Medspring Survey for Euro-Mediterranean Observatories

Analysis of preliminary results

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IRD

Preliminary results

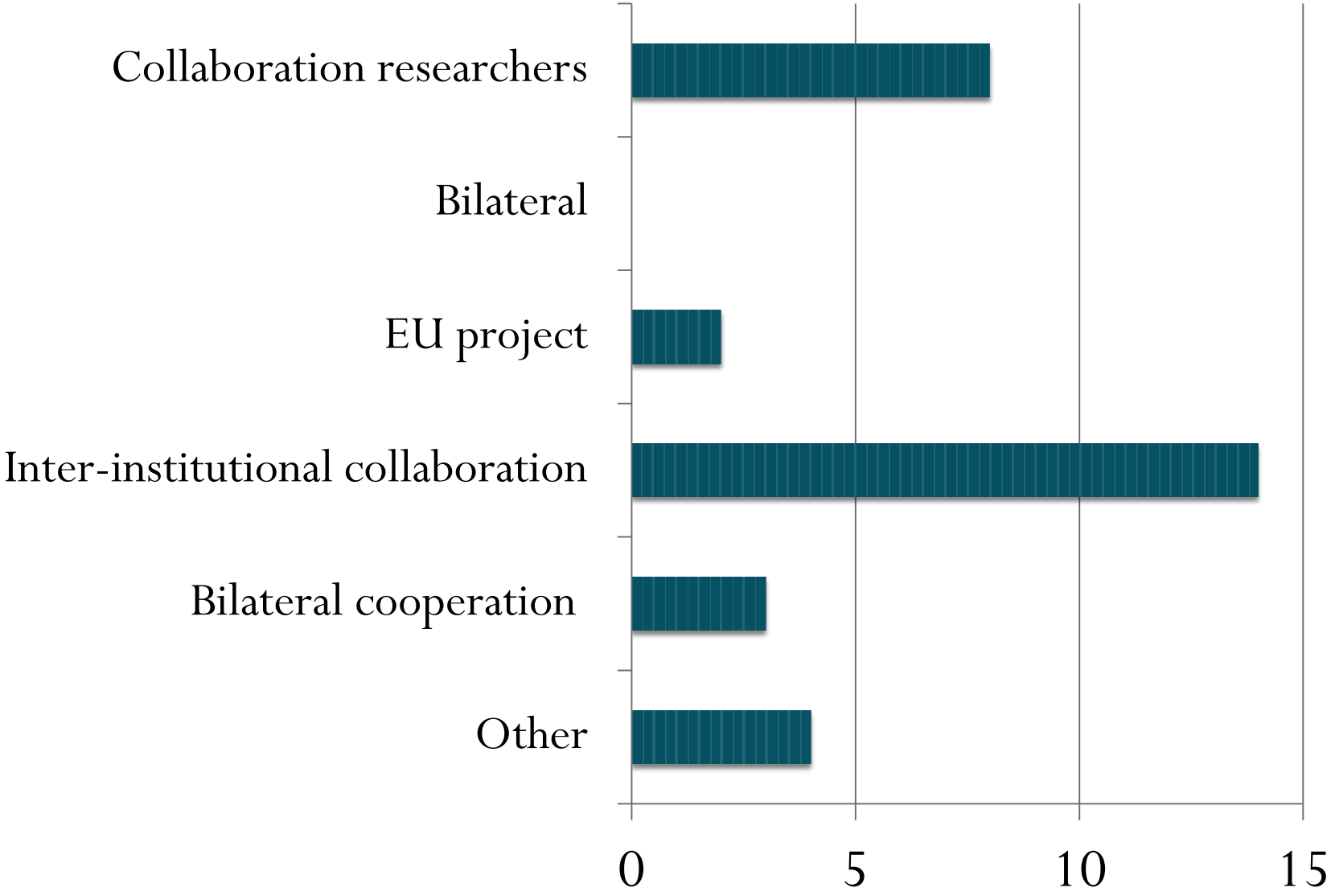
- 25 answers over 60 contacted observatories
- Location
  - Europe : France, Spain, Italie
  - MPC: Tunisia, Morocco, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon

- Missing countries :
  - Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Greece, Germany, …


0
500 km

Analytical dimensions

1. Creation/ origin of the observatory
2. Cooperation/ partnerships
3. Budget/ Funding
4. Object and scope
5. Uses of data
6. Collaborative work and networking
7. Training needs
8. Strategic vision


Collaboration researchers
Bilateral
EU project
Inter-institutional collaboration
Bilateral cooperation
Other
0
5
10
15

Inter-institutionnal collaboration (14 cases)

SOCIB (Balearic Islands Coastal Observing and Forecasting System) with two institutional partners, the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitivity (50%) and the Balearic Islands Government(50%)

Pluridisciplinary Urban Environment Observatory – OPEU (Marseille) The collaboration concerns several research laboratory, associations of the civil society, and public institutions (City hall, region,sectorial organization)

TENSIFT: The observatory has been created based on a the close collaboration initiated in 2002 between an IRD team and a consortium of partners in Morocco, associated researchers…

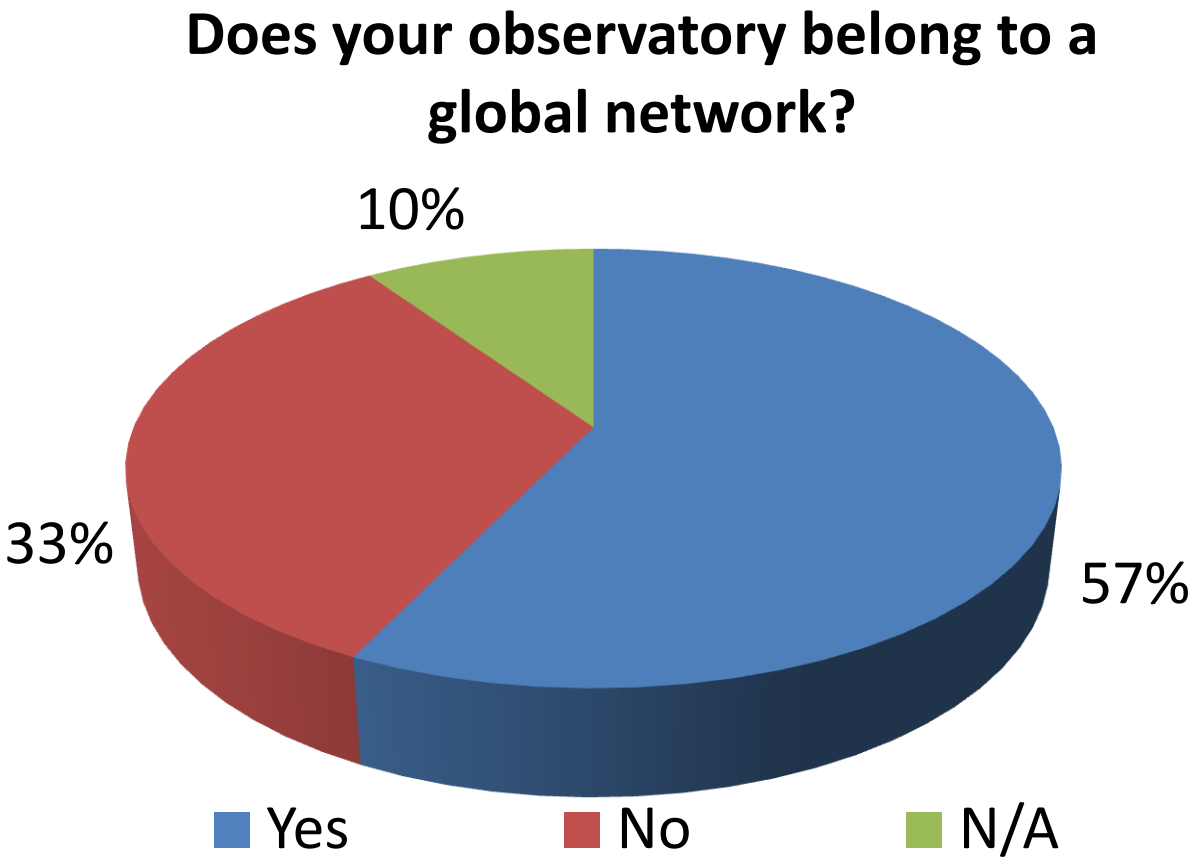
Researchers collaborating (8 cases)

- Cases are always involving some university or academic consortium
- Concerns an inter-institutional arrangement in most cases:

OREME which is CNRS (France), IRD, University of Montpellier 2 via its Observatory of the Sciences of the Universe (OREME) in agreement with Lebanese National Center for Scientic Research , several Lebanese and French universities

Air Quality Research Unit (AQRU) with Lebanese (USJ, AUB and NDU) with researchers of various disciplines as well as five French institutions under the patronage of CNRS-L.

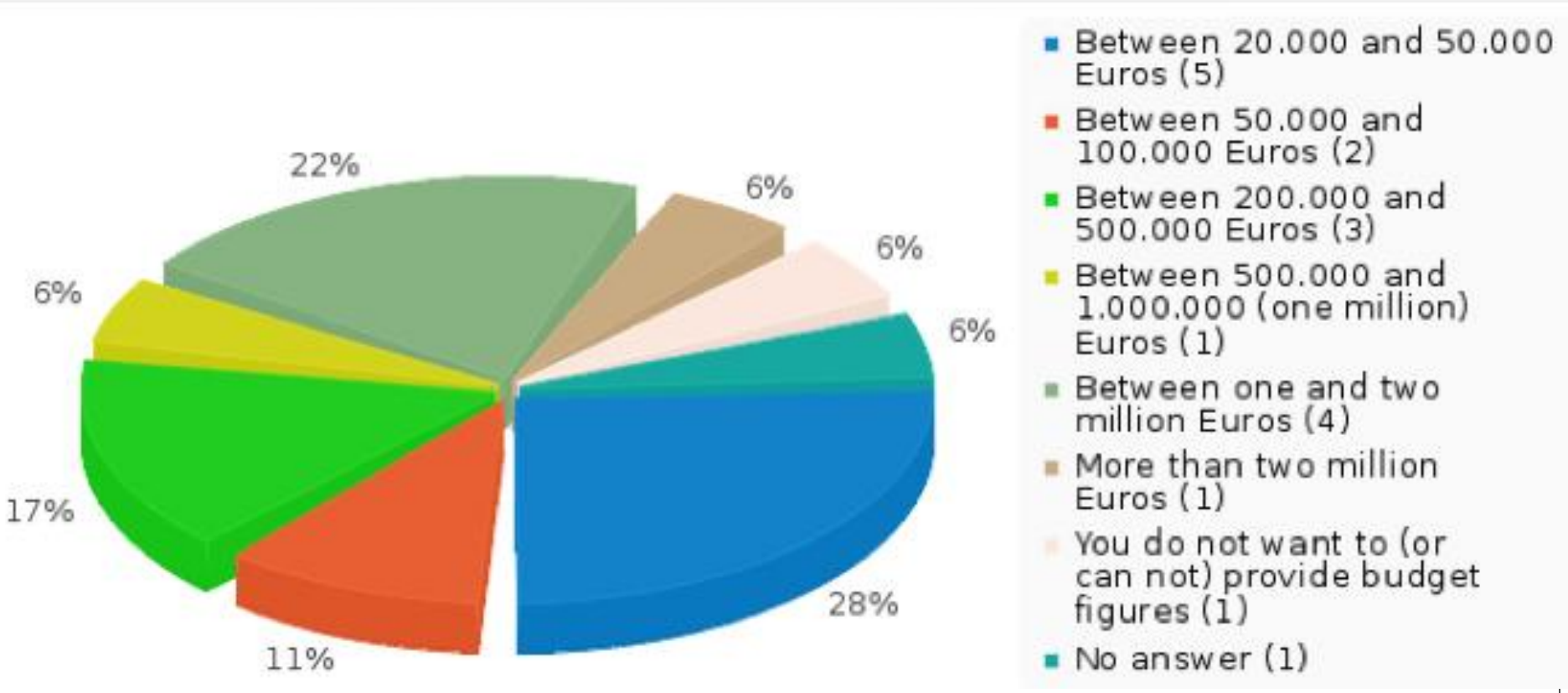
Cooperation / partnerships



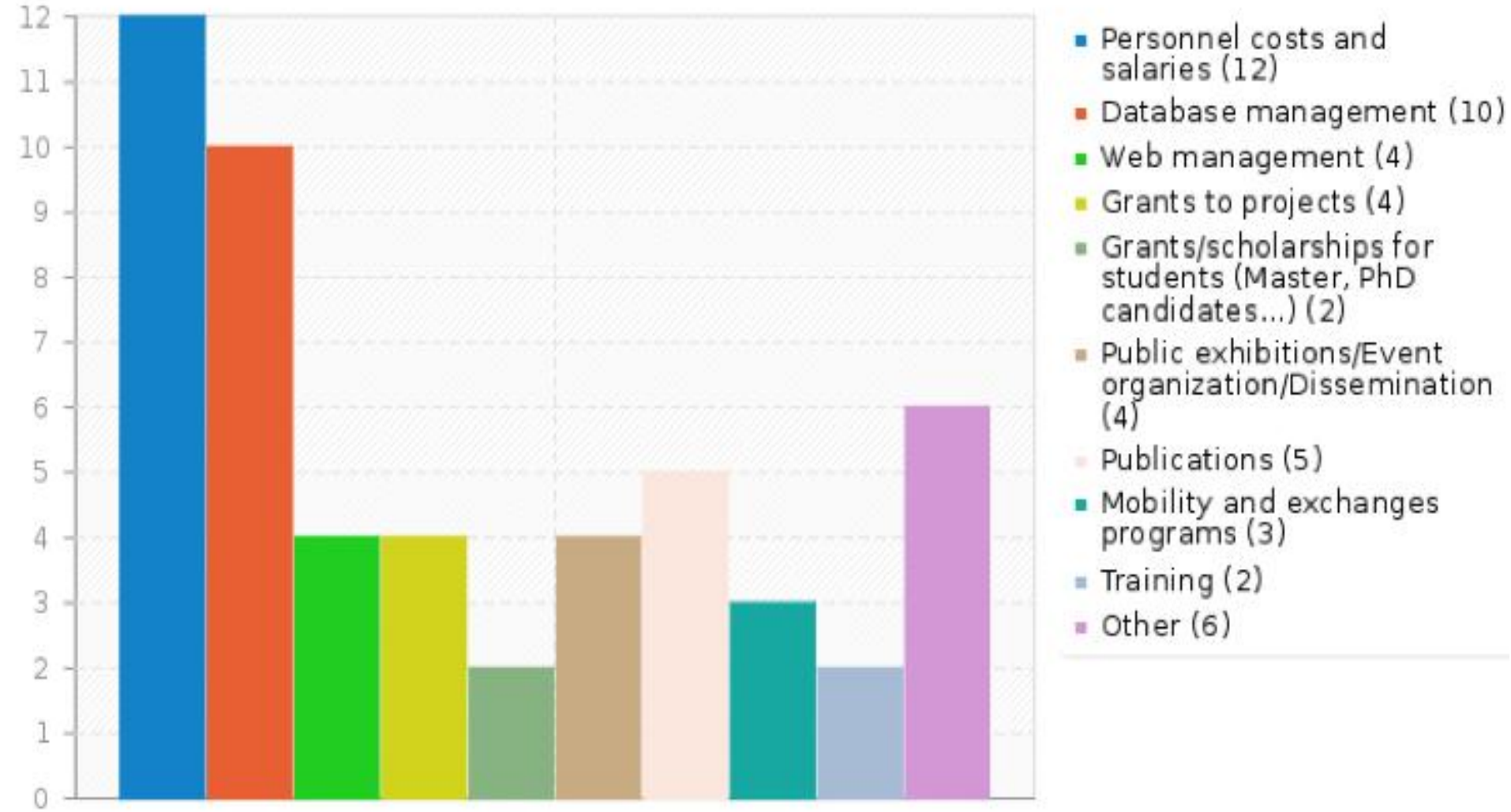
- 70% with cooperation agreements signed between institutions

Budgets

between 20,000 and 2 million €



Budgets


12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Personnel costs and salaries (12)
Database management (10)
Web management (4)
Grants to projects (4)
Grants/scholarships for students (Master, PhD candidates...) (2)
Public exhibitions/Event organization/Dissemination (4)
Publications (5)
Mobility and exchanges programs (3)
Training (2)
Other (6)

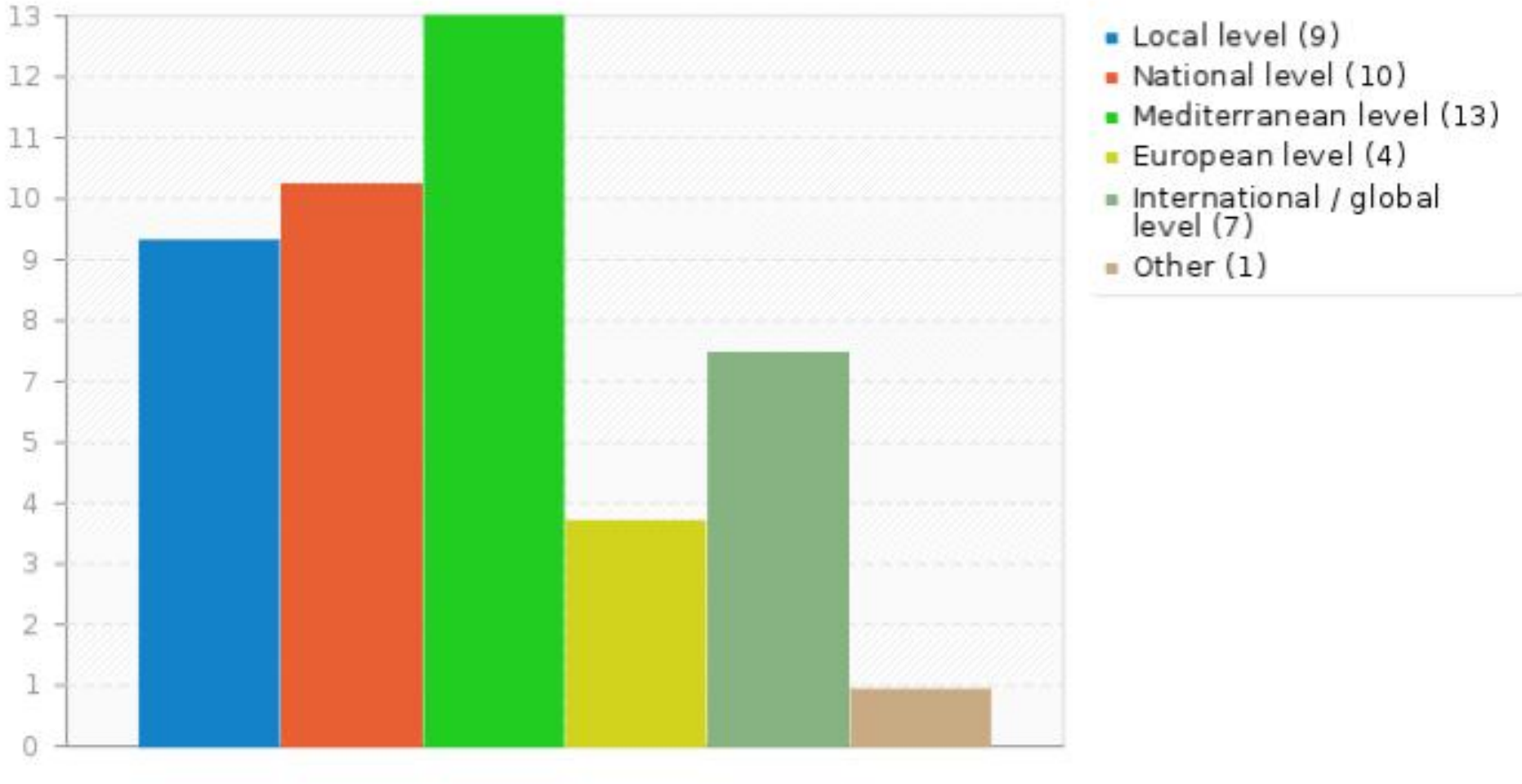
Main sources of funding

- **National research competitive funds (9 observatories) :** Research Councils, National research agencies et centers, Scientific Research Support Fund
- **Public research institution (8 observatories):** Ministries, Universities, Regional governments, research institutes
- **EU : FP7 (3 observatories) & FEDER (2 Observatories)**
- **International organization (3 observatories) :** UNEP, World Bank, EU, FAO, PNUD;GIZ, MISTRALS, UNEP
- **Bilateral cooperation (3 observatories) :** MISTRALS-ENVIMED, GIZ…

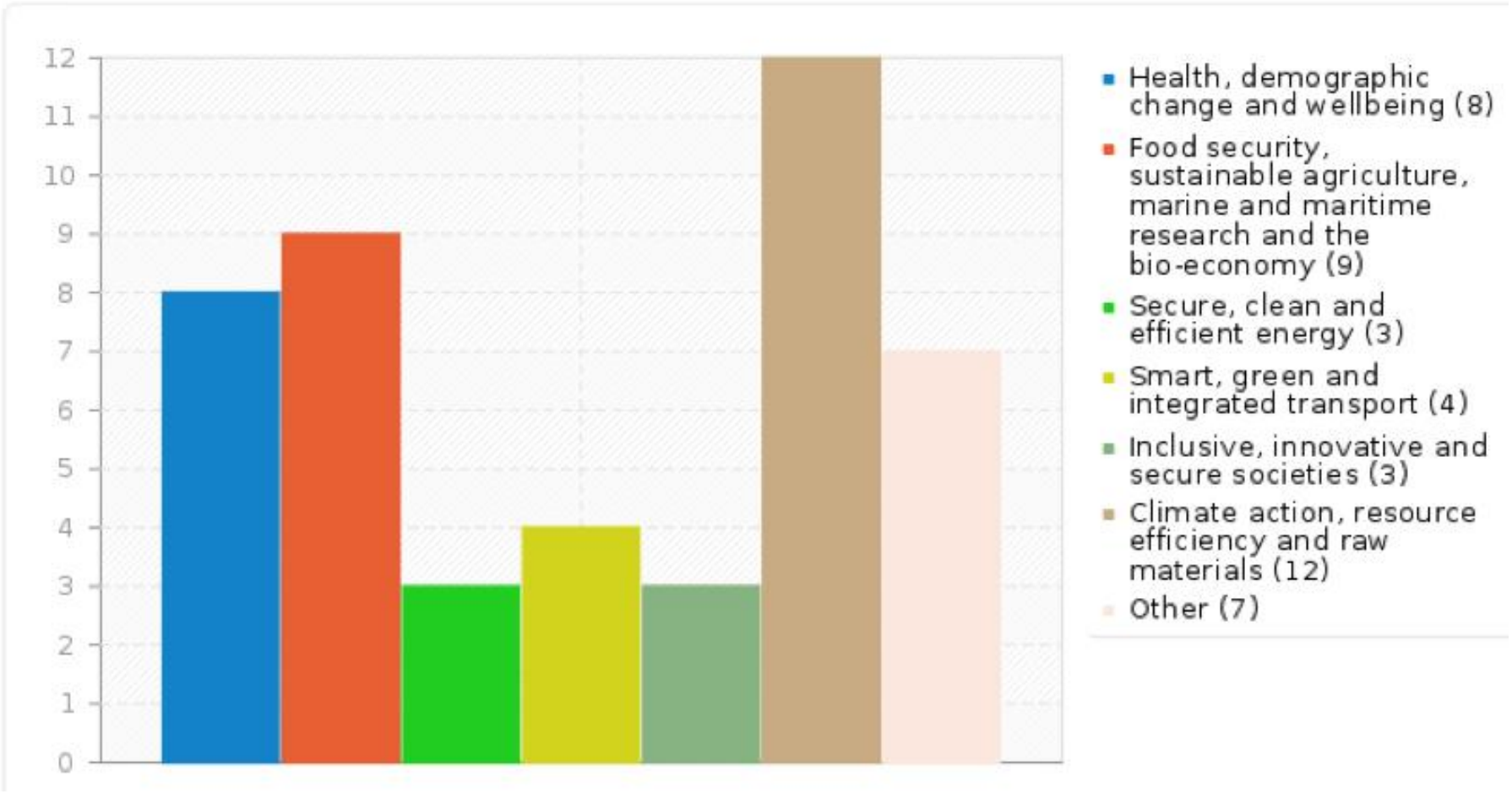
Resources and projects

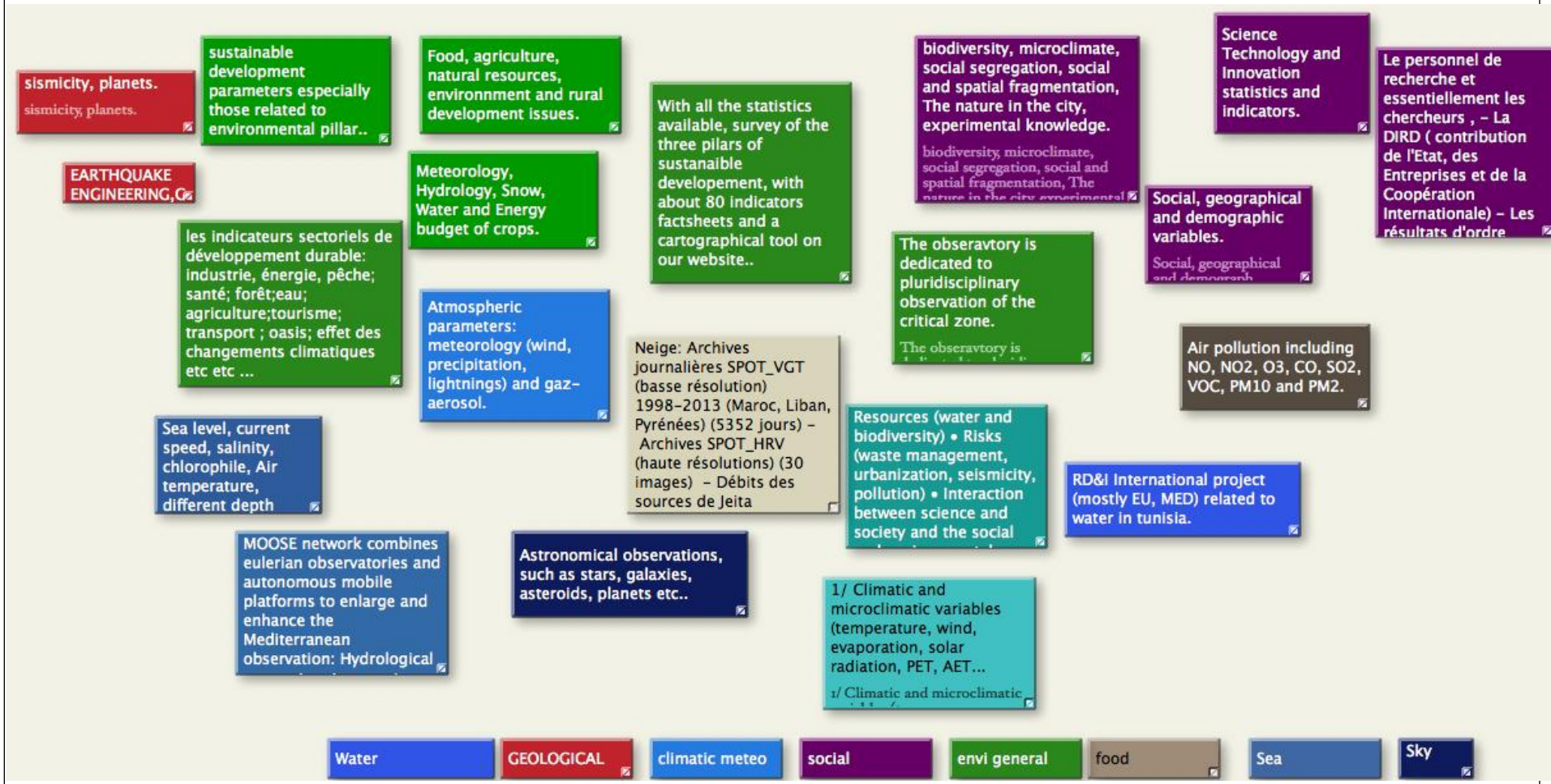
- Generate an average of 5,5 projects in the last two years (median number =3)
- A TOTAL OF 68 PROJECTS (12 answers)
- Occupy 10 to 30 persons on an average

Scope of the observatories

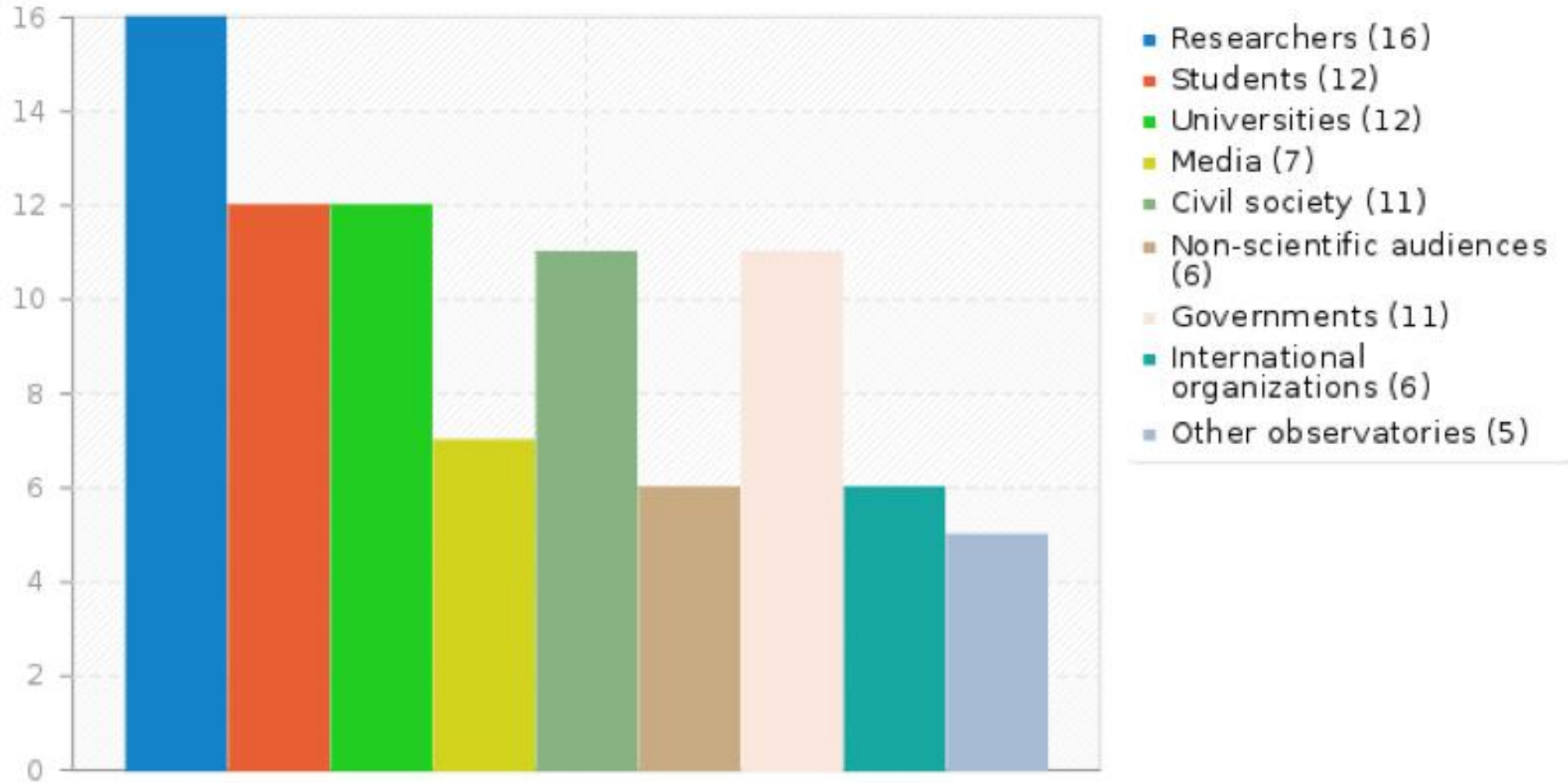


Societal challenges




sismicity, planets.
sismicity, planets.
sustainable development parameters especially those related to environmental pillar..
Food, agriculture, natural resources, environnment and rural development issues.
With all the statistics available, survey of the three pilars of sustainable developement, with about 80 indicators factsheets and a cartographical tool on our website..
biodiversity, microclimate, social segregation, social and spatial fragmentation, The nature in the city, experimental knowledge.
biodiversity, microclimate, social segregation, social and spatial fragmentation, The
Science Technology and Innovation statistics and indicators.
Le personnel de recherche et essentiellement les chercheurs , – La DIRD (contribution de l'Etat, des Entreprises et de la Coopération Internationale) – Les résultats d'ordre
EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING,G
Meteorology, Hydrology, Snow, Water and Energy budget of crops.
Social, geographical and demographic variables.
Social, geographical
les indicateurs sectoriels de développement durable: industrie, énergie, pêche; santé; forêt;eau; agriculture;tourisme; transport ; oasis; effet des changements climatiques etc etc ...
Atmospheric parameters: meteorology (wind, precipitation, lightnings) and gaz-aerosol.
The obseravtory is dedicated to pluridisciplinary observation of the critical zone.
The obseravtory is
Air pollution including NO, NO2, O3, CO, SO2, VOC, PM10 and PM2.
Neige: Archives journalières SPOT_VGT (basse résolution) 1998-2013 (Maroc, Liban, Pyrénées) (5352 jours) – Archives SPOT_HRV (haute résolutions) (30 images) – Débits des sources de Jeita
Sea level, current speed, salinity, chlorophile, Air temperature, different depth
Resources (water and biodiversity) • Risks (waste management, urbanization, seismicity, pollution) • Interaction between science and society and the social
RD&I International project (mostly EU, MED) related to water in tunisia.
MOOSE network combines eulerian observatories and autonomous mobile platforms to enlarge and enhance the Mediterranean observation: Hydrological
Astronomical observations, such as stars, galaxies, asteroids, planets etc..
1/ Climatic and microclimatic variables (temperature, wind, evaporation, solar radiation, PET, AET...
1/ Climatic and microclimatic
Water
GEOLOGICAL
climatic meteo
social
envi general
food
Sea
Sky

End Users


16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Researchers (16)
Students (12)
Universities (12)
Media (7)
Civil society (11)
Non-scientific audiences (6)
Governments (11)
International organizations (6)
Other observatories (5)

Sharing data modalities

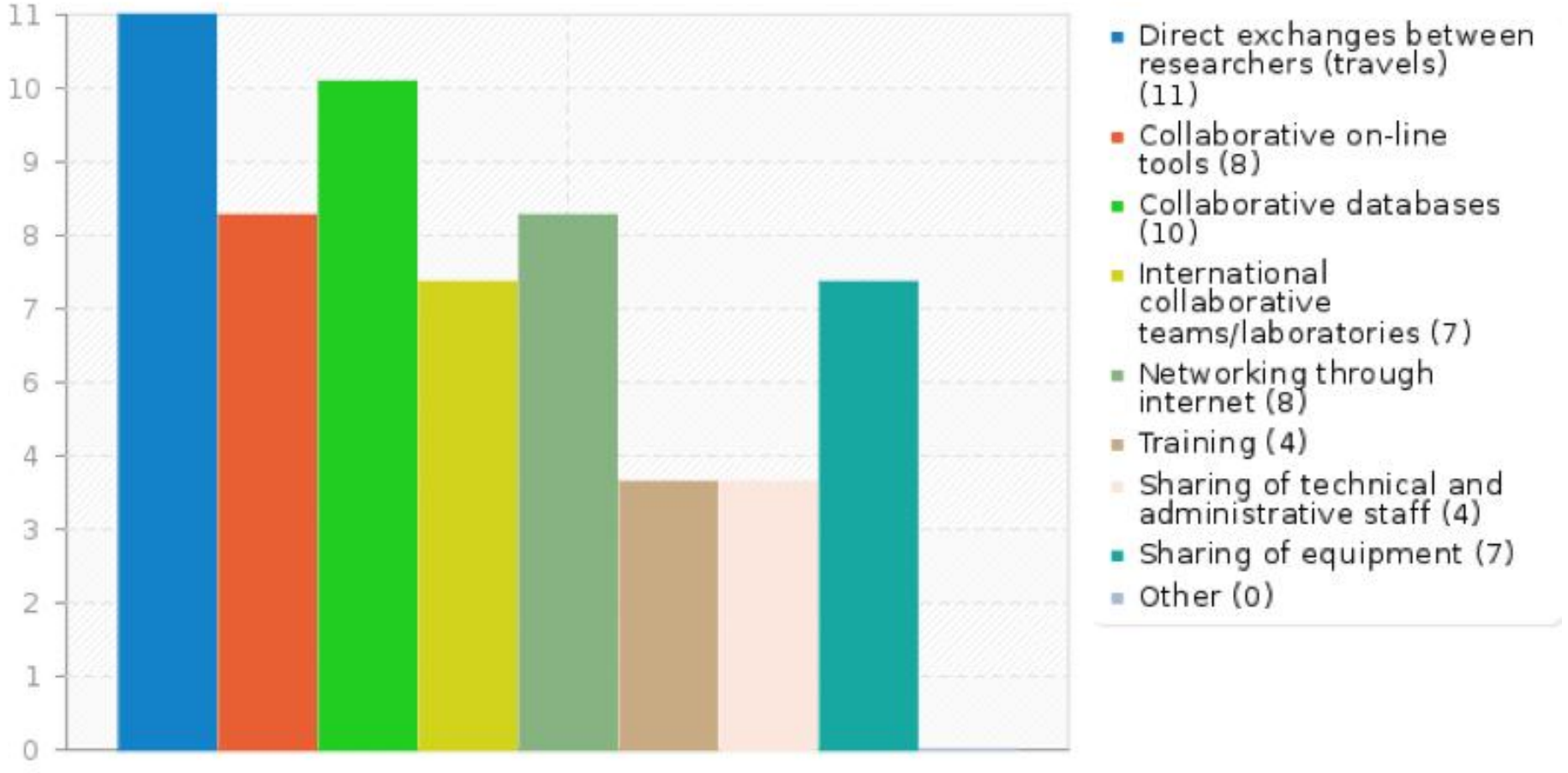
- 82% Use international standards

main modes of dissemination of the data	
Databases	15
Website	11
Regular Publications (series)	7
Occasional publications (books, special issues, leaflets, etc...)	9
Seminars and conferences	11
Exhibitions	2

Can you specify your position among producers and users of data ?	
Your observatory produces unique data or a unique database	12
You belong to an international network of similar observatories worldwide	7
You are specialized in a specific region / Mediterranean region	10
You are specialized in a specific type of data but not a specific location	1

Can you specify your position among producers and users of data ?	
You work only on a specific type of environment (coastal environment, mountain, desert, …)	3
You produce instruments/methodologies	5
The type of information you produce is very much needed by policy	8
The data you produce are necessary for modelling occurring elsewhere (ex. climate data, hydrological data, ...)	8
Competition is fierce among data producers in your domain	1

Sharing data modalities



Specific training needs

(8 positive answers on 17 = 47%)

- Especially on using new instruments and data reduction methods.
- Methodologies on databases
- Indicators
- Training in modeling, technical knowhow in running monitoring stations, calibration, data transfer and data analysis
- Training related to specific scientific equipment such as gliders, AUV, buoys
- formations sur les indicateurs, leur conception et calcul, sur la gestion de bases de données…

More necessary actions

Among the following, which actions would be more necessary for your observatory or domain of expertise?	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	
Exchange of experiences in dealing with partners and cooperation agreements	3	0	1	10
Sharing (pooling) of knowledge and know-how (SQ02)	3	5	0	19
Exchanging and sharing of data and instruments (SQ03)	3	4	3	20
Mobility between researchers / post-docs	2	0	0	6
Define common strategies with other observatories (SQ07)	0	3	2	8
Define common strategic objectives with EU / governments / research institutions (SQ08)	1	0	1	4
To implement joint projects with partners (SQ09)	1	1	0	5

Less necessary actions

Among the following, which actions would be more necessary for your observatory or domain of expertise?	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	
Better coordination for the valorisation/dissemination/publication of research results (SQ05)	0	0	2	2
Define common strategic objectives with EU / governments / research institutions (SQ08)	1	0	1	4
To implement joint projects with partners (SQ09)	1	1	0	5
Organizing events, meetings, trainings, workshops etc. (SQ11)	0	1	0	2
Host PhD grants or students in PhD programmes ("stages", internships...) (SQ12)	1	1	1	6
Participate as faculty in PhD training programmes (teaching, supervising, academic personnel...) (SQ13)	0	0	0	0
Twinning of laboratories (or Joint teams) (SQ14)	0	0	0	0
Access to European research infrastructures (SQ15)	0	0	0	0

Conclusions

- More or less institutionalized networks
- Research bias – knowledge infrastructure
- Very active community of researches
- Variety of institutional situations
- Strong geographic focus
- Recognized need to share data and experience
- Mobility and circulation of knowledge