

Sessió I

Ciència Ciutadana

Living Lab Ebre Bioterritori

Amposta

15.02.24

Participa a les jornades del projecte CLIMAS!

Vols passar-t'ho bé aprenent sobre
Ciència Ciutadana i **Assamblees Climàtiques**?

Vols participar a la lluita per la
Resiliència Climàtica i **la Justícia Social**?



Quan?

15 de febrer
a les 18:00h
29 de febrer
a les 18:00h



On?

Al **Living Lab Ebre Bioterritori**
Carrer Lligallo de Lorente, 3,
43870 **Amposta**



Contacta?

ferran.bertomeu@eurecat.org
690 967 508



Inscriu-t'hi!



CLIMAt change citizens engagement
toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

eurecat
Centre Tecnològic de Catalunya

Living Lab

Què són?

Entorns d'innovació, centrats en les persones usuàries.

Basats en un enfocament de **cocreació**.

Integren **processos d'investigació**.

European Network of Living Labs. (2024). <https://enoll.org/>



Living Lab

Què és?

**Entorn
real**

**Participació
activa**

Cocreació

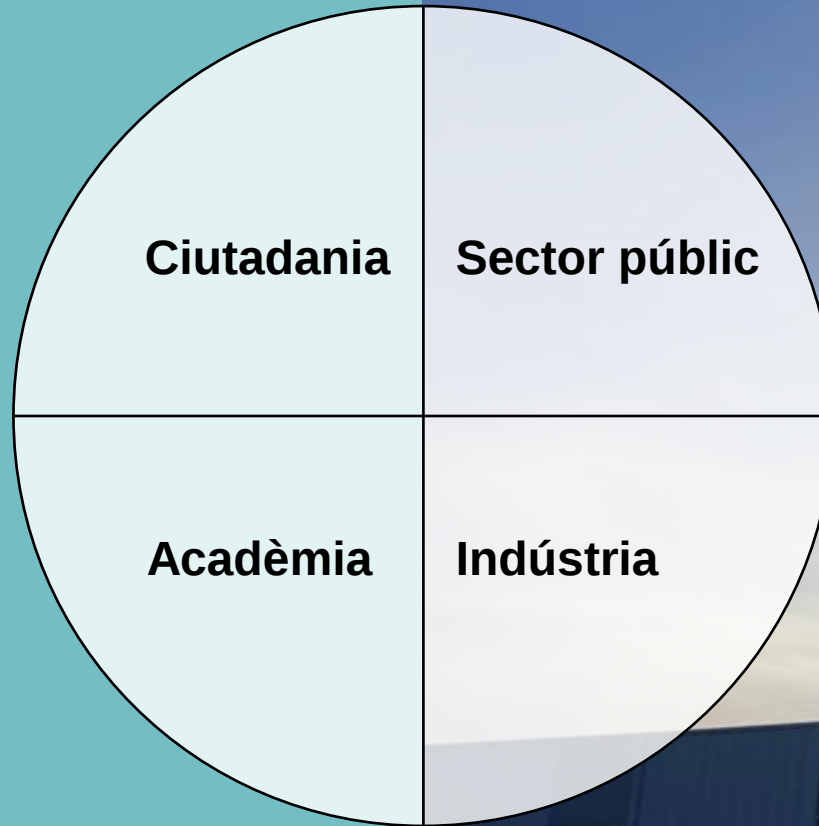
**Diferents
actors**

**Multi-
mètode**

European Network of Living Labs. (2024). <https://enoll.org/>

Living Lab

Què és?



Model d'innovació de la
Quadruple Helix

European Network of Living Labs. (2024). <https://enoll.org/>

Living Lab

Ebre Bioterritori

El **Living Lab** busca re-definir, co-crear, planificar i desplegar el nou model de territori, **més just** social i ambientalment

Per tant, vol generar i fomentar un **canvi transformador** al territori centrat en la **sostenibilitat**

És imprescindible comptar amb **els diferents actors implicats**

Implementa metodologies **participatives basades en valors**



Agenda

- Benvinguda al Living Lab Ebre Bioterritori
- Introducció
 - Introducció del projecte CLIMAS
 - Introducció del procés de cocreació
- Dilema de la sequera
- Ciència ciutadana
 - Què es la ciència ciutadana?
 - Dimensions dels projectes de ciència ciutadana
 - Exposició dels projectes de ciència ciutadana recomanats
 - Selecció dels diferents projectes de ciència ciutadana
- Tancament



CLIMAtE change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

WHAT IS OUR MAIN GOAL?

Climate assemblies and Living labs are recognised as effective and rational instruments for fostering deliberative democracy in climate policy formation.

The objective of the CLIMAS project is to facilitate a shift towards climate resilience by providing a cutting-edge, problem-focused climate adoption toolbox to existing and future Climate Assemblies.

HOW DO WE SUPPORT DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY?

CLIMAS project will use design-thinking with citizens, stakeholders and practitioners to create transformative and inclusive tools that stimulate deliberative democracy in climate policymaking.

WHAT NEEDS AND CHALLENGES ARE WE GOING TO ADDRESS?

Climate change poses a pressing and urgent challenge, with far-reaching social, environmental and economic consequences. CLIMAS addresses them through integrating policy action with a comprehensive, all-encompassing approach that increasingly engages citizens into deliberative processes.

OBJECTIVES

- Significantly increase awareness about climate emergency in the EU regions
- Democratise Climate Assemblies shifting from an extraordinary policy event to an ordinary policy event
- Foster Climate Assemblies promoting their role across the EU regions
- Promote cooperation, inclusivity, gender transformative and antipatriarcal deliberative process

El procés de cocreació

Objectiu

Cocreació d'un conjunt d'eines de ciència ciutadana per les assemblees climàtiques

Objectiu

I. Ciència ciutadana (15.02.24)

Al final de la sessió totes les persones hauríem de tenir un coneixement bàsic del que és la ciència ciutadana, identificar un projecte (o més) d'interès i experimentar amb aquest.

II. Assemblees climàtiques (29.02.24)

Al final de la sessió totes les persones hauríem de tenir un coneixement bàsic del que és una assemblea climàtica i identificar les potencialitats de la ciència ciutadana dins aquest procés deliberatiu.

La comunitat de cocreació

- Ciutadania (Totes vosaltres)
- Organitzadores (Eurecat – Centre de Resiliència Climàtica)
- Facilitador (Julià Vicens)
- Observadores (Ferran Bertomeu, Silvia Frias)

Principis i valors de la cocreació

Procés horitzontal – Totes les contribucions de les persones participants són igualment valuoses.

Igualtat – Assegurar que totes les persones són tractades igual, independentment de les seves diferències.

Diversitat – Integrar diferents grups socials, gèneres, orientacions i, en definitiva, formes de pensar al procés.

Inclusivitat – Incloure persones infrarepresentades en la societat en el procés i en el disseny de les eines.

Equitat – Distribució de esforços i recursos entre les persones participants de manera equitativa

Principis i valors de la cocreació

Basat en valors – Posa els valors al centre de la cocreació de l'eina.

Transdisciplinarietat – Els temes que es tracten en el procés de cocreació conjuguen múltiples disciplines per assolir un objectiu comú.

Incertesa – La incertesa forma part del procés de cocreació i científic.

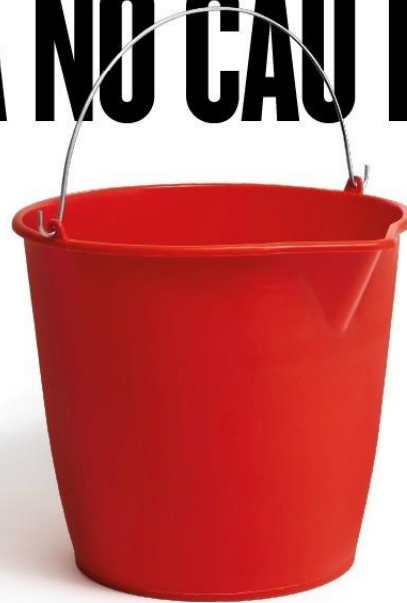
Flexibilitat – Hem d'estar obertes a adaptar-nos, ser pacients i flexibles amb els canvis i imprevistos.

Coneixement obert – Els resultats del procés es posen a disposició sota llicència CC.

Copropietat – La ciutadania involucrada en aquest procés són copropietaris de les idees i els resultats.

Dilema sòcio-ecològic

EMERGÈNCIA PER SEQUERA L'AIGUA NO CAU DEL CEL



Estalvia aigua. És urgent.

sequera.gencat.cat

Què estaries disposada a fer per fer front a la sequera?

1. Reduir a la meitat el número de **dutxes** a la setmana (ex. dutxar-se 3 cops a la setmana)
2. Deixar de consumir **carn**.
3. Reduir significativament la quantitat de **roba** nova que es compra.

4. Res

- ❖ Agafa un postit i escriu individualment quina acció estaries disposada a realitzar sense que les companyes vegin la teva resposta.
- ❖ Guardeu la vostra contribució fins el final de la sessió!

Què estaries disposada a fer per fer front a la sequera?

1. Reduir a la meitat el número de **dutxes** a la setmana (ex. dutxar-se 3 cops a la setmana). **Estalvi anual = 14.000 litres***
2. Deixar de consumir **carn**. **Estalvi anual = 1.500.000 litres****
3. Reduir significativament la quantitat de **roba** nova que es compra. **Estalvi anual = 32.000 litres*****
4. **Res.**

* Passar de 6 a 3 (50%) dutxes de 5 minuts a la setmana (100 litres/dutxa) ** Consum de carn de bou per càpita: 99kg (Galli, A. et al 2023). Aigua necessària per al consum d'1kg de carn de bou: 15,000 litres (EEA) *** Per a elaborar una samarreta de cotó es necessiten aproximadament 2.700 litres. Per a elaborar uns texans es necessiten uns 8.000 litres. Assumim que deixem de comprar 3 conjunts anuals.

Taula 1



Carn = 3 unitats
Roba = 2 unitats
Dutxa = 1 unitat
Res = 0 unitat

Objectiu
7.5 unitats
(3 x n)/2 unitats

Contribucions
10 unitats

- Si no arribem a l'objectiu comú no és pren cap acció col·lectiva d'impacte contra la sequera i a més el grup perd els recursos.
- Si arribem a l'objectiu és prenen accions d'impacte contra la sequera i el grup segueix tenint recursos.

Taula 2



Carn = 3 unitats
Roba = 2 unitats
Dutxa = 1 unitat
Res = 0 unitat

Objectiu
7.5 unitats
(3 x n)/2 unitats

Contribucions
9 unitats

- Si no arribem a l'objectiu comú no és pren cap acció col·lectiva d'impacte contra la sequera i a més el grup perd els recursos.
- Si arribem a l'objectiu és prenen accions d'impacte contra la sequera i el grup segueix tenint recursos.

Ciència Ciutadana

Ciència Ciutadana

“La ciència ciutadana és un paradigma de recerca col·laborativa que involucra al públic general en diferents aspectes del procés científic”



Image courtesy of **OpenSystems** – xAire experiment

CITIZEN SCIENCE

A Lab Tradition

BY RICK BONNEY

The history of ornithology is replete with the contributions of amateurs. From the early 1800s, when a Scottish poet named Alexander Wilson published the first comprehensive account of North American birdlife, to the turn of the century, as the Audubon Christmas Bird Counts were born, to the present time, as thousands of birders participate in bird censuses, surveys, and research projects across the continent, amateurs have gathered a treasure house of information on bird numbers, bird movements, even basic bird biology.

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology has played a major role in this tradition. In 1929 our founder, Arthur A. Allen, began soliciting bird watchers' sightings to construct a comprehensive database of the birds of central New York's Cayuga Lake Basin. Our Nest Record Program, begun in 1965, was one of the first North American projects to seek amateur-collected data in an organized fashion. Project FeederWatch, which started in 1987, is one of the largest amateur-based data collection programs under way today. And FeederWatch is now joined by several other Lab citizen-science projects, including Project Tanager, Project Pigeon-Watch, and the Cornell Nest Box Network.

It's safe to say that the Lab of Ornithology depends on amateurs to collect data. But citizen science is a two-way street: Participants gain from the projects, too. From backyard birders to school children, amateur ornithologists become proficient in bird identification, acquire the skills of pa-

tient observation, imbibe the process of scientific investigation, and gain the satisfaction of furthering scientific knowledge.

The Lab also hopes that public participation in bird studies will spawn action on behalf of birds. As project participants evolve from birders to citizen scientists, we hope they'll go to work on behalf of birds. Our goal? That bird watchers will save the world.

The next few pages present an overview of the Lab's many citizen-science projects. ■

For more information on any of our citizen-science projects, contact: Education Program, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, or telephone: (607)254-2440; e-mail: birdeducation@cornell.edu; or visit our web site (<http://www.ornith.cornell.edu>).

By contributing data on bird numbers and behavior on a continentwide scale, the Lab's "Citizen Scientists" make a real contribution to bird conservation. Here two Cornell Nest Box Network participants check the contents of a Tree Swallow nest.



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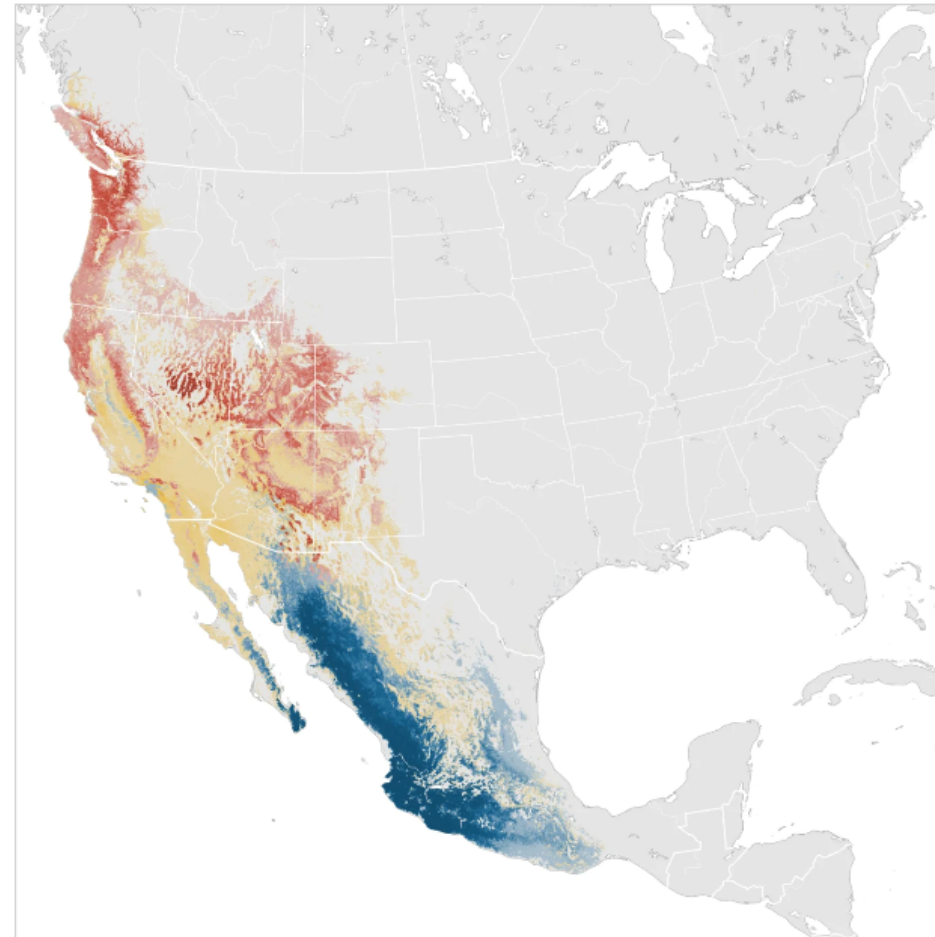


Autumn 1996 7

A DYAMIC MOVING PICTURE: EBIRD COLLECTS BIRD SIGHTINGS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

eBird is at the leading edge in terms of filling in the gaps of this dynamic moving picture. Powerful tools both like Status & Trends incentivize and better inform users about the presence and absence of birds, while scientists around the globe profit from an ever-more-complete pool of data for scientific study. "Each year during migration, hundreds of species fly from southern wintering grounds to northern breeding grounds, following the flush of summer insects," says Wood.

Visualizations © Cornell Lab of Ornithology



Black-throated Gray Warbler

Setophaga nigrescens

Abundance

Relative abundance is depicted for each season along a color gradient from a light color indicating lower relative abundance to a dark color indicating a higher relative abundance. Relative abundance is the estimated number of individuals detected by an eBirder during a traveling count at the optimal time of day.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE

Breeding season Jun 7 - Jul 27

Non-breeding season Nov 30 - Feb 8

Pre-breeding migratory season Mar 8 - May 31

Post-breeding migratory season Aug 3 - Nov 23

0.02 0.75 2.8

Note: Seasonal ranges overlap and are stacked in the order above; view full range in season maps.

SEASONS TIMELINE



Modeled area (0 abundance)
No prediction

eBird data from 2005-2020. Estimated for 2019.

Fink, D., T. Auer, A. Johnston, M. Strimas-Mackey, O. Robinson, S. Ligoeki, W. Hochachka, C. Wood, I. Davies, M. Iliff, L. Seitz. 2020. eBird Status and Trends, Data Version: 2019; Released: 2020. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. <https://doi.org/10.2173/ebirdst.2019>

Ciència Ciutadana

La implicació dels ciutadans en projectes científics es pot entendre en termes de:

- **Contribució:** En aquest nivell, els participants contribueixen a la recopilació de dades; de tant en tant, els ciutadans poden ajudar a analitzar i difondre els resultats finals.
- **Col·laboració:** Aquí, els participants prenen un paper actiu en la fase d'anàlisi de dades. En ocasions, participen en el disseny de l'estudi, interpretació de dades, formulació de conclusions o difusió de resultats.
- **Co-creació:** En el seu nivell ideal d'implicació, la ciència ciutadana involucra els participants en totes les fases del procés de recerca: des de la definició de la pregunta de recerca, fins a la formulació d'hipòtesis contrastables, passant per la discussió dels resultats finals, i plantejant i responent noves qüestions científiques.

Basat en **Haklay, M., 2013**



Image courtesy of **OpenSystems – xAire experiment**

PARTNERS IN SCIENCE

The people who should benefit from research are increasingly shaping how it is done.

BY CASSANDRA WILLYARD, MEGAN SCUDELLARI AND LINDA NORDLING

Valarie Blue Bird Jernigan knew she had to tweak some standard scientific practices when she started her latest research project. One of the first things to go was the usual concept of a control group — people who would not receive interventions to encourage healthy eating. That wouldn't be fair to the people of the Osage Nation, a Native American people in northeastern Oklahoma.

Another concept to ditch was the idea that she was studying a group at all. Jernigan, a public-health researcher, who is Native American herself, has treated the Osage people as equal partners from the first day of the project. It took two years and seemingly endless rounds of community discussions to get the study off the ground, but Jernigan wouldn't have had it any other way. This kind of research "isn't just about proving your hypothesis", she says. It's more about improving people's lives and, at the same time, helping them gain the skills to do science.

Jernigan's approach, often referred to as community-based participatory research, has been gaining traction for the past two decades. It has become particularly important for research that involves indigenous and other populations who have been mistreated by scientists in the past. The Havasupai tribe in Arizona, for example, waged a lengthy legal battle with Arizona State University in Phoenix over researchers' misuse of blood samples that the tribe had provided for a diabetes study in the 1990s. The samples were eventually returned as part of a settlement two decades later. The lessons learnt from the event have set the tone for how best to do research involving Native Americans.

Community participation has become the norm. "In minority communities, it's probably the primary research methodology," says public-health researcher Alexandra Adams, director of the Center for American Indian and Rural Health Equity at Montana State University in Bozeman. "It reduces mistrust, it improves dissemination and it improves cooperation." The goal of such efforts is the co-production of research, in which the stakeholders who are supposed to benefit from a strand of research become active partners in conducting it. Scientists from disciplines as varied as archaeology, public health and climate change have embraced the approach, working with community members on many different aspects, from formulating study questions and design, to doing experiments and analysing and reporting results.

Nature talked to three groups that have built successful co-produced projects. Their experiences reveal the challenges and rewards that come with the open and collaborative exchange of ideas. The work veers away from the standard outputs of science, such as talks and papers, and expands the idea of what it means to be a scientist and a collaborator.



A PLACE AT THE TABLE

Jernigan's latest project with the Osage people wasn't wholly her idea. It started with Raymond Red Corn. As a child growing up in the Osage Nation, Red Corn helped his parents to harvest the dusky red ears of maize (corn) and process them into corn soup and hominy, a food made from soaking kernels in lye or wood ash until they go puffy. Taking the maize from seed to soup is something the Osage have done for centuries. But that tradition has nearly disappeared. "I couldn't hardly find anyone younger than me that had ever done it, even in the most traditional families," he says.

Four years ago, Red Corn was elected assistant chief of the Osage Nation. Right away, he started looking for a spot to plant traditional maize and other crops. Fresh fruit and vegetables are hard to come by in Osage County. Since the 1970s, the Osage people have increasingly relied on canned and processed foods that are high in salt, fat and sugar.

Red Corn wants to see the community take

GAILLY CHAPMAN



"YOU NEVER ASK SOMETHING OF SOMEONE WITHOUT GIVING THEM SOMETHING BACK."

back control of its food supply. By restoring their connection to the land and its lost food traditions, he thinks, they just might be able to rewind to a healthier lifestyle. The efforts might even help to tackle the high rates of obesity and diabetes in Native Americans in the area. In the Osage Nation, "everything we do revolves around food", Red Corn says. "You can't heal the community unless you heal the food system."

Red Corn and other tribal leaders hoped that providing locally grown fresh foods would yield obvious health benefits, but they weren't equipped to measure those benefits themselves. So, they reached out to Jernigan at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, who

is a member of the Choctaw Nation. Jernigan has spent the bulk of her career testing strategies to improve the food environment on reservations as a way to enhance health. She has another project with two other Native American communities in Oklahoma to get healthier foods into their convenience stores.

Research on marginalized groups can be fraught, and working with tribal communities is especially complicated. A history of research abuses has left many Native Americans



Researchers excavate an ancient cattle pen for the Morombe Archaeological Project.

mistrustful of the scientific enterprise. In the past, investigators have used tribal members as unwitting participants in unethical and dangerous experiments. And, as in the Havasupai case, scientists have at times withheld information from the communities they have studied and largely ignored tribal concerns.

When Native Americans think of health studies, they often think of "helicopter researchers", Jernigan says — scientists who fly in, collect data and blood samples, and then leave. "And they never see one benefit." What's more, working with indigenous communities means dealing with sovereign governments, some of which have their own institutional review boards. "You have to go through all these extra layers of protections," Jernigan says. These days, collaboration and co-production aren't just ethical, they are mandatory. "There's almost no other way of doing it," she says.

As a first step, Jernigan proposed launching a pilot study to work out what the community actually wanted. The team surveyed everyone from community members to leadership, and found that people seemed most interested in the idea of community gardening. They wanted to use locally grown crops to help supply some of the tribally run programmes for children and older people.

But boosting the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables is only half the battle; people also wanted to increase the desire for healthy foods. So Jernigan worked with the Osage to design a community programme aimed at getting young children and their families to eat more fruit and vegetables. The trial, called Food Resource Equity and Sustainability for Health, or FRESH, launched in January. The team came up with new, healthier menus for a programme that provides care for children aged 3–5 from low-income backgrounds. The researchers also provided the schools with demonstration gardens. Each week, the teachers spend 90 minutes telling stories about food, working with the children in the garden, and conducting a simple cooking lesson. On Fridays, the children take home a healthy meal kit to prepare with their families. Meanwhile, their parents take part in a 15-week online workshop.

The cultural elements are important. Parents are encouraged to attend a monthly family night, where they talk about foods they remember eating when they were young, what they eat now, where it comes from and why they choose certain foods. Jernigan's team has given video cameras to families to record their own food stories. "There's a lot of realization about ▶

La “Ciència Ciutadana” evoca una ciència que assisteix a les necessitats i preocupacions dels ciutadans, com sovint afirmen els defensors de la ciència. Al mateix temps, “Ciència Ciutadana” implica una forma de ciència desenvolupada i posada en pràctica pels mateixos ciutadans.

– Alan Irwin

Meet the Mom Who Helped Expose Flint's Toxic Water Nightmare

LeeAnne Walters' tap water tested at 27 times the EPA limit for lead. The city offered her a garden hose.

JULIA LURIE JANUARY 21, 2016



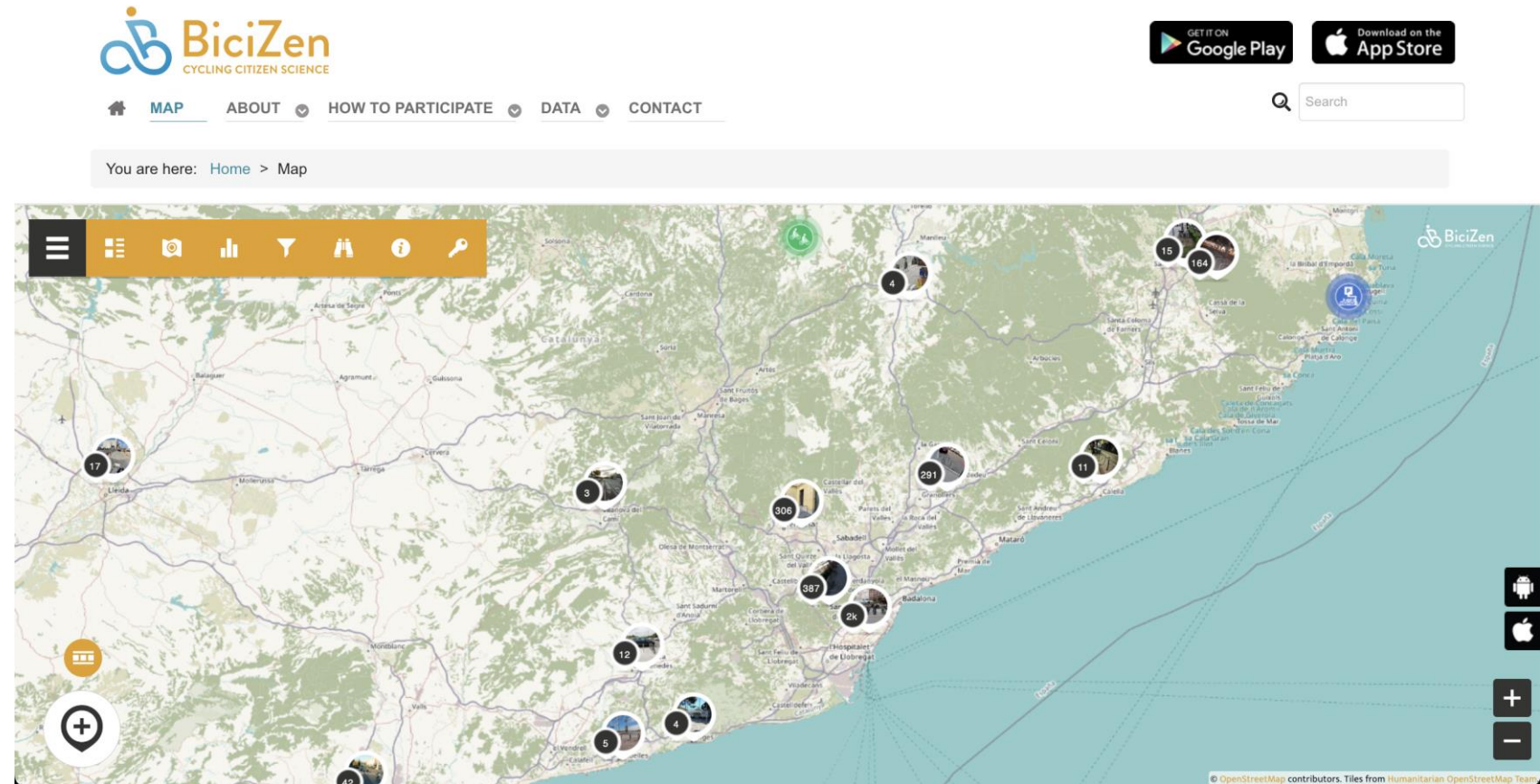
LeeAnne Walters displays tap water samples at a public meeting in January 2015. Ryan Garza/Detroit Free Press/ZUMA

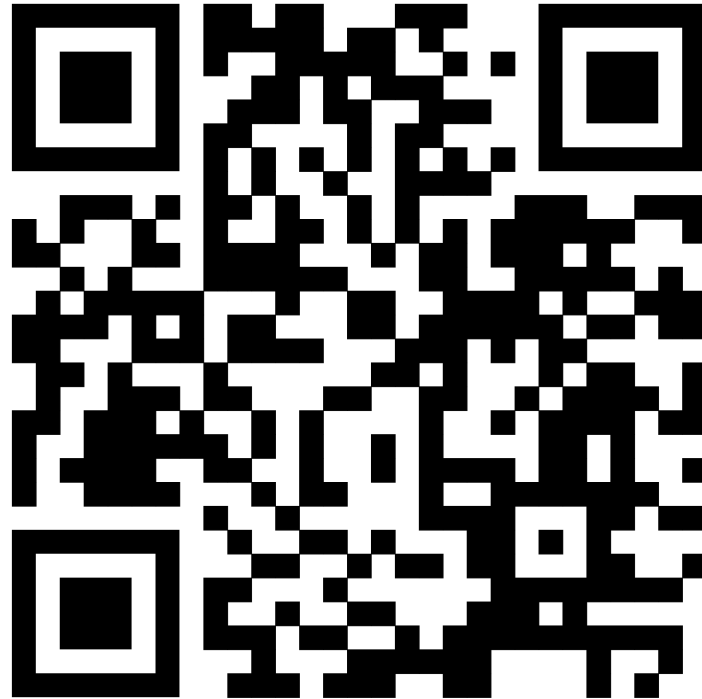
Projectes de Ciència Ciutadana



Mobilitat sostenible

BiciZen és una plataforma col·laborativa que té com a objectiu fer que les regions urbanes siguin més aptes per a l'ús de la bicicleta. La plataforma permet a les usuàries compartir dades i informació sobre ciclisme. Per exemple, les ciclistes poden compartir informació sobre aparcaments per a bicicletes, robatoris, seguretat, conflictes amb altres usuàries de la via o obstruccions als carrils bici. També permet fer suggeriments per millorar la infraestructura ciclista i informar sobre experiències positives en bicicleta. La plataforma també pot ser utilitzada per activistes, urbanistes i investigadores que vulguin documentar i estudiar fenòmens relacionats amb la bicicleta. Les dades recopilades a la plataforma BiciZen proporcionen un registre permanent i de llarg termini d'aspectes i fenòmens relacionats amb el ciclisme. A més, aquestes dades són obertes i gratuïtes per a qualsevol que vulgui utilitzar-les.





Natusfera

Biodiversitat

Natusfera és la versió espanyola de iNaturalist, una xarxa social en línia de persones que comparteixen informació sobre la biodiversitat per ajudar-se mútuament a aprendre sobre la natura. El seu objectiu principal és connectar les persones amb la natura. Tot i que no és un projecte científic en si mateix, iNaturalist és una plataforma per a projectes de ciència i conservació, proporcionant dades obertes valuoses per a projectes de recerca, gestors de terres, altres organitzacions i públic en general. És l'aplicació principal per a la recopilació col·laborativa de dades de biodiversitat en llocs com Mèxic, Àfrica del Sud i Austràlia. La majoria del programari de iNaturalist és de codi obert.



iNaturalist



Natusfera  Explora Comunidad ▼ Más ▼ Acceder o Crear una cuenta

Observaciones



Cataluña 

497.467
OBSERVACIONES

13.912
ESPECIES 

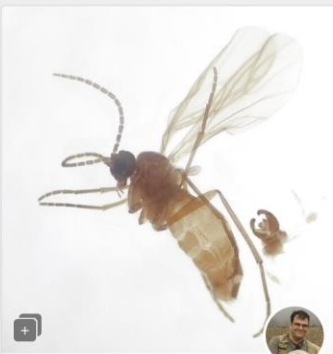
9.836
IDENTIFICADORES 

12.966
OBSERVADORES 

 Mapa  Cuadrícula  Lista



Pito Ibérico
(*Picus sharpei*)
1 1d



Pseudolycomorpha subbruckii
1 13a



Caracol Español
(*Otala punctata*)
1 43min



Género *Nomisia*
1 1h

Natusfera



Projecte de ciència ciutadana:

(Indica el nom del projecte)

Valoració de les dimensions de projectes de ciència ciutadana per la generació de recomanacions des d'una perspectiva inclusiva i transversal per fer front al canvi climàtic.

Accessibilitat	Inclusivitat	Identificació de problemàtiques	Coneixement	Impacte polític	
<i>Com de fàcil és accedir al projecte? És intuïtiu?</i> <i>Quines dificultats i barreres t'has trobat per accedir?</i>	<i>Creus que és inclusiu per a qualsevol persona independentment d'edat, gènere, nivell educatiu i ingressos, competències digitals, llengua, ètnia o d'altres situacions socials?</i>	<i>El projecte ajuda a posar en evidència preocupacions o problemes socials i/o ambientals d'un determinat territori? Quins?</i>	<i>Creus que pot ajudar a aprendre sobre la temàtica? Penses que pot incitar a l'acció per la causa? El projecte potencialment pot generar coneixement experiencial o científic sobre la temàtica que aborda? De quin tipus?</i>	<i>Creus que el projecte pot ser útil per generar recomanacions de polítiques públiques entorn el canvi climàtic, la preservació del entorn natural o de la millora d'aspectes socials?</i>	

Alt

Nivell de cada dimensió

Baix

Col·loca els positius amb les teves percepcions del projecte per cada una de les dimensions que consideris. El nivell de cada un dels paràmetres ve indicat en l'eix vertical. On nivell alt significa, per exemple, que el projecte és altament accessible i nivell baix podria dir que té problemes de inclusivitat.

Aigua



Agroecología



Biodiversitat



eBird

Qualitat de l'aire



Selecció dels projectes

1. Recupereu les vostres contribucions del dilema de la sequera
2. Per ordre de contribució anireu posant el post-it amb els vostre nom al costat del projecte amb que us agradaria experimentar durant la propera setmana.

Properes passes

- Experimentar amb els projectes de Ciència Ciutadana
 - Nous projectes (plataformes de ciència ciutadana)
 - Anàlisi de les diferents dimensions dels projectes
 - Rebreu un formulari amb la informació a valorar dels projectes
 - Rebreu tota la documentació per correu a inicis de la pròxima setmana
- Pròxima sessió: **Assemblees climàtiques (29.02.24)**

Gràcies!

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