



Operating a network of integrated observatory systems in the Mediterranean Sea

Minute

Event Name: Identification of the existing local data sources and data gaps (ODYSSEA local partners will collect the data)

Event Date(s): May 8th, 2018 Event Location: ANDDCVS Host Organisation: ANDDCVS Author(s): Dr. Hekma Achour Nouisser ODYSSEA-Tunisia project manager



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I. Contents

Following the National Launch Workshop of the ODYSSEA-Tunisia project held on February 15th, 2018 in the conference room of the National Library, it was decided to continue the work by organizing 3 working groups. the first one is Working Group on "Identification of existing and missing local data" which is a continuation of the workshop.

Indeed, the participation of all stakeholders is essential to achieve the objectives of the project namely the development of a marine data platform accessible to all and especially useful to different users.

The work focused on the type of data to be shared on the platform, their modeling according to existing standards and / or developed by ODYSSEA.

II. Session

The session started at 9:15 am with several local partners representing several public institutions, universities and independent experts.

Dr. Hekma Achour Nouisser began by providing an update on the progress of the ODYSSEA project and then opened the debate on identifying marine data with participants.

1. Update on the progress of ODYSSEA project

At the level of the Consortium, each group works on the tasks entrusted to it. The version of the platform is being designed. The first version V.0 is scheduled for July, which will provide a clear overview of it and will be useful and full of benefit to end users.

Furthermore, data collection is underway, through collaboration with other platforms such as Copernicus, etc.

As for the observatories, the sensors are being built, currently the micro-plastic sensors are developed by the Spanish partner LEITAT and relayed to the German partner DEVELOGIC.

As for the planned activities, a summer school on operational oceanography is planned from September 3rd to 12,th 2018 in Kavala, Greece. (See <u>http://odysseaplatform.eu/events/operational-oceanography-for-science-business-and-society/</u>).

Similarly, a workshop on the Gulf of Gabes Observatory will be organized in September to involve the local community.

2. Identified data

In the context of data identification, the following topics were discussed : Data types, their sources, their reliability, dissemination's data rights.

a. Types of data

The type of data discussed are those that will be on the ODYSSEA platform. These are bathymetry, topography, geology, physical data, meteorology, biological, chemical, satellite, and drainage basin data.



Bathymetry	Topography	Geology	Physics	Meteorology
bathymetry (GEBCO 2014)	topography (Aster)	geology map	coastal migration map	ECMWF
bathymetry (ETOPO1)	topography (AW3D30)	land uses - Corine	marine minerals	Global Forecast System (GFS)
bathymetry (Smith & Sandwell)	topography (ETOPO1)	hydrographic network	seabed substrate	wunderground.com
	topography (GLOBE)	hydrology - HYPE	national marine geology maps	
	topography (GMTED2010)	hydrology - RIVDIS		
	topography (GTOPO30)			
	topography (SRTM30)			
	topography (WorldDEM)			

Those data are as follows :

Biology	Drainage_basins	Chemistry	Satell	ite
chlorophyll	number of habitat of specific taxas	nitrate	sea surface temperature	absorption coefficient of coloured detrital and dissolved material
currents	fish species accessed by scientific name	nitrate + nitrite	sea surface salinity	volumentric soil moisture
dissolved iron in sea water	birds	phosphate	derived surface density	integrated water vapour column
dissolved molecular oxygen in sea water	probability of coralligenous habitat	silicate	wind speed	pic, poc, IOPs
net primary productivity of carbon	probability of maerl habitat	ammonium	ocean colour	altimeter range
nitrate in sea water	probability of Posidonia oceanica	total nitrogen	sea surface height	sea ice
ocean optics	habitat maps (EUNIS-based)	total phosphorus	sea wave height	global tide
phosphate in sea water	biological zones	oxygen	remote sensing reflectance	
phytoplankton in sea water	seabed habitats	clorophill-a	calibrated top of atmosphere radiance values at 21 spectral bands	absorption coefficient of coloured detrital and dissolved material
sea level		alkalinity	radiances and brightness temperatures	
sea surface height		pH	diffuse attenuation coefficient	
sea surface salinity		carbon dioxide	photosynthetically active radiation	
sea surface temperature			chlorophyll <u>a</u> concentration	
silicate in sea water			aerosol optical thickness	
waves			aerosol load	
winds			total suspened matter	



Subsequently, the criteria for disseminating data on the platform were exposed. These are references, sources, measurement resolution, data dissemination time, data update, spatial and temporal coverage.

b. Sources and reliability of data

The data discussed exist in national agencies, universities, etc. However, access to these data remains almost limited for various reasons.

Some agencies are service providers making access to some data pay. In other cases, the data is available and can be shared as long as it does not fall under national security.

Nevertheless, the question of the reliability of these data is not guaranteed at 100%, because of the collection methods that are sometimes archaic. As such, the data are often available on the ground for professionals, as is the case for small-scale fisheries data.

Other issues were discussed related to data storage and quality control.

The general observation is that reliable and decisive information remains inaccessible !

c. Dissemination's data rights

It was decided to adopt a pragmatic casuistic approach by formulating specific requests addressed to each institution in order to obtain the data in question. Nevertheless, this approach should not be a hindrance to the progress of the project. This is an attempt to work with local partners to share data and compare it with similar data on the platform.

Note that the new organic law n°2016-22 of March 24th, 2016, relative to the right of access to information, despite the fact that it is recent and sometimes in vague terms, it can give a new breath for sharing data and strengthening scientific research.

It is necessary to focus on the functionality of the project independently of the blockages related to data availability.

III. Recommendations

Several recommendations were made.

- Mr. Sagaama Director at the National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE) attached to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, suggested a representation of marine pollution and sending a letter directly to the director.

- Mrs. Khezri Head of Department at the Directorate General of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGPA) attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries, proposed to address the Tunisian Union of Agriculture and Fisheries (UTAP) and the fishermen's groups from the pilot phase of the project to ensure greater efficiency.

- Mr. Rabti Commander at the Ministry of National Defense and Head of Department at the National Center for Cartography and Remote Sensing (CNCT), recommends sending a letter to the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

- Ms. Kochlef, Deputy Director at the National Center for Cartography and Remote Sensing (CNCT) attached to the Ministry of National Defense, recommends establishing an Agreement to facilitate requests for data by specifying them.

- Ms. Ben Ismail, Professor at the National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSMT), proposed to involve H2020. She also suggested to strengthen cooperation between local partners under OSYSSEA-Tunisia. Finally, she suggested to create a partnership between the CLAIM project where INSTM is the Tunisian partner and the ODYSSEA project in order to pool the objectives.

- Mr. Fassatoui, Assistant Professor at the National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia (INAT), proposed to establish a strategy from the outset in order to perpetuate the platform and the observatory.

- Mr. Gana, Consultant at the Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas (RAC / SPA), emphasizes that ODYSSEA has two phases (pilot and operational). He recommended to give all the factors of success and this, recovering the maximum of information from the users to be able to involve them in the operational phase.

- Mr Belgacem, Marine Environment Expert, proposed to contact the Ministry of Health, which has data on the chemical composition of water, what would be particularly interesting in the type of data that will be collected in the Gulf of Gabes.

- Ms. Sohlobji, Consultant in the Law of the Sea, proposed that a ministry formally oversee the observatory, which is also part of the procedure for requesting authorization from the Marine Activities Commission. She proposed to involve the Agricultural Extension and Training Agency (AVFA) as well as the professionals of the sea.

- Ms. Gharbi, Engineer in Fisheries Engineering and Environment attached to INAT, proposed to integrate fishermen from the pilot phase.

- Mr. Yahyaoui, attached to INAT, proposed to think seriously about the improvement of data management for more reliability.

IV. Apendices

1. Annex 1 : Mailing list



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CNCT / Hin Budu	MPARH ANDDCVS INAT ANPE	Organisme ANDDCVS INSTM Consultant INAT RAC-SPA INAT	Identification d Identification of (ODYSS)
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2. Annex 2 : Photos



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