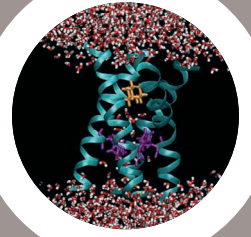
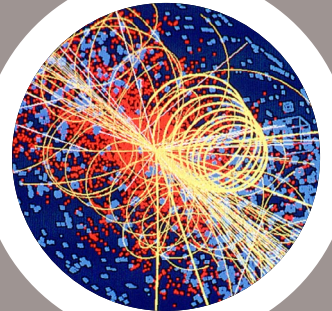




citizen cyberscience centre



Enabling citizens around the world to contribute to research for humanitarian and development goals as well as fundamental science.



Helping scientists in developing countries to access the power of Internet-based volunteer computing and volunteer thinking.

Science for all
and all for science

Why a Citizen Cyberscience Centre?

The Web is ushering in a new age of public participation in science. Projects such as SETI@home searching for extraterrestrial intelligence, LHC@home simulating CERN's Large Hadron Collider, and GalaxyZoo cataloguing millions of astronomical images, have demonstrated how thousands of dedicated volunteers can make a big difference to fundamental science.

Regional initiatives involving CERN, the University of Geneva and UN organizations have exploited this trend. The short-term projects Africa@home and Asia@home trained scientists in developing countries to use internet-based volunteer support in order to address pressing health and development challenges.

These initiatives highlighted the benefits of closer collaboration between scientific, humanitarian and academic partners, both North and South. To build on this success, a sustained effort is required, in the form of a Citizen Cyberscience Centre.



African scientists can access huge resources



Volunteers can even contribute on their mobile phone

What will the Citizen Cyberscience Centre do?

The three-fold mission of the centre is:

1) To develop citizen cyberscience applications targeting research on humanitarian and development issues as well as fundamental science, by coordinating collaborative projects between scientists from North and South.

2) To organize hands-on workshops for scientists in developing countries in order to spread know-how about citizen cyberscience and its benefits for their research.

3) To provide online educational material about the research challenges addressed by citizen cyberscience projects, encouraging greater public participation.

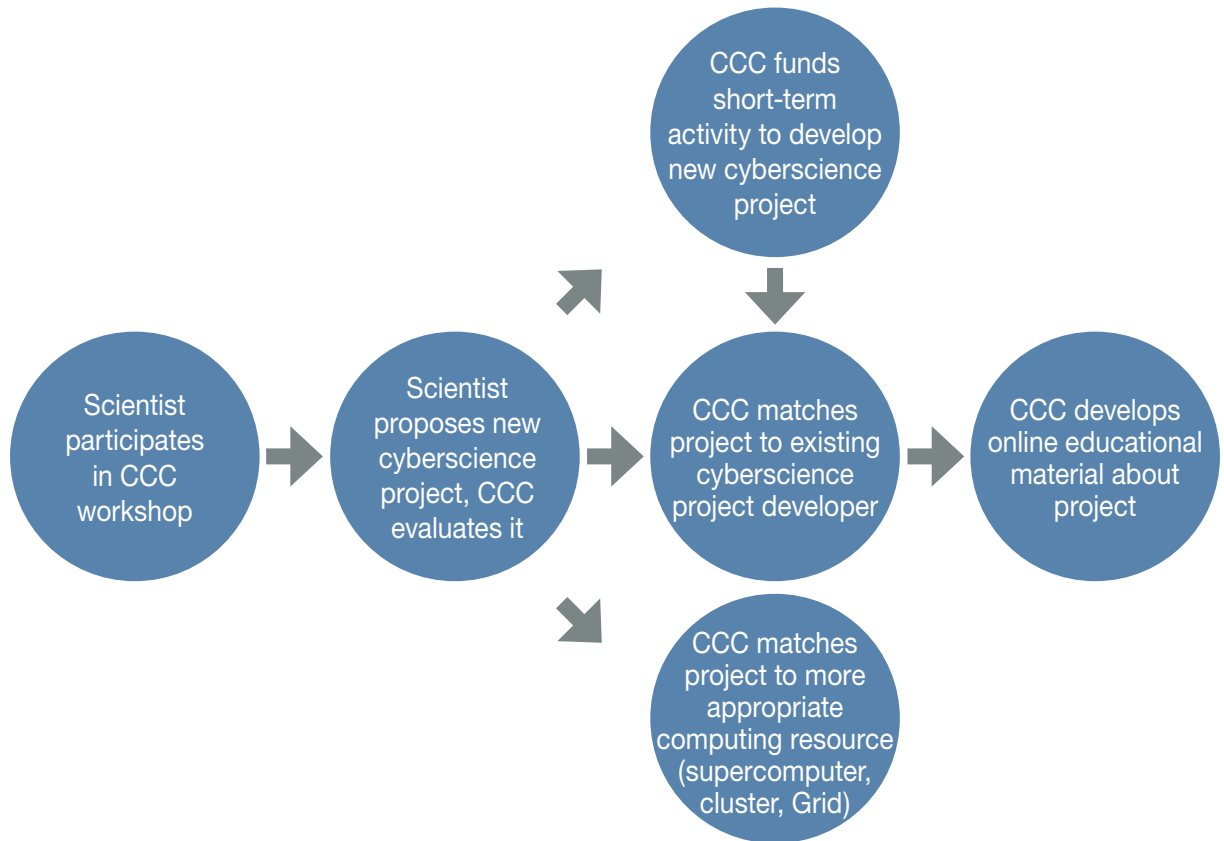
How will the Citizen Cyberscience Centre work?

Training

Research

Development

Outreach

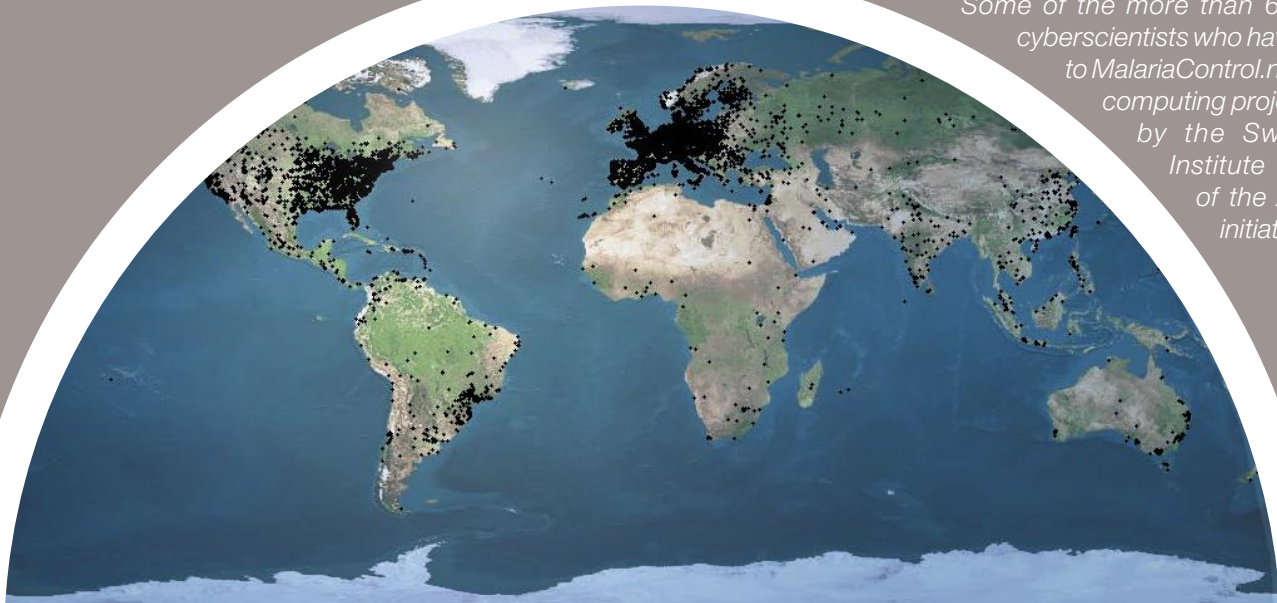


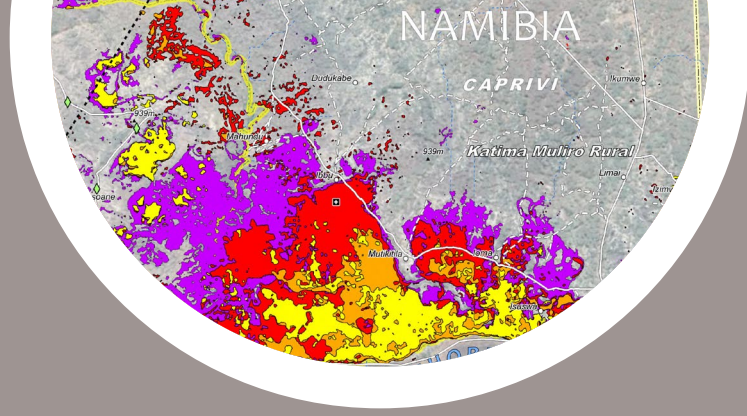
Who is behind the Citizen Cyberscience Centre?

The centre is based on an international partnership. The core institutional partners are CERN, the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the University of Geneva. The Centre also has associated partners from amongst

the leading academic institutions around the world. UNITAR, through its program UNOSAT which is based at CERN, provides the operational base for the Citizen Cyberscience Centre.

Some of the more than 60,000 citizen cyberscientists who have contributed to MalariaControl.net, a volunteer computing project developed by the Swiss Tropical Institute with the help of the Africa@home initiative.

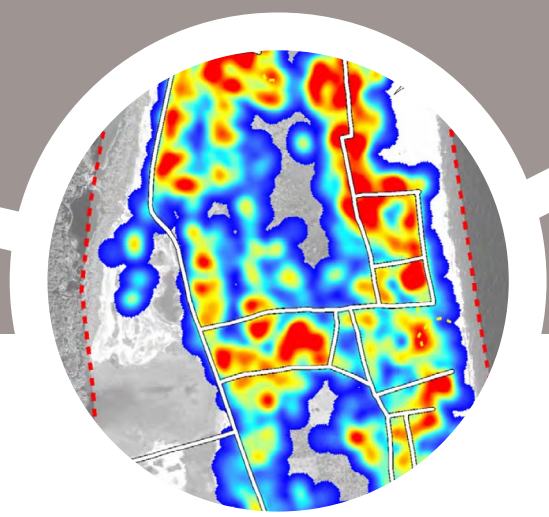




How is the Citizen Cyberscience Centre funded?

Support comes from sponsors including foundations, governments and leading IT companies. The funding target of the core partners for an initial five-year period is

5MCHF to cover staff and running costs involved in developing a programme of training workshops, research projects and web-based educational material.



An opportunity for inspired sponsors

There are two categories of sponsors. Founding sponsors support core activities of the Centre, including regular events such as regional training workshops. Project sponsors provide additional resources for specific initiatives to develop new citizen cyberscience projects or related educational material.

Board of Sponsors meeting. Founding sponsor contribute 500kCHF/year over three years. Project sponsors contribute 200kCHF for a one year project, which may include in-kind contributions.

Founding sponsors are represented on a Steering Committee for the Centre. All sponsors take part in an Annual

For all enquiries, please contact:
CCC coordinator
c/o UNOSAT, CERN
CH-1211 Geneva
Switzerland
Tel +41 22 767 4020

Email: project-citizencyberscience-coordinators@cern.ch
Web: www.citizencyberscience.org

