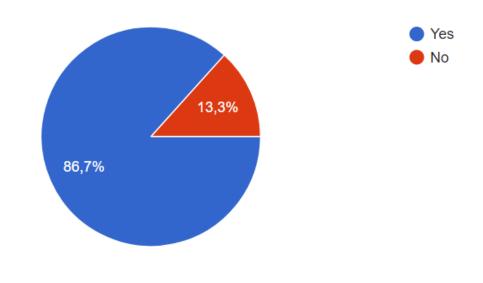
20. Are you aware of existing mobile apps or personal devices that allow you to monitor your health status?







27. Would you be willing to share your own data on the app (for example with medical workers, scientists, for environmental monitoring, etc...)?

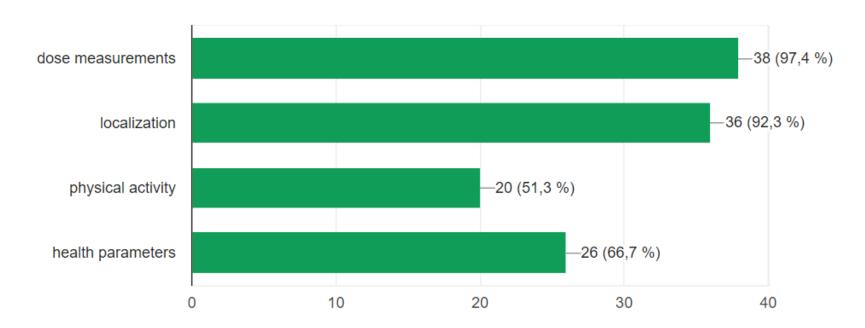








27b) Which data would you like to share:











Health ISGlobal

A blog about Global Health. An open space for discussing equitable access to health for everyone, everywhere.





Your Voice is Important! Developing an App to Engage Citizen Participation in Case of a Radiation Accident

1 June 2018

[This article has been written by the ISGlobal members: Adelaida Sarukhan, scientific writer, Liudmila Liutsko, postdoctoral fellow, and Elisabeth Cardis, Head of the Radiation Programme]



How would you rate your knowledge of ionising radiation? Are you concerned about potential health risks of living near a nuclear power plant? Would you be interested in using a mobile app that allows you

66 Would you be interested in using a mobile app that allows you to measure radiation? 99





iracias por ayudarnos respondiendo al cuestionario, te tomar unos 5-10 minutos de tu tiempo











YOUR VOICE IS IMPORTANT!

How would you rate your knowledge of **ionising radiation**? Are you concerned about potential health risks of living near a **nuclear power plant**? Would you be interested in using a mobile app that allows you to **measure** radiation?

These are some of the questions of the survey designed by the European-funded SHAMISEN-SINGS project, which aims to enhance citizen participation in case of a radiation accident.

We want to develop **mobile devices** or applications that allow the general population to do their own radiation measurements, monitor their health, monitor radiation levels in real time, and make **informed decisions**.

WPS. Stakeholder needs
(xonsultation, engagement and feedback)

WPS. Observations and specification of April and specification of April and tools

WPS. Management, corresponding to the April and tools

Shamsisen-Sings Project

bit.do/shamisensings_en

Thanks for helping us answering the questionnaire, only takes 5-10 minutes of your time.













IV. BENEFITS and CHALLENGES of Citizen-science participation



Benefits:

- -for projects & society (data gathering, awareness)
- for citizen-science participants(formation, information, awareness & controlreduction of anxiety & related stress)









BENEFITS and CHALLENGES of Citizen-science participation



Challenges:

- correct use of methods -> providing correct data (superficial contamination of tools, etc...)
- big data storage









Acknowledgements

Thanks to contributors:

Liudmila Liutsko¹⁻³, Adelaida Sarukhan¹⁻³ and Elisabeth Cardis¹⁻³

& SHAMISEN SINGS consortium

- 1) ISGlobal, Barcelona, Spain
- 2) UPF, Barcelona, Spain
- 3) CIBERESP, Madrid, Spain

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nowledgements: SHAMISEN SINGS consortium





Thank you!



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