



Community characteristics & orientation

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Community & UN SDG(s): SDG 15: Life on Land – Protecting forests and biodiversity.

SDG 13: Climate Action

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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.	 The community is forming around the issue of deforestation and sustainability. It requires data analysis tools (like Power BI) to make deforestation trends more transparent. Finding open-source datasets and developing insights for decision-making. 					
☐ 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 types of members and what are their levels of participation?		Researchers, policymakers, environmental organizations, and students.					
How spread apart is it in of location and time zor		Global, covering deforestation trends worldwide.					
What language(s) do mo	embers	Primarily English, but project could also be presented in Hindi and Gujarati.					
What other cultural or of diversity aspects may af your technology choices	ffect	Different regions experience deforestation due to diverse causes (e.g., agriculture logging, urban expansion).					
Openness: How connec	ted to the	e outside world	is your community?				
Topic			Your notes				
community? Does		secure n boundaries private &	public data platform (educational or other institutions, governments or if any data from private sector if available publicly)				
How does your communities common tools for sharing them?	s? Do you	need	Requires common tools (like dashboards, APIs) for knowledge sharing or anything like online plate form where they can share the data.				
Technology aspira	tions						
	Technology savvy, tolerance, & constraints : What are your community's technology interests and skills and patience thereof? What are the constraints imposed by technology factors?						
Topic		Your notes					
How interested is your community in technolog	gy?	High (users rely on data-driven decision-making).					
What is their capacity for learning new tools?	or	Users should be comfortable with analytics tools and understanding visualizations (Power BI).					
What is the range of ski their interests and/or sk diverse, could it cause or or distraction?	kills are	Some may need training on data process(ETL Process , data visualization).					
How tolerant are members the adoption of a wide of tools?		Users should be willing to adopt web-based dashboards.					
How many technological boundaries are they will cross, e.g. sign in to moone web-based tool, lead use new tools, or give u	ling to re than arn to	Internet access in remote areas might be an issue; need for mobile-friendly solutions.					





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favorites? This helps you understand what level of integration you need.									
What are your members' technology constraints (e.g., bandwidth, operating systems, etc.)?					(e.g.,	mobile), Power BI licensing o	Limited bandwidth in remote areas, cross-platform compatibility (Windows, macOS, mobile), Power BI licensing constraints, large datasets slowing performance, need for cloud storage solutions, varying technical expertise among users.		
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				nd from the second seco	om ed to be cation	or remote field locations. Re work hours, while field expe constraints. Some users are a data needs.	Members have varying online availability, with some accessing from offices, homes, or remote field locations. Researchers and policymakers are mostly online during work hours, while field experts may have limited access due to connectivity constraints. Some users are always online, while others engage periodically based on data needs.		
Со	mm	unit	y or	ient	atio	n			
to t	Relevance to community: Use the range from 0 (no relevance) to 5 (high relevance) to determine what matters most to the community. Look at these from the perspectives of the different types of members (under "constitution"). Also discuss the "value-added" to each member group								
0	1	2	3	4	5	Orientations	Variants	Key activities/your notes	
						Meetings Many communities place a great emphasis on regular meetings where members engage in shared activities for a specific time. Meetings, and the visible participation of members, assert the community's existence	☐ Face-to- face/blended ☐ Online synchronous ☑ Online asynchronous	Workshops, Webinar	
						Open-ended conversation Some communities maintain ongoing conversations as their primary vehicles for learning. Open-ended conversations are common when a community is colocated and people keep the conversation going as they "bump" into each other.	 ☐ Single-stream discussions ☑ Multi-topic conversations ☐ Distributed conversations 	discussing deforestation trends	
						Projects In some communities' members 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	□ Practice groups⊠ Project teams□ Instruction	Creating Power BI reports, research collaboration	





			together in order to develop their practice. Projects usually involve a subgroup within the community		
			Content Some communities are primarily interested in creating, sharing, and providing access to documents, tools, and other content. Valuable and wellorganized content is a useful resource for members	☐ Library ☐ Structured self- publish ☐ Open self- publish ☒ Content integration	Data reports, case studies, dashboards
			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-intime problem solving	☐ Questions & requests ☐ Access to experts ☑ Shared problem solving ☐ Knowledge validation ☐ Apprenticeship & mentoring	Sharing insights from sustainability experts
			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	Connecting researchers and policymakers
			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 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	 ☑ Levels of participation ☐ Personalization ☐ Individual development ☐ Multimembership 	Different levels of engagement (contributors, analysts, viewers)





						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 	Democratic governance, strong core group for dashboard updates
						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-organizational ☐ Other related communities ☑ Public mission	Open-source mission, cross- organizational collaboration
Scratchpad (other interesting insights, questions/answers, etc.)								