CITIZEN SCIENCE AS AN ETHICAL AND MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION OF HUMANITY DURING COVID19

Chidinma Iheanetu and Roman Tandlich

Biotechnology Innovation Centre and Faculty of Pharmacy, Rhodes University¹ <u>chidinmaiheanetu1@gmail.com; r.tandlich@ru.ac.za</u>

Felix Donkor

College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences (CAES), University of South Africa (UNISA)² <u>felixdonkor2002@yahoo.co.uk</u>

Iveta Zvercová and Martin Krause

Faculty of Health Sciences, Technical University of Liberec³ <u>martin.krause@tul.cz; iveta.zvercova@tul.cz</u>

Abstract - Academic paper.

Disaster risks management (DRM) in the 21st century interlinks DRM practitioners, citizens and researchers through interactions that provide a way to improve humanity's understanding and resilience. Citizens, scientists, the DRM practitioners, and all of humanity is impacted by disasters in the 21st century, such as COVID19. The current article presents the authors' perspective on citizen science as a mechanism/platform for participatory approach to DRM. Ethical background and framework of citizen science are discussed as examples of the implementation of citizen science in the DRM space and on the ground. Citizen science can be used as a means of collaboration among the disaster-prone populations, scientists, and the DRM practitioners. This collaborative relationship can be a source of strengthening the epistemic authority of DRMPs, scientists, and the populations in disaster-prone areas in their mutual relationship to each other. Public pedagogy takes place during the in-in model of citizen science in DRM. The need to see the COVID19 space-time as a shared ontological realm, where all of humanity must work together to find a way to maintain positive and forward fluidity in the continuum of Homo sapiens. One of the reasons is that all of humanity and all of the world have been impacted by the COVID19 pandemic and all of humanity produces data in various forms that can help address the problems and find solutions to the challenges of coronavirus. Data from everyday experiences, from track-and-trace programmes must be owned, post-hoc analysed and exploited by impacted populations in the continuum of Homo sapiens, i.e. the global populations, the DRM practitioners, and scientists. The case for this reasoning is made using a combination of bioethics and literature data.

Keywords: epistemic authority, ontology, participatory approach to disaster risk management

¹ Artillery Road, P.O. Box 94, Makhanda 6140, South Africa

² 28 Pioneer Ave, Florida Park, Roodepoort, 1709, South Africa

³ Faculty of Health Sciences, Technical University of Liberec, Studentská 2, 461 17 Liberec, Czech Republic