



Cybervolunteers and Digital Technologies

9th European University for Volunteering

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22 May 2019, Moscow

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In this presentation

1. Brief history of cybervolunteering
2. Opportunities and challenges we face using digital technologies



Volunteering...

The word “volunteer” comes from the Latin *voluntarius* and means “who acts freely, of one’s own free will, of one’s own movement.”

Volunteering...

- Undertaken of one's own free will.
- Not undertaken primarily for financial gain.
- Brings benefits to a third party as well as to the people who volunteer.

World Wide Web

The World Wide Web has celebrated 30 years at CERN in Geneva by Tim Berners-Lee, creator of HTTP



Cybervolunteering...

The word cybervolunteer brings together two basic elements:

“cyber”: derived from the Greek *kubernetes*,
which means “driver”

and

“volunteer”: that comes from the Latin *voluntarius*.

Cybervolunteers



Volunteer

+

Computer
& Internet

=

Cyber-
volunteer
s

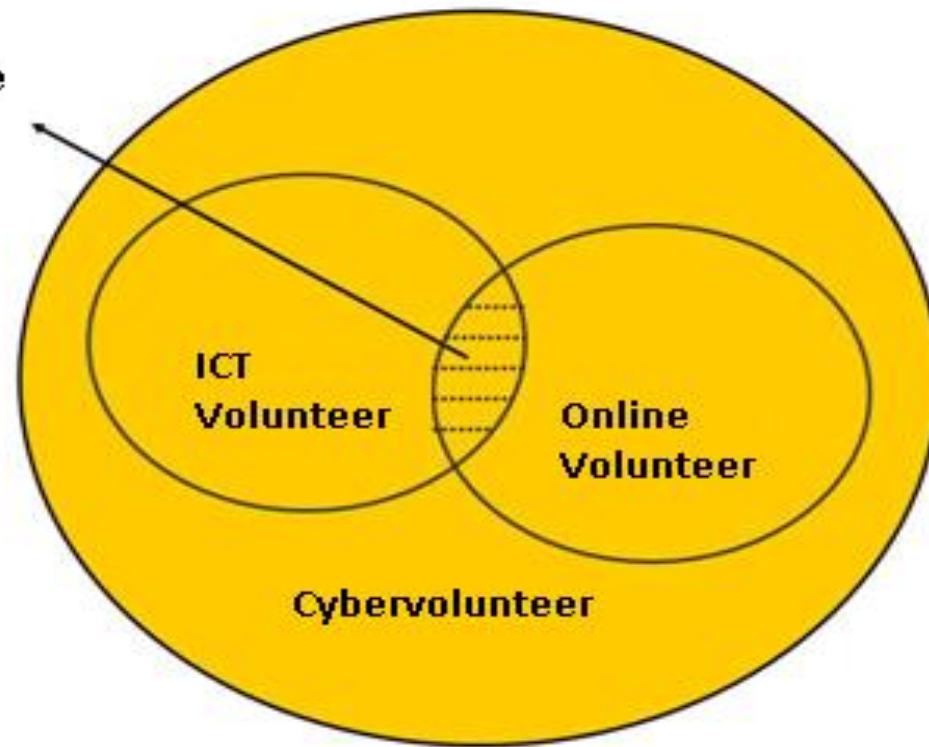
Acts out of free will

For the well being of individuals or society as a whole

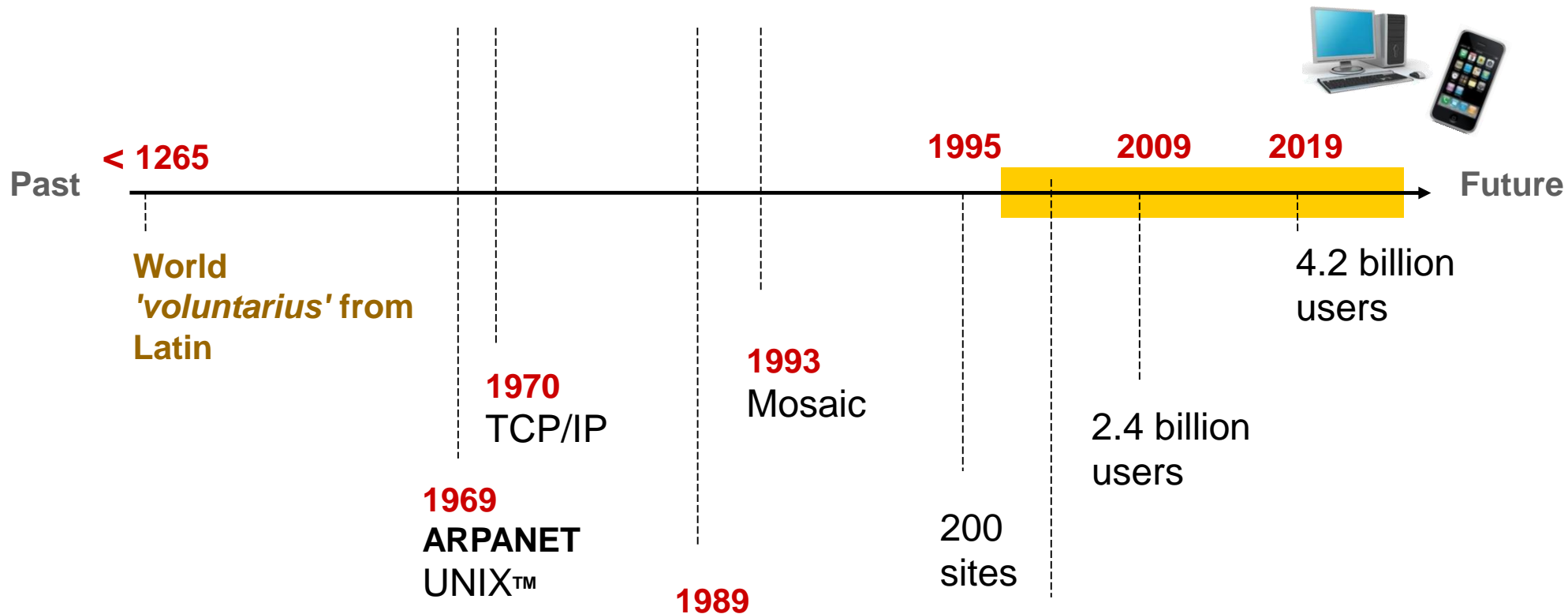
Does not receive a salary for his or her work

Defintion of cybervolunteering

World where the
activites of ICT
volunteers, online
volunteers and
cybervolunteers
meet



World Wide Web + Volunteers




WWW : World Wide Web

ARPA : *Advanced Research Projects Agency*

UNIX™ : Time Sharing System – Bell Labs et AT&T

TCP/IP : *Transfer Control Protocol / Internet Protocol*

New forms of
volunteering:
Cybervolunteering



“What counts is not always
what you can obtain from society
but how you participate in it”

*Tim Berners-Lee,
creator of the World Wide Web*

Activities - Online and Offline

Activity	Online	Blended	Offline
Webmaster	x		
Software Developer		x	x
Hacker	x		
Technical Forum Coordinator	x		
Writer and Editor	x	x	x
Translator	x	x	x
Interpreter	x		
Graphic Designer			x
Photographer			x
Online Researcher	x		
Web Trainer	x		
Videographer			x

Projects and Organizations



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



**An effort to share
knowledge and skills
working with
cybervolunteers**



ICVolunteers

International non-profit organization specialized in the field of communications and the sharing of knowledge:

Information and

Communication Technologies

Culture and Languages

Conferences



Cybervolunteers Motivations

Motivations of
cybervolunteers in an
applied distributed
computing
environment:
MalariaControl.net as
an example

@AFRICA home
000101111010010100010
English | Français | Italiano

What is AFRICA@home?
What is MalariaControl.net?
Join MalariaControl.net
Who is AFRICA@home?
What is volunteer computing?
Links
Africa@home in the press

YOUSSOU N'DOUR's point of view

Volunteer computing for African humanitarian causes

AFRICA@home is a website for volunteer computing projects which allow your computer to contribute to African humanitarian causes.

There is a huge potential for volunteer computing to help solve pressing health and environmental problems facing the developing world.

AFRICA@home addresses these problems by providing a common framework for volunteer computing projects that focus on African needs.

News

- 16 July 2007 - **Check out the Gridcast from the AIMS workshop!**
- 16 - 22 July 2007 - **AIMS workshop on Volunteer Computing**
- 13 July 2006 - **Africa@home goes public!**

<http://africa-at-home.org>

Cybervolunteers Motivations

- BOINC, the Berkeley Open Infrastructure for Network Computing
- Volunteer Computing projects to donate CPU power (screen safer)
- MalariaControl.net and BOINC



Cybervolunteers Motivations

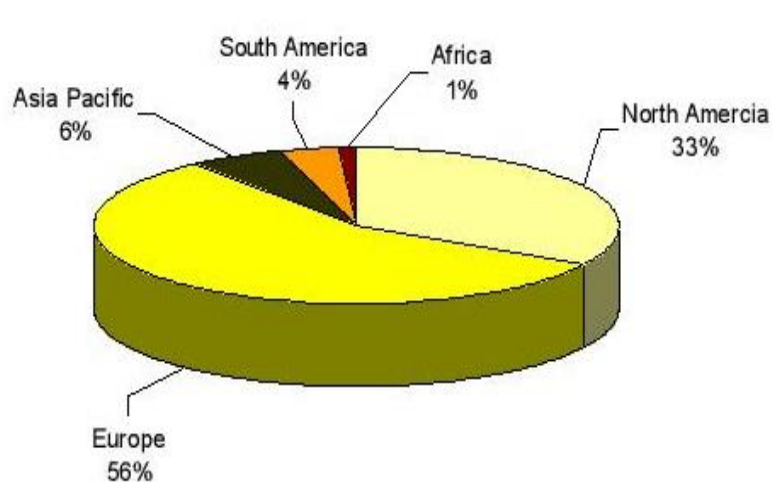


Figure 28 a) : MalariaControl.net

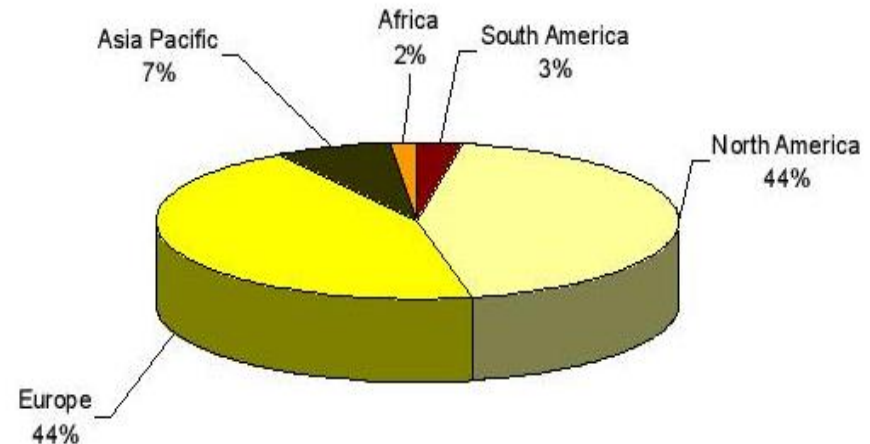


Figure 28 b) : BOINC

Figure 28: Countries of residency of volunteers who participated in the survey. a) For the MalariaControl.net survey, N = 1,097; b) For the general BOINC survey, N = 408. The vast majority of participants in both surveys reside in Europe and North America.

Cybervolunteers Motivations

	Extrinsic/ Intrinsic	Motivations
1	E	To acquire professional experience
2	E	To get to know people and build a personal network
3	E	To learn and acquire new skills
4	E	To share knowledge acquired over the years
5	E	To keep involved: wanting to remain involved after retirement
6	E	To obtain credits as a sign of contribution
7	I	Wanting to give to a community and human beings in need (solidarity).
8	I	Getting involved for a particular cause
9	I	Because of past experience, friends involved, personal satisfaction, enjoyment
10	I	To have an opportunity to interact, express ideas (personal expression)

Volunteering and Cultures

If the concept of volunteering presumably exists in all human languages, the words available and the meaning given to these words differ significantly between languages.

Volunteering, Cultures & Languages

- **Swahili (Kenya):** *harambee* literally means “all together, together for the community”
- **Swahili (Tanzania):** *kusaidiana* means “helping each other”, with the component *saidia* “to help”
- **Kinyarwanda (Rwanda):** *dufatanye*, “mutual assistance / self-help / working together”
- **Quechua (Andes):** mutual assistance is called *minga*, “the communal work of mutual aid”, “traditional practices”
- **Arabic:** *tataua* (تطوع) is used in order to describe “self-motivated action / service”
- **Koran:** (자선 활동) “to pray voluntarily more than the five obligatory prayers per day”
- **Cambodian:** “nak smak chet” (ការងារស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត) means “freely offering to do something”
- **Bengali:** *swetcha*, *swetcho*, *sewat*, *swayam*, *sewa*, *swetcha*, *sewa* all convey the meaning of “self-motivated service”. The word *kela* means “taking care of others”, *shechasewat* means “social volunteering work”, *shahaja*, *shamaj*, *shebok* have the sense of “people helping the less fortunate”
- **Finnish:** efforts for the common good in communities are called *talkoo*
- **Maori (New Zealand):** *whanaungatanga*, the meaning of it is that it is a matter of bringing together the people of a community, a village like a family
- **Turkish:** *gönüllü* means “volunteering”. It is a term composed of two words: “gönül” which means “with the heart”, also used for the lover and the army and “lül”, which means “with”. In one context, *imece* is used in a rural setting, within villages, and means “gathering together in order to work together, without expecting something in return”

Online Communication Tools



Digital Citizen

A digital citizen is an individual who:

- Uses the Internet regularly and effectively in order to engage in society, politics, and government participation -- *K. Mossberger, et al. (2013)*
- Generally has extensive skills and knowledge in using the Internet through computers, mobile phones, and web-ready devices to interact with private and public organizations.

Digital Citizen



- Knows how to use technology for good communication
- Knows the limits of what to do or not do in cyberspace
- Understands how to use social media

What do we need to know?

- A need to know to what extent the Internet changes existing marketing models and if new models and strategies can be applied to exploit the medium (Internet) effectively.
- Marketing practitioners need practical Internet marketing skills to market their products effectively.
- => Knowledge of the new jargon – terms such as ‘URL’, ‘clickthrough’, ‘cookie’, ‘hits’, ‘page impressions’
- – and of effective methods of site design and promotion such as a search engine marketing will be necessary, either for direct ‘hands-on’ development of a site or to enable communication with other staff or agencies that are implementing and maintaining the site.
- Given the rapidly changing market characteristics and best practices of Internet marketing, web-based info sources are needed to update knowledge regularly.

Evolution of the technology



1969 : UNIX™ Ken
Thompson and Dennis
Ritichie @ Bell Labs



Digital Citizen

Internet Safety



Privacy & Security



Relationships &
Communication



Cyberbullying



Digital Footprint
& Reputation



Self-Image & Identity



Information Literacy

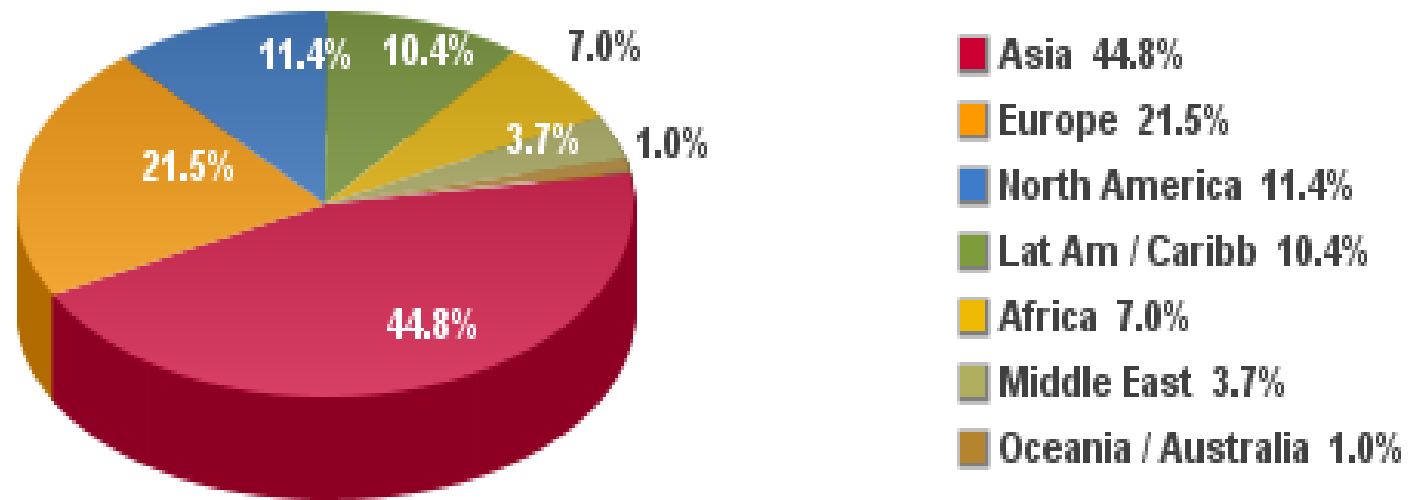


Creative Credit
& Copyright



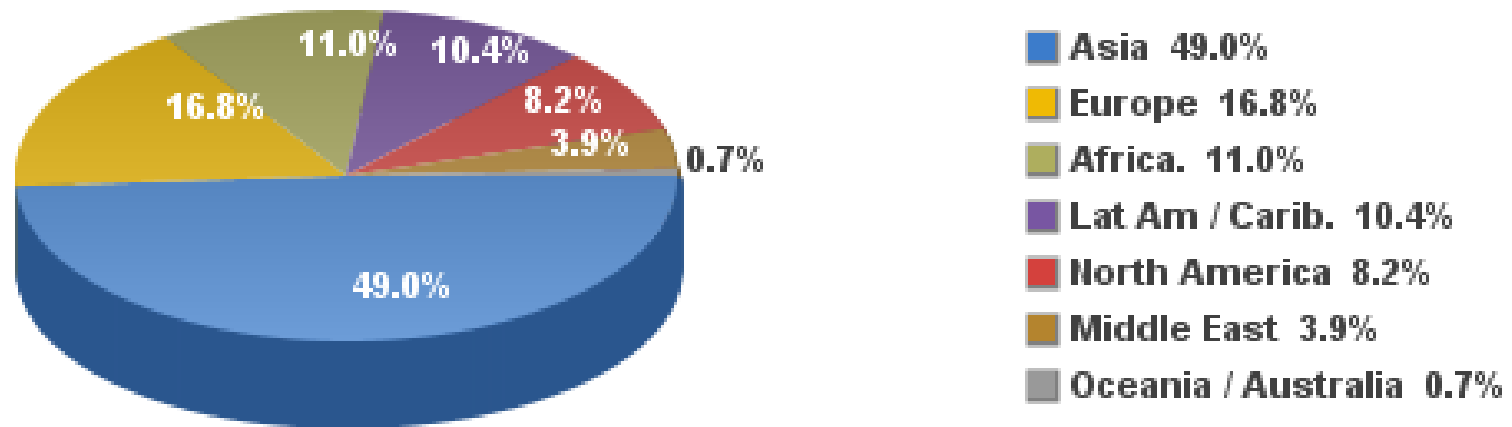
www.commonsense.org

Internet Users in 2012



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Basis: 2,405,518,376 Internet users on June 30, 2012

Internet Users in 2018



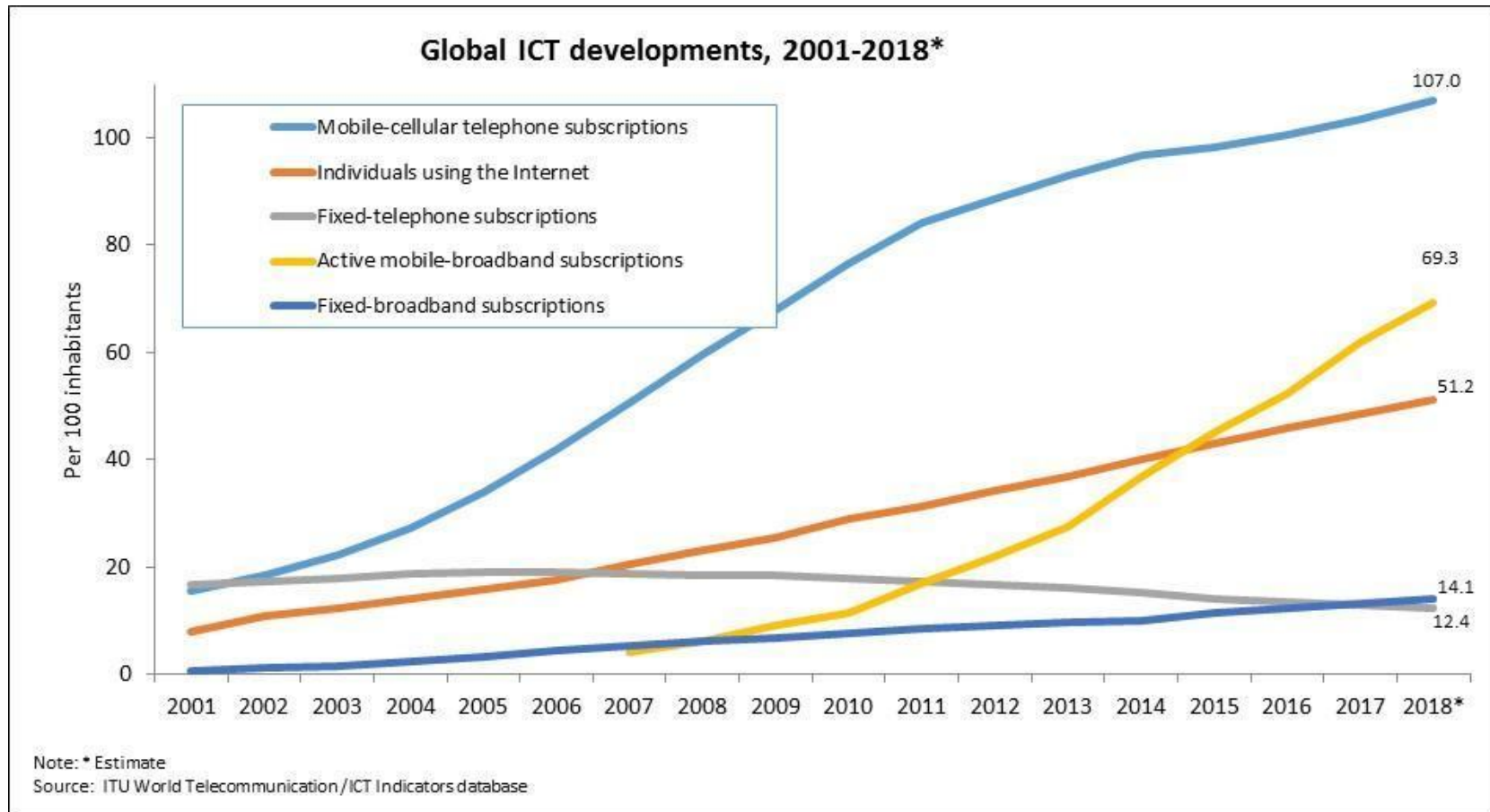
Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

Basis: 4,208,571,287 Internet users in June 30, 2018

Copyright © 2018, Miniwatts Marketing Group

<http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm>

Global ICT Developments, 2001-2018



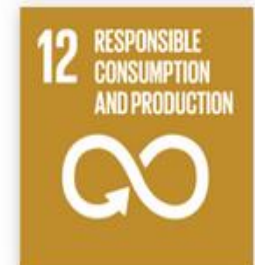
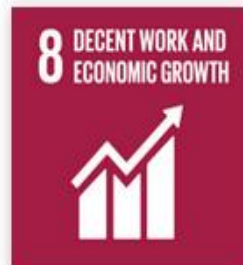


Computers



Mobile phones

SDGs



Our host...



1 planet
1 ecosystem

Humanity



7.5 billion people in April 2017
UN estimates there will be 11.2
billion people in 2100

A Place of Diversity



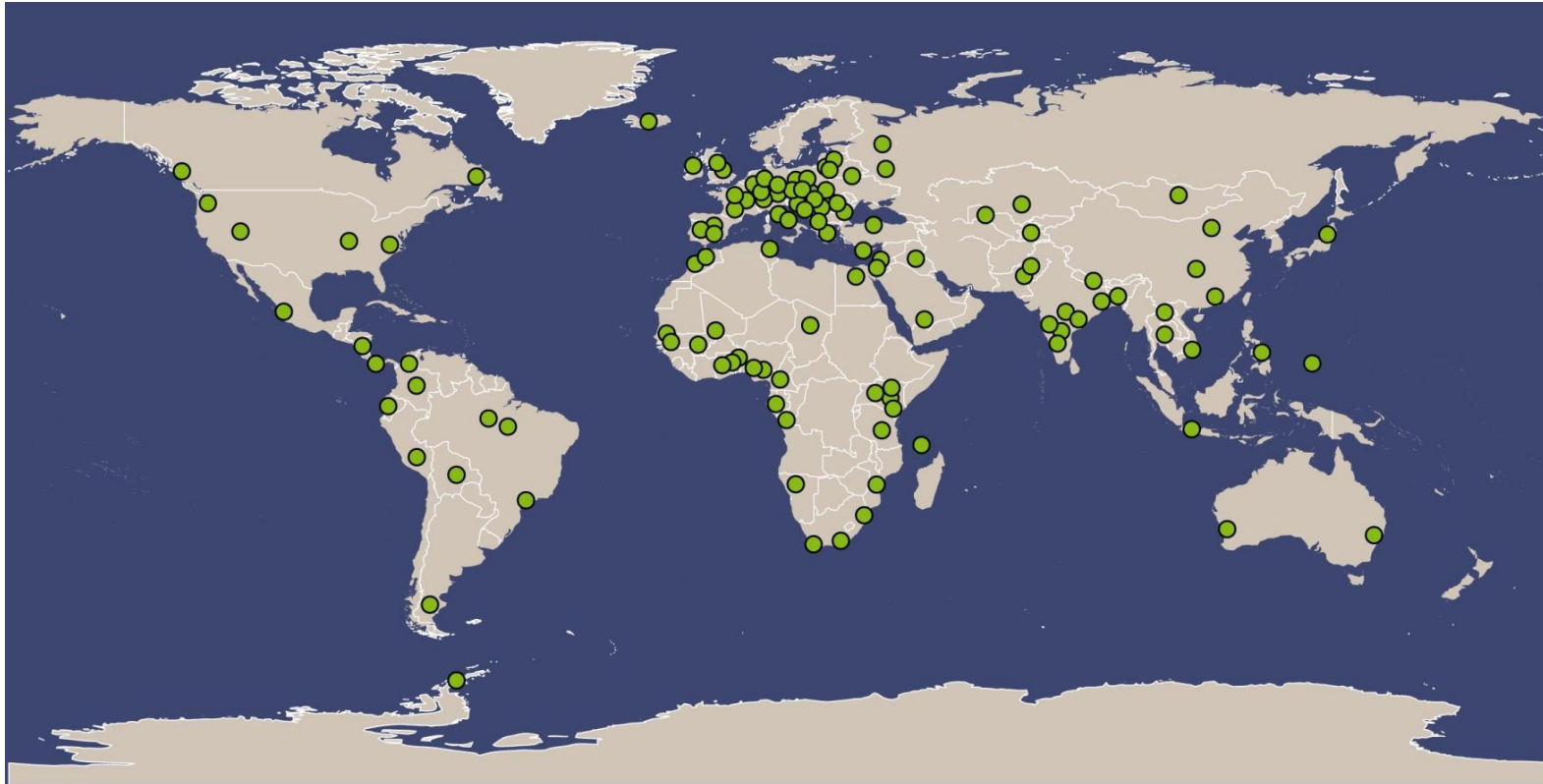
Photos: Alexander Khimushin

GreenVoice

Environmental
photographs collected
by cybervolunteers
from around the world



GreenVoice



A Place of Diversity



Gabriela Vargas Tellez, Costa Rica (Costa Rica)

A Place of Diversity



Lina Ernjak, Croatie (Argentine)

A Place of Diversity



Viola Krebs, Suisse (Mali)

A Place of Diversity



Jophel Ybiosa, Philippines (Philippines)

Pillars for human existence



Announcement

Book to come..

"Cybervolunteering: Sociopragmatic
of a citizen activity in the 21st
century"

Thank you / спасибо / شكرا

For more information:

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www.icvolunteers.org

Web

- WEB 1.0 – a network of documents
- WEB 2.0 – the engaging Web
- WEB 3.0 – a network of data (also know as the semantic Web)

Web 1.0

- While the Internet has been around in some form since the 60's or 80's (depending on the definition), the concept of the Web came into being in 1990 when Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau wrote a proposal about the WorldWideWeb for their employer, the research organization, CERN.

Web 2.0

- The concept of Web 2.0 was coined at the turn of the century and describes the participatory Web, where it's easier for people to publish, share, comment, and socialize online, not only through their own blog, but using other people's websites.

Web 3.0

- The semantic web refers to how the meaning of information is recorded and presented in ways that computers can understand. Computers, including your laptop and smartphone, can understand that a series of numbers is actually a date. The semantic web adds a layer of metadata to tag information with contextual meaning. The name of a city can be tagged with its geographical location, and the travel routes to it from your personal location.