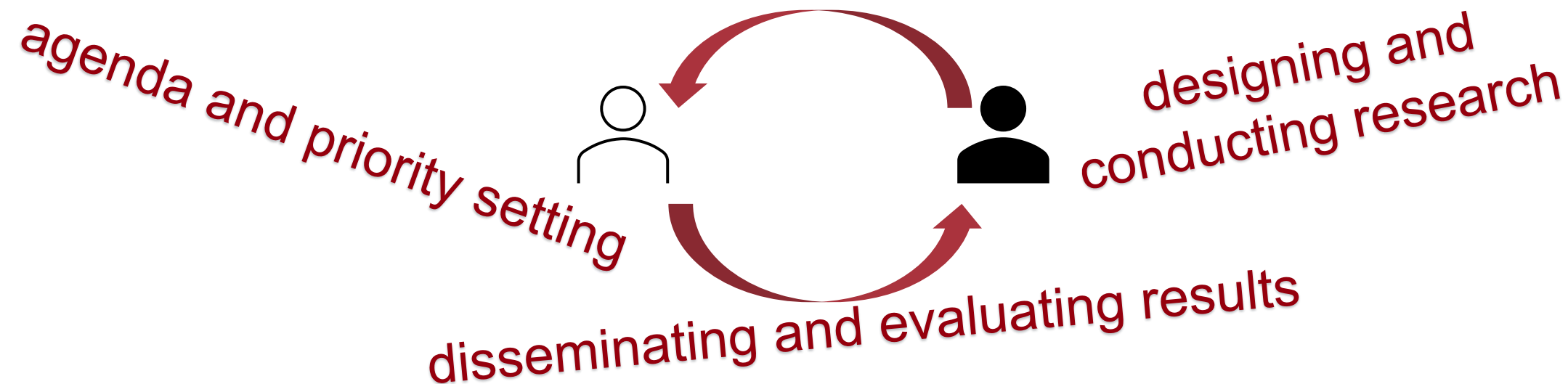


Citizen Science from a health funder's perspective

Experimenting with Citizen Science in the context of (inter)national research funding programming

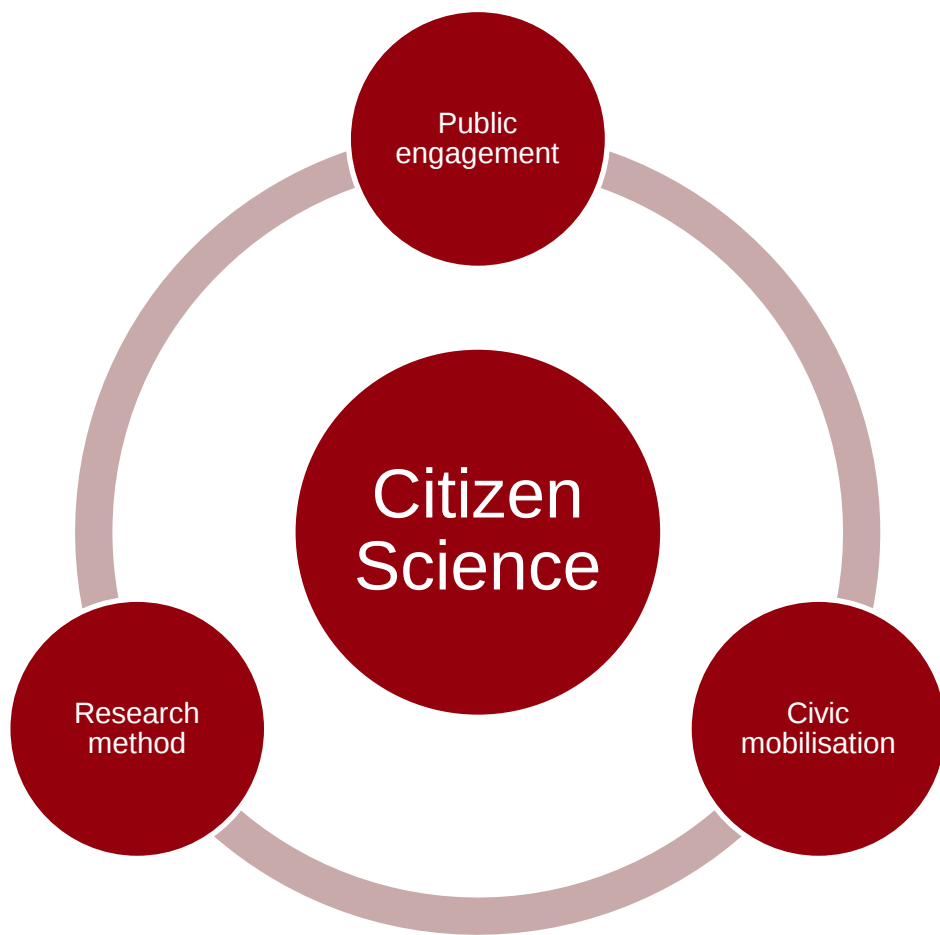
What is Citizen Science?

- participation of citizens (e.g. as patients) in scientific research
- participation of scientific researchers in citizen-driven research

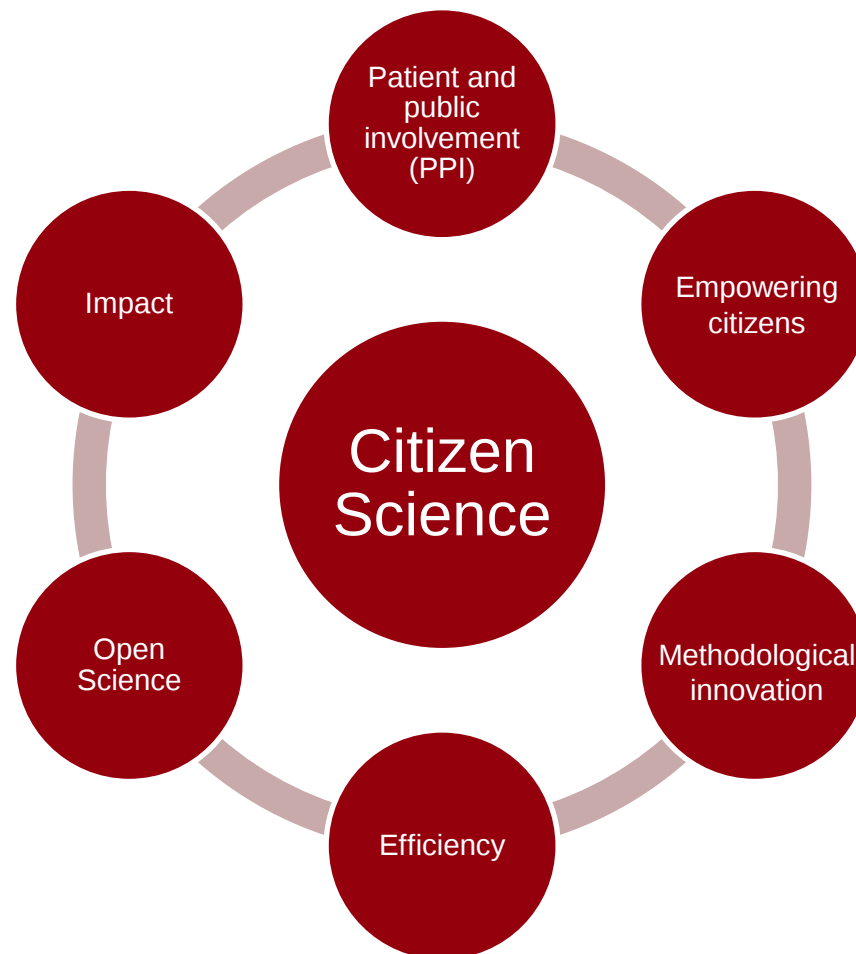


Components and benefits of Citizen Science for RRI

Literature¹



ZonMw



1) Kasperowski (2017), <https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/tfsggh>

ZonMw Framework Fostering Responsible Research Practices: criteria and indicators for planning, monitoring and evaluation¹

Societal relevance	Quality		
	Scientific quality	Integrity	Efficiency
Stakeholder participation* #	Innovation of methodology #	Transparency/Openness of research/(pre)registration	Use of existing data/eResearch/ citizen science #
Co-financing*	Diversity in research content	Replication (research)	Stimulation of systematic reviews/knowledge syntheses
Divers composition of steering committees #	Practice-oriented research	Prevention of publication bias	Appropriate (alternative) designs #
Holistic health concepts (e.g. positive health)	Pioneering/Innovative research #	Education and quality assurance	Handling of (potential) inclusion/operational problems
Participative knowledge infrastructure	Interdisciplinary and international cooperation and knowledge development	Conflicting positions/interests	Efficient arrangement of own programming processes
Added value of knowledge in policy, practice and education*	Diversity/Variety of assessment process #		
	Variety of (transfer of) output*		

* Productive Interactions: relational factors that promote societal knowledge utilization (www.siampi.eu)

Possible contribution of Citizen Science

How does this fit the EViR consensus statement?

EViR consensus statement

[...]as funders we will maximise the value of research we fund when:

- we set justifiable research priorities;
- we require robust research design, conduct and analysis;
- we seek to ensure that research regulation and management are proportionate to risks;
- we seek to ensure that complete information on research methods and findings from studies is accessible and usable.



Learning and experimenting with Citizen Science



1) Based on https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ecsa_ten_principles_of_citizen_science.pdf

Reflections from a funder's perspective

- Piloting with '**coalition of the willing**' for accumulation of small wins
- Mix & match on the basis of **10 ECSA principles**¹
- CS strategies should adaptively address the core question: **What do we want to achieve** (outcomes), **why and when** (context), **how and with whom** (engagement)?
- Critical appraisal of '**facts & figures**' and '**feelings & beliefs**' incorporated as baseline for comprehensive impact
- Key issues regarding $1(C)+1(S)=3(CS)$: **continuity, inclusion, training**
- Self-reflection: How to be a **trusted changemaker**, without taking over responsibility?

1) See https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ecsa_ten_principles_of_citizen_science.pdf

Thank you

More information on Citizen Science and Impact/RRR

- Citizen Science and ZonMw [Dutch]

https://publicaties.zonmw.nl/fileadmin/zonmw/documenten/Maatschappelijke_impact/Citizen-Science-en-ZonMw_extern_.pdf

- ZonMw network meeting Citizen Science [English summary]

https://publicaties.zonmw.nl/fileadmin/zonmw/documenten/Maatschappelijke_impact/Netwerk_Bruikbaar_Onderzoek/English-summary-network-meeting-citizen-science.pdf

- ZonMw-policy on advancing impact [Dutch]

<https://www.zonmw.nl/impactversterken>