



Smart Citizens

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Secure Land Rights and Smart Cities:
Making It Work for Sustainable Development
New York, 31 July 2017



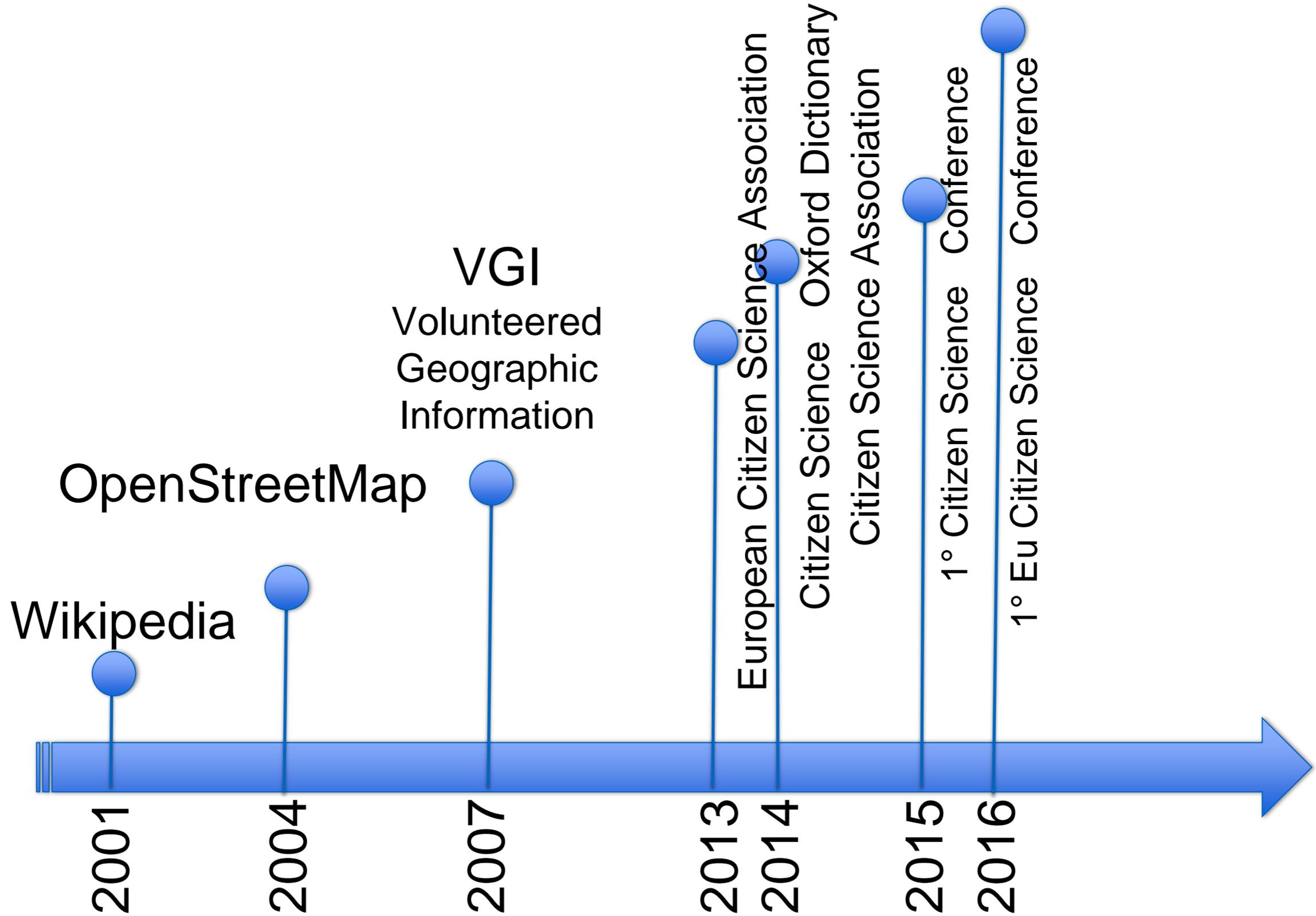
Definitions and Classification

- ✓ **Citizen science**: set of practices in which **citizens** participate in data collection, analysis and dissemination of a **scientific project** (Cohn 2008)
- ✓ Classification (Haklay 2013)
 - **'classic' citizen science**: amateurs engaged in traditional scientific activities
 - **community science**: measurements and analysis carried out by amateurs in order to set action plans to deal with environmental problems
 - **citizen cyberscience**: use of computers, GPS receivers and mobile phones
 - ✗ **volunteered computing**: citizens download data, run analyses on their own computers and send back data to the server
 - ✗ **volunteered thinking**: citizens perform classification works
 - ✗ **participatory sensing**: applications centered on mobile phones capabilities

Definitions and Classification

- ✓ **Crowdsourced geographic information** → any data contributed by the crowd with a geographical reference (they could potentially be mapped)
 - The geographic reference can be explicit or implicit (→ gazetteer services, like GeoNames or Wikimapia).
- ✓ Data can be **actively** contributed (**Volunteer Geographic Information**) or **passively**.
- ✓ Data can be distinguished in:
 - **Framework** data (those previously collected by National Mapping Agencies: topographic databases, transportation networks, building footprints, etc.)
 - **No Framework** data (biodiversity, air quality, etc)

Timeline



Citizen Science Projects

✓ Wikipedia

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_citizen_science_projects)

✓ Scistarter (<https://scistarter.com/>)

✓ Citizen Science Alliance

(<https://www.citizensciencealliance.org/>)

✓ VGI Knowledge Portal

(http://vgibox.eu/repository/index.php/Main_Page).

→ **Some projects also related to land information and smart cities**

Research Networks: Citizen Science to promote creativity, scientific literacy, and innovation throughout Europe (2016-2020)



Chair of the Action:

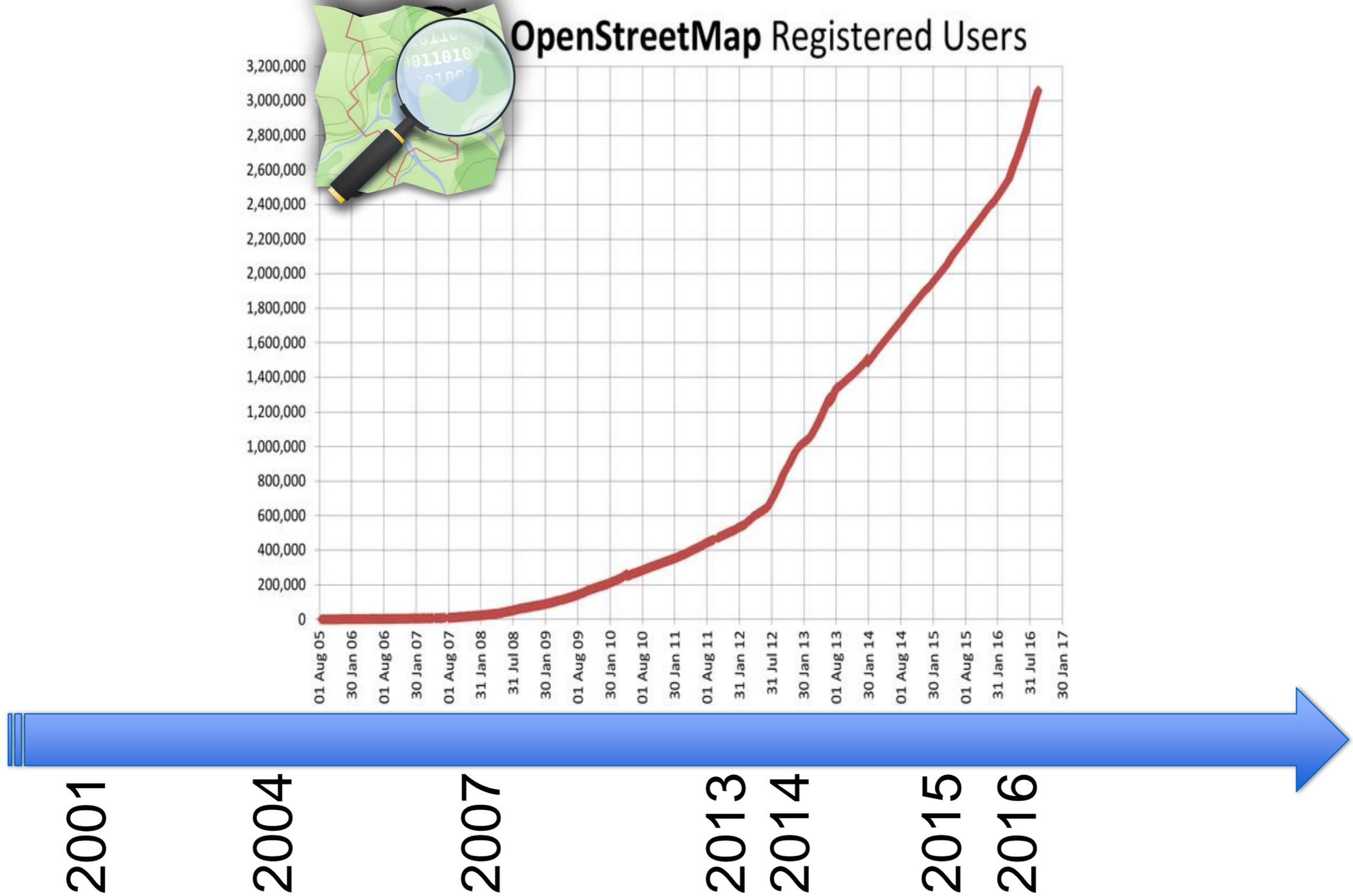
[Dr Katrin VOHLAND](#) (DE)

Vice Chair of the Action:

[Dr Marisa PONTI](#) (SE)

1. Ensure scientific quality of Citizen Science
2. Develop synergies with education
3. Improve society-science-policy interface
4. Enhance the role of CS for civil society
5. Improve data standardization and interoperability
6. Overarching - Cross-WG-Synthesis and overarching measures

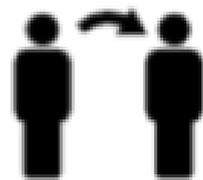
Timeline



Collaborative Mapping: OpenStreetMap

Anyone can use the OpenStreetMap data for their own purposes, even commercial ones. The only requirements are that you must credit OpenStreetMap and its contributors when you use the data and that you must release any improvements you make to the data under the same license (Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL))

Freedom:



To share



To create



To adapt

Requirements:



To attribute



To share-alike

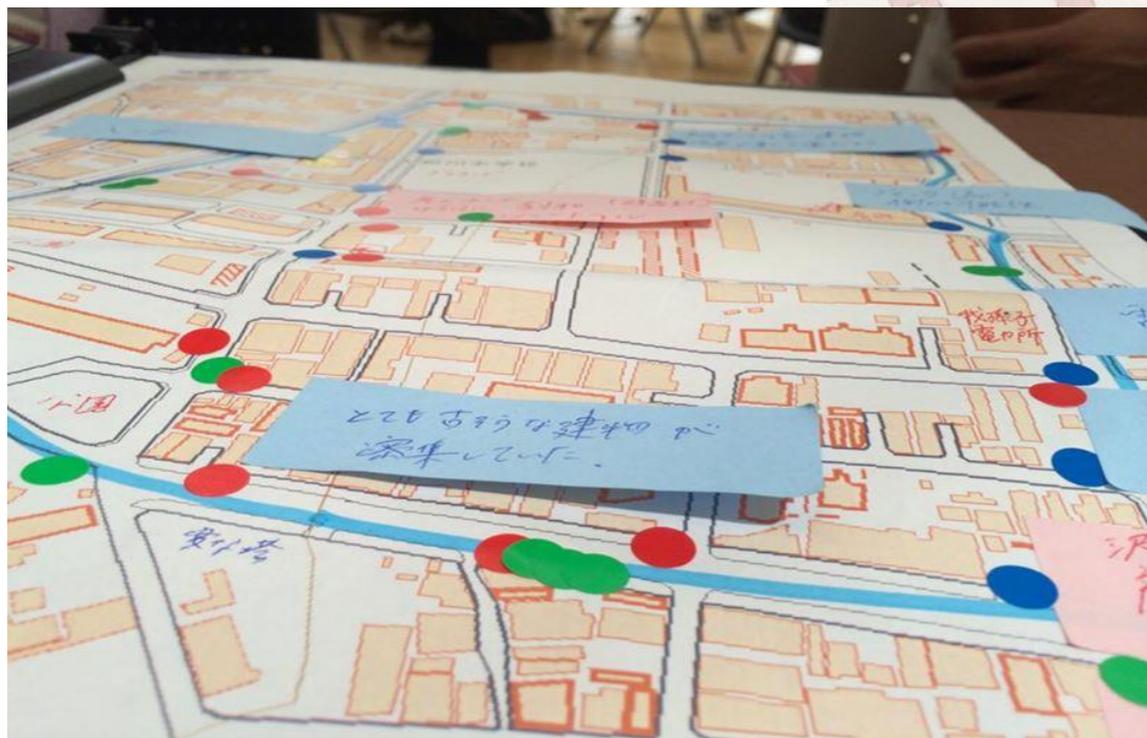


To keep open



Mapping parties

Field Papers



Mapathons and Humanitarian Mapathons



Humanitarian
OpenStreetMap
Team



**MISSING
MAPS**

- A **Mapathon** is a coordinated mapping event held generally **INDOOR**.

Step 1

Remote volunteers trace satellite imagery into OpenStreetMap

imagery into OpenStreetMap



Step 2

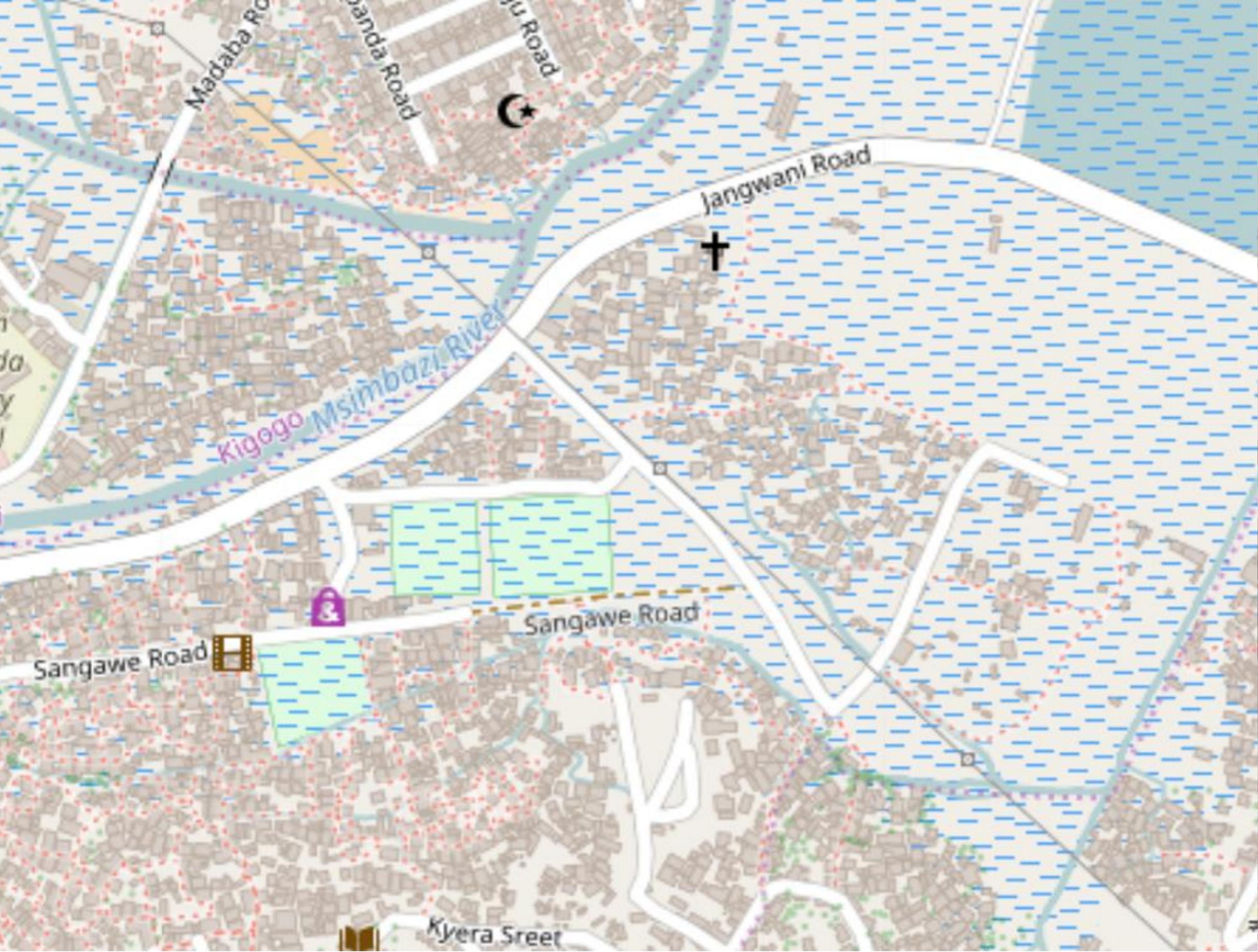
Community volunteers add local detail such as neighborhoods, street names and evacuation centers



Step 3

Humanitarian organisations use mapped information to plan risk reduction and disaster activities that save lives.





YouthMappers

**The motto of YouthMappers: WE DON'T JUST BUILD MAPS.
WE BUILD MAPPERS.**

Capitalizing on web-based open geospatial technologies, the mission is to cultivate a generation of young leaders to create resilient communities and to define their world by mapping it.



MiniMapathons

More than 200 kids mapping buildings in the northernmost part of Swaziland in a project for malaria elimination ([task #1577](#))

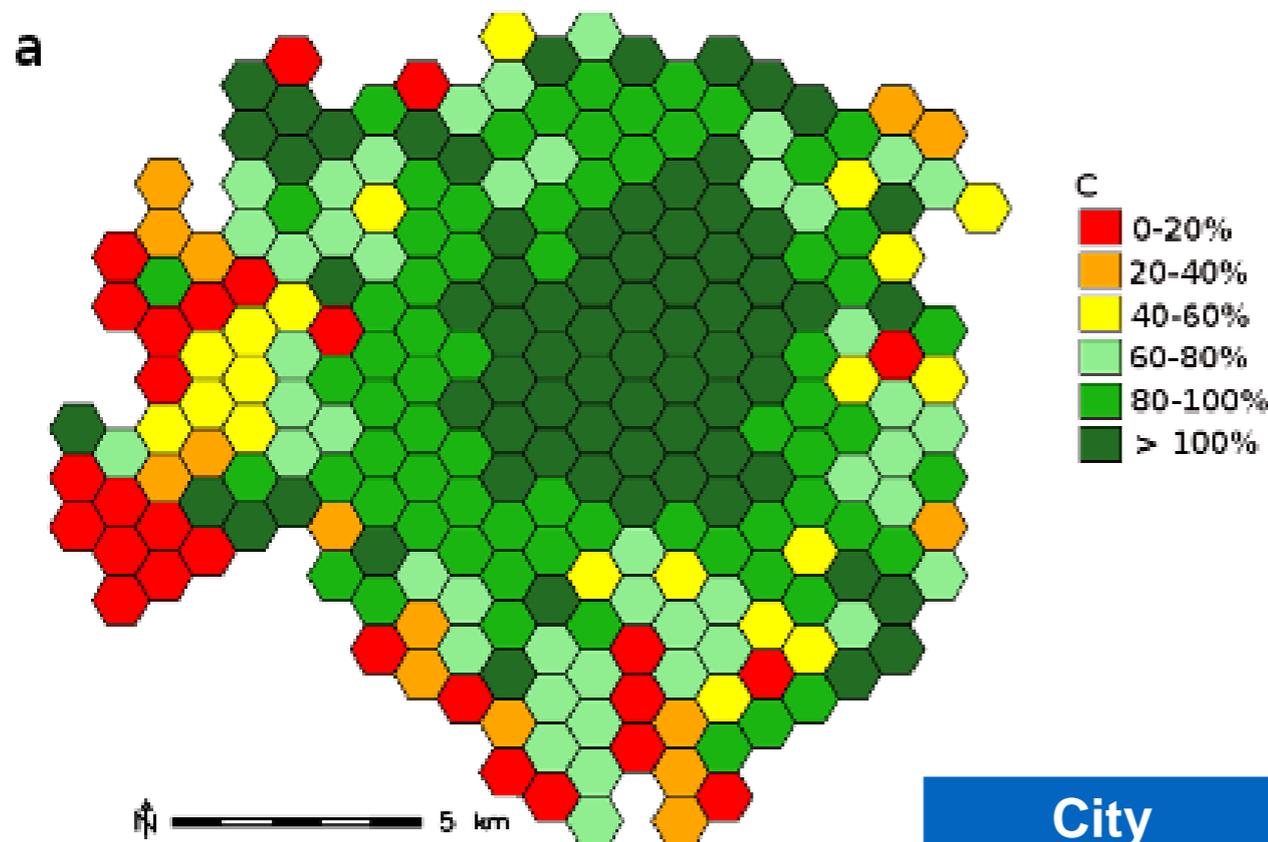


Open questions

- ✓ Eliciting participation
- ✓ Ethical Issues
- ✓ Legal Issues:
 - Privacy
 - Property
 - Responsibility
- ✓ Quality
- ✓ Standards

Quality

Completeness: OSM vs Authoritative Topographic DB at scale 1:2000, Milan 2016 (building footprints)



Positional Accuracy: distance between homologous pairs of OSM and the Authoritative Maps before and after multiresolution transformation

City	# homologous pairs	m(d) before (m)	RMS(d) before (m)	m(d) after (m)	RMS(d) before (m)
Milan	141251	2,33	2,42	0,54	0,24
Berlin	247523	1,28	1,68	0,02	0,00
S. Francisco	766565	0,5	0,76	0,20	0,11

Conclusions

- ✓ Citizen science is relatively new but it is a high-pace evolving approach to science and research (see as most relevant example OSM)
- ✓ It is still a research in progress in various fields, from the legal and ethical point of view to the more technical questions.
- ✓ Being highly related to sensors (IoT), connectivity (the Cloud), volume, variety, velocity and veracity (Big Data) we are just at the very beginning and we expect a great evolution in next years.
- ✓ Citizen science can be the new approach for documenting land and resource rights information and for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, i.e. smart!

THANK YOU!





Play:
MIGRation pATterns in Europe
<http://geomobile.como.polimi.it/migrate/>