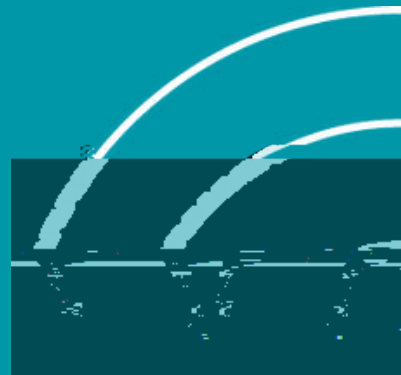


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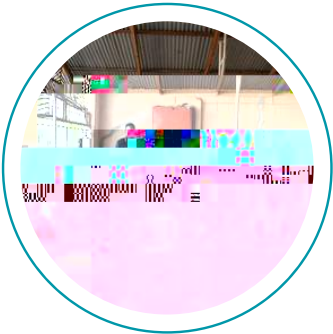
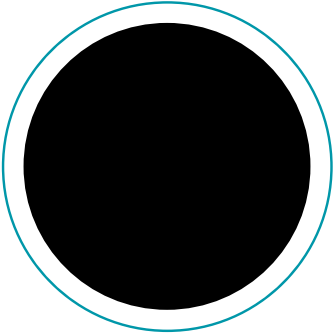
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Citizen social science is an emerging area of citizen science that involves the participation of citizens in research projects focused on understanding human behaviour and how societies are organised, for example understanding lived experiences of inequality and poverty, or how the beliefs people have about climate change influence their behaviour.

Citizen social science often uses different kinds of research methods such as participatory research, qualitative methods and co-production. Citizen social scientists get involved in identifying the research questions, designing the research and analysing the results to generate knowledge that helps to build effective and equitable climate policies and social justice movements.



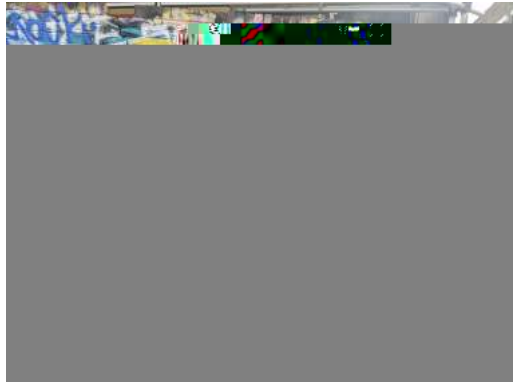
# Training

- Practice-based workshops
- Qualitative data collection including in-depth interviews, focus groups, walking ethnograph and photo-elicitation interviews



# Who we work with

Our partners play an important role in shaping the design and the delilan



## Get involved

If you'd like to know more about the UCL Citizen Science Academy and our work or you're interested in collaborating with us and becoming a partner, please get in touch with our team at [procol.uk](http://procol.uk) [ucl.ac.uk](http://ucl.ac.uk).



# Case studies





# Where

The study examines the experiences of households in 15 areas in five boroughs of east London that are part of, or neighbour, large-scale and long-term strategic regeneration initiatives: Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Barking & Dagenham Forest, and Barking & Dagenham.

The 15 areas in the study have been selected because they include 'established' low-income communities - places where households experience multiple forms of deprivation and inequality, as well as 'new' mixed-income communities - places where new housing development and job opportunities are attracting new residents.

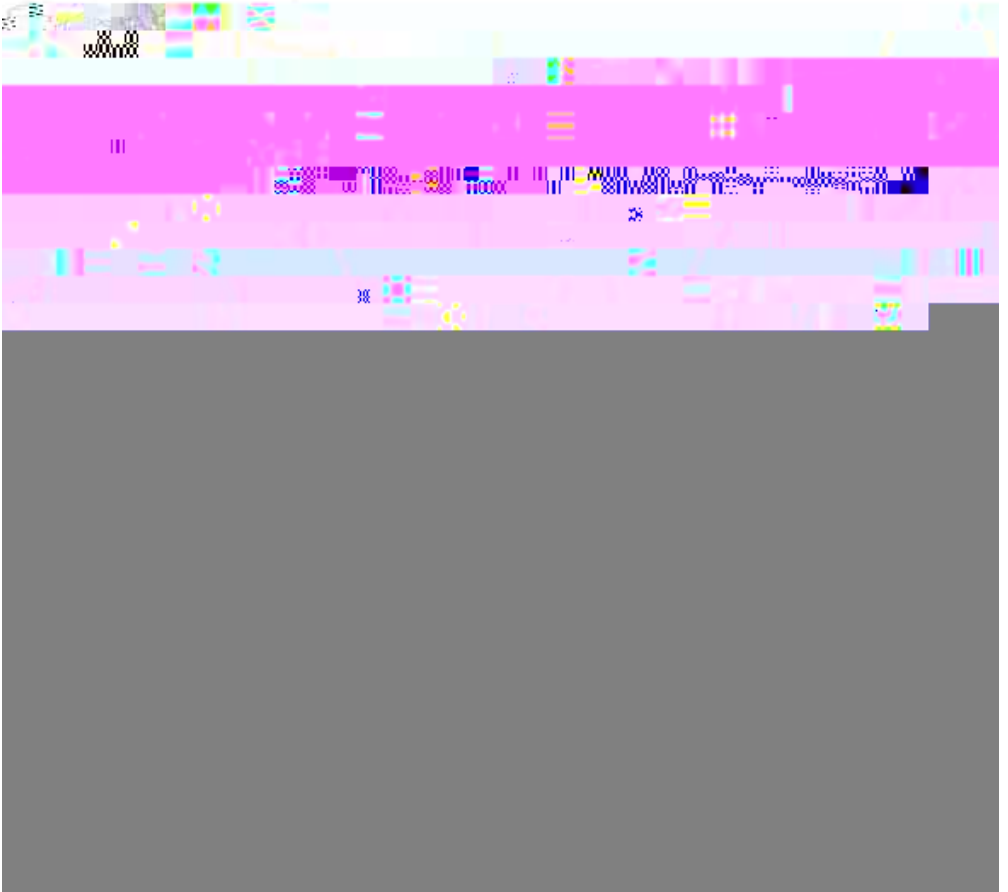


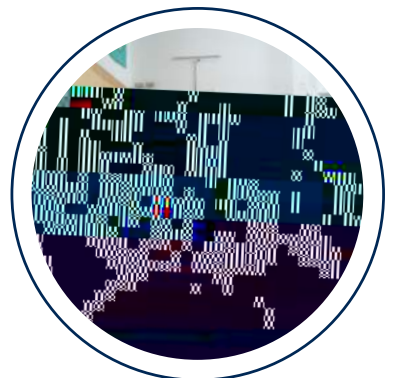
Figure 1 Map of *Prosperity in east London 2021-2031* research sites

The citizen social scientists participated in a 3-month structured employment and research training programme conducted by UCL's Citizen Science Academy.

The first phase of the qualitative research took place between September and October 2021. Ten residents from east London were employed and supported by community organisations Compost CIC, Hackney Quest, and Leaders in the Community. Citizen social scientists were employed and paid on a part-time basis.

The posts were publicly advertised, with no prior research experience required, and preferences assigned to individuals who had lived in the sites for over 5 years.

The citizen social scientists learned and carried out photo-elicitation





## Case study 2

# *PROCOL Lebanon: Prosperity in the Age of Mass Displacement*

PROCOL Lebanon is an innovative research collaboration that works to speed up transitions to sustainable, prosperous societies in the context of mass displacement. It is about the prosperity of Lebanon in particular, but is also part of a larger agenda for developing sustainable ways to improve the quality of life of people throughout the world.

PROCOL Lebanon brings Lebanese and UK institutions and expertise together using cutting-edge research and innovation. Its research focuses on the themes of prosperity, the vital city, green futures, future education, and creating value. So far, PROCOL Lebanon has developed Prosperity indices for Hamra (Beirut) and Mina (Tripoli), a Vulnerability Index for Mar Mikhael (Beirut), and Quality of Livelihoods datasets for Ras Beirut and Mina.

PROCOL Lebanon's data on prosperity, vulnerability and livelihoods is used to catalyse positive social change through citizen-led interventions in the community, policy change, capacity building and education.

## Partners

Partner organizations include educational institutions, NGOs, municipal bodies, academic and activist initiatives, artistic collectives, and individual initiatives.

## Where

Hamra and Ras Beirut are the most diverse sites in terms of social and economic diversity. They also host our main partners, the American University of Beirut and Centre for Lebanese Studies.

In Bourj Al Barajneh (refugee camp), Ouzai and Bar Elias, the research looked specifically at refugees' socio and spatial practices.

Karantina and Mar Mikhael were chosen as a result of the Beirut blast and our need to contribute to the response in the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase.







- **Reports:**



## Case study 3

### *Maisha Bora [Good Life] Study*

The Maisha Bora Study is an innovative, community-led research project exploring what prosperity means to people living in three unplanned (often referred to as ‘informal’) settlements in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania – Mji Mpya, Bonde La Mpunga, and Keko Machungwa.

The goal of the research is to develop new ways of understanding and measuring prosperity in unplanned settlements that reflect peoples’ lived experiences and what supports and what prevents people from living prosperous lives. The findings will be shared with municipal and city policymakers to identify priorities for action with community leaders and residents and to change policymaking.

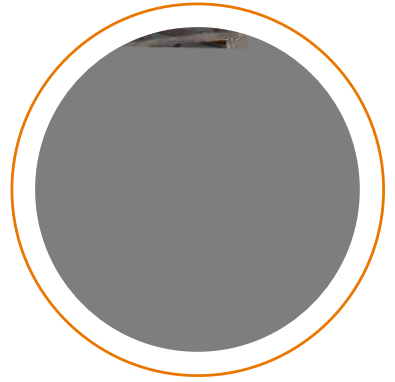
The Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) is an NGO formed by Tanzanians with a desire to provide technical and financial assistance to communities living in unplanned settlements and the Tanzania Urban Poor Federation (TUPF). CCI strives to create inclusive cities with united and empowered communities of the urban poor who have the capacity to voice, promote, and negotiate for their collective interests.

Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

KNOW (Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality) Project

# Where

Dar a A



# Training and Methods



The first part of the research involved 24 focus groups with residents in the three settlements, and interviews with local stakeholders. The citizen science team analysed the findings and developed a 'maisha bora model' to identify community priorities. The research findings and model were presented to community members in a series of feedback workshops before being translated into new indicators to measure prosperity for settlement residents.

The second part of the research involved surveying over 1,000 households in the three settlements. The initial results of the household survey were presented at events with academic and policy researchers, and community members, N Os, and ward and municipal officials in Dar es Salaam in April 2022. I P and CCI statistical analysts are currently working on the Maisha Bora ora

The team have developed a range of outputs including:

- **The 'maisha bora model'** representing what supports a good life for residents in unplanned settlements
- **A household survey** that can be replicated in other unplanned settlements in Tanzania
- **Training materials**
- **Research findings** that have been published in the academic journal Urban Planning, and translated into Swahili and published in a working paper.

# Case study 4

Agric



# Outputs

