



ENSE 405

Activity #2: Community characteristics & orientation

Name: Sana Khan

Community (UN SD goal): 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

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Instructions

Research the community you are most interested in exploring using links from the UN Sustainable Goals website (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/) and others. In your exhaustive research, answer the following.

Community characteristics						
Community life-cycle (current state)						
Where is your community in its life-cycle?	What you need to focus on:	Special needs				
☐ Just forming Need basic tools to connect, but not sure from there	Research and/or discuss the potential of some basic tools with members, explore what ideas it might give them, and see what they might bring in with them.					
☐ Self-designing Information stage, but with a strong sense of what it wants to accomplish	Contribute ideas to the design. Analyze systematically the implications of their community design for technology, infrastructure, and technology skills.	Community is seeking the right technology and infrastructure to incorporate the context and services with an effective design. Technology tools are still in experimentation phases and are being observed for best response from community members activities and practices.				
☐ Growing & restless Ready to add new functionality to its tool configuration	Try to make this a community reflection and self-design event. Does their restlessness suggest a major change, such as a transition to a new platform?					
☐ Stable and adapting Just needing some new tools	How much disruption will the community tolerate? How will the new tools be integrated into or affect existing practices?					
Constitution						
Diversity: How diverse is the community?						
Topic Your notes						





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What are the different to members and what are levels of participation?		This community involves world experts researching in the field and putting information for public, world wide organizations interested in community developments and contributing in community by adopting experts advice and individual participants seeking knowledge and good community practices.			
How spread apart is it in of location and time zon		This community is working world-wide since experts and organizations from all over the world are sharing their advanced technical skills, effective practices and activities for others to use.			
What language(s) do mospeak?	embers	Due to the diversity, this community is not limited to a single language. Content and learning resources have the ability to translate into multiple languages and similar content, tools guide are available in most of the languages.			
What other cultural or diversity aspects may at your technology choice.	ffect	There are no cultural limitations to the community since experts and organizations are contributing from different regions and following global standards to achieve global acceptance.			
Openness: How connec	ted to the	outside world	is your community?		
Topic			Your notes		
How much do you want to control the boundaries of your community? Does your community need To be private/se Den I Both p public spa		boundaries orivate &	Community requires both private and public spaces to create a difference between experts researching content and public reviews from activities and experience. It cannot provide editing access for specific content(statistics and proven methods) to the public.		
How does your communities tools for sharing and lea	s? Do you i	need common self-designing phases, sharing with other communities will allow them			
Technology aspira	tions				
Technology savvy, toler thereof? What are the			at are your community's technology interests and skills and patience chnology factors?		
Topic		Your notes			
community in technology? through di			the key since most of the relevant content and practices are shared al platforms. Therefore, the community is seeking technology to provide tform, sharing tools, generating libraries of good and bad practices.		
What is their capacity for learning new tools?	or	practices. Mo	mited existing tools, the community needs more technical skills and s. More organized and structured platforms are needed to provide a lge crowd with information.		
What is the range of ski their interests and/or sl diverse, could it cause or or distraction?	kills are	technical expo which can cau on providing	Il ranges vary between experts with detailed knowledge on scientific context and chnical experts with more knowledge on how to structure platforms for the public sich can cause conflict and distraction. As observed, some platforms are focusing providing formal content and background while some platforms are focusing on eraction between community members.		
How tolerant are members the adoption of a wide tools?		Community members are still new to the variety of tools and are not properly educated with the instructions to use some advanced tools such as barcode scanner, eco-friendly tags.			





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cros one use favo und	ndari ss, e.g web new orites	es ar g. sigr -base tools ? This nd w	e then in to detect the control of t	ogical y willi o more ol, lear ive up os you evel of	ng to e thai n to old	are wi platfor platfor	Community members are always seeking for a better solution and therefore, they are willing to experiment with multiple tools to achieve results. As observed, popular platforms in the community include reviews and ratings of existing libraries, platforms providing detailed specifications of each product in the library and platforms providing learning experience to new members of the community.			
tech	nnolo dwid	gy co	nstra	nbers ints (e ing sys	e.g.,	depen	Limitations include platforms lacking cross-compatibility with devices, information dependency on network availability, some tools are limited to devices with cameras and etc.			
How much time are members able to be online and from where (office, home, field)? Some people have limited online time, or are able to be online only in specific locations. Others are always on. Very diverse situations can affect participation						tools. need f home the co	Experts are frequently involved and spending more time towards information and tools. Knowledge crowd is less active and mostly seeks platforms when there's a need for guidance with a problem. Therefore, it mostly involves online activities from home or relevant locations in the community (organizations working as experts in the community)			
Co	mm	unit	y or	ienta	atior	1				
the	comr	nunit	y. Lo	ok at i	these		erspectives of the diffe		determine what matters most to s (under "constitution"). Also	
0	1	2	3	4	5	Orientatio	ons	Variants	Key activities/your notes	
						emphasis o where men activities fo Meetings, a participatio	munities place a great n regular meetings nbers engage in shared or a specific time. and the visible on of members, assert unity's existence	☐ Face-to-face/blende d ☐ Online synchronous ☐ Online asynchronous	Meetings are only required for small groups. Mostly experts collaborating for development in the field. Individual members are not interested.	
						Some comr	ed conversation munities maintain nversations as their	☐ Single-stream discussions ☐ Multi-topic	Conversation between members of the community is useful and productive since there are a lot	

conversations

☐ Distributed

conversations

☐ Practice groups

☐ Project teams

of members seeking reasoning

and overall impacts of the

Project orientation is valued

since several project groups and

community.

primary vehicles for learning.

Open-ended conversations are

common when a community is

co-located and people keep the conversation going as they "bump" into each other.

Projects





			want to focus on particular topics, go deep, and collaborate on projects to solve problems or produce useful artifacts. Learning is not just a matter of sharing knowledge or discussing issues. Members need to do things together in order to develop their practice. Projects usually involve a subgroup within the community	Instruction	different issues in the community such as project teams to provide manufacturing brands with information and project groups generating a variety of tools for the community.
			Content Some communities are primarily interested in creating, sharing, and providing access to documents, tools, and other content. Valuable and well-organized content is a useful resource for members	☐ Library ☐ Structured self-publish ☐ Open self-publish ☐ Content integration	Community requires a strong source of library to provide interested members with latest developments and practices. Community is dependent on scientific research.
			Access to expertise Some communities create value by providing focused and timely access to expertise in the community's domain, whether internally or externally. Communities with this orientation focus on answering questions, fulfilling requests for advice, or engaging in collaborative, just-in-time problem solving	☐ Questions & requests ☐ Access to experts ☐ Shared problem solving ☐ Knowledge validation ☐ Apprenticeship & mentoring	Key activities include FAQs, online conversation with experts. Experts could be brands promoting their products relevant to the community.
			Relationships Some communities focus on relationship building among members as the basis for both ongoing learning and being available to each other. This orientation emphasizes the interpersonal aspect of learning together. Communities with this orientation place a high value on knowing each other personally, emphasizing networking, trust building, and mutual discovery	☐ Connecting ☐ Knowing about people ☐ Interacting informally	Interaction is limited between members and does not require relationship orientation. Community is more focused on content and services than interaction.
			Individual participation Learning together happens in the context of a group, but it is realized in the experience of individuals. People bring different backgrounds, communication	☐ Levels of participation ☐ Personalization ☐ Individual development	Individual participation and personalization through customized filter results for information allows individuals to receive preferred information only. Multi-membership with





						styles, and aspirations to their participation in a community. People have different levels of commitment, they take on different roles, and they use tools differently	□ Multi-membership	other communities can help with community integration with other communities.
						Community cultivation Some communities are happy with loose self-organization and unplanned evolution, while others thrive on attention to community cultivation. They have a need to reflect on the effectiveness and health of the community to make things better, joined with a willingness to work on it	☐ Democratic governance ☐ Strong core group ☐ Internal coordination ☐ External facilitation	Internal coordination and external facilitation are focused in the community to provide coordination between organizations and provide external facilitation to the knowledge crowd.
						In some cases, serving a specific context becomes central to the community's identity and the ways it operates. They may live inside an organization, whose charter their practice needs to serve. They may have a mission to provide learning resources to the world or to recruit members widely. Or they may seek interactions with other communities whose domain complements their own	☐ Organization as context ☐ Cross-organizationa I ☐ Other related communities ☐ Public mission	Majority of the community is focused on a public mission to resolve environmental issues and generate good practices for responsible consumption and production. Services include learning tools , experts opinions and selection tools.
Scratchpad (other interesting insights, questions/answers, etc.)								