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**Please note that this is a submission for the Fourth Physical meeting of the WSIS +10 MPP to be held on 14-17 April 2014.**

**Document Number: V2/C/ALC7/E-** **Science**

Note: This document is the **result of the first reading of the document number V1.1/C/ALC7/E-** **Science** and reflects the changes and comments received at the third physical meeting of the WSIS+10 MPP. This document is available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

This document has been developed keeping in mind the [Principles](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html).

Please note that the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the General Assembly.

Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

С7. ICT Applications: E-Science

**1. Vision**

For the post-2015 era, we envision inclusive Knowledge Societies, in which science and e-science are mutually informing and influencing their evolution. E-science will revolutionize science by changing: the way in which research is conducted; how the scientific agenda is defined; who participates in it; how the results and data are shared; the pace at which policymakers, scientists and individuals access knowledge; and who participates in the policy follow up of research outcomes. E-Science will improve the interface between policy, science and society by facilitating: more evidenced based policy actions; greater involvement of citizens in policy and scientific processes; more partnerships, better harmonized policy efforts and improved sustainability of outcomes.

**2. Pillars**

1. Improve access to scientific assessments on climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services and agriculture by creating a web-based platform (with complementary mobile applications) based on a multidisciplinary knowledge system that critically reviews and synthesize new knowledge in as real time a as possible.
2. Use e-science to promote data and knowledge exchange, provide relevant and timely information for citizens, scientists and policy-makers that will improve decision making, science, policy and society relations and standards of living, particularly for marginalized communities.
3. Encourage the use of the Internet and mobile technologies to facilitate greater participation of the entire society in scientific processes.[ thus strengthening “Citizen Science” activities] ..
4. Facilitate multistakeholder partnerships to harness the full potential of e-science and promote it in the post 2015 development agenda.
5. Foster development of information networks for researchers, teachers, information intermediaries and students to support the exchange of ideas and scientific information between research and education institutions and individuals across continents.
6. Provide open access to scientific information and provide access for scientific societies to information and data and to publications of universities, scientific organizations and scientific and technical libraries based on aggregated information resources.

**3. Targets**

1. Promote greater involvement of marginalized segments of society, particularly youth and indigenous peoples, in citizen science[[1]](#footnote-1).
2. Indicator: Percentage of target population actively engaging in citizen science activities.
3. Indicator: Percentage of UNESCO-led or supported citizen science initiatives.
4. Indicator: Percentage of e-science activities with gender or age focus.
5. Establish a web-based platform to improve access to scientific assessments on climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services and agriculture.
6. Indicator: Web-based platform with mobile applications created and functional.
7. Indicator: Number of users of the platform.
8. Indicator: Number of gender focused policy options included in assessments.
9. Enable the establishment of global system to monitor the level of development for e-Educational services and assessment of quality in e-Learning.
10. Indicator: Web-based platform with created and operational mobile applications.
11. Indicator: Number of relevant structures covered by the monitoring.
12. Indicator: Assessment of quality in e-Learning.
1. Citizen science enables members of the public to participate in the entire scientific process. ‘Citizen Science’, is often facilitated by mobile and web technologies. It enables a more open and responsive scientific process and provides relevant and timely information for scientists, local communities and policy-makers. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)